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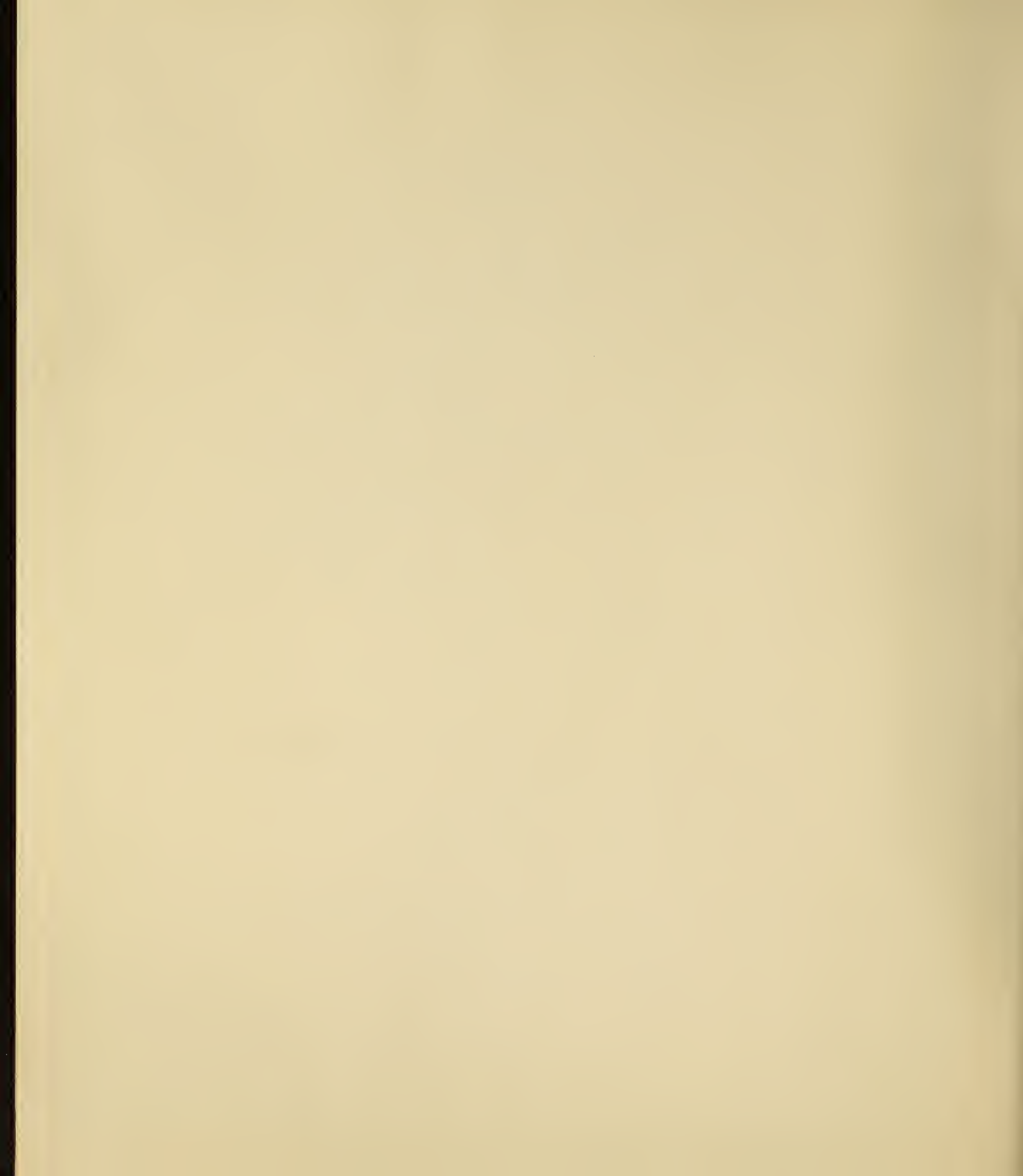


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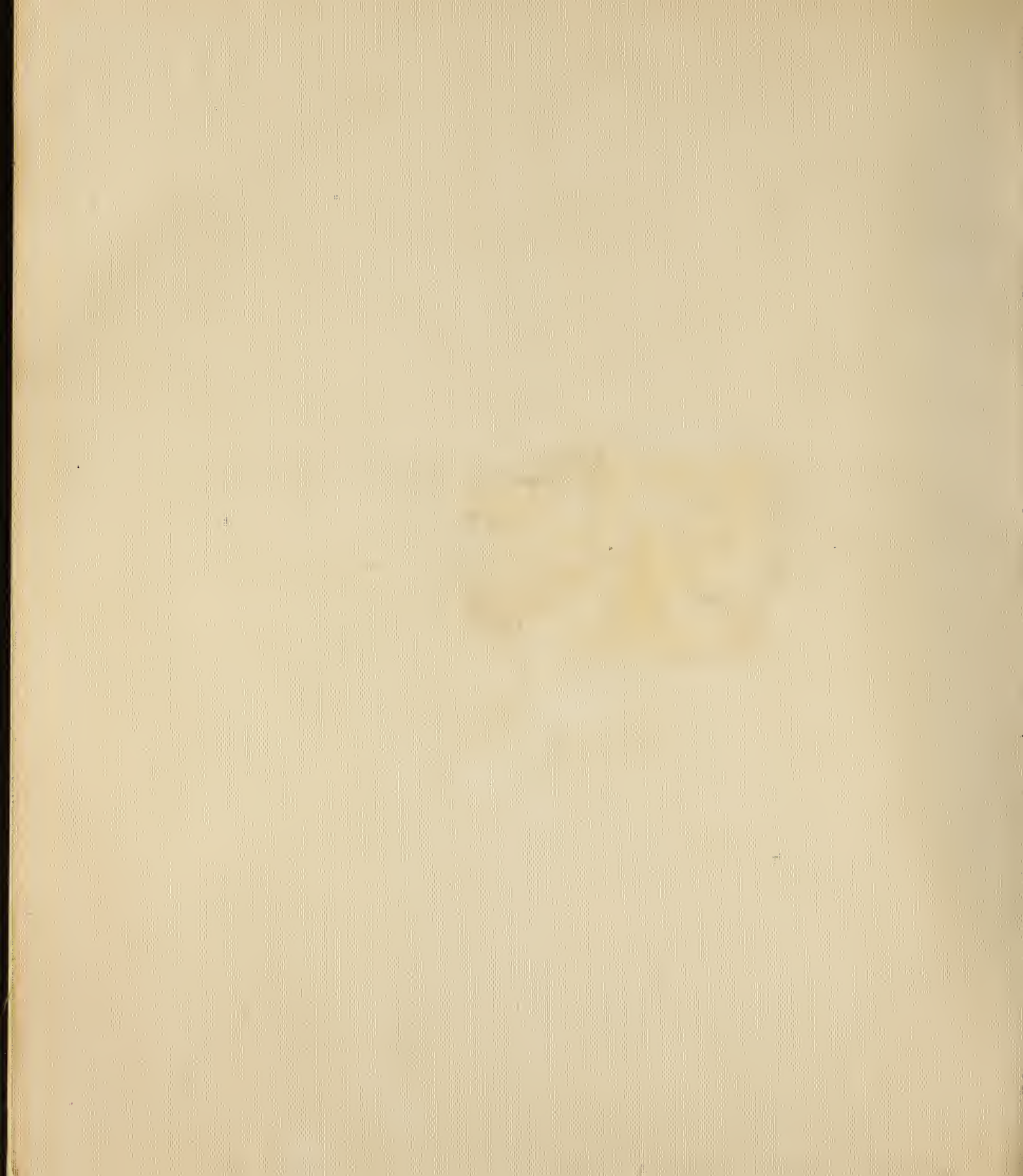
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L. G.







THE HOLLENDEN HOTEL,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

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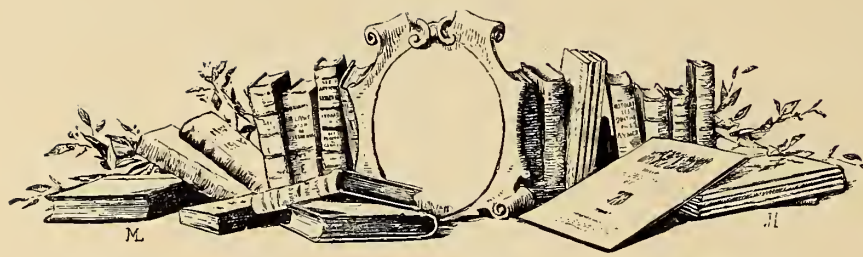


THE CITY OF CLEVELAND dates back to 1796 when General Moses Cleaveland surveyed the land of the Connecticut Western Reserve, and it was named after him. Some attempts were made to create a trade with the Indians, but they were not successful, for the Western Reserve happened to be in the broad zone of no man's land which the Iroquois, like the ancient Germans, established as their mark or boundary. Cuyahoga is an Iroquois word, signifying Territory of the Holy something, for ga means precisely what the Angle word ga meant, a shire or county or division of land, and cu means holy or sacred, whilst the y is simply euphonic and the aho is untranslatable unless we accept it as identic with the Toltec ahau, pronounced aho, which meant sovereign pontiff. We constantly make the mistake of supposing that the Indians gave names to their rivers and lakes, which they never did. They distinguished them as belonging to certain tribes or individuals, and thus Cuyahoga was not the name of the river which was designated as the river of Cuyahoga. The Iroquois had a regular hierarchy, and it is possible that the head priest was styled cuyaho, or more correctly, Cuahau. If, therefore, we suppose the uninhabited region to be placed under his control to be blessed by him or banned by him as he thought proper, the name will become intelligent to us, and we shall understand precisely what the Iroquois meant by it. It is a singular coincidence, if it be only a coincidence, that the markland of the Angles and Saxons was considered accursed for mortals except the

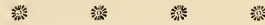
priesthood, and was placed under the special power of Wotan, who was therefore called the Marcwulf. No man could enter the markland of a ga or shire, in England, without continually shouting or blowing a horn to announce his presence, as otherwise any man might murder him without becoming subject to the eric or blood fine. The Iroquois, who were unquestionably of Toltec origin, had similar ideas, and we can therefore comprehend how hopeless was the attempt to establish an Indian trading post in the Cuyahoga or Iroquois markland.

Cleveland, as the chief village of the Connecticut Western Reserve, was for a long time the point to which settlers, who intended to take up land in Northern Ohio, steered. These settlers were from New York and New England. But it was not a lake port of any importance until the Ohio Canal, in 1827, made it the northern entrepôt for the immense agricultural wealth of the State. The completion of another canal, nine years after, which united it with the sooty young giant of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, made it a lake port of the first rank. Hitherto, nobody had thought of exploring the entrails of the earth for mineral wealth, but the example of Pittsburgh proved contagious, and Henry Newberry, father of the famous Earthquake Professor Newberry of Columbia College, discovered coal on lands which he owned near Akron. This was the commencement of the coal trade which has been such a constant source of revenue to Cleveland ever since. Yet it cannot be said that Cleveland gained its true development until the iron ore beds of Lake Superior were opened up. Then it was discovered that Cleveland was the true centre for a great iron industry, uniting the coal of eastern Ohio with this new source of iron ore, and having abundant lime, the necessary flux for iron furnaces. Then wealth began to pour into the city, and Euclid Avenue

began to show symptoms of its coming greatness, for it ranks among the famous boulevards of the world, and no eastern city has anything that is quite equal to it in its splendid succession of lawns and villas, of excellent sidewalks, and fine driveway. The latter is somewhat dimmed at present by the all-pervading electric railway. Among those who at this season of Cleveland's nascent greatness distinguished themselves by commercial shrewdness and foresight, and who built magnificent villas on Euclid Avenue, was L. E. Holden, who with his son, Dean Holden, are the builders and proprietors of the Hollenden Hotel, which it is the aim of this book to describe. Mr. Holden recently deserted the famous avenue, and established himself on the shore of the lake in close contiguity to the famous Gordon Park, whose owner has spent more than half a million in building a causeway along the lake shore. This drive is overshadowed by a bank lined with rhododendrons, and in early summer the place is a terrestrial paradise. In L. E. Holden's villa is the famous gallery of old masters, some of them collected by himself and his wife, and others by James Jackson Jarves, who was for many years American Consul at Florence. Any guest at the Hollenden, intimating a wish to see the pictures, will receive the desired permission, and will have at the same time an opportunity to see Gordon Park, which may possibly become the property of the city through the munificence of its present owner. It is bounded to the southward by Wade Park, which stretches from Gordon Park to Superior Street, in the neighborhood of the Case and Adelbert schools. Wade Park was bequeathed to the city by Mr. Wade, and if Mr. Gordon follows his example, Cleveland will then have a park of great extent and of matchless beauty, with the most picturesque drives, without any municipal expenditure whatever.



INDIVIDUALS, FIRMS AND CORPORATIONS EMPLOYED IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND
EQUIPMENT OF THE HOLLENDEN HOTEL.



ARCHITECT.

GEO. F. HAMMOND,
Cleveland.

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION.
THOMAS SIMMONS,
Cleveland.

FIRE-PROOFING TILES.
HAYDENVILLE MINING & MFG. CO.,
Haydenville, Ohio.

PLUMBING.
PETER DESNOYERS,
Cleveland.

CARPENTRY.
J. W. VANDERWERF,
Cleveland.

MARBLES.
DAVIDSON & SONS,
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MINERAL WOOL.
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HUGHES STEAM PUMP CO.,
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COLD STORAGE ROOMS.
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POLISHED AND CHIPPED PLATE GLASS.
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PHENIX GLASS COMPANY,
New York and Pittsburgh.

COAL.
GOFF-KIRBY COAL CO.,
Cleveland.

PLASTER MODELS, WOOD CARVINGS AND STUCCO WORK.
HEIDENREICH & STEPHAN,
Cleveland.





CLEVELAND is fast becoming a city of lofty structures, nor can it be said that in erecting buildings that pierce the sky it has endeavored to imitate any other city. The age demands concentration, and concentration makes lofty buildings possible. We should be unjust to the world if we were to imagine that no one before our day had discovered the economy of high edifices, but they were not built because there was not sufficient concentration of population to make them remunerative. L. Dean Holden & Co., who are the proprietors of the Hollenden Hotel, knew before they gave one word of instruction to their architect, Mr. Geo. F. Hammond, that their venture had all the elements of success. So, in obedience to their orders, he built them a hotel which would be remarkable in any city, however great, and would be a matter of local pride everywhere and anywhere. Such is the force of prejudice that the New Yorker, or the Bostonian, or the Chicagoan who, on paying a visit to Cleveland, finds himself the inmate of this palatial structure, can not avoid being surprised that it should be in Cleveland, a city that is not in everyone's mouth. But a moment's reflection will convince such an one that Cleveland has always been abreast of the times, and has been in the habit of doing great things and making no boast of them. Throughout these United States there are representative cities known to every foreigner, and there are others equally representative that are only known to every American. Cleveland is one of the latter. In such cities one is always astonished at the admirable hotels and the really remarkable cuisine to be enjoyed there. The standard of the cities that do not

brag is always a very high one, and Cleveland is only one of a cluster of cities that make no boast, and yet have an extraordinary number of first-class hotels. To be first among these is by no means a light matter, and yet such is the fact with regard to the Hollenden Hotel.

Mr. Hammond, from the force of circumstances, was unable to give to the exterior any impressive architectural features. The one consideration that was dominant in the planning, was to put at the disposal of every guest the greatest amount of luxurious comfort possible, and, as bay windows contribute thereto in a measureable degree, bay windows gave the key to the architecture. Yet the site of the hotel gave an admirable opportunity, for the hotel is at the corner of Superior and Bond streets, and the former is a splendid thoroughfare, not surpassed by the famous avenues of Chicago or those of New York. To the Cleveland, indeed, Euclid Avenue is the one in which he chiefly delights, but to the impartial stranger within the gates, so to speak, of the Hollenden, there is no comparison between the two, and Superior Street is the royal road of the great city of Lake Erie. The Hollenden is the last business structure up to date, and its towering walls have for a neighbor a charming little villa, the last of a long line of villas.

But it is not to be supposed that these homes will be able to maintain themselves before the advancing tide of commerce. The growth of all the lake cities will be unprecedented in the next decade, because in some mysterious way they have become the heart of the land, representing American ideas far more fully than ever did the once great cities on the Atlantic seaboard. The future is with them, and they will increase until all the great Northwest, in Canada as well as in the United States, has been built up. To-day the Hollenden is the advance guard of commerce, uniting the elements of business and society, but before the World's Fair is over there will be outposts far beyond it, and it will be a part of the main body.



SUPERIOR STREET.

HOLLENDEN HOTEL.

BOND STREET.



THE HOLLENDEN HOTEL is built mostly upon sandy soil, but in several places it consists of clay. It required careful calculation on the part of the architect to insure equality in the settlement, which has been remarkably uniform. The depth of the foundation below the grade of the street is from nine to thirteen feet. The footings are of ample width, and laid in sandstone from ten to twelve inches thick, obtained from quarries at Berea, Ohio, and supplied by the Cleveland Stone Co. Thomas Simmons of Cleveland did all the masonry work in connection with the building, and was the general contractor for the erection of the main portion of the structure. The exterior of the building is plain, even bordering on austereness, it being the aim of the architect to produce an edifice that would have no distinctive period or date set upon it, to so construct the façade that the effect of light and shade would produce the chief characteristics of its masses. In short, to produce a building composed of smooth surfaces which would not become easily soiled by the soot-laden atmosphere of the busy manufacturing City of Cleveland. It has a frontage of 133 feet on Superior Street and a depth of 356 feet on Bond Street. The main angle is surmounted by a tower 35 feet square at the base, extending 60 feet above the general roof, and there is a flag-pole that extends 48 feet higher, or 200 feet from the sidewalk. The front elevations are of blue Amherst stone produced from the quarries of the Cleveland Stone Co., at Amherst, Ohio. In every particular the construction has been carried out in the most thorough manner, and is fire-proof. Most hotels that lay claim to fire-proof qualities are frequently found not to possess the features so essential to such methods of building, and while the erection of many of them is largely of iron and steel beams and terra cotta arches, the lack of fire-proofing materials at certain

vital points, however few in number they may be, has frequently been the cause of the destruction of such hotels by fire. In the Hollenden fire-proof construction has been carried out where special advantage might be derived from it, but a large portion of the building is fire-proof with wood and terra cotta. The latter was manufactured by the Haydenville Mining & Manufacturing Company, from a superior quality of fire-clay. While the idea of fire-proofing with wood, which under certain circumstances is very combustible, may seem paradoxical, it will be acknowledged that heavy floors and thick and solid girders cannot warp as readily as steel and iron beams. Then when the outer surface is protected by terra cotta slabs there can be no danger of its destruction by fire. All structural, hence vital, portions of this hotel are secured from the effects of fire by hollow terra cotta tiles, and there can be no question as to its fire-proof construction. In addition to this there is increased protection afforded by a layer of mineral wool furnished by the Western Mineral Wool Company, which is placed below the flooring in each story. But a leading feature of this hotel is its unusually thick walls and partitions of brick, extending from the basement to the roof, instead of to the customary thin tile partitions of which many buildings are constructed. In case of an incipient fire these walls would serve to prevent the spreading of it from one apartment to another. Still another feature of the construction is the patent stiffened fire-proof wire lathing, forming an admirable surface for the plastering. This was supplied by the New Jersey Wire Cloth Co. It is made of wire cloth 36 inches wide, with meshes three-eighths of an inch square. A rod or strip is woven into it across the cloth at intervals of about seven inches to facilitate its handling. It greatly adds to the substantiality of the building. The inner court walls are of brick, and the average thickness of all the main walls is 20 inches, but in a number of places it is 30 inches. The fire-proofing material is from eight to twelve inches in thickness.



