

The Building Trades Club.



On Monday evening last, the Building Trades' Club celebrated the tenth anniversary of its foundation by a fraternal gathering in the club-rooms at No. 1123 Broadway, which was entertained by appropriate addresses and an elaborate programme of amusements. From beginning to end this function was a pronounced success—typical of the history of the Club—and thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed by the large number of members who filled the spacious rooms now occupied by the Club.

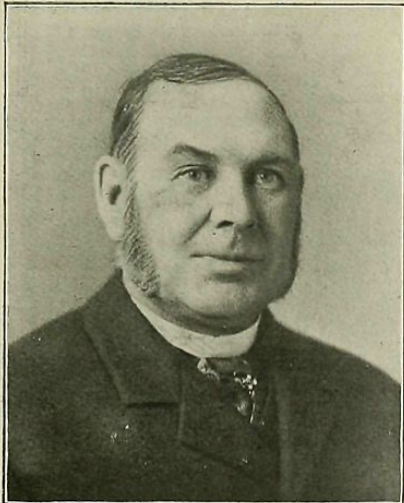
An account of this celebration will be found below. It is not merely as a social gathering that it

has importance and deserves the special attention given to it, because the Club has had many social gatherings, but because it shows that when the superstructure of the Building Trades Club was raised, its creators, like good builders as they were, placed it on secure foundations. Its inception grew out of the fact that changing methods of business had left the building interests without an organization capable of presenting their social sides and giving them united public representation. There were more prophecies of its failure than of its success, but time has sustained the view of the founders and given permanent establishment to the only form of organization by which so diversified an interest as the building trades can be held together for mutual protection and usefulness. How diversified this interest is and how thoroughly it is represented in the Club is shown by the fact that the membership is gathered from forty-nine branches of the trade, counting all forms of iron and of the stone businesses each as one only.

The history of the Club has been written before, and is ably summarized in the address delivered by Mr. Stephen M. Wright, and given below, so that it is not necessary to go over that ground here. It should be stated, however, that the Club has in the Townsend Building, on the north-west corner of Twenty-fifth Street and Broadway, a spacious floor, containing large assembly rooms with connecting committee rooms, a private dining-room, café, a large open and spacious dining-room, billiard-room, smoking-room, ladies' parlor and restaurant, complete kitchen, and the usual accompanying et ceteras. By an arrangement peculiar to this Club, all the rooms can be thrown into one, and afford an ideal place for festive gatherings. It has a paid force of 15 attendants, and is supervised by a thoroughly practical and experienced House Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen: Stephen M. Wright, chairman; Ronald Taylor, secretary; Alfred Beinhauer, William R. Clarke, Leonard K. Prince, Charles A. Cowen and Frank M. Weeks, ex-officio. A very important feature is the noon-day table d'hoté meal, which brings together the membership between the hours of 12 and 2, and makes the club-rooms just as effectively a meeting place for business as if they were a trade exchange pure and simple. The social side of the Club takes the form of informal gatherings at the will of any number of the members, large or small; "stags" and "smokers," that are given at intervals and always largely attended; annual outings, which are also highly popular. Financially the Club is strong. When the removal, from No. 117 East Twenty-third Street to the Townsend Building was decided upon, two years ago, the Club was free of debt, but then \$5,000 were raised on certificates of indebtedness to meet the expenses of removal, and arrangement and furnishing of the new quarters. Of this \$3,000 were paid off prior to January 1st last, through the operations of the sinking fund. The condensed balance sheet for December 31st last, is as follows:

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Cash in hand.....	\$1,227.97	Certificates of indebtedness, with interest....	\$2,195.83
Dues outstanding.....	2,981.98	Due creditors.....	1,880.17
Supplies.....	661.74	Balance.....	7,795.69
Furniture, fixtures, etc....	7,000.00		
Total.....	\$11,871.69	Total.....	\$11,871.69

This handsome showing of a balance of \$7,795.69 over all liabilities proves the wisdom of the move to the central location on Broadway, which is further evidenced by the fact that 106 new members have been enrolled since the change. These rooms are being more and more appreciated for the meetings of trade organizations, whose members find there