IT MUST NOT be supposed that the Hollenden is without architectural charms because its exterior possesses no distinctive features. Its towering height, its agreeable color, the happy distribution of its masses, all contribute to make it a most pleasing structure. The basement and first story are of cream-colored sandstone, and its other six stories are of red brick with sandstone cap and sill courses. The wing on the eastern corner has an additional story, the centre also, and at the western corner there is not only an additional story, but there is a double attic above that, terminating in a pointed roof, which is surmounted by a lofty flag-staff. The eastern wing has two hexagonal bays with a deep central recession, and there are similar bays on the western wing on both Superior and Bond streets, but the bay of the centre is semi-circular and commences at the base of the fourth story, rising to the seventh, where it forms a balcony for the last story, whose central window is arched and surmounted by a sandstone gable. The seventh story is crowned with a heavy cornice, having above a series of brackets in brick, and below another series of the same in stone. The ground floor has been obviously planned for stores, but the exigencies of the hotel have been so pressing that the majority are in its service, so that the entrances and exits are beyond precedent in their number. For the hotel has an immense front on Bond Street, irrespective of its grand frontage on Superior, and on the former are numerous stores, and also numerous offices belonging to the hotel, and every one of them connects with the great arterial corridors of the interior. While this is extremely convenient it takes away all necessity for any

grand entrance, and accordingly the main approaches are quiet and offer no hint of splendor within.

To enter from the Superior-street side we must mount five steps, for this street is lower than Euclid Avenue very considerably, and the Hollenden reaches half way between the two former thoroughfares. The ladies' entrance is side by side with the main doorway, but whilst the latter leads through a noble corridor into the magnificent lobby hall of the office, the former gives access to a most charming little apartment in the closest contiguity with the elevators. It was meant to be a store, but it was found that it would be a great comfort to lady guests, and the Holdens immediately withdrew it from rental, furnished it luxuriously, and added another attraction to their house. The doors are of oak, the hinges and door-plates of bronze of oriental design and with an attractive twisted handle. These were furnished throughout the hotel by The W. Bingham Co. The flooring of the room is an odd arrangement of unpolished marble in large slabs of warm gray and dark green, alternating with small square slabs of a white marble at intervals. The doors have an upper paneling of glass, and in the one enormous window there is one great sash comprising four-fifths of the space, and the remaining part is divided into three, so that the room is flooded with daylight. Superior is a very broad street, and though the structure on the other side is somewhat imposing there is such a width between them that not one ray of sunlight is intercepted from the Hollenden façade. There is a low wainscot of warm cherry wood, above which the walls are frescoed of a greenish yellow color, with a brighter dado, and a cornice frieze of sky blue and grayish green in alternate waves, through which wanders a scroll of foliage of various colors. The ceiling is supported by a single beam resting upon a single pillar, whose base is cased in cherry wood paneling of cylindrical form. Above the wood the iron column is covered with either plaster or cement, and handsomely tinted. The ceiling itself is greenish yellow with

a highly variegated band along the borders. Over the marble slabs of the flooring are Kazan and Bokhara rugs of the most luxurious type. In the seat of the window there are flowering plants in pots, and a young palm in a stand of hammered iron. On a mahogany oval table are works of art from the publishing house of Boussod, Valadon & Cie, the successors of the famous Goupil. There are chairs of every description, and a most comfortable looking sofa and a sable attendant who always tells people everything they want to know, and does not look white when they forget to tip him a quarter.

Had the visitor entered the other or main entrance between the square piers of sandstone he would have found himself in an anti-vestibule with two swinging doors to pass before getting into the corridor leading to the lobby hall. The walls are wainscoted with the most magnificent marble. The plinth and the skirting base are of *verd des Alpes*, a dark green marble with veinings of white and lighter green. In the centre of each compartment is a grand panel of *jaune fleuri*, a yellow marble with delicate red veinings, and the framing is of *lumachella*, a deep purple with mottlings and veinings of indescribable appearance, but of great beauty. Above this the walls are frescoed with blue *fleurs de lys* upon a blue ground. The dado band is of salmon color, accented with white. The cornice frieze has festoons in stucco in high relief, in green and gold accented with yellow. There is a heavy cornice in cherry, with finely carved mouldings. The ceiling is handsomely frescoed and the symbolic H appears multitudinously in high relief stucco, surrounded by green and gold garlands and adorned with Renaissance scrollery.

And now we enter the office hall, a grand parallelogram having the height of two stories without a single support of any kind to obstruct the view, having an uninterrupted sweep from end to end. The office counter is at the southern end, facing the main entrance which looks to the north. The ceiling is an immense skylight, covered by supporting beams of cherry



OFFICE.

apparently, but probably of steel cased in cherry. These rest upon massive corbels of cherry wood, supported by a range of piers engaged in the walls on both sides, and of the most decorative character. All the superb wood work in this hall, as also the bar and billiard rooms, was furnished by Messrs. Woods, Jenks & Co., who have reason to regard it with pride and can make it a constant theme of reference. These piers are very impressive features, not only from their great height, but from their appearance, which is novel and striking to an eminent degree. At their base they are wainscoted with marbles similar to those in the corridor, but the panels of *jaune fleuri* are of great beauty, and were evidently picked with great care by Davidson & Sons, of Chicago, who furnished all the marble in the building. The plinths and bases of the green marble from the French Alps are also of picked pieces and of exquisite quality. Above the wainscot the piers are paneled with cherry wood up to the second story, which surrounds the office hall like a closed gallery. Above the strong projecting moulding that runs along the piers and blends with the sills of the second story windows, the lower part of the piers are still in the same beautiful cherry wood, but the upper part is in plaster, tinted blue with gold fleur de lys scattered regularly over the surface. In the centre of each pier among the lilies is an ornamental design in high relief of stucco. It consists of the letter H in the centre, surrounded by a wreath of classic form, and a torch of civilization which passes through the H and ascends considerably beyond the wreath. Ribbon scrolls are around the top with its emblematic flames, and at the bottom, where they have a faint resemblance to the wings of the caduceus of Hermes. The coloring is chiefly green and gold.

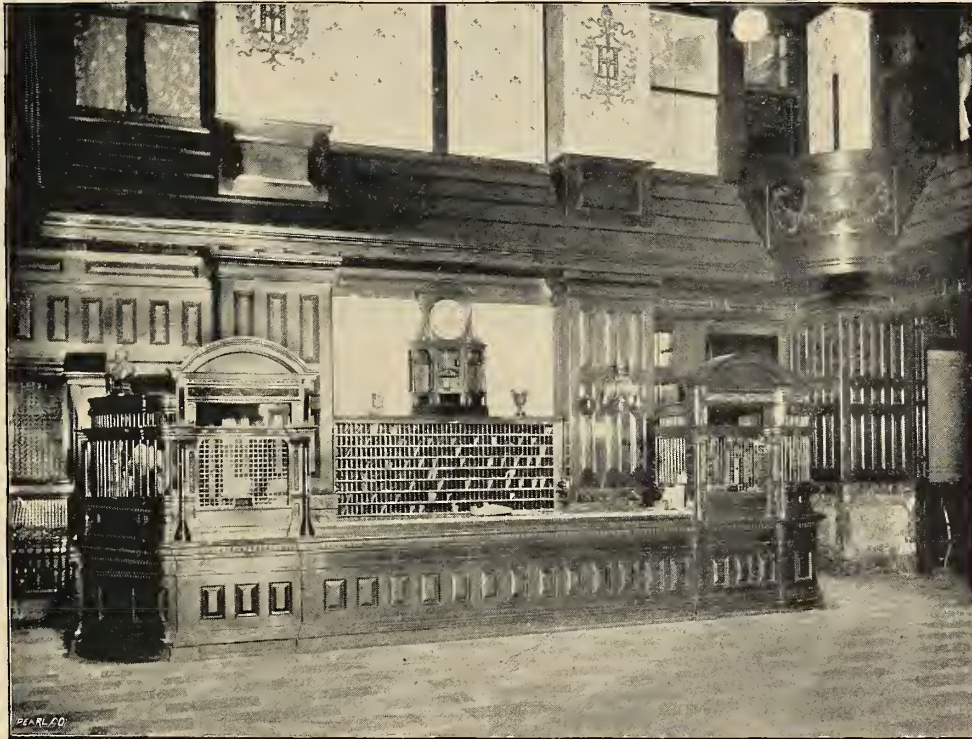
The windows of the upper story have large circular cap-sashes framed in arches of cherry wood, with beautiful cherry decorative carving in the spandrils, and with handsomely paneled soffits. These cap-sashes are of stained glass, the ground being a pleasing yellow and the

design a semi-circular arrangement of bands of bright blue that suggest forcibly the tentacles of a devil-fish. The windows of the lower story are square, with an enormous main sash, the glass being dulled and frosted by the action of the sand-blast. This is only on the eastern side, where the billiard room is situated, for on the western side of the hall the piers are for the most part disengaged in their lower sections. Upon the other side, where the wall remains unbroken, the effect of the marble wainscoting and cherry paneling is most impressive, and the dulled glass acts as a good foil to the magnificence around it. In the evening the lighting arrangements are so excellent and the soft electric light is so well diffused that the effect is as fine as in the day time. On the face of each pier there is a handsome fixture, in bright twisted brass, with two gas jets and four incandescent burners, supplied by the Conger & Collings Mantel Co. The Edison lights are enclosed in those beautiful opalescent globes that hide the slight but still perceptible vibration of the incandescent thread from which the illumination comes. The flooring is very fine in this magnificent hall. It is of alternate slabs of Tennessee marble of pinkish gray and a dark green marble, and these are so arranged as to suggest rush woven work. In the centre there is a bold coarse mosaic with bulls' eyes of green glass, which is quite effective. Here there are two heaters covered with slabs of variegated red and white marble from Vermont, and between them is a double-backed settee of cherry wood, with green leather covering. This is a great rallying point, and here the drummer and the unterrified Clevelander mingle in genial conversation and swap fish stories while they enjoy their tobacco. There are also settees on the eastern side of the hall, which are always occupied, though not quite so popular as the central one. And there is, of course, a wondrous affluence of movable chairs, which the occupant can plant in that part of the hall that seems most good. The counter of the hotel occupies the southern end, and is entirely of cherry, beautifully paneled with selected pieces

for the wainscot part. When one sees what has been done in the Hollenden with cherry, and in the Chicago Auditorium with red birch, one loses all respect for foreign hard woods, and one's patriotism mounts up very considerably. At each end of the counter there is a high railing of artistic character for the book-keeper and the cashier. Behind the counter the decoration is the same as around the walls, only that the stained windows at the sides are replaced by frescoing that imitates it with great skill. The projecting sill also swells at the corners with a charming semi-circular balcony of cherry wood, with very finely carved festoons and ribbons. Mention must be made also that the skylight is not entirely of ground glass, for there is a broad border which repeats the colors of the stained glass in the windows of the upper part of the hall, but the design is somewhat different and less suggestive of the octopus, being a bold free scroll. All the stained glass was furnished by George F. Woodman, and all the polished and chipped plate glass was furnished by The Van Cleve Glass Co.

The reading-room is to the right of the office hall, and, like the latter, is very full of evenings, being a favorite resort of masculine guests. There are three doorless approaches between two magnificent piers cased in paneled cherry wood, but with marble bases upon three sides, the fourth being in paneled cherry. The lunachella marble upon these piers is singularly fine, filled with extraordinary mottlings of semi-translucent character. The ceiling is coffered and paneled entirely in cherry wood, being supported by steel beams hidden in plaster and cased in cherry wood panelings. The effect produced is extraordinarily rich, nor could it be excelled if the most expensive foreign wood had been employed, for the cherry is not only rich, and capable of high polish, but it has the most pleasing variety of appearance in the graining and considerable variation in the tones. The two steel beams of the ceiling are supported by four pillars in the centre of the room and rest at each end

upon two other pillars, one pair of which is engaged in the west wall, the other in the rear face of the two piers that form a part of the grand hall. The columns engaged in the piers are not fluted, but have richly carved capitals. The central columns, which are double the size of the



"FRONT."

others, are fluted, and are in fact perfect specimens of pure Corinthian columns, the capitals being magnificent specimens of carving, and revealing the capabilities of the material for such work. But the bases are not Corinthian, for stern necessity compelled them to be of circular form, and the paneling follows the circle very adroitly, and is a very creditable

piece of cabinet work. The abacus of the capitals becomes a double moulding, making a graceful swell as it joins the soffit of the beam, which is plainly paneled. The sides are treated in the same manner, only at regular distances there are handsomely carved brackets. The walls are wainscoted for about four feet from the skirting base, and above that they are plastered and kalsomined of a warm salmon color, which harmonizes well with the prevalent cherry work. The dado and the cornice frieze are frescoed of a deep blue. The cornice is very heavy, with four handsome mouldings, and unites easily with the border of the ceiling, both being of cherry wood. The lighting is furnished by suspended brass fittings for gas and incandescent burners, with opaque porcelain shades. There are nine of these, and they are located at equal distances in the centre of the transverse beams. The brass work is of commendable character, especially the frames for the porcelain shades, which are coronets if not crowns.

The fire-place would satisfy a Sybarite and content a Capuan, and during the snow storms that prevail in the winter months of Cleveland there is not a cosier place in the whole city, not even in the palatial houses on Euclid Avenue and Prospect Street away to the eastward. For in Cleveland what a Londoner would call the west end of the town, where the rich live, is in fact the east end, and some of them are artistic and beautiful, terms which ought to be synonymous but are not. The framing of the fire-places is just plain brick, and in a deep recess there is a basket grate filled with glowing coals. The grate is of iron, and this has a border of foliage and floral tracery of excellent design and good casting. Over the brick work comes the mantel of cherry, the sides in plain paneling and the frieze of one splendid unadorned board of beautiful color and graining which must have been most carefully selected for the express purpose. The mantel shelf above is very narrow at the side, but swells out towards the centre. Above this is a mirror of bevelled

French glass, but so high that no one save giants can use it, and a middle-sized man can only see the extreme top of his head, which does not comfort or satisfy if he is bald as so many Americans are. As for the dudes among the noble army of drummers, and they are numerous, this



READING ROOM.

mirror is simply an exemplification of the fable of the fox and the sour grapes, and Mr. Brobst, the able manager, will lose some of his popularity among them if he persists in retaining a mirror which a dude cannot use unless he stands on a chair. It is no alleviation of their heavy woe that the mirror stands in a framing of Corinthian columns surmounted by a

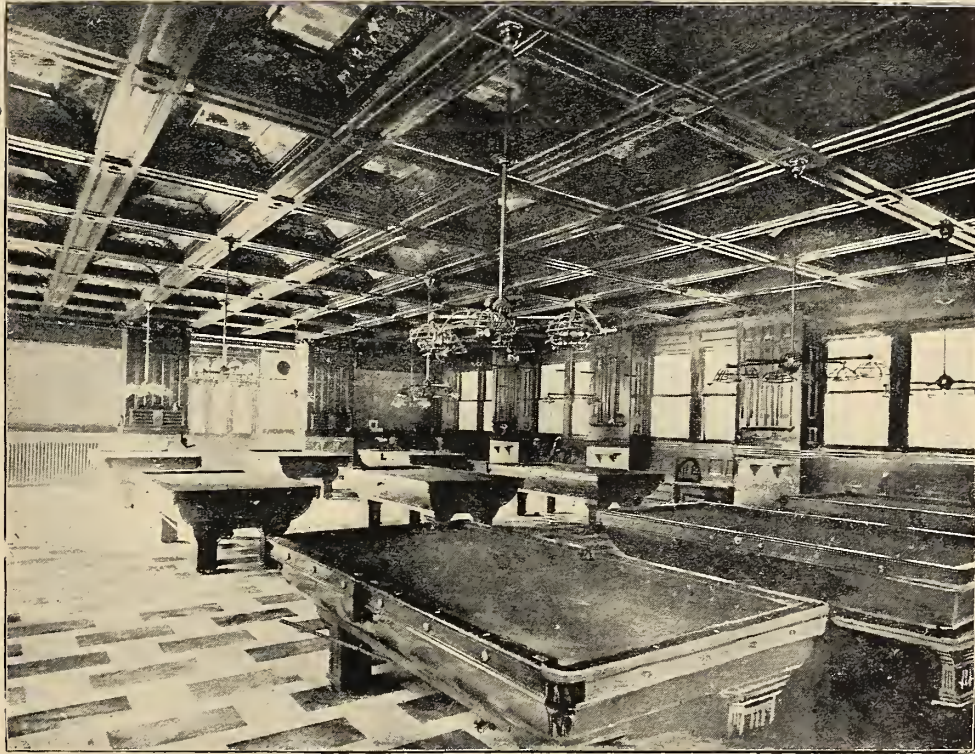
classic series of architrave, frieze and cornice, the latter nearly touching the ceiling. The fender and irons of the fire-place are twisted and hammered iron of very fine workmanship and most complicated design.

The restaurant and the café are side by side and can be entered from Bond Street. There is quite a subsidiary hall here, and a charming elevator in sycamore wood, furnished by the Barrett Elevator Company, who also provided the other elevators contiguous to the ladies' entrance on Superior Street. Gentlemen are permitted to use the restaurant, although it is supposed to be for the use of the gentler half, and the café is understood to be entirely for gentlemen. The café for the sterner sex is very handsomely furnished. The walls are covered with Lincrusta Walton of a striking color effect. The ground is bluish green, and the pattern Raphaellesque scroll work and foliage tracery on old gold, the whole combining excellently with the cherry wood wainscoting. The cornice frieze is frescoed with bluish green ground with floral scrolls in bronze color, and below it is a heavy rope moulding in stucco in high relief, bronzed and accented with dark color. The ceiling is divided into square compartments of framing of cherry wood, broad and quite flat, inside the Lincrusta Walton, in low relief, representing flames radiating from a central scene with flowers like stars hovering in space. The windows are filled with potted plants and so is the doorway leading to Bond Street, which is now closed, the management thinking that the fine entrance to the left was quite sufficient. There are two grand mahogany buffets along the walls richly stored with glittering glasses. The room is long and somewhat narrow, but it accommodates three rows of small tables, which are always occupied during feeding hours. At the far end is a grand fire-place—an overhanging arch whose spandrels are decorated with pleasing fire dragons carved with great spirit in red sandstone. The archivolt of the arch is simply an intrados moulding of foliage decoration. Above the fire-place there is a mantel piece of cherry wood

composed of two bold consoles on each side supporting a heavy cornice, over which is the mantel shelf. The hearth is of red tiling with a border of colored encaustic tiles matching with the flooring, which is of the same red tiles with geometric designs worked out in colored tiles. There are dogs of hammered iron of most elaborate scrollery united by a twisted bar. The café is quite a fine place, as will be noticed, and the cuisine is of the first order. The Ladies' Restaurant is of the same length, but broader. The wainscot is painted white, and the walls are papered with a design of red gold foliage upon a cream ground. There is a broad cornice frieze of creamy white ground with foliage scrolls of green, blue and gold. The carpet is a soft thick Moquette with pretty graceful design and soft bright colors. The tables are larger than in the café, ladies being more gregarious than men, and the chairs are of a light wood with a satiny gloss. At one end are several settees of the most comfortable aspect, inviting portly mammas to a comfortable rest while their brisk and beautiful daughters discuss what the African waiter calls the "minnow." Many people who are not residents of the Hollenden use the café and restaurant, which are both old established favorites and antedate the great hotel of which they are now part by more than a score of years.

The billiard room and the bar are upon the eastern side of the house, and to get to them the visitor must enter the broad corridor to the left of the counter, when he will have them on either hand, the billiard room to his left, and the bar to his right. In front of him will be the splendid marble steps leading down to the lavatory, which is palatial in the luxurious character of its appointments. There are nine admirable Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. tables in the billiard room, which obviously must be a large one. Down each side are piers engaged in the walls, cased in cherry wood, and utilized as racks for cues; ordinarily the columns that support the ceiling are used for that purpose, but here

there is no such obstruction, and no hasty-tempered player feels himself authorized to speak in vigorous Anglo-Saxon because a miserable pillar butts against the butt end of his cue. And the architect, Mr. Hammond, deserved high praise for those parts of his work where he has been enabled to dispense with intermediate perpendicular supports, because nothing but the strongest urging would have induced the proprietors to make the greater outlay necessitated by steel beams strong enough to cover the whole distance without supports. The ceiling is very queer, but very striking. It is divided into compartments or coffers by longitudinal transverse beams of the same dimensions, cased in cherry wood. The recession is very considerable, though the beams do not show it, and is used for the oddest decorative effect. In the centre is a mirror panel and on each of its four sides are sloping panels of glass stained to resemble Sienna marble so cleverly that at the first glance few would detect the real nature of the material. The bases of all the pieces are of an American breccia marble, of a purplish gray color, with white mottlings and purplish black veinings. A small slab of the same material is affixed by brackets to each slab to hold drinking glasses, or, if the player is a Son of Temperance, billiard chalk, which everybody knows is never where a man can put his hand on it. The spaces between the piers are occupied by comfortable settees, leather-covered, both as to seats and backs, and of cherry wood framing. At the two ends of the room the wainscoting is of the purplish gray breccia marble, the slabs being all specially selected pieces, with most beautiful veinings and mottlings. The walls above them are plastered and frescoed with Raphaelesque scrolls chiefly in two colors, blue and pink, blending into each other. The cornice frieze is not broad and is of a rich salmon color, with foliage tracery in still darker tones of the same hue, accentuated by touches of yellow. In the centre of the further end of the billiard room there is a small lavatory of Tennessee marble. There is not a better appointed or



BILLIARD ROOM.

more comfortable billiard room in America, and the tables are of the first order, and very handsomely mounted in rock maple.

The entrance to the billiard room is doorless, but the bar is provided with a fine set of folding doors, in order that the hotel may be able to comply with the laws that order bars to be closed at certain times. The upper part of these folding doors is adorned with a very fine grille of hammered iron, a veritable work of art, such as Quintin Matsys might have made before love, the all-powerful, compelled him to give up his craft and become a painter. The flooring is of alternate slabs of green

and pinkish gray marble, resembling that of the grand hall. Here the wainscoting is eight feet high, although the room is not particularly lofty, and the paneling shows admirably the graining and color of well-selected cherry wood, furnished by Woods, Jenks & Co. of Cleveland. The good old bar-keeper vows and protests that it is South American mahogany, and offers to stake millions in defense of this untenable proposition, and this goes to show how beautiful cherry is, and how well the wood-work of the bar-room was done by J. W. Vanderwerf, who also did the same work in the billiard room and reading room. the material having been furnished by Woods, Jenks & Co. for each of the apartments. The counter and the oyster counter are of the same beautiful material, and so are, apparently, the four columns that support the ceiling. The walls above the wainscoting are frescoed in fresh and brilliant colors with designs of Raphaelesque tracery. The ceiling, also, is frescoed in a light ground with blue geometric figures, around which flutter gracefully ribbon scroll work. Around the pillars are brass fittings of graceful contours for incandescent burners. About the room, which is not large, are small cherry wood tables and chairs, the latter exceeding restful. The wood-work of the bar is in cherry of a very light red, and the inevitable mirror is flanked by magnificent columns of cherry, of Ionic style, beautifully fluted, and with fine square bases. Behind is an opening with a small room fitted for an upper cellar, and stored from ceiling to flooring with every kind of wine, spirit, cordial, bitters, and all the secrets of the craft.

The grand staircase is in Vermont variegated marble, a purplish red with creamy white mottlings, that takes a high polish, for it is exceedingly hard, and indeed strong enough to be used as a building stone. For this reason it is exceedingly suitable for the purpose to which Mr. Hammond assigned it, and the day is far distant when any step will yield to pressure, as is always the case with white marbles, and often the



BAR.

case with Bardiglio. The stairway passes under an archway of cherry wood, and there the eye falls upon a fine combination of color, and of Arabesque design in exceedingly low relief. The wainscoting is of broad slabs of lumachella and jaune fleuri, with plinth and base of Alps green. These combine with the marble of the stairs to make a strong effect. At the top of the stairs the feet fall upon the softest carpets. Burglars dare not enter a building so huge as the Hollenden, where there are 450 rooms and a countless army of servants, waiters, watchmen, etc., and it is fortunate, for no footstep is ever heard. The visitor finds himself here on a

broad corridor, on each side of which are charming little parlors, elegantly furnished, that go round the hall for two sides. This is to the left of the grand staircase. To the right is the large dining room, a very splendid room, the fame of which is traveling over the United States. Following towards the left, the eye is attracted by the large circular glass shade of opalescent color and with a spiral thread of opaque glass running around them, manufactured and furnished by the Phoenix Glass Co. of Pittsburgh, which has a monopoly of the business, for it is the only one manufacturing this special ware. At the corner of Bond and Superior is the ladies' parlor par excellence, a little jewel of a room, although it is only small by comparison. There is, of course, a cherry wainscoting, but it is very low, and there is a gorgeously frescoed ceiling in which the principal motive is a variation of the geometric figure known as the Turk's head, which consists of concentric circles and ellipses radiating from the centre to the circumference. The former are of differently colored golds and the elliptic scrolls are of purple and silver. This motive occurs twice, and between the two figures is a mass of floral decoration of greens, blues and pinks, some of the flowers being very well painted, though the massing is somewhat chaotic, and rendered more so by the fluctuating tones of the ground color. The walls are frescoed with fanciful fleurs de lys in blue upon a blue ground, and the cornice frieze is a scroll work of many colors upon a changing ground. The fire-place is of onyx, with a framing of fine gilt metal, and with garlands and ribbon scrolls, in the same material, fastened on the onyx. The effect is excellent, and the material displays itself to the best advantage. It is very multitudinous in color, but its ground here is a rich brownish yellow, accentuated in every part of the three slabs with semi-translucent and translucent mottlings and veinings. But the hearthstone, which is also a slab of onyx, is a more remarkable specimen. It is wonderfully translucent, and is veined with blue and gray. Its mottlings



SITTING ROOM.

are simply changes of translucency, and the effect is that of a glorified cake of ice, such as might be formed in an ice bridge of old Niagara. The fender that rests on this slab is very low, and of gilt and silvered metal, which suits admirably with the onyx. There is a window looking on Bond and Superior, and each one is a bay, and has a comfortable settee curtained with blue damask. The hangings are of some flowered fabric in alternate zones of bluish green and cream color, and there are gorgeous lambrequins to match, with tassels as long as a cat's tail.

The mantel piece above the onyx fire-place is an elaborate arrangement in cherry wood with a mirror low enough to enable a lady to use it. There is a window of one pane of stained glass in this mantel-piece above the mirror which is repeated on the north wall facing Superior Street, and it is so beautiful that it is worthy of repetition. It represents fruits and leaves arranged in a scroll resembling a letter S. The leaves show a splendid range of green tones of brilliant quality and great softness, but the fruits are in a series of reds that burn like spinel rubies. There is in particular one huge red plume that is like a burning coal, glowing red, and flameless. The setting of this scroll is in a series of spheres that mimic topazes, moonstones and rock crystal, and these form a square border of great beauty. The carpet is of tapestry in which blue and green tones seem to predominate. There is a wonderful affluence of chairs in this room, and they are of many varieties. The most dazzling are those of first Empire style which are carved and gilt, and are mounted with soft tapestry silks. There is an ormolu table with a beautiful onyx top, but it would be rather cold for a writing table and would be calculated to numb the warm hand. Outside the ladies' parlor there is a little nook in the corner of the corridor which may be considered as the annex, and which has some important points. It boasts of a baby grand piano that fits very snugly into the corner, and it has a charming little fire-place of Low tiles in beautiful shades of blue. The walls are a warm russet



LADIES' PARLOR.

with spots of blue stenciling. There are some comfortable settees and a sufficiency of chairs.

Passing onward along the Bond-street corridor one notices a number of small rooms on either hand, which are meant for private supper parties. Meals have an unwonted charm when served in these small rooms. The banquet room is at the end of this corridor and may be said to be partially awaiting the reader, but the allurements of this noiseless corridor, with its velvety feeling to the tread, and its branching out into unexpected rooms, are so fascinating that one lingers by the wayside. The guests are very

right to surge out of the big room into these cosy little dens and entertain their friends. The banquet room was in the beginning of the Hollenden the main dining-room, but since the enlargement of the hotel it has been devoted to banquet service. The walls are frescoed with fantastic floral spirals upon a dark red ground verging on purple, and the cornice frieze is painted in impasto. The room is large and handsome, and has a fire-place adorned with Low's Chelsea tiling, and a mantel piece in cherry, supported by consoles of singularly bold projection.

But this description is not applicable to the appearance of the room at night when it is being used for the specific purpose for which it was created. Almost every evening during the season a banquet either of a public or a private character is held here. Let us peep in and see one of the latter, a festive highjinks, which often costs the amphitruon of the hour twenty dollars a plate. The feast has been spread on a large square table drawn into the corner of the room, near the fine fire-place. The mantel piece is loaded with rare Worcester, Carlsbad and Satsuma vases. The settle of the window is a mass of delicate flowers, rhododendrons, azaleas and dainty Deutzias mingling their blossoms with the rough leaves of date palms, talipots and India rubber trees. There is a blaze of light from candelabra covered with wax tapers on the mantle shelf, from the electro gasolier hanging from the richly frescoed ceiling and from a series of cut-glass candle-sticks of rock crystal quality upon the table itself. In front of every stag, for it is a stag party, is a perfectly formidable array of glittering glasses for champagne, claret, white wines, sherry, and for ice water. Before him is a napkin of exquisite softness, of snowy whiteness, and of damasked style, which is hemstitched. The tablecloth is of the same superb quality, the product of the choicest looms of Belfast. The service ware is of the beautiful kind known as Haviland, hand-painted, of the game series, perhaps made for game suppers. The forks and spoons are of the finest



A CORNER OF THE BANQUET ROOM.

Gorham silver-plating, and the handles of the knives are of mother of pearl and ivory. On every side of the happy stag are quaint little dishes of Haviland porcelain of the most varied shapes and the most pleasing colors which peep out from the wealth of cut flowers thrown carelessly over the tablecloth. The champagne corks fly wildly amid blossoms and crystal and porcelain, and the laughter of the guests rings musically and harmoniously over this mingling of beautiful colors and delicate textures. They drink the Hollenden with all the honors, and the glasses jingle a response. The glass ware and china so noticeable on these festive occasions came from the establishment of I. T. Bowman & Co., of

Cleveland, and the Phoenix Glass Company has furnished some very exquisite pieces of cut-glass table ware.

The large dining-room must now be described. It is as long as the noble office hall, and, though only half its height, has still considerable loftiness, for the hall is really one of the grandest chambers in the United States, nor can anyone realize its splendid height until he has passed into the dining-room, when he begins to comprehend the matter. Figures mean nothing after one passes the height of a tall man; after that, twenty-five feet and fifty feet make about the same effect upon the average mind. There are two grand rows of windows, one looking to the eastward and the open air, the other looking down upon the office hall, and both have been treated by the architect in precisely the same way, having circular sashes of colored glass, a yellow ground with blue scrolls resembling the tentacles of a devil-fish. The splendid room is completely unobstructed by ceiling supports, and yet the latter is coffered very artistically and strikingly. The supporting steel beams are, as usual, hidden under cherry wood casings, with handsomely paneled soffits. The coffer compartments are decorated with stucco in high relief, leaving the centre panel to be frescoed in blue and whitish gray, something like the sky. The stucco ornamentation is of foliage sprays at the four corners of the compartment, and between each spray is a rose in extremely high relief. A rope moulding twines around each rose, and makes a framing for the sky panel in the centre. The ends of the supporting beams that cross the ceiling transversely are corbelled, and the corbels rest upon the heads of piers engaged in the side walls, which are placed between each one of the two rows of windows. Each pier has a high square base of cherry, with a central panel of admirable carving of Renaissance motives familiar to amateurs of that style of decoration, and especially of the period verging on the Rococo. Above the panel each base has a frieze of classic garlands or festoons, the whole being sur-



GORHAM SILVERWARE.

mounted by a cornice with a well-carved egg and dart moulding having a strong projection. All the work in wood in this chamber, and indeed on this floor, came from the workshops of L. Richardson, Cleveland, who deserves infinite credit for it. From these artistic bases the piers rise to the corbels of the ceiling beams in plaster pilasters, of composite style, of creamy pink color upon a bluish green ground, with gilding on the base mouldings, and also on the capitals. The volutes and festoons of the latter are tinted a bluish green, accentuated with gilding. The slight abacus is tinted bluish green also. Above the abacus is a frieze of cherry wood, terminating in a tooth moulding surmounted by a strongly projecting cornice, upon which the splendid corbels rest. The framing

of the window heads is entirely in cherry. The space between the piers below the windows is wainscoted with the same decorative wood, and many have grills for the distribution of heat, the radiators being concealed behind the wainscoting.

The south end of the dining-room communicates with the kitchen by swinging double doors, where the door posts are of universal cherry. Piers similar to those on the sides are engaged in this wall, which is tinted to resemble the blue sky, and is a repetition on a large scale of the decorative panels in the ceiling. In the upper part there are three semi-circular panels in stucco, harmonizing with the window heads, but these are highly decorative.

The work was done by Heidenreich & Stephan, and it has been much admired by all who have seen it. In each a cherub (of whom nothing is visible save the head and grandly archaic wings, similar to those of the pre-Phidian Hermes) holds a broad, highly artistic scroll on which is a motto, which is varied in each relief. Below this scroll is floral scrollery of the Raphaelesque kind, so arranged that the central mass of foliage seems to be the body of the cherub. The motto of the first is *Dum vivimus vivamus*, which means, "Let us live while we live." The motto of the second is *Salve*, which is most truly translated as "Good luck to you," and though that is a free version, it gives the real spirit to the word. The legend of the third scroll is *Appetitus rationi pareat*, meaning "Subject your appetites to reason." At the other end of the dining-room there is in the centre, opposite to the stucco relief over the kitchen doors, a finely constructed balcony, of semi-circular form, with an external railing of Ionic pilasters, which is for the musicians. But on either side of this, which is, it is unnecessary to say, in cherry, the plaster relief appears. On the left hand is the motto in French, *À votre santé*, meaning "Your good health," and on the right hand the legend reads, *Esset, trinket, seid fröhlich*, which means, "Eat, drink and



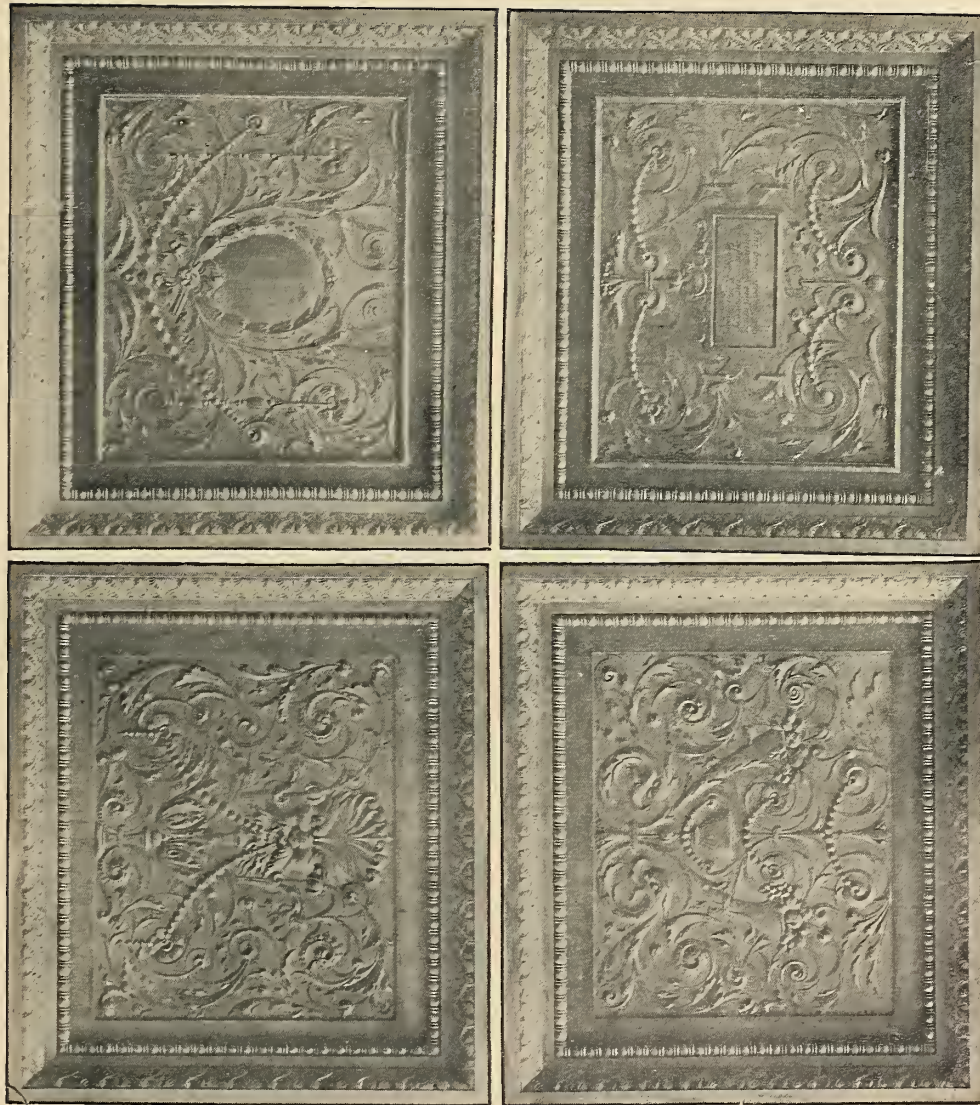
DINING ROOM.

be merry." Under the musicians' balcony are the entrances to the ordinary, between two piers.