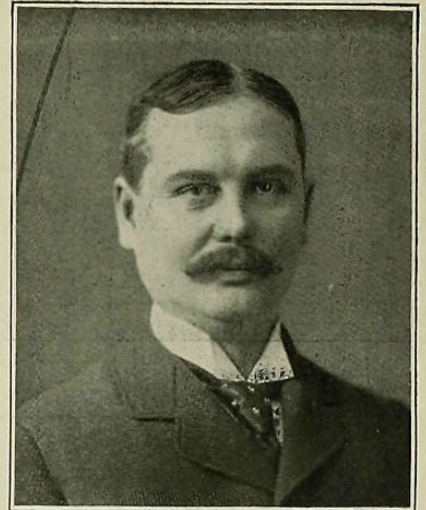


JOHN L. HAMILTON, President.

that seclusion and confidence necessary for the proper conduct of delicate negotiations, either among themselves or with the labor organizations. Since July 1, 1897, the date of the removal to the Townsend Building, 406 regular meetings of employers' associations identified with the building industry have been held in these rooms, besides many more of committee and sub-committee meetings, and conferences with representatives of labor, plainly showing the appreciation that the facilities of the club for these purposes receives. In the further execution of its comprehensive duties towards the building trades, the Club has Committees on Legislation and Ordinances, which carefully watch matters affecting building interests at Albany and in the Municipal Assembly, and are able to render valuable service in aiding the passage of good legis-

lation, and in preventing that that would be injurious. Any one who is of good moral character, who is an employer of workmen, or has his individual capital invested in a business connected with the building interest, is eligible for membership of the Club. For what it offers and for a metropolitan club, the fees and dues are very small indeed. The illustrations of the interiors of the first and of the latest club-rooms, serve to show not only the material progress made by the Club, but the high-class of the accommodations it now offers to members. The familiar liniments of the present able President, the veteran, John L. Hamilton, and of the genial and painstaking secretary and treasurer, William K. Fertig, will be perceived with pleasure.

The gathering last Monday opened with enthusiasm, and was continued to its close in the same spirit. There was not a dull moment the whole evening. All the rooms of the Club were thrown into one, so that the members could move with freedom; and, instead of the restraint of a set programme carried out on a stage before which the audience must sit the whole evening, the various numbers on the programme were presented wherever the party might be massed for the time being and in an easy un-theatrical way that made them all the more enjoyable. Refreshments were served throughout the evening and the wine-cup circulated with freedom tempered by discretion. Roland Taylor, who had charge of the entertainment, very successfully gauged the tastes of the audience, bearing in mind its proper requirements, and the merry side of the affair. Sciarretta's Neapolitan Quartette, mandolinists and singers; the Eureka Tria of real negroes, with banjo, mandolin and guitar; and a company of cake walkers, sustained the lighter and gayer part of the programme. The last mentioned company consisted of a master of the ceremonies and three male and three female colored people who by their fantastic attire and playful antics, were very successful—as were also the judges—Messrs. Wm. H. Sayward, Samuel I. Acken and Augustus Meyers, who may be said to have formed part of the show, in that their serio-comic criticisms and findings contributed not a little to the success of this piece of merrymaking. Prof. Krieger, "The Merry Wizard," created lots of fun by his clever sleight-of-hand. The Metropolitan Male Quartette and the voluntary and artistic efforts of the well-known singer and member of the iron trade, S. Fisher Miller, furnished substantial vocal efforts that were appreciated as much in their way as were the lighter numbers.



WILLIAM K. FERTIG, Secretary.

At an early period of the evening the company was called together by the President to give formal expression to their satisfaction at finding that the Club had aged so well and found itself prosperous with increasing years. The participants in this celebration were the following:

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|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| John L. Hamilton, | A. S. Dickinson, | John J. Roberts, |
| Alfred Beinhauer, | Henry M. Toch, | John W. Mark, |
| Samuel I. Acken, | Hugh Getty, | E. Hudson Ogden, |
| Wm. K. Fertig, | Geo. J. Wills, | Richard T. Davies, |
| Edwin Dobbs, | Wm. H. Sayward, | Hugo Berger, |
| Wm. W. Ames, | Chas. T. Galloway, | Augustus Meyers, |
| Lovell H. Carr, | Chas. L. Bidlitz, | Wm. C. Smith, |
| William Gaskell, | Chas. A. Cowen, | Vincent C. King, |
| Francis M. Weeks, | S. Davis, | Wm. Bradley, |
| Clarence W. Gaylor, | Allan S. Duncan, | Lewis Harding, |
| Edwin S. Keefer, | Paul Pfothenhauer, | Patrick Gallagher, |
| H. M. Tostevin, | J. M. Mossman, | P. H. Klein, Jr., |
| William Turner, | D. N. Mapes, | H. S. Godsoe, |
| Chas. Andruss, | John H. Dale, | Edward P. Foster, |
| Ronald Taylor, | Jacob Mark, | John C. Dey, |
| Jas. I. Healey, | Isaac A. Hopper, | Francis N. Nowland, |
| John R. Voorhis, | Geo. H. Pride, | Edwin Outwater, |
| Wm. T. Ritch, | Wm. H. Nesbitt, | Stephen M. Wright, |
| Louis Weber, | John E. Nicholson, | Donald Mitchell, |
| Warren A. Conover, | Frank E. Conover, | Wm. H. Van Tassel, |
| F. W. Searist, Jr., | John J. Radley, | Byron W. Greene, Jr., |
| Will R. Clarke, | John Cooper, | Léonard K. Prince, |
| Frank Kessing, | F. H. Barr, | Frank L. Blake, |
| James Thomson, | E. A. Vaughan, | Jas. Curran, |
| Jas. W. Carter, | E. P. Hicks, | Alphonzo E. Pelham, |
| Geo. S. Hayes, | Wm. A. Hankinson, | Peter L. P. Tostevin, |
| Frank Hyde, | Frank Williams, | Erskine Van Houten, |
| Wm. S. Wilder, | Alfred L. Poiderir, | E. G. Hantche, Jr. |

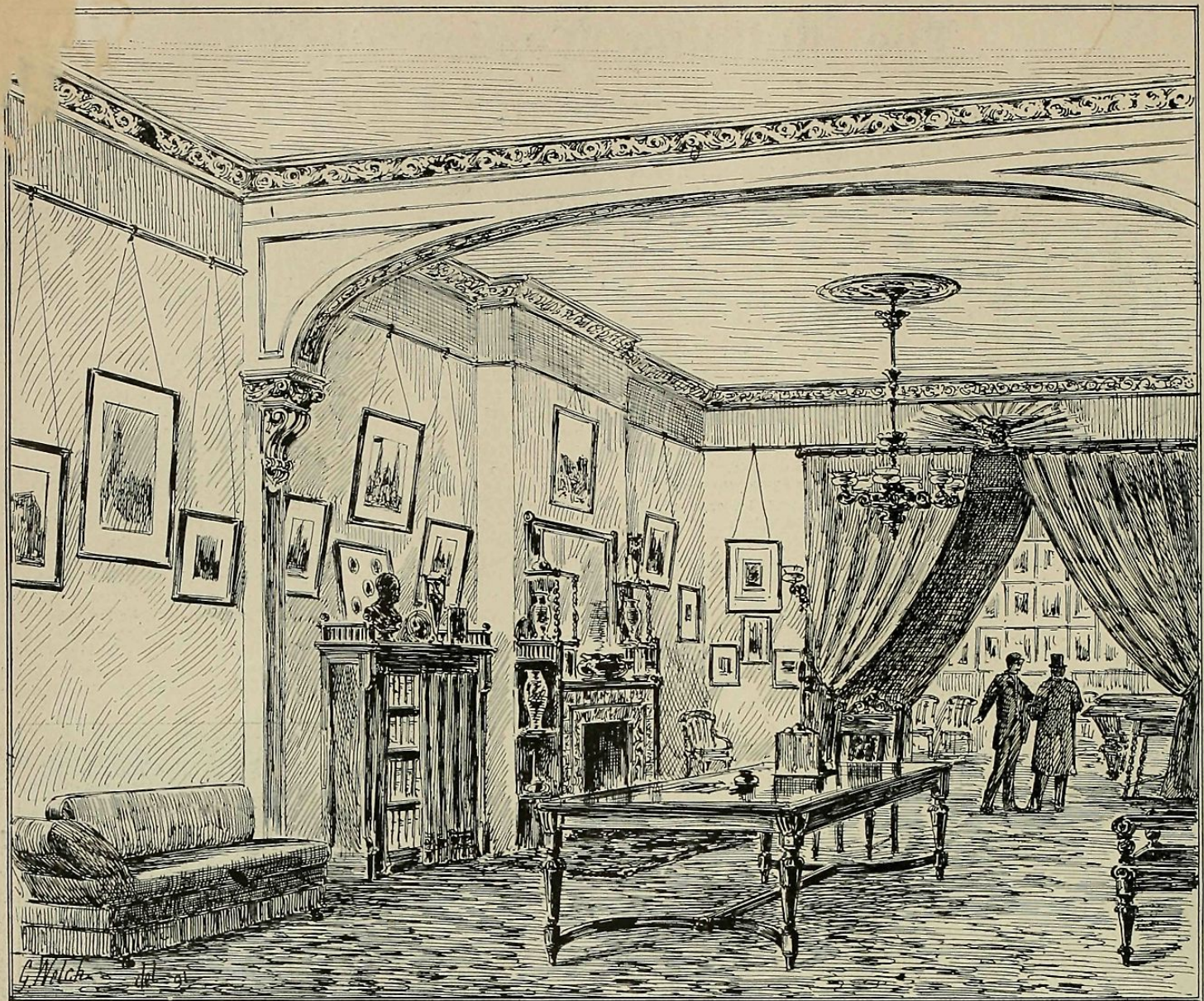
Mr. Hamilton expressed his personal satisfaction at seeing so large and representative a gathering, and particularly, in noting so many yellow ribbons or badges by which original members, or "founders," as they were called, were distinguished. He said the Club was strong and had money with which to meet its indebtedness, but at the same time they would be happy to have those connected with the building interests who were not members, come in and share with them the many benefits and privileges of the Club.