The lighting of this most splendid dining-room is picturesque and thoroughly adequate, furnished by incandescent burners enclosed in egg-shaped shades of opaline glass provided by the Phoenix Glass Co., and distributed with admirable judgment. At each intersection of the ceiling

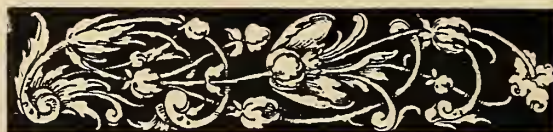
beams there is a short row of four burners. Just above the heads of the pilasters on each pier there is a row of five burners suspended from the cornice and on the frieze of each base there is a brass arrangement holding a row of three more burners. The effect at the dinner hour when the chamber is filled with guests seated at the numerous tables covered with white napery, and glittering with cut-glass and silver is really superb, and must be seen to be appreciated. It is a gentle, even, all-pervading light, and the opaline shades are really beautiful. Yet there are some people who revolt against an even light distant from them and prefer a stronger light close to them. For these the ordinary has been provided, which is much lower, and of the cozy order, though the walls are hung with reproductions of the green tapestry of the Middle Ages. There are many pieces, but only two motives, and these apparently refer to the parable that Nathan spake to King David concerning the poor man who had one ewe lamb. The prevailing tones are a grim indigo blue and green, both of them exceedingly cold. In fact, there are no warm tones in these tapestries, and this will account for the large fire-place in the ordinary, which is enclosed by arching in cherry wood. The ceiling is frescoed in an effort to be harmonious with the tapestry, but the latter was unwilling. The fire-place is in light sandstone with some good decorative carving, and contains a motto from Macbeth. "May good digestion wait on appetite, and health on both." And then Banquo's ghost came and interfered, and no doubt many a Banquo lies dormant in too dainty dishes, and murders sleep for those who partake of them, even in the Hollenden.

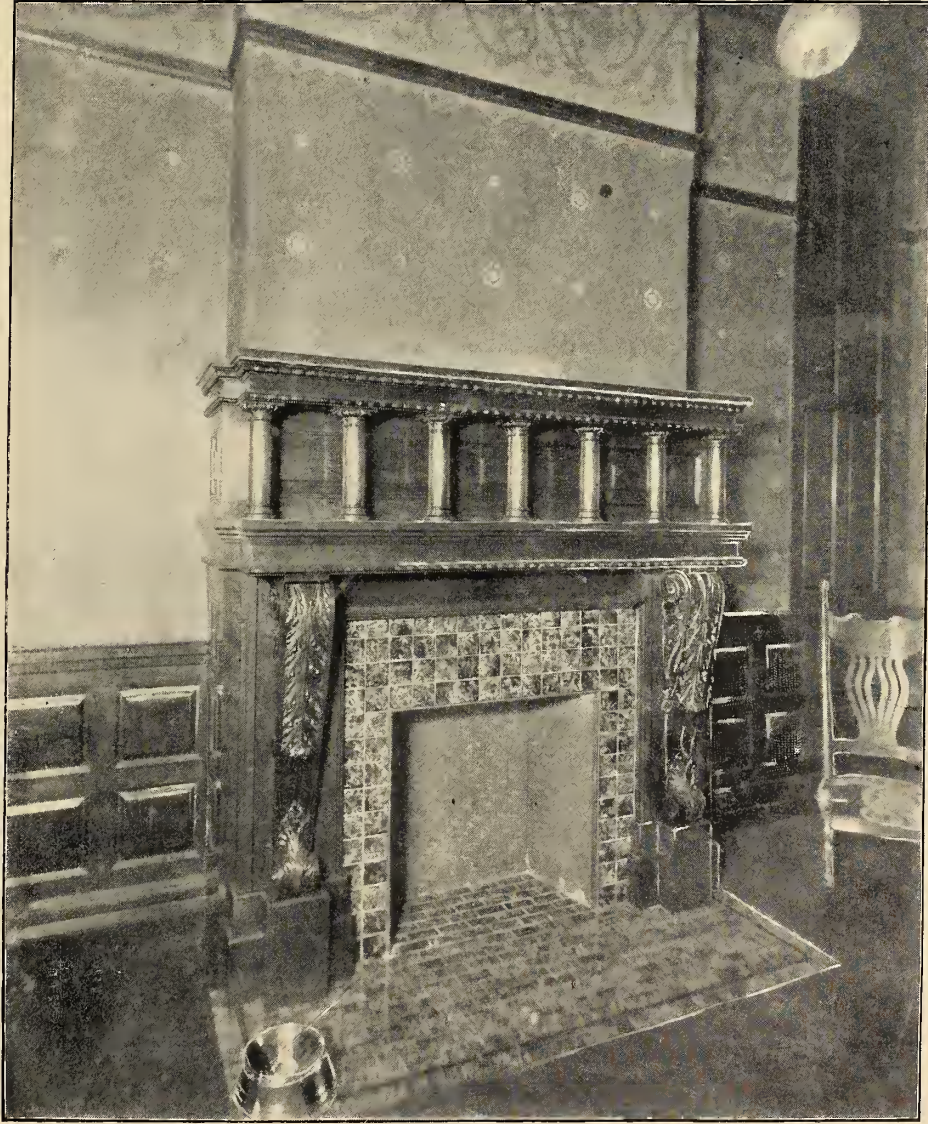
And now a few words about the guests' rooms. There are 450 of them, and they are all easily accessible by the elevators, and the corridors are extremely pleasant—singularly so. The house is practically isolated, occupying nearly a square, and receiving light from every direction. Many people have taken suites since the opening of the house and have lived in them ever since. The shape is irregular, but all the corners



CARVED WOODEN PANELS IN DINING ROOM.

afford charming suites, and these are equally agreeable on every floor. Each suite has two parlors, a bath-room and a bedroom, but one of the parlors can be easily converted into another bedroom. In the bath-room, besides the tub of metal with porcelain enameled lining, there is a stationary wash-bowl of Tennessee marble, with nickel-plated faucets for hot and cold water. The bedroom is wainscoted with cherry, and receives light from two windows, one in front and one at the side. The bedstead is of the all-pervading cherry, and so is the combination bureau and mirror, which latter is full length, and permits a lady to see the whole of her robe when she is dressed for a reception. The walls are kalsomined with a delicate blue tint, and the cornice frieze is stencilled with light decoration. The carpet is soft to the tread and of pleasing color and design. There is a brass fitting furnished with one gas jet and two incandescent burners. Several easy chairs, a plush lounge, a bureau and a small table complete the equipment. The parlors have bay windows, and are only separated from each other by handsome hangings. The lighting arrangements are the same in all the rooms, and in one of the parlors, in addition to the steam heating, there is a pretty little fire-place.

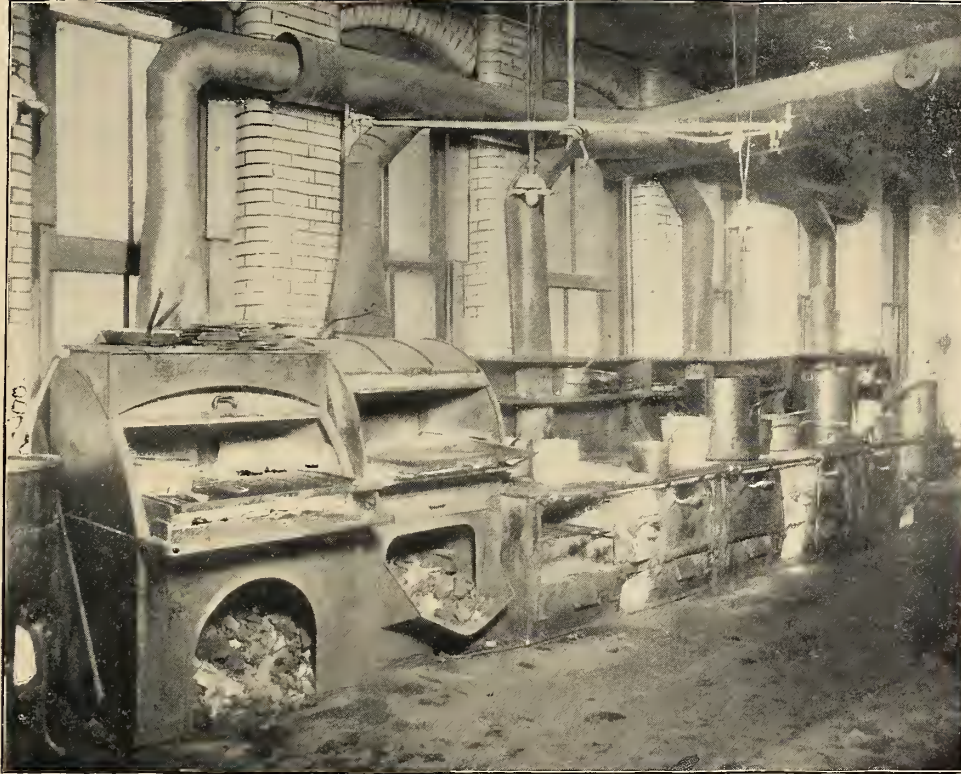




CHIMNEY CORNER.



THE GENERAL PLAN of the interior of the building is so simple yet in many respects so grand that the general arrangements and the conveniences provided give a feeling of comfort and a high degree of satisfaction to the guest. One is not lost in long tortuous passageways, nor shut in by the everlasting door, but all is open, wide, spacious. As you enter from Superior Street you are ushered into the office, or main lobby, which is nearly in the centre of the building. This has a height of 32 feet and is covered by a skylight 30 x 60 feet in dimensions which gives abundance of light to the interior and affords the greatest cheerfulness. This grand feature of the hotel is 72 feet long and 42 feet in width. To the right is a hall leading to the private offices of the proprietors, the Western Union Telegraph office, the cigar and news stand, and the reading room. On the left is the billiard room which is of very liberal proportions. Two passenger elevators are conveniently located here. At the further end of this lobby is the office desk, and its position is such that the clerks are enabled to command a very comprehensive view. Here is also located the fire and burglar proof vaults for the safe-keeping of valuables deposited by the guests. A well appointed restaurant is also on the ground floor. There are seven floors in the building exclusive of the basement, and the average height of the ceiling in each story is ten feet six inches. The corridors have a width of eight feet. The furnishings throughout are superb. There are ten handsomely appointed bridal chambers, and every room in the house, of which there are 450, is so designed and furnished as to afford perfect ease and comfort. All the rooms in the tower and those with bay windows are special suites, in most instances with private baths. The bedding is superior, the pillows being thoroughly modernized productions, for they were furnished by The Cold Blast Feather Company. The down of which they are made was subjected to the best known cleansing process. Then



"BORN" KITCHEN RANGES.

they are of proper size and furnish the most agreeable repose. The linens are of the best grade and were furnished by William Taylor, Son & Co. of Cleveland, being one of the most important contracts awarded for furnishing the hotel, for they are used in every room and service department.

Of course, the grand feature of the Hollenden, as in all other hotels, is the service department. Possibly there are many houses possessing equal advantages in this respect, but certainly there are none superior. The kitchen is very conveniently located, being separated from the rest

of the structure, and is 40 x 50 feet in dimensions. Communication with the dining room is afforded by a corridor. Its entire outfit, embracing ranges, broilers, carving tables, steam tables, sauce pans, jacket kettles, and all the necessary utensils were supplied by The Born Steel Range & Manufacturing Company. An added feature are the cold storage rooms erected by the Wickes Refrigerator Company. There are several of these, one being devoted to the preservation of meats, one for milk, butter, cheese, etc., one for wines, and there are special compartment refrigerator boxes for fish, game and cut meats. An ice house has been built adjoining the hotel, which connects with the cold storage rooms, a large supply of ice being constantly on hand.

The laundry is of the same size as the kitchen. The great amount of laundry work needed for such a hotel as the Hollenden renders it necessary that every facility should be provided for the rapid and satisfactory washing and drying of the immense quantity of linens used in the hotel. Then a first-class house must be prepared to do the best and finest laundry work for its guests. It can be said that this hotel is equipped with one of the best laundries in the country. It was fitted up by the Empire Laundry Machinery Company, of Boston. The equipment of this necessary service department comprises three Cambridge Reversing Washers, two of the largest and one of the smallest size; one Cambridge Centrifugal Wringer of the largest size, one Ternary Mangle, and a very complete line of machinery for collar, cuff and shirt work; also a superbly arranged drying room. The arrangement of the machinery, a very essential feature of a successful laundry, received careful consideration, and its construction is of the best. Thus the care given to the planning and construction of this laundry enables it to be operated in an economical manner, producing in every instance first-class laundered linen.

The barber shop is located on the ground floor. It is 30 x 45 feet in size. It is fitted up with the most improved chairs, manufactured by the

Archer Manufacturing Co. There are six of these on each side of the room and a large marble font in the centre pays tribute to each. The cloak room and package counter opens into the same corridor as the barber shop. Here on the ground floor is an immense storeroom which connects with the bar, where are to be found in bottles and in other forms the choicest vintages of every country. Connected with it is a supplementary Wickes' cooler for the refrigeration of wines. But this is only worthy of secondary consideration when compared with the vast cellars beneath.

It is scarcely necessary to enumerate the bewildering list of rooms and their special appointments for the entertainment of guests, for the serving of lunches, dinners and banquets; committee rooms, smoking rooms, card rooms, divisions for toilet conveniences, parlors, etc., and all that go to contribute to the pleasure of the guests. These are all to be found in the Hollenden, as in every other modern hotel.





THE HEAT and power plant of the Hollenden Hotel is of marked importance. In the cellar are located four tubular boilers. They are each 16 feet in length and contain 56 four-inch tubes, and have an aggregate capacity for 250 horse-power. There are 30 square feet of grate surface and 1,750 square feet of heating surface under each. They are supplied with water by an improved duplex pump, 8 x 5 x 10, put in by the Hughes Steam Pump Company. This has a pressure of 100 pounds, and can supply 1,200 gallons of water per hour. The steam heating system of the hotel was installed by Chafer & Becker. The heating is by exhaust steam from the engines and pumps, the additional heating required being taken direct from the boilers. The electric plant consists of two dynamos, each of them being geared direct to a 75 horse-power high-speed engine. They are run at 920 revolutions per minute, and supply light for 1,016 candle-power incandescent lamps at a pressure of 110 volts. The switches governing the lights are divided into two principal divisions, which are again sub-divided. The office, dining-room and other special departments have independent switches, and the lights in each bedroom are controlled by a switch conveniently located. There are six elevators, three of which are for passenger service. Among these the one installed by the Barrett Elevator Company gives the greatest satisfaction. It is as nearly noiseless as it is possible to make elevators. It runs very smoothly and is economical in management.

There are servants', freight and baggage elevators and several sidewalk elevators. The capacity of those for freight and baggage vary from one to two tons, as may be required. The improved duplex pump of the Hughes Steam Pump Co. is used for the principal passenger elevators in

the front of the building. This has a 20-inch steam cylinder, a 12-inch water cylinder and an 18-inch stroke, and has a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons per 24 hours.

In view of the many uses to which it is put, coal is a very important item of supply in the Hollenden Hotel. The heating, electric lighting, elevators, cooking and laundry depend upon it, requiring daily deliveries of large quantities, since the storage capacity of the coal vaults is scarcely sufficient to hold two days' supply. It is proper to state that the Goff-Kirby Coal Company of Cleveland promptly supplies all the coal thus consumed. This is the largest concern of the kind in the city, its storage facilities exceeding 50,000 tons. The grades used in the hotel are the famous Lackawanna hard coals for the ranges, Palmyra coals for the grates, and Pittsburgh coals for steam making.

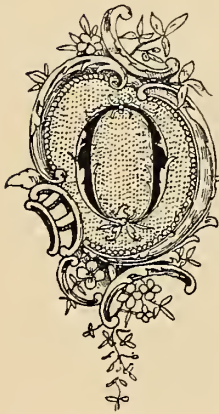
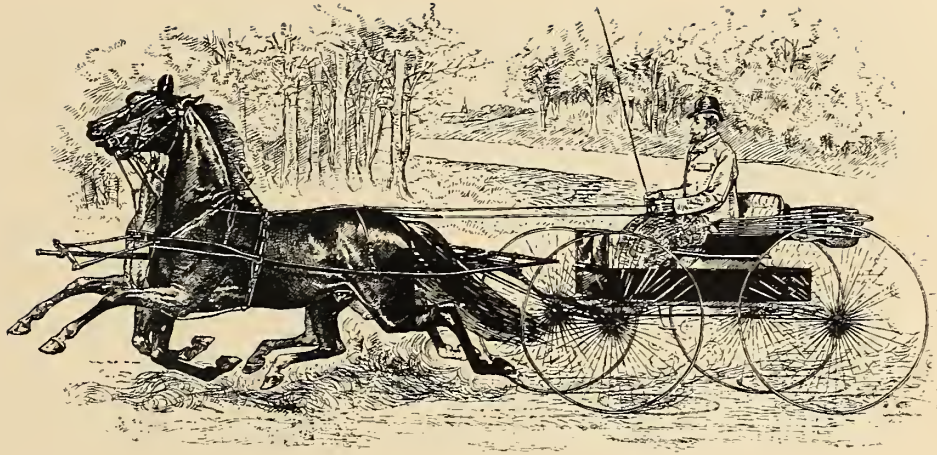
The plumbing and gas fitting of this hotel was one of the largest undertakings lately completed in Cleveland. The entire system of drainage was very carefully planned, and Peter Desnoyers, the eminent master plumber of Cleveland, carried it to successful completion. The fixtures and all other materials and workmanship are of the best. The sanitation of the hotel is all that could be desired, and the hot and cold water supply is very satisfactory.



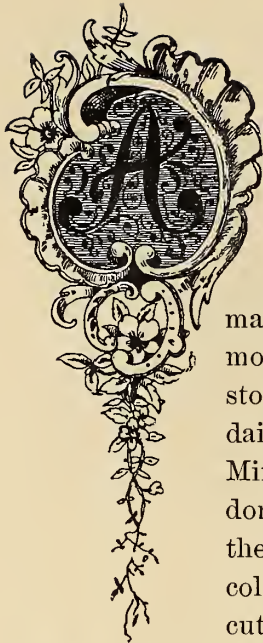


THE PROPRIETOR of the Hollenden Hotel sought to add every feature, in the equipment of the kitchen and the auxiliary departments, that would tend to improve the service. In order to accomplish the best results, they engaged the Wickes Refrigerator Company to design and erect a sufficient number of cold storage rooms and refrigerators to meet the requirements of the hotel, and afford the very best facilities for the preservation of such articles of food as are essentially perishable. There is a separate storage room for meats, such as the loins of beef, mutton and lamb. Then there is a room devoted exclusively to vegetables, and one for milk, butter, cheese and the like ; also a special cooler of liberal proportions for the cooling of wines, for which purpose it possesses exceptional advantages, because of the ease with which an even temperature is maintained. There is also one three-compartment fish, game and cut meat refrigerator box ; which, in fact, constitutes three separate boxes built side by side, and admirably adapted for the uses to which they are devoted.

The Wickes Company has gained an extended reputation throughout the country because of the superior construction of its cold storage rooms and refrigerators, and because the use of its system insures uniformity of temperature and an atmosphere which is absolutely dry and pure. In proof of this fact its system of refrigeration is embraced in over 8,000 cars, owned and operated by the principal railways, fast freight lines, and shipping firms ; and in 1,000 beef, butter, egg and fruit houses, in hotels, club-houses, hospitals, asylums, steamships, and military barracks, as well as in many notable private residences. The system was awarded the highest medals at the late Paris exposition, and at the New Orleans exposition. The general offices of the Company are located in the Auditorium Building, Chicago, and branch offices are maintained at New York City, and Rochester, N. Y., and Philadelphia, Pa.



ONLY recently Mr. C. Knowles, who for the past generation has been recognized as the most popular dealer in Cleveland in harness, saddlery goods, horse clothing, and all the paraphernalia of the trotting stable, has established himself in that part of the Hollenden which is next to Vincent Street, where he is in the midst of a great coterie of trotting men. The Holdens, father and son, who are the proprietors of the Hollenden, love a good horse, and know one when they see him, and the Hollenden is a recognized headquarters for men interested in thoroughbreds and trotting stock. The move was undoubtedly a shrewd one, for his new store is admirably adapted for the purpose, and must cost considerably less than one of the same size upon either of Cleveland's great arteries of trade. And yet No. 378 Bond Street, between Superior Street and Euclid Avenue, is a better location for him than any other in the city.



VERY reliable retail house, dealing in both foreign and domestic earthenware, glassware, lamps and cutlery, is that of Messrs. I. T. Bowman & Sons of Cleveland. It is numbered among the houses that furnished the Hollenden with goods in its line.

For many years the members of this firm have made a special study of that very necessary part of the modern home, bric-a-brac. They have constantly in stock an endless variety of elegant Royal Worcester, dainty Belleek, richly-colored Crown Derby, Pointon, Minton, besides many desirable pieces from foreign and domestic potteries of less repute. It has always been their one aim to secure the very best. The purity of color, elegance of design, quaintness of shape of their cut glass, has secured them a reputation second to none in this market. The store, which is large and well arranged, having been built expressly for the business, is very artistically fitted up, and a large and varied stock is handsomely displayed at all times.

The art of illumination with coal oil has kept pace with electricity, the wonder of the age. To acquire the best light from oil one must have a lamp that is well constructed, and at the same time it is proper to have it attractive to the eye. After an examination of the complete stock carried of piano, vase, hanging and banquet lamps, one would think that all the ingenuity of the age had been directed in this one channel.

The elegant stock of china, earthenware, pottery, and glassware is selected from the leading houses in America and Europe. Many of the imported goods are necessarily expensive, yet so exquisitely made are all American goods that none but the eye of an expert could distinguish them from those made in Dresden, Bohemia, and other European manufacturing centres. Here are carried game sets in Royal Worcester, fruit



sets in Haviland & Co.'s ware, ice cream sets and fruit sets from the celebrated pottery of the Société de La Céramique, Limoges, France, and dainty pieces of Sevres, which greatly add to the interesting varieties of the large stock of decorated china. A fine selection of cutlery is carried. The store is located at 196 and 198 Superior Street, Cleveland.





WILLIAM TAYLOR, SON & CO., who furnished the linen goods for the Hollenden Hotel, are the proprietors of one of the well-known dry goods houses of Cleveland, which is equipped with every facility for serving the public quickly and thoroughly well, both as to quality of goods and prices. The best line of goods in the market is carried, embracing everything pertaining to the dry goods trade.

In connection with the retail house, situated on the Public Square, corner of Euclid Avenue, this firm conducts a large wholesale house on Prospect Street, which enables the purchase of goods in exceptionally large quantities, thus affording an opportunity to place before the patrons of the retail department various lines of goods at prices which are sure to prove equitable and satisfactory to the numerous customers.

Special attention is called to the large and elegantly furnished cloak department, recently fitted up on the second floor, access to which is readily gained by the elevator in the centre of the main floor. There has also been added lately a ladies' reception room, which is found to be very convenient for ladies waiting for friends or resting from the fatigue of shopping.

On the third floor is located the department devoted to ladies' furnishings, also the curtain and drapery department, which has been considerably enlarged this season and is now very complete in all its appointments, a large variety of goods being kept constantly in stock.

Merchants doing business in the surrounding smaller towns would find a visit to the wholesale department of this house decidedly of interest to them, for a very comprehensive assortment of goods is carried, and every want can be satisfied, and at the lowest prices.

This house has been in Cleveland since 1870, but its growth has been steady and rapid. It was originally established on a small scale, and owing to the phenomenal increase of the business it has been necessary to erect the large building now occupied, which is used exclusively for the jobbing business.

This establishment is one of the largest and most modern of the dry goods houses of the West, and bids fair to increase as steadily in the future as it has done in the past.



THE NUMEROUS fire-places in the Hollenden are all fitted with Low tiles, and it goes without saying that these give them a most attractive appearance. Chelsea has made a greater success with the Low tiles than in any other direction, and it is the one artistic production in applied art in which the Athens of America has kept abreast of other communities. These tiles are superior to English in many respects, and the popularity of this material for mantel decoration in this country is due entirely to the Lows. So long as none but English tiles were used, their appearance in fire-places was sporadic and was considered as an evidence of pottery mania. But when the industry was started in Boston, the tiles were so improved that mantels decorated with them became the rage, and other places began to imitate them. In Brooklyn, Long Island, in Trenton, New Jersey, in East Liverpool, in Indianapolis, tile factories were established and are doing well. But the glory of initiating the movement will belong to the Lows, and their tiles have never yet been equalled. The Low tiles owe their unquestionable superiority over others less to ceramic qualities than to an artistic comprehension of the conditions necessary for making them an acceptable decoration for mantel pieces. In that form the question of adaptability is always studied, and the result is, that the Lows have almost a monopoly of the best and most remunerative business. In English and Spanish tiles there never was any other idea than of having a good body and a good glaze and good decoration by competent hands. But this is not enough. The size of the tiles, and their shape, were considerations that were never considered, and this is where the Lows showed marked superiority. They have always treated their tiles as a part of a whole, and they have thought out endless combinations of color and design that would be suitable for hardwood or for brass or for hammered iron or any fire-place material.

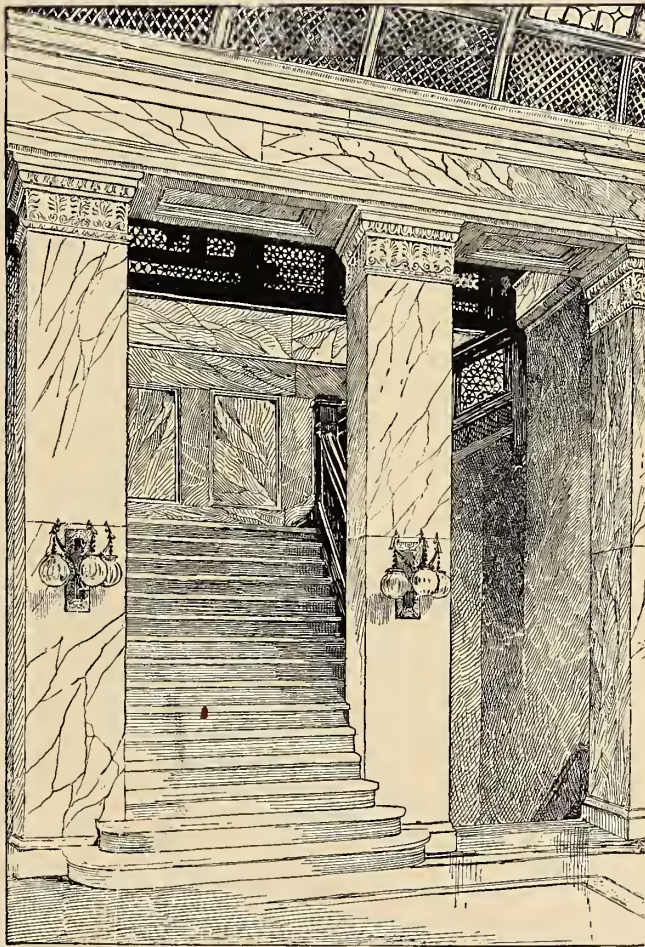
A fire-place fitted with Low tiles is therefore a unity, whereas a fire-place fitted with the very best English hand-painted tiles is a discord, because the tiles neither agree with each other nor with their surroundings. The Low tiles, moreover, are of a far higher type than the English, which generally are based upon

the idea of porcelain. They have a clay body and a porcelain or feldspar glaze, and are usually decorated over the glaze. Now, this is confessedly bad art, and the model for tiles is to be sought for in the stanniferous enamel tiles made by the Persians from principles handed down from the days of the ancient Assyrians. One of the underlying laws of ceramics is, that for objects like tiles, if stanniferous enamel cannot be used, a thick colored glaze must be employed. The color must not be over the glaze nor under the glaze, but in the glaze, and this necessitates great thickness. This is the principle of the famous Rookwood pottery of Cincinnati, where there is, indeed, a decoration of under-glaze painting, but the chief effect is produced by manganese in the glaze itself, which gives its exquisitely rich brown. The Lows have worked upon the problem of glaze until they have achieved marvels. In many of their tiles, they are satisfied to produce mere color effects and have no design at all. In others, they have a design made by a mould, and the problem is to so arrange the planes of surface as to create an agreeable impression on the eye. For wherever the glaze is thickest, the color is deepest, and therefore the lightest parts are those where the design is most raised. The Lows have a series of Arabesque-like geometric designs in which the chiaroscuro is exquisite, for there is a perfect flicker of color that comes and goes, instead of the dull regularity of English tiles. They have panels of figures in low relief in which the same effect is brilliantly rendered. Earlier in their career they attempted high relief, but the glaze ran too thick for a successful result, and they now recognize that they are limited to low relief mouldings. Another point in which they have shown a marked progressive spirit is in the shape of the tiles. They make them of varied shapes, but the chief and most popular grade is the long and narrow one which reproduces the idea of a Roman tile. The color effect is much more brilliant when these are used than when large single tiles were employed. The Lows have evidently mastered the first part of the problem, and all that they do is admirably done. But America looks to them to re-create stanniferous enamel tiles, and to make them with metallic lustres also.

NOTICEABLE in the public apartments of the Hollenden Hotel, as also in the lavatories, bath-rooms and corridors throughout the house, is the wealth and variety of marble used in the construction of the building, indicating the great advancement that has been made in this country in the employment of marble for the proper finishing of a structure. This is a very commendable and desirable improvement, for the reason that marble possesses more artistic merit, and is decidedly more durable, being unaffected by climatic changes, and much to be preferred to any other material similarly used.

The wainscot of the main office, or Exchange, and entrance corridors has been very richly carried out in harmony with the general interior hardwood finish of this apartment. It is constructed of red and green marbles, inlaid with a very fine yellow marble. The panels are of Rouge Royal marble of a dark red shade, relieved by yellow Saint Baume (French) marble, which has been inserted, or inlaid, in a manner to afford proper adornment to the surface. The bases and caps are of Verde Antique marble, which gives an excellent finish, and is made pleasantly attractive and forms a good contrast because of its beautiful coloring. It blends admirably with the mahogany finish above. Its prevailing color is green, with white streaks running through it, which are delicately disseminated, producing a rich effect. Then the Mosaic tiles surrounding the deck lights in the centre of the floor in the main office is in keeping with the general interior finish. The main stairway is constructed of Swanton Mosaic marble, which is now becoming so popular for such uses. This stairway is of liberal proportions and gives immediate access to the main dining-room. The billiard room has a wainscot of the same quality of marble. The rear stairway is constructed of Verde Antique and Rouge Royal marbles. The toilet rooms are finished in white Italian, with a wainscot six feet high.

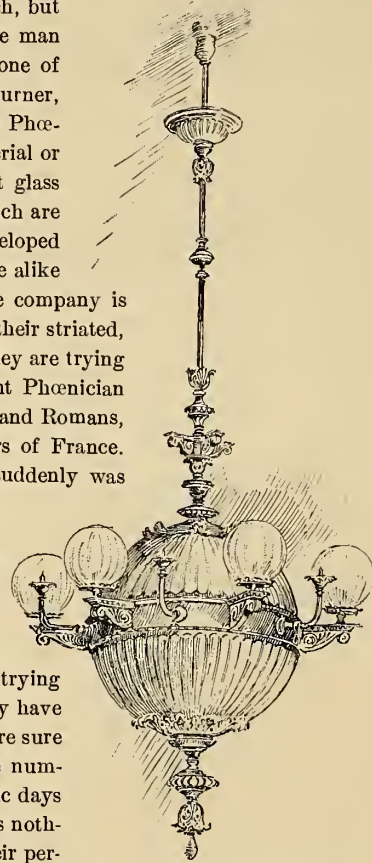
The marbles here used, as will be observed, comprise the best imported French and Italian productions, which were imported and placed in position by Davidson & Sons, of Chicago, and the American marbles used were obtained from the quarries of the above firm. This establishment is probably the largest



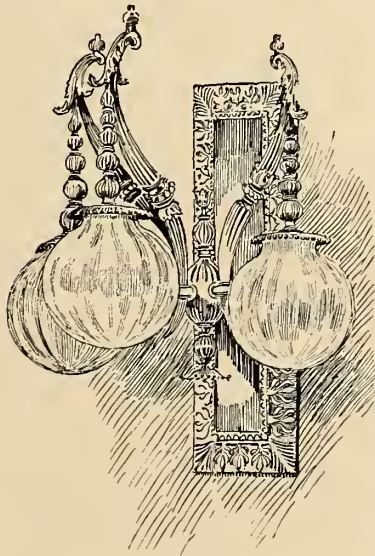
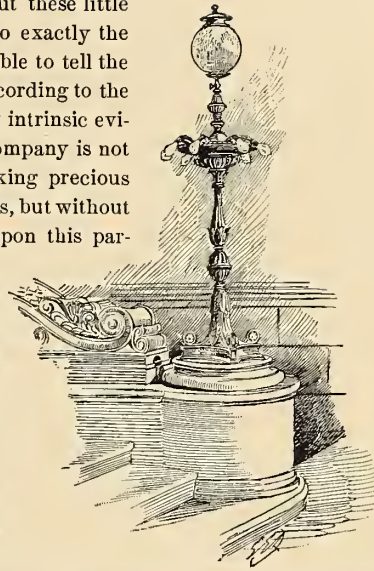
consumer of marbles in the United States, and possesses the best facilities for supplying and putting up marble work in buildings, as is evidenced by its important contracts in connection with the National, State and Municipal buildings in all parts of the country, besides the most important hotels and office buildings. Warehouse and office are located at foot of North Market Street, Chicago. The Davidson Sons Marble Company is the name of a branch establishment located in New York, and possesses every facility for the fulfillment of orders.



ONE of the most attractive features of the Hollenden House is to be found in the broad corridors with the hanging of electro-gaseliers and the beautiful opalescent glass shades, furnished by the Phoenix Glass Company of Pittsburg, whose show rooms at 729 Broadway, New York, are a veritable scene from fairy-land. The introduction of Edison's incandescent burners into offices, hotels and private houses was the one great opportunity of the company, and they proved equal to it, and developed manufacturing resources that have not only made them rich, but have made them honored all over the United States. The man who knows anything of artistic glass-ware, no sooner sees one of their stalactites or bulbs for enclosing an incandescent burner, than he says immediately, "that was manufactured by the Phoenix people of Pittsburg." Nothing more exquisite in material or design was ever conceived than those bulbs of opalescent glass with ribs of opaque opalescence running through them, which are shaped like a budding bunch of bananas when it is still enveloped in its spathe. The color, the texture, and the contours are alike delightful. Of course no one knows precisely why the company is called the Phoenix, but when the archaeologist sees some of their striated, crimped and fluted opalescent ware, he recognizes what they are trying to accomplish. They are after the secret of the ancient Phœnician glass, which was known to the Egyptians and the Greeks and Romans, and the latter taught it to the Gallo Roman glass-workers of France. It survived down to the Carlovingian dynasty and then suddenly was lost. Webb, of England, has got a part of the secret, and can weld together two plates of different colors, one opaque and one transparent, and can by the emery wheel produce the same cameo effects as in the famous Portland vase. But he cannot run spiral threads of opaque or opalescent white through an opaque ground, or a transparent ground, and this is precisely what the Phoenix people are trying to do. They have already reproduced the effect, but they have not yet succeeded in finding the true secret, though they are sure to succeed. The ancient glass has been found in immense numbers of pieces in tombs, because it was the fashion in classic days to bury with women their dearest possessions, and there was nothing they valued more than these little bottles that held their perfume. In those days the art of distilling was unknown, and the rich odor of flowers was held in oils and fatty substances in these little bottles, and ladies took them to the bath, which was the one great luxury of antiquity, being to all classes of women what the opera and the theatre are to



the women of the 19th century. The peculiar thing about these little bottles is that the Egyptians, Greeks and Romans copied so exactly the models given by the ancient Phœnicians, that it is impossible to tell the difference between them, and they are designated rather according to the locality of the tombs in which they were found, than any intrinsic evidence offered by the objects themselves. The Phœnix Company is not only searching for the secret of this glass-ware, but it is taking precious hints and suggestions from them for the shapes of the bulbs, but without any servile copying. Every man who is well informed upon this particular topic looks forward with the most pleasurable anticipation to the World's Fair, expecting to see a most magnificent display by the Phœnix Company. The United States looks to them to uphold our banner in all that relates to shades or bulbs. The Phœnix Company also manufactures admirable cut glass tableware, but in this, though they have no superiors, they certainly have some equals. It is astonishing, but very gratifying, to the patriotic mind to contemplate the enormous advances that have been made in cut glass since the Centennial Exhibition, but this has been an industry widely diffused, and no one but a jury



of experts can tell where the supremacy lies. With regard to every variety of glass and shade and bulb for electro-gaseliers, the Phœnix Company is far in the advance. No description can do justice to the beauty, the elegance and the novelty of these objects, which have perhaps hardly been comprehended by decorators and manufacturers of electro-gaseliers, who have shown very little ingenuity or poetic fancy in their creations, and have not met the Phœnix Company half way by any means. Strange to say, the one firm that has demonstrated the best appreciation of the Phœnix ware, is in Philadelphia, a city that has the reputation of being sleepy, but which in this particular has shown itself more progressive than the most hustling cities. So rapid is the advance that is being made that it is impossible to give much detail about the Phœnix glass, because any description would in twelve months be completely antiquated, so that nothing more can be done than to indicate the general lines on which rests the company's superiority.



UNDOUBTEDLY the wood work of the Hollenden Hotel is one of the most conspicuous features, and has been much talked of among the traveling public. But comparatively few are aware that very much of this splendid wood work was done in Cleveland by the native house of Woods, Jenks & Co. To them must be ascribed the credit of having furnished the office, the bar, and the billiard room, and the fact should be known wherever the mahogany work of the Hollenden forms matter of gossip among the traveling public.

The bar and bar counter are exceedingly elaborate and decorative, more especially the former, which is quite a classic production. There is a series of French plate mirrors set in a framing of Ionic columns of the most graceful symmetry, and with admirably carved flutings in the shafts. The base of each column rests upon the upper shelf, and this is supported by a series of piers directly under the bases of the columns. The bar has a centre which faces the bar counter, and two wings that face inward, an admirable arrangement because it shows the graceful columns in profile, and the bold projection of the wings give unusual spirit and vigor to the work. There is a heavy Ionic cornice over the mirrors which extends around the two wings, and above this, in the centre, but only in the centre, is an arcade of Roman arches resting upon Tuscan columns. The bar counter has a row of single, nearly square, panels broken at intervals by piers with some projection, to which are fixed the brass brackets and rings that support the rail of the counter.