Secretary Fertig read a dispatch from Mr. John S. Stevens, of Philadelphia, President of the National Association of Builders, who was expected to be present, stating that it was impossible for him to come, and conveying an expression of his regards to "all the boys." Mr. Fertig also read a letter of regret from Mr. Henry W. Redfield, the first secretary, rejoicing in the success that had attended the effort to found a building trades' club.

Mr. Stephen M. Wright read the following address reviewing the purposes and history of the Club:

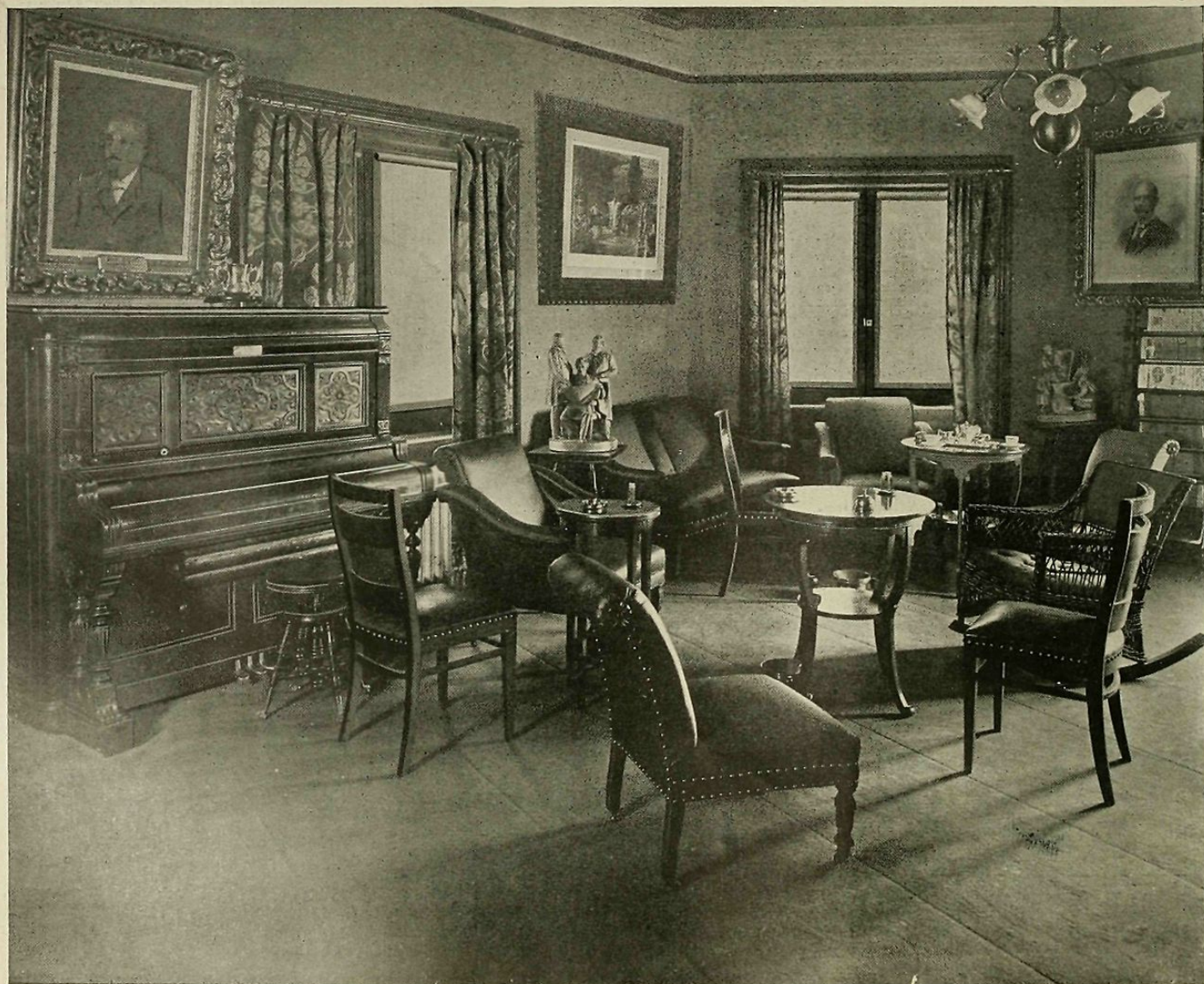
Mr. President and Gentlemen:

I certainly rejoice in the privilege of saying a few words to you on this occasion, to be memorable in the history of the Club, for among the various organizations that I have labored for, during the past decade, no one have I felt prouder to be identified with than this Club, because I believe it to



FIRST HOME OF THE BUILDING TRADES' CLUB.

No. 20 East 21st Street.



SMOKING-ROOM OF BUILDING TRADES' CLUB.

No. 1123 Broadway.

Rules for Use of Acetylene Gas.

The Committee on Lighting, Heating and Patents, of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, has adopted a code of rules to govern the installation of acetylene gas apparatus. We print these rules below, as they are of especial interest to those installing acetylene lighting apparatus, and engineers who are working on the design of apparatus for the generation of the gas.

The use of liquid acetylene, or gas generated therefrom, is absolutely prohibited. The permission to generate and use acetylene in insured premises shall be subject to the following rules:

It is desirable that all acetylene gas machines shall be installed outside of the building insured, but special permission may be granted in the discretion of tariff associations having jurisdiction to install machines inside the building under special circumstances, such permission to be given in writing, and shall be subject to the following rules:

(1) Must be made of iron or steel, and in a manner and of material to insure stability and durability.

(2) Must have sufficient carbide capacity to supply the full number of burners during the maximum lighting period.

(3) Must be uniform and automatically regulated in its action, producing gas only as immediate consumption demands, and so designed that gas is generated without excessive heating at all stages of the process.

(4) Apparatus not requiring pressure regulators must be so arranged that the gas pressure cannot exceed 3 ins. water column.

(5) Must be provided with an escape pipe which will operate in case of the over-production of gas, and also an attachment acting as an escape or relief in case of abnormal pressure in the machine, and which will carry such excess gas through an escape pipe of at least $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. internal diameter to a suitable point outside of building, discharging at least 12 ft. above ground level, and provided with an approved hood.

(6) Apparatus requiring pressure regulator must be so arranged that the gas pressure cannot exceed 3 lbs. per sq. in. Such apparatus must be provided with additional safety blow-off attachment located between the pressure regulator and the service pipes and discharging to the outer air, the same as provided for in Rule 5.

(7) Must be so arranged that when being charged the back flow of gas from the holder will be automatically prevented, or so arranged that it is impossible to charge the apparatus without first closing the supply pipe to holder, or to other generating chambers, if any.

(8) Must be so arranged as to contain the minimum amount of air when first started or recharged, and no device or attachment facilitating or permitting mixture of air with the gas, prior to consumption, except at the burners, shall be allowed.

Note.—Owing to the explosive properties of acetylene mixed with air, machines should be so designed that such mixtures are impossible.

(9) No valves or pet-cocks opening into the room from gas-holding part or parts, the draining of which will allow an escape of gas