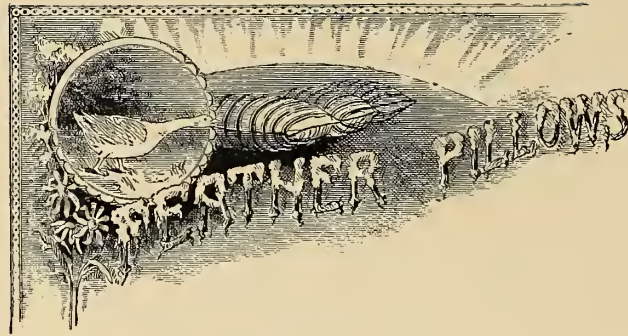
In the billiard room the work of Woods, Jenks & Co. is chiefly in the piers along the walls that are utilized for cue racks, and in the coffered ceiling. Here the cross beams and the longitudinals are so deftly arranged that they form coffers that are nearly square, and in this way are themselves divided into sections. The panels on the beams run the length of a section, and at the points of intersection are adorned with a sunk rosette. There is along the inside line of each beam a well carved tooth moulding. The general effect of this wood work is very much heightened by the panels of mirrors in the middle of each coffer, and the stained glass, simulating Sienna marble, that surrounds it. There is a color harmony between the mahogany of the beams and the simulated Sienna that is exceedingly attractive. The piers along the walls are, of course, a decorative mask for iron beams by which the ceiling is really supported. These iron cores have a covering of plaster or terra cotta fire-proofing, and over this comes the sheathing of mahogany. To carry out the idea that the wood is the supporting medium, there are on the cornice line, along the face of each pier, small brackets, and two on each

side, but these are purely decorative and only bear their own weight. They are well carved. On the face of each pier are three longitudinal panels extending from the cornice to the dado of the marble wainscoting that makes the circuit of the walls. This dado is of mahogany, and is very classic, having three fine mouldings and a top that projects considerably with a very graceful swell outward and upward.

A single row of square panels runs along the front, and below it is some heavy but excellent moulding in the base. Where the front curves around towards the wall are the grilles before the desks of the cashier and the room clerk, one at each end, and these are supported by wood work of the rococo style. There is on each side a Corinthian column, charmingly modeled and carved, and beside it is a pilaster of the same style, but more ornate, the face being filled in with carved tracery of Renaissance character. Over these and over the grille is a heavy cornice resembling that of a Roman triumphal arch. Above this cornice rise two consoles with a very graceful swell which bear up a rococo pediment.

The firm of Woods, Jenks & Co. is composed of Messrs J. L. Woods, Geo. W. Pack, Chas. L. Pack, Green Pack, E. F. Holmes, R. H. Jenks, Guy Gray and Ralph Gray. The five gentlemen first named form the firm of Pack, Woods & Co., of Oscoda, Michigan, one of the most prominent concerns in the country. The establishment therefore, possesses the very best connections for the successful prosecution of work in its line. Woods, Jenks & Co. conduct a wholesale and retail business comprehending the lumber business in all its branches, and handling over 100,000,000 feet per annum. Two mills are operated, mill No. 1 being devoted to preparatory work, and mill No. 2 to the finer grades of mill work, interior finish and cabinet work.

The volume and extent of the business is indicated by the following list of works recently completed: Carnegie Library, Allegheny, Pa.; New Federal Building and Post-office, Brooklyn, N. Y.; New Government Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Metropolitan Club House, Washington, D. C.; New York Central Railway Stations at Tremont, Fordham, Morrisania, Central Morrisania, and Melrose; Stockley Residence, Lakewood, N. J.; Pack Residence, Asheville, N. C.; Hayes Mansion, San Jose, California; J. T. Brooks Mansion, Salem, O.; Hollenden Hotel and Perry-Payne Building, Cleveland; also the following residences in Cleveland: Hon. M. A. Hanna, Captain L. C. Hanna, Geo. W. Pack, C. F. Emery, W. H. Garlock. Among other residences are those of A. Devereaux, Charleston, West Va.; H. L. Christy, Pittsburgh, Pa.; T. B. Vanalstine and Geo. H. Dougherty, Youngstown, O.; J. B. Storrs, Painesville, O.; and the interior for the Memorial Chapel of the Painesville (Ohio) Seminary.



THE Hollenden Hotel possesses everything that can contribute to the comfort of the guest, and it is a pleasure to state that this applies particularly to the pillows and the other bedding, etc. The pillows are made of honest feathers, which at one time afforded proper protection to that famous fowl, the goose. They have been subjected to the cold blast treatment, and are void of unpleasant odors, quills, or dust, having been furnished by the Cold Blast Feather Company of Chicago. The average guest feels constrained to thank the Company, as well as the management of the hotel, for these modernized pillows, for they are as big an improvement over the old style hotel pillow as an electric light is over that of the primordial candle.

It has been only within recent years that the system of treating feathers by a cold blast process has been in vogue, but it makes such a vast improvement in all kinds of feathers that it is now very largely used, for it is a well-known fact that feathers are not conducive to health if not thoroughly cleansed and relieved of all odor, quills and dust, and the Cold Blast Feather Company was the first to engage in this line of business, and own and control the cold blast process covering the United States and Canada.

The members constituting this company have had large experience, and their establishment possesses unsurpassed facilities. They have a practical



knowledge of all that enters into the manufacture of high class and reliable beddings, which gives them a just claim on hotel proprietors and managers.

This company manufactures all grades of hair and other mattresses "on honor"—quality agreed upon is always furnished. The cold blast treatment of feathers is the means of deodorizing, purifying, and enlivening them, and this is so successfully accomplished in every instance that the feather pillows produced by it are not only odorless, but lastingly buoyant.

A full line of woven wire mattresses, spring beds, cots, cribs, blankets and comforters are manufactured by this house complete, and every aid is at hand for the filling of the largest orders, and it is fully prepared, as is evidenced in this hotel, to furnish the largest hotels with bedding throughout. The recherche down goods, quilts, sofa pillows, curled hair tickings, moss, tow, wool, excelsior, etc., are very largely handled, and a full line of all other bedding supplies are kept in stock for the examination of patrons.

The president of the company is Louis H. Everts, and the secretary and treasurer is Edward A. Everts. Correspondence solicited. Estimates furnished when so desired. The company has supplied many other hotels with its productions besides the Hollenden, among which are the Cadillac, Detroit; the Leland, Chicago; Sherman House, Chicago, and many other prominent hotels in every section of the United States. The house is widely and favorably known in all sections of the West. Place of business is located at 56 to 66 West Van Buren Street, Chicago.

The Cold Blast Feather Co



WITHIN the last five years there has been an increasing demand for a better grade of hardware, and but for the fact that it is the last thing that is wanted to complete a building, a much better grade would always be used, for no one ever put on fine hardware and regretted it, for whatever is conspicuous should be in harmony with the surroundings, and scarcely anything is more conspicuous than hardware.

There are now many houses in all parts of the country that make a special study of decorative hardware, and supply goods in this line that are substantial as well as being in keeping with the structure in which they are employed. Such an establishment is that of The W. Bingham Company, of Cleveland. It is the second largest concern of the kind in the United States.

Doubtless the most important contract for builders' hardware recently fulfilled by this company was that for the hardware employed in this building, and the several other prominent edifices lately erected in Cleveland. The proper fulfillment of such important orders requires the services of those thoroughly experienced in the hardware trade, who are capable of giving the selection and adjustment of the hardware trimmings the most careful attention, for in the selection of such hardware, and in carrying out the special designs of architects, an artistic eye as well as an eye single to the fitness of things is absolutely necessary. Hardware suitable for one style of interior finish would be unsuitable for another. To secure hardware suitable to taste and adaptability it is necessary to know that it can only be had by having it made to order, as neither the large merchants or manufacturers carry it in stock. This is a class of work which The W. Bingham Company is specially prepared to execute, for it has advanced with the steady improvement in the hardware trade and is amply prepared to carry out the wishes of architects and builders.

This company conduct a very extensive business in this line, their operations already reaching west to the Pacific. The goods handled are such as the Bower-Barff rustless iron, plain bronze, antique bronze, old copper, plain brass, antique brass, oxidized silver, gold and nickel-plated and hand chased goods, wrought iron hinges, escutcheons, grilles and any other hand work that may be desired, furnished from special designs.

The premises occupied are systematically fitted up, and a very large stock of builders' hardware is constantly carried, the establishment being one of the most complete and well arranged hardware stores in the West. Besides the builders' hardware, the company deal largely in railroad and other similar supplies, and the stock of mechanics' and machinists' tools is very complete.

A full line of samples of builders' hardware, produced by the leading manufacturers, who cater to the popular taste in fine, artistic hardware, are here to be found, from which a very correct idea of the latest and most artistic productions can be obtained. Possessing ample capital and buying direct from the manufacturers in large quantities it is enabled to give purchasers the benefit of the lowest prices.



ONE OF the latest additions to the great hotels in the United States is this imposing structure. It is a monument to the builders' art, and in point of excellence it has no superior in the country.

The great responsibility attached to the erection of this building devolved upon Thomas Simmons, of Cleveland, who also built the Garfield Memorial and the great Arcade Building, and he is constantly engaged in the erection of great works of this character. He is thoroughly familiar with every branch of the mechanical arts employed in the construction of buildings, and every detail in connection therewith receives his personal supervision.

The erection of The Hollenden is one of his most important undertakings, and reflects the greatest credit upon his skill as a builder. The huge structure has been erected in the most practical manner. The same care has been exercised from the footings of the foundations to the coping, the materials employed and the workmanship being uniformly excellent and creditable to all identified with the work. Most of the materials employed were furnished and placed in position by Cleveland houses and mechanics, so it is a credit to the city, the great development that has been made in all lines of the building trade in recent years being here represented.

Mr. Simmons had the contract for the general construction of the building, and while its design exhibits no distinct architectural style, he has completed his work most creditably, and it can properly be claimed a very substantial and enduring structure. The interior is made very cheerful by the several tiers of bay windows, and though they break up the façade of the building, the rooms facing the street are made far more cheerful than they otherwise would be.

The basement and first story walls are of light-colored sandstone, and the upper six stories are of red pressed brick with sandstone trimmings. Among the other prominent buildings erected by Mr. Simmons are the Wade Building, Savings & Trust Co. Bank, Nottingham Block, Benedict Block, Standard Oil Block, Lenox Building, Euclid Ave. Block, and many others. Consequently, he is prepared at all times to estimate upon the construction of every style of building.



GREAT quantity of polished and chipped, plate and fancy glass has been employed in the erection of the Hollenden.

Perhaps no feature of the building is more noticeable than the glass, which is very clear and uniform and affords the largest degree of satisfaction to the guests; for nothing can afford greater pleasure or cheerfulness than huge windows glazed with large panes of glass, affording proper protection and at the same time admitting the cheer of sunny days. The chipped plate glass and blended colors of leaded glass in the office ceiling are rendered especially attractive at night by the light of electric lamps.

The contract for all the glass in the Hollenden Hotel was awarded to the Van Cleve Glass Co., of Cleveland, doubtless the best known house in Cleveland engaged in this line of trade. The members of the company possess a thorough knowledge of every department of the glass trade, both manufacturing and otherwise, and to their insight is due the excellent success which they have achieved.

A very large stock of polished plate and other glass is constantly carried, including mirrors and all kinds of chipped plate and double thick glass, as well as skylight, ground, colored, enameled, cathedral, ondoyant and ornamental glass. Extensive importations are being constantly made by this house, and its special facilities and connections with importers and close alliance with the leading manufacturers of this country place it in the foremost rank of the great glass concerns of the United States.

To give an idea of the extent of window and all other polished plate and chipped plate glass entering into the Hollenden Hotel, it may be stated that the total aggregated nearly 15,000 square feet of polished plate window glass, 2,000 square feet of chipped plate glass, and 4,000 square feet of window glass.

Few industries in the country have made greater progress in recent years than that devoted to the manufacture of glass. It has been so excellently developed that at the present time the American plate glass is regarded as equal in every respect to the best European productions.

In addition to the Hollenden, the Van Cleve Glass Co. also furnished all the interior glass for the Perry-Payne Building and the Young Men's Christian Association Building and many others. It has also been awarded the contract for the glass for the street lamps throughout the city, and such public school buildings as the Willson Avenue High School, the Hough Avenue Grammar School, and the Case Avenue Grammar School and scores of handsome residences in all sections of the city.



Among the leading houses in Cleveland and the West is that of the Born Steel Range & Manufacturing Company. The kitchen of the Hollenden was supplied with its entire outfit by this firm, embracing ranges, broilers, carving table, steam table and cooking utensils, sauce pans, jacket kettles, etc.

The ranges are of unquestioned reliability, have long been in use in the leading hotels and restaurants, and possess a large share of popularity.

This house was originally established in 1847 and now controls an extensive trade. A specialty is made of the manufacture of steel plate ranges and bake ovens and complete hotel and restaurant kitchen outfits, also hot air furnaces and laundry stoves. Aside from this, tin, copper, and sheet iron work is extensively carried on.

This company has recently succeeded to the business of the old firm of F. & H. Born, and is prepared to maintain the high reputation of the house in all goods turned out. Estimates for any and all descriptions of cooking and heating apparatus are furnished when desired. The manufactory is well appointed and possesses every facility for the rapid fulfillment of orders. The carving tables, jacket kettles, broilers, etc., are of very superior make and are extensively used. The sales-rooms are located at 128 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio, and the Company is building a large factory at Galion, Ohio.

The following establishments in Cleveland and the State of Ohio have been furnished with kitchen utensils by this Company :


Hollenden House,	Cleveland.	Coit's House,	Glenville, Ohio.
The Wilmot,	"	Children's Home,	Canal Dover, Ohio.
Hawley House,	"	Northern Ohio Insane Asylum,	"
The "Normandie,"	"	Junction House,	Valley Junction, "
Belmont Co., Infirmary,	"	Central Hotel,	Galion, "
The American House,	"	The Sanitarium,	Green Springs, "
The "Lincoln,"	"	Yellow Springs House,	Yellow Springs, "
City Hospital,	"	American House,	Mc dina, "
Lakeside Hospital,	"	Grand Central Hotel,	Columbus, "
Huron Street Hospital,	"	Drovers' Home,	Collinwood, "
Charity Hospital,	"	Baldwin University,	Berea, "
Infants Home,	"	Ohio Working Home for the Blind,	Columbus, "
Manual Training School,	"	Dover Bay Club,	Dover Bay Park, "
Home for Aged Israelites,	"	St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum,	Louisville, "
Jewish Orphan Asylum,	"	The Erie County Infirmary,	Sandusky, "
Roadside Club,	"	The Kent House,	Kent, "
Country Club,	"	The Porter House,	Lorain, "
Jones' School,	"	"The Tuscarawas Children's Home,"	"
Sister's Home (Lake Ave.),	"	The Children's Home,	Akron, "
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum,	"	The Stockwell House,	Painesville, "
Sheriff's Quarters,	"	The Gihson House,	Crestline, "
"The Livingstone,"	"	The Continental Hotel,	"
The New Wright House,	"	The St. Charles Hotel,	Norwalk, "
The City Infirmary,	"	Central Hotel,	Alliance, "
Stranahan's Restaurant, "Arcade,"	"	The Empire House,	Tiffin, "
The Adelbert College,	"	The Shawhan House,	"
The Striehinger House,	"	The Put-in-Bay House,	Put-in-Bay, "
The St. Ignatius College,	"	Eureka Mineral Springs Hotel,	Saegerstown, Pa.
The Johnson House,	"	The Willard House,	Butler, "
The "Dieboldt Place,"	"	The Home Hotel,	Pittsburg, "
Beebe House,	Elyria, Ohio.	J. Stroup's Restaurant,	"
Metropolitan Hotel,	"	The Fountain House,	New Castle, "

And others are omitted for want of space.



THE WELL-KNOWN house of the Archer Manufacturing Company still continues to turn out work that for style and durability is unsurpassed. There is hardly a hotel in the country of any account that has a barber shop connected with it but has an Archer chair. There is no secret why the Archer chairs are sought after, why they are used, and why they command the highest price of any such chair in the market. Hotel men well know that when they buy an Archer Barber Chair they obtain *the best*. There are none better. They can be relied on; they are honest from top to bottom. Easy, comfortable, graceful in their outlines, they always command the attention of a customer the moment he enters a room where they are used. If the barber is an artist in his profession, then the luxury of shaving is complete, as the comfort of the chair is at once noticed by the occupant. Some thirty years ago or more the Archer Manufacturing Company was started in a small way in a little 10x12 room in the then small city of Rochester. Their work was so well done, and their chairs gave such satisfaction, their trade increased until they enlarged their quarters. They were obliged to move from time to time to more commodious premises, and at last they bought the building they now occupy, which has been twice enlarged, both in length and height, and still every inch of it is used. Their trade extends all over the United States, South America, and Europe; and once in a while an order comes floating in from Japan; while Norway and Sweden also have the Archer chairs within their borders.

Among the large and elegant hotels in this country that are using these celebrated chairs we would mention the Plaza and Metropole, in New York; the Broezel and Iroquois, Buffalo; the Hollenden, Cleveland; Hotel Frontenac, Kingston, Ont.; the Midland, Kansas City; the Palace, San Francisco; and so you can go from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the great Chain of Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and you will find the Archer chairs. Their office and factory in Rochester, N. Y., is busy from morning until night shipping and billing goods to all parts of the world. We would advise our readers when in New York City to step in their branch office and warerooms, No. 223 Canal Street, and look over their stock. They can show you good barber chairs for a small amount of money, and from that up as high as you may want to go. Their boot-black stands for hotels are well worth your attention. Send for catalogues having their different styles of Barber Chairs, Shampoo Stool, Children's Hair-Dressing Chairs, Ladies' Hair-Dressing Chair, etc.

N the erection of the Hollenden Hotel every advantage was taken of the modern improvements now employed in the construction of representative buildings, and one of the most important of these was the Roebling Standard Fire-Proof Wire Lathing, manufactured by the New Jersey Wire Cloth Company, of Trenton. It possesses many advantages over wood lathing and several that are not found in any other wire lathing. It affords protection against fire, which wood lath does not do, and the increased cost incurred by using it in place of wooden lathing amounts to only a small percentage of the total cost of any building. Then it can be applied by any ordinary mechanic, which makes it adaptable for use in small towns and on country residences, as well as in the cities where the mechanic is familiar with its use. The stiffening bars tie the joints together, giving rigidity to the whole in the same manner as wood lath, an advantage possessed by no other wire lathing. The mortar obtains a perfect key when applied to wire lathing. It can not fall off or crack, and in that manner disfigure the walls and ceilings. In buildings where it is not used it can be applied to those parts of partition walls in front of hot-air pipes and in the vicinity of flues, thus securing protection in the most dangerous places. Special widths are made by the New Jersey Wire Cloth Co. for this purpose.

It is far superior to metallic lathing, with which it is sometimes confused. The body of metal is so large in metallic lathing that the expansion caused by heat breaks the key of the mortar and lets it fall, thus exposing the joists and studding to the flames, while with wire lathing the expansion is so imperceptible as to show no effect whatever on the plaster. It requires no furring in its application. A smaller wire can be used and the proper stiffness be maintained, thus materially reducing the cost, and it is more easily and rapidly applied. Then it requires a smaller number of fastenings to the square yard, and these are nails and not the more expensive and less convenient staples. It can be applied directly to brick walls, and yet have sufficient air space to prevent dampness. It gives a coat of mortar uniform thickness, which, having no contact with the joists or studding, is not liable to crack, and it thoroughly protects the structural parts which it covers from the evil effects of fire.



THE HARDWOOD FINISH of the public apartments of the Hollenden Hotel is of chaste designs, and excellently finished. The material was manufactured by Mr. L. Richardson, of Cleveland, who has no superior in this branch of industry. He conducts an extensive trade, which extends to many leading cities outside of Cleveland, and he possesses wide-spread influential connections, and has special facilities for undertaking the most extensive contracts for the manufacture of interior hardwood finish, especially of high class work.

The grand dining room of this hotel has been richly treated throughout. Here the general interior hardwood trim has been especially designed and artistically finished in mahogany, making it one of the finest and most cheerfully appointed dining rooms in the country. The intricately carved panels of the several pedestals supporting the pilasters in this apartment are deserving of marked attention, and the inglenook in the ladies' ordinary has been charmingly treated, being one of the most agreeable features to be found in any of the public rooms.

The carved capitals of the columns on either side of the reading room which support the ceiling have been very finely executed, and clearly exhibit what Mr. Richardson is capable of in the preparation of artistic hardwood finish for buildings. Then the handsomely proportioned mantel is a noticeable feature, and worthily represents the skill possessed by him in the successful carrying out of the designs of the architects.

That he gave his particular personal attention to the completion of this work is evidenced by the uniform color and grain of the woods selected, for all his pro-

ductions in this hotel are from special designs and in keeping with the character of the superb structure.

Mr. Richardson has been engaged in this line of business for a score of years, and is thoroughly familiar with every detail in the manufacture of high class interior finish. His name is usually identified with the best work in Cleveland, and he is numbered among those who have made marked advances in recent years, securing an eminently prominent position in the trade, and being included among the foremost establishments in the United States identified with this line of artistic productions.

Owing to the constantly growing trade he lately removed to his present commodious premises on Hamilton Street, between Case and Wasson streets. The plant comprises a complete modern equipment, including a most comprehensive line of wood-working machinery, operated by steam power. The dimensions of the establishment are 200 by 280 feet, and the building has been designed to meet every requirement of the trade, affording ample accommodation for storing lumber prior to its manufacture, which enables him to guarantee the best results in all his works, for he is careful not to employ lumber for interior finish until it has been thoroughly seasoned.

He not only is prepared to contract for the entire interior finish of buildings, treating them in any desired style, but is also engaged in the manufacture of mantels, cabinets, wainscots, staircases, etc., in plain and fancy woods. He has executed many important contracts for leading structures in this city, Pittsburgh, and elsewhere.

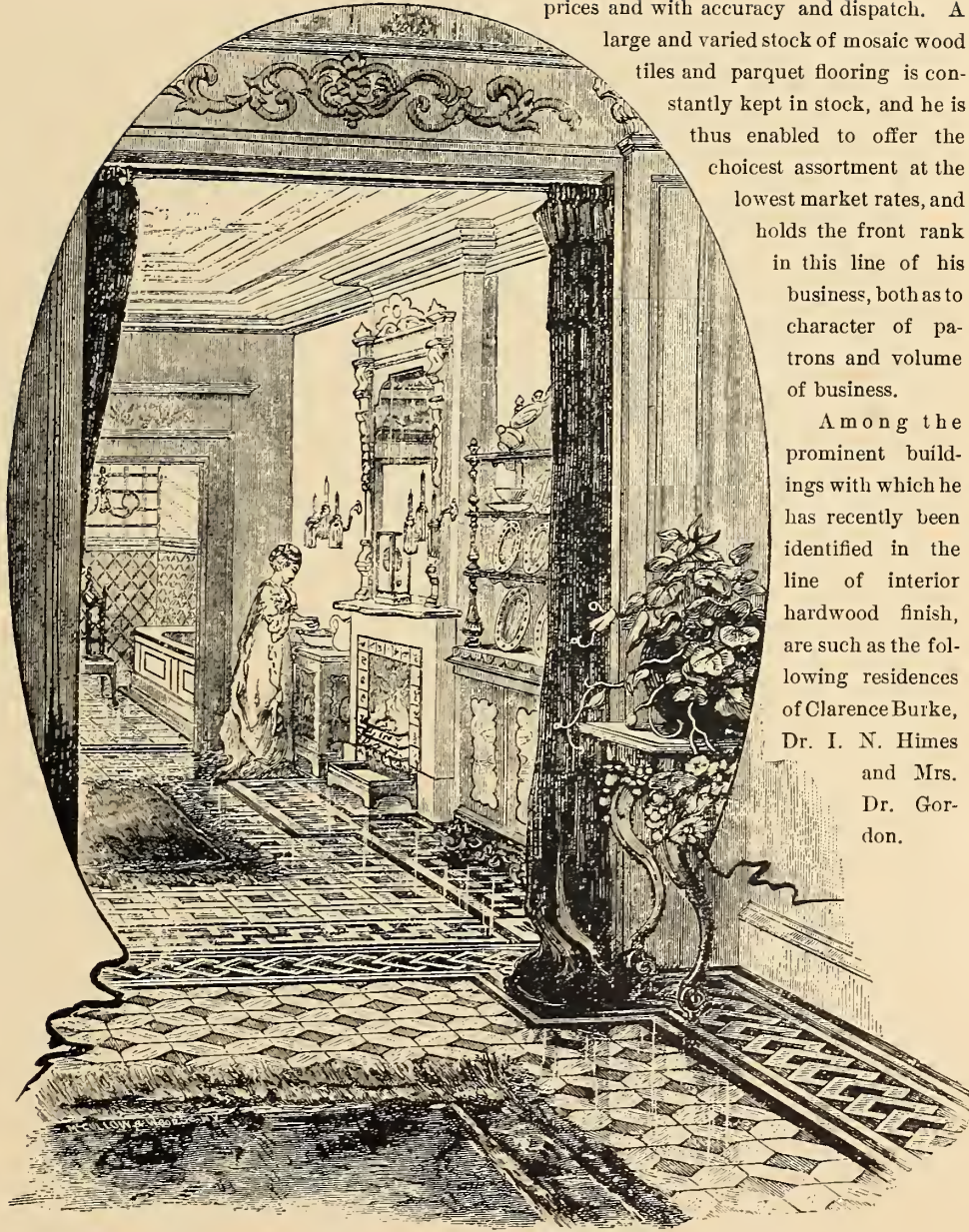


MUCH CREDIT IS DUE J. W. Vanderwerf for the superb manner in which he carried out the wishes of the architect in the finish of the several public apartments of the hotel. To him was assigned the important task of placing in position all the hardwood finish in the public rooms, comprising the main office or exchange, dining room, reading room, bar room, billiard room, barber shop, etc., and it is undoubtedly the best exhibit of interior hardwood finish to be found in the city. In addition to this he did all the structural woodwork in the building, for which he possesses special facilities.

Mr. Vanderwerf is a thoroughly practical and experienced contractor and builder, possessing an accurate knowledge of every detail in connection with the construction of buildings, and has carried through to completion important contracts in connection with some of the largest structures. He has developed his business to very gratifying proportions, and is constantly engaged in the execution of contracts for Cleveland's leading architects and builders. He is a general contractor and builder, and will furnish estimates for all kinds of work, making a specialty of interior hardwood finish. All those in his employ are thoroughly experienced mechanics, a guarantee of first-class work. He gives his closest supervision to all his undertakings, resulting in the satisfactory completion of all his commissions. His facilities are such that he is enabled to do jobbing of all descriptions with promptness and dispatch.

In connection with his general business as carpenter and builder, he is also a manufacturer and dealer in wood carpet and parquet floors, Bury's patent window ventilators, Prescott trackless door hangers, Willer sliding blinds, window screens and weather strips, all of which are standard productions, and have a large sale.

His work in many buildings in Cleveland, in the laying of parquet floors, is very creditable. This form of floor covering conforms admirably with any style of decoration employed. He is enabled, owing to his large experience and special facilities at hand, to execute work at reasonable



prices and with accuracy and dispatch. A large and varied stock of mosaic wood tiles and parquet flooring is constantly kept in stock, and he is thus enabled to offer the choicest assortment at the lowest market rates, and holds the front rank in this line of his business, both as to character of patrons and volume of business.

Among the prominent buildings with which he has recently been identified in the line of interior hardwood finish, are such as the following residences of Clarence Burke, Dr. I. N. Himes and Mrs. Dr. Gordon.

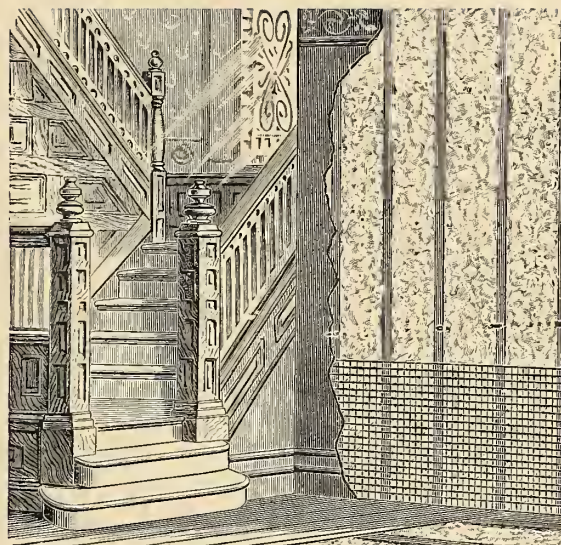


NE of the many admirable features in this building is the use of mineral wool for deadening sound. For this purpose it has been largely employed in the construction of the floors and partitions, and was supplied by the Western Mineral Wool Company of Cleveland.

It possesses especial value as a non-conductor of sound. Its inelasticity and want of solidity prevents the transmission of sound through it, and it is fast becoming popular as a "deadener" or "deafener" of the floors and walls of buildings. As sound is communicated by the actual contact of beams, and particularly by the vibration of the air between them, it can be well understood how a porous material like mineral wool will have a muffling influence on the solid parts of the building, and so occupy the space that the wave motion will not be possible. No other material in general use for heat-proofing and fire-proofing possesses also the property of sound-proofing.

One of the most important qualities of this material is its unequalled power to resist the transmission of heat and cold. No other material, either natural or manufactured, which can be used practically in the arts, approaches this non-conductor of heat. In protecting water pipes from freezing it has been eminently successful, where all other means have failed. Its free use for this purpose will relieve the householder and manufacturer from the serious annoyance and loss resulting from freezing pipes. Then as a protection against fire, properly used, it may be of inestimable value. If the spaces between timbers are filled with this indestructible material, should fire get started in the building, the flames cannot spread through hidden passages, thus conveying the destroying agency, with great rapidity, to all parts of the structure, but can only progress as they work their way, exposed to sight, along the outer surface of the walls and floors.

Mineral wool is fast growing in favor and is being put to new uses constantly, it being found adapted to purposes not thought of hitherto. It is, however, especially valuable as applied to buildings, railroad cars, steam pipes and boilers and other places where insulation is desirable. It has been successfully employed in packing house storage-



rooms, cold storage houses, breweries, etc., as well as in tanneries, hospitals and asylums, schoolhouses, etc., public halls, and theatres, hotels, business blocks, etc., and in dwellings, apartment houses and flats. Among the many buildings in which it has been used and a few of the prominent concerns employing extensively are such as

The Arcade Building,	Cleveland.	Richelieu Hotel,	Chicago.
Hollenden Hotel,	"	Leland "	"
Cyclorama Building,	"	Centropolis "	Kansas City.
Weddell "	"	Midland "	" "
Clarence "	"	Armour Packing Co.,	" "
Livingstone "	"	Union Cold Storage Co.,	Chicago.
Kendall "	"	St. Louis Refrigerating Co.	St. Louis.
Nottingham "	"	Borge Packing Co.,	Sioux City, Ia.
Residence Wm. Chisholm,	"	Anheuser Birch Brewing Co.,	St. Louis.
" S. T. Everett,	"	Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co.,	Milwaukee.
Palmer House,	Chicago.	And many others.	



STEAM PUMPS are of considerable importance in connection with such a large plant as that installed in the Hollenden. Nearly all of those used were supplied by the Hughes Steam Pump Company, of Cleveland. The improved duplex pump of this company is used for the front elevators in the hotel, and one is also employed for the boilers. That employed for the elevators has a capacity for 1,000,000 gallons per 24 hours. It is of special construction, and was especially made for the service it is now rendering. It is of extra heavy material, and has a 20-inch steam cylinder, a 12-inch water cylinder, and an 18-inch stroke.

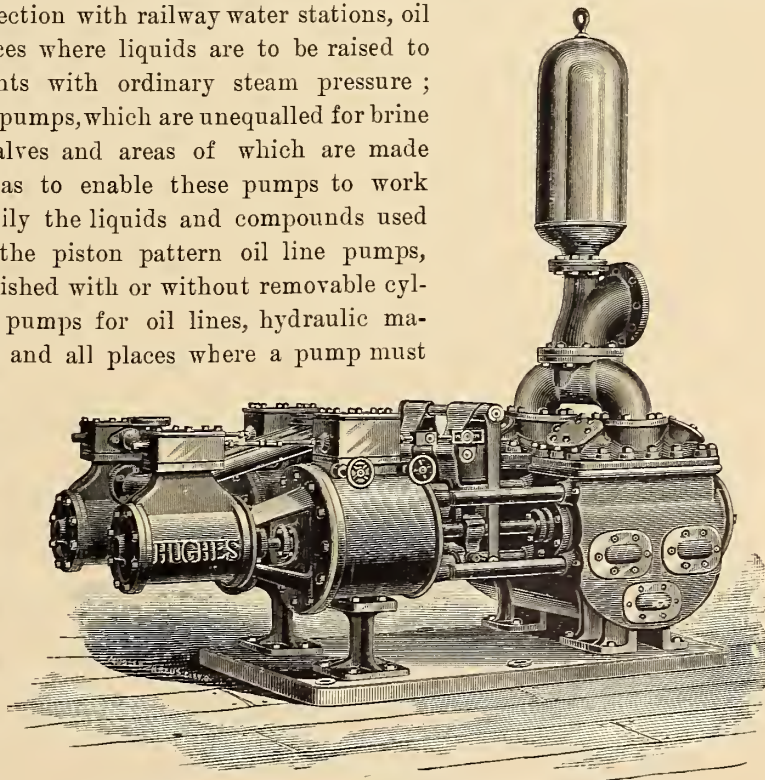
It is proper to state here that the duplex steam pumps manufactured by this company are of new and improved design. The long experience of the company in the line of pumping machinery, and a careful study of the subject, has enabled it to place upon the market a thoroughly first-class pump, which is an improvement over all makes of duplex pumps. Great attention has been given to the economical use of steam, as well as pumping capacity and durability of construction, and all working parts are made with a view of reducing friction to a minimum, and the steam cylinders, steam chest and steam pistons are fitted with extraordinary care. All steam users will readily appreciate this point.

This company is extensively engaged in the manufacture of improved steam pumps for every possible service. They embrace boiler feeding and pressure pumps for hot and cold water or other liquids, which are fitted with a patent valve motion that is guaranteed never to "center"; the improved plunger pump, double acting, adapted for mines, rolling-mills, hoists, etc., where heavy work is required; tank pumps for light service, for moving large quantities of liquids, and when required the cylinders are made of material that will withstand the action of corrosive liquids; brewery pumps, for hot or cold beer, mash, etc., capable of pumping liquids of any consistency, and are warranted not to clog; and the combined pump and boiler, for use in hotels, public buildings, private residences, and railroad water stations, is deservedly popular, and every machine is fully warranted.

There are many other pumps which could be named here, including such as mining pumps, vertical sinking pumps, low pressure steam pumps, direct action hydraulic pressure pumps, and the improved air pump and condenser. The company also manufactures direct acting blowing pumps for oil refineries, chemical

works, breweries, etc. These blowers are well made and carefully put together, and the steam cylinders are fitted with this company's patent valve motion, which permits the running of the piston in the blower cylinder close to the cylinder heads without danger of striking.

The several patterns of duplex pumps, which are becoming so popular, consist of the regular piston pattern, for general service, such as boiler feeding and for hydraulic elevators; the fire pump, which is always reliable and always ready for immediate use, the result of a most thorough and exhaustive examination and diligent, careful study and inquiry as to the best design and arrangement of parts necessary for the severe duties of a fire pump, thus producing an entirely new pattern covering all the latest improvements; tank pumps for low service, designed for use in connection with railway water stations, oil tanks, and places where liquids are to be raised to moderate heights with ordinary steam pressure; special brewery pumps, which are unequalled for brine systems, the valves and areas of which are made very large, so as to enable these pumps to work easily and readily the liquids and compounds used in breweries; the piston pattern oil line pumps, which are furnished with or without removable cylinder; plunger pumps for oil lines, hydraulic machinery, mines, and all places where a pump must work against very heavy pressure. The plunger mine pumps are similarly used, while the compound duplex pump is employed for water works for cities, towns and villages, and for mills.






GOOD PLUMBING is of prime importance in all buildings, and is now receiving more careful consideration at the hands of architects and others interested in first-class building operations than ever before. It is undoubtedly of greater importance in connection with a great hotel, such as The Hollenden, for much depends upon the plumbing in securing the best service and necessary conveniences in such an establishment, and it is absolutely necessary that both the materials and workmanship should be of the best in every particular, the end of good plumbing being to provide a means of conveying soil into the sewers without allowing any air from the drains or soil pipes to pass into the building either through the fissures or through leaks in the pipes, and it can safely be said that the plumbing in The Hollenden Hotel is of such a character.

In the selection of the proper person possessing the necessary scientific and practical knowledge peculiar to the gas fitting and drainage and ventilation, and the executive ability to correctly plan and personally supervise the work in a satisfactory, practical, and economical manner, was a matter of prime importance, and after thorough investigation and careful consideration the contract for this eminently important work was assigned by the architects, through the owners, to Peter

Desnoyers, successor to Desnoyers Brothers, perhaps the best equipped individual in Cleveland for the successful prosecution of the important task set before him. Every detail of the plumbing was fully and carefully carried out under his personal supervision, and this is why the lavatories and all connections to the various bath-rooms throughout the hotel have given such uniform satisfaction.

He has established a reputation in this vicinity for the superiority of his work in every department. He is a practical sanitary engineer and unites every possible qualification for the successful execution of his numerous contracts. He does only the finest work, with which he has been prominently identified since he first established his business in 1875. He possesses special facilities, including vast practical experience, and a thorough knowledge of the most advanced requirements of sanitary plumbing, and influential connections. An idea of the character of work executed by him may be gained by an examination of several of the foremost structures in this city. Plumbing and gas fitting in all branches, and repairing and jobbing, receive the best attention. In every branch of his trade he is prepared to compete with any of his contemporaries, and he may be implicitly depended upon to perform all work with promptness.

 WITH the advanced methods of architecture and the necessity of lofty buildings for all purposes of residence, commerce and manufacturing, it is an absolute necessity to introduce a first-class elevator, one that in its design, construction and means of propulsion shall be capable of the most arduous service, and insure absolute safety and permanent efficiency.

The United States is justly noted for the many material improvements in all departments of mechanics, and it has been more progressive in the production of labor-saving inventions than any other country in the world, and doubtless no invention of modern times has met with more general favor than the hydraulic elevator. The elevators of this class that are manufactured and installed by the Barrett Elevator Company possess every element of safety, comfort and rapidity. They meet every requirement, and are gaining an extended reputation for reliability throughout the country. They are designed after the most approved scientific and mechanical principles, and satisfaction in every respect is assured. This company is one of the most progressive engaged in this line of manufacture, and is sufficiently competent to secure the most complete satisfaction in every case.

The Barrett Elevator Company grew out of the old Barrett Machine Company, a concern with an enviable reputation in Cleveland as machinists and builders of machinery for upwards of a quarter of a century. The Elevator Company began operations in 1882, and thus continued until February 6, 1889, when it was succeeded by the Barrett Elevator Company, organized with a paid-up capital of \$50,000, and which entered upon business with widespread influential connections and prospects of the most favorable character, under the direct guidance of Mr. G. W. Barrett, M. E., and shop superintendence of Mr. F. A. Edmonds. The President, J. W. Walton, Esq., is very widely and favorably known throughout commercial circles, and is interested in other large enterprises. He is a business man of the soundest judgment and marked executive capacity, and no one is better qualified to advance the company's interests. The Vice-President, Mr. A. M. Cole, is a resident of Akron, Ohio,

and President of the City National Bank at that place, Mr. F. Houghton as Secretary is in charge of the office.

The concern was previously located on Centre Street, removing thence in 1889 to the present commodious premises, 84 and 86 Champlain Street, occupying two floors and basement, 75 feet by 100 in dimensions, which are completely fitted up with improved machinery and appliances. Upwards of 50 hands are here employed in the manufacture of hydraulic, steam and electric passenger and freight elevators of all styles and sizes. Mr. Barrett has devoted 25 years' study to the improvement of elevators, and has achieved a remarkable success. The company owns 23 patents of his, which cover the most valuable improvements ever made in elevators, and represent perfected mechanism that cannot possibly be duplicated elsewhere. The Barrett elevators are as nearly noiseless as it is possible to make elevators; are the smoothest running, and most economical of power. These splendid machines cannot be compared with the makes of inferior grades as there are improved features in the Barrett which cost more than the entire plant of the "cheap" elevators manufactured in various sections of the United States. Among other points of superiority, it need scarcely be added that safety is the first consideration, and all cables, lifting gear, etc., are of triple the strength of all strain ever brought to bear upon them, while the safety catch of the Barrett allows the platform to gain no momentum whatever, as it arrests the elevator before it falls over an inch. Its passenger elevators are elegant, commodious and fast, while its freight elevators are powerful, speedy, and labor-saving.

The company refers to such eminent concerns as the Standard Oil Company, Hollenden Hotel, Forest City House, Masonic Temple, City Infirmary, "Plain Dealer" office, Globe Iron Works, Cleveland; Seiberling Office Building, Akron; Grand Central Hotel, Columbus; Dueber Watch Case Co., Canton; Northern Ohio Insane Asylum, and hundreds of others. Those interested and wanting the best and most serviceable elevator should send to the company for its illustrated descriptive pamphlet. The company makes a special study of the wants of each customer, and nowhere is such entire satisfaction guaranteed.



THE REVIVAL of taste in respect to internal decorations of buildings has been very marked of late years. This has been greatly encouraged and given a new impetus by architects and designers of interior finish for buildings, who have given special and original drawings to the manufacturers of articles in keeping with the varied styles of architecture, which necessitates the representative houses keeping their own staff of modellers and pattern-makers, and has, consequently, led to the continuous introduction of new and artistic designs. No house has advanced to the front more prominently in this particular than the firm of Heidenreich & Stephan, of which their work in this hotel is a

striking evidence, the varied beauty and correctness of which is worthy of special reference.

The above firm did some of the most artistic work in this structure, which has been very creditably spoken of by all who have taken the opportunity to examine it, and indicates the high class of productions of which they are capable. Doubtless the most important decorative work executed by them is that of the ceiling in the grand dining room. Here they have shown marked skill in the treatment of the handsomely proportioned panels. The most intricate designs in stucco have been delicately handled and artistically treated, affording a superb finish to the several panels, into which the ceiling is divided, and forming a notably cheerful appearance to the entire room. Other features of their work in this room are the chastely carved hardwood festoons as observed in the corner balconies of the room,

and the gracefully fashioned capitals of the pilasters. But a very attractive and creditable design produced by this firm, and which possesses much artistic merit, is that to be observed in the tympanums over the great doorways and recesses in both ends of the room, and which open into it. Distinctive designs have been wrought for each tympanum. They are characteristic pieces, and have been very cleverly worked in scrolls and other forms, and the lintels are treated in harmony with it, which tends to add a bit of substantiality to the designs, forming a basis upon which they are apparently built, while it gives architectural dignity to the whole. The spandrels of the several arches have been appropriately treated with triangular designs. Aside from their efforts as shown in the dining room, they also carved the capitals to the columns in the bar room.

There are many evidences of their superior workmanship to be seen in Cleveland, notably the main entrance and principal stairway of the recently completed building of the Young Men's Christian Association, as, also, the hardwood mantels and many other specially designed and artistic features of the principal apartments, which, perhaps, add more to the superb finish and artistic appointments of the several rooms than anything else. They were also prominently identified with the interior decoration and finish of St. Stanislaus Church, probably the finest modern church edifice in the city. Very fine work is being constantly executed for private residences by this firm, and their latest productions in this line have been for the residences of Mr. William Chisholm, Mr. Julius French, Mr. M. A. Hanna, Mr. Samuel Mather, and Mr. William Bingham, and a number of others.

Messrs. Heidenreich & Stephan give constant employment to forty of the most skillful workmen. The members of the firm are artists of acknowledged reputation and ability, and are prepared to do any class of carving on stone or wood, and stucco work, possessing the requisite knowledge and a very thorough experience in every detail of such work; and it is owing in no small degree to such firms as the one here referred to that Cleveland has been able to gain and hold a foremost position among the thriving manufacturing cities of the West.



THE HEATING of this hotel is one of the many important features in its equipment; in fact, it is of prime importance, and required the services of thoroughly practical mechanical engineers. The heating is by exhaust steam from the engines and pumps, which are supplied by four boilers, the additional heat which is required during the colder weather being taken direct from the boilers through a differential valve, making a combination of exhaust and live steam heating apparatus.

The installation of this important heating plant was executed by Messrs. Chafer & Becker, of Cleveland, and the good service which it has given since in operation proves conclusively that the firm is capable of carrying to successful completion the smallest and largest contracts for heating buildings by steam. They furnished the boilers, radiators, and all steam pipes employed, which indicates their large resources for such work.

In no department of modern mechanical science has more progress or satisfactory results been attained than in the methods adopted for heating public and private buildings by steam. But unless the work of equipping buildings with steam-heating apparatus is done by an experienced mechanic, the most annoying results are sure to follow. Hence the services of such experienced engineers as the members of the above firm are necessary in order to secure perfect satisfaction. There is scarcely a building of importance in any city in the United States that is not supplied with the necessary steam-heating apparatus, and the great popularity of this method of heating is due to its cheapness and the uniformity of heat furnished, thus making it desirable both financially and physically.

Estimates are furnished upon application, and the firm is prepared to enter into contracts of any magnitude for the complete fitting up of factories, public and private buildings, with high and low pressure steam-heating apparatus, including the system of exhaust heating and heating by hot water. A large force of skilled mechanics is constantly employed, and the business of the firm is being pushed to proportions of greater importance. Place of business is located at 8 Champlain Street, Cleveland.



DOUBTLESS no part of the interior finish of the Office Exchange and main dining-room is more prominent and worthy of mention than the artistic stained glass, wrought from special designs of the architect by Mr. Geo. F. Woodman, of Cleveland.

In the Exchange, or main office, it is observed with pleasure. Here the skylight is paneled with it, and the tympanums of the several arches are filled in with very choice designs, which have been admirably carried out. The dining-room has been treated in a similar manner, though the designs are of a different character and in keeping with the apartment. Mr. Woodman's productions in the form of stained glass are also noticeable in other portions of the building, all of which reflect the greatest credit upon his skill as a producer of artistic stained glass.

Though Mr. Woodman has been engaged in this business but a few years, he has built up a prosperous trade, owing to the superiority of his products and his rare ability for such work; for it is well known that the secret of success in this line is a cultivated taste, enabling the designer to represent on glass, in an artistic manner, the various subjects to be treated, which embrace a large and comprehensive number. He has a corps of trained and talented designers that have produced much very creditable work. A specialty is made of high art work in Mosaic stained glass.

The productions of this house are equal in artistic merit to those of older establishments in Eastern cities, and, as a consequence, it has achieved a notable prestige largely through the marked originality and exclusive character of its designs, combined with the most masterly execution. All kinds of glass in special designs for churches, dwellings, halls, public buildings, etc., are produced, including ornamental, stained, enameled, embossed and colored glass. Domestic work is made a specialty. Everything is done to render the utmost satisfaction to patrons. The trade of the house extends to all parts of the country, reaching as far south as Texas. Place of business is located at 528 Woodlawn Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

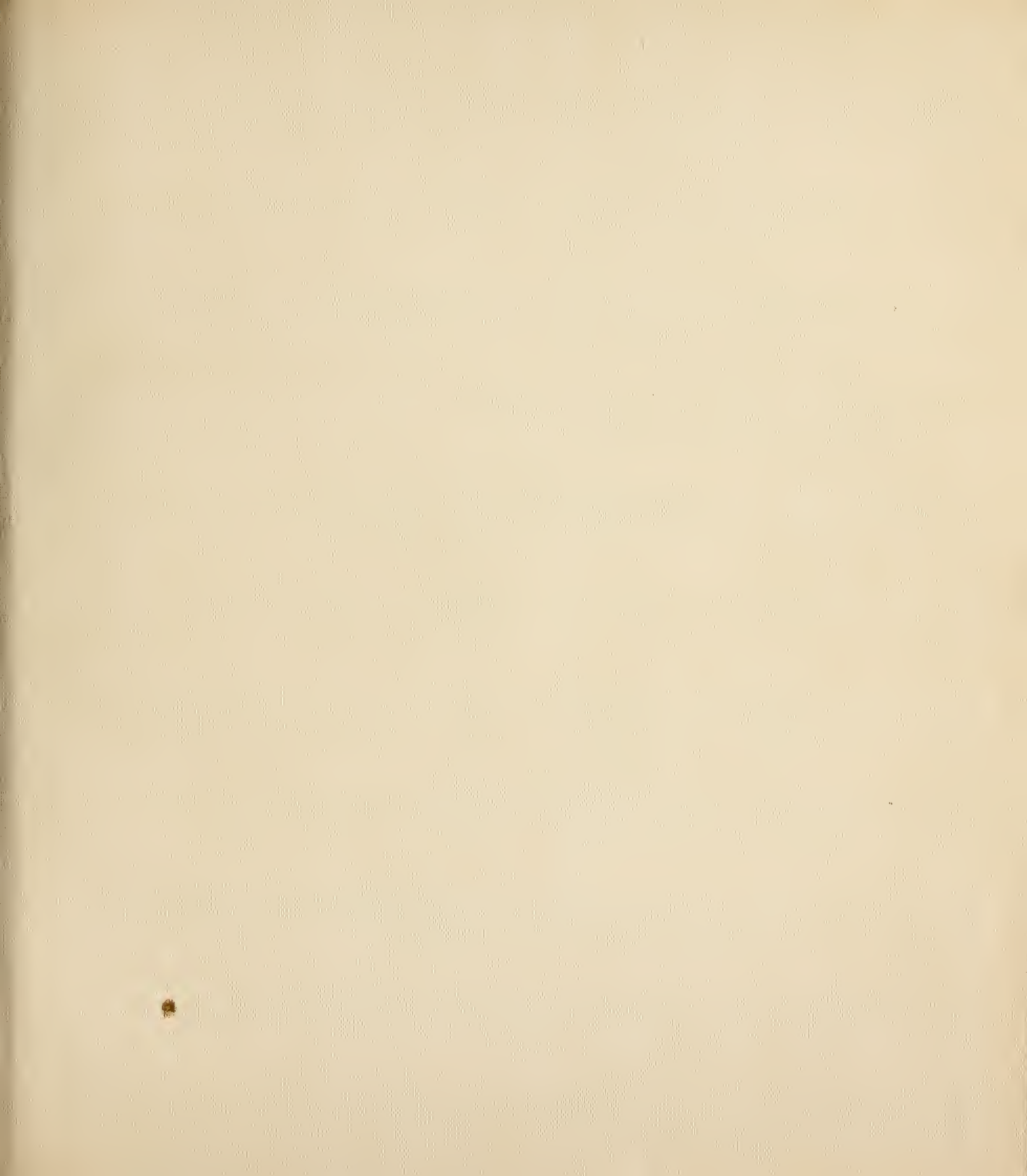


ATTRACTED by the well-disposed exhibit of fire-places, mantels, electric and gas fixtures in the show windows of the Conger & Collings Mantel Company, at Nos. 217-223 Euclid Avenue (Cyclorama Building), we stepped inside and accepting the invitation of Mr. Collings, and being shown through the labyrinth of rooms, all fitted up in different styles, we were fairly bewildered by the endless variety of artistic fire places, mantels, metal tables, pedestals, easels, electric and other light fixtures, chandeliers, lamps, etc., the latter made in combinations of onyx, brass, gold and silver.

This company since its incorporation in 1887, when it succeeded to the interior woodwork and mantel business of The A. S. Herenden Furniture Company, has been to the fore, constantly extending, developing and enhancing its manufacture and increasing its imports. It designs and manufactures everything requisite to fire-place treatment, and exhibits in its show-rooms many unique specimens of wrought and cast metal work in iron, steel, copper, and brass, of both American and foreign manufacture.

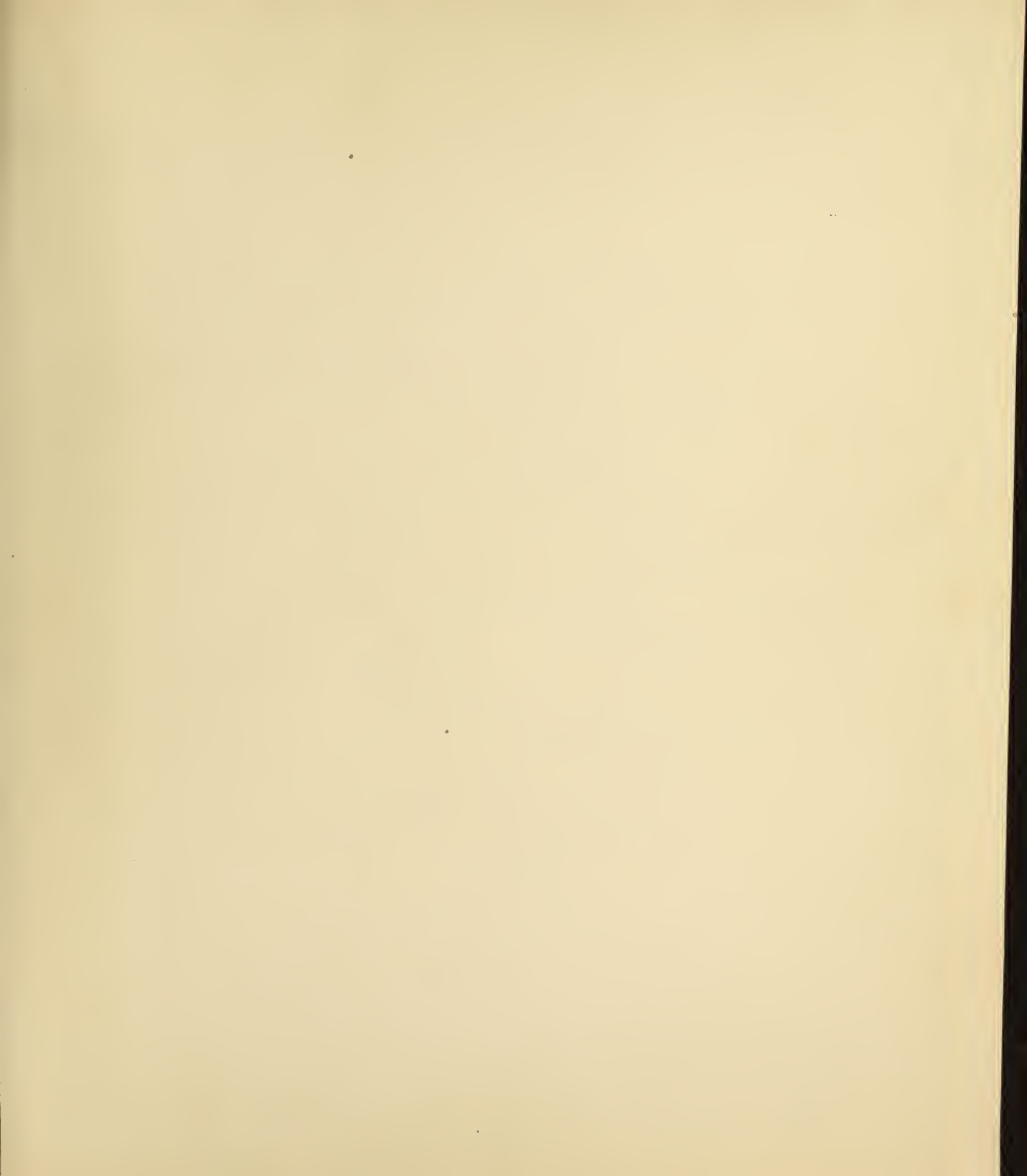
In addition to the business indicated by its corporate title, the company conducts a very extensive electric and gas fixture business, and in this line it has recently been identified with many of the most important and notable architectural works in this section of the country. This department is given the personal attention and supervision of Mr. Charles H. Pritchard, than whom none is more conversant and capable.

The Conger & Collings Mantel Company is capable of anything that may be required of it in its respective lines of interior equipment and furnishing, and this is evidenced by the completion of its recent works, among which may be mentioned the residences of M. A. Hanna, L. C. Hanna, William Chisholm, W. J. White, Isaac Leisy, F. Rockefeller, Bishop W. Leonard, J. K. Bole, of Cleveland, and the following churches and institutions: Baptist Church, second Presbyterian, St. Stanislaus, Y. M. C. A. building, as, also, the Arcade, Union Club, Society for Savings, Hollenden Hotel, Bradley Block. Other important work executed by this company can be observed at many different points outside the city, among which are the residences of E. A. Hayes, San Jose, California; J. O. Hayes, San Jose, California; Mrs. Chynoweth, San Jose, California; P. P. Mast, Springfield, O.; J. W. Ellsworth, Chicago, Ill.; H. Abraham, New Orleans, La.; Dr. Gibson, Macon, Ga.; Leander Rainy, New Castle, Pa., and many others.

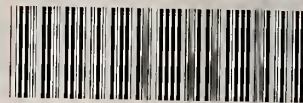


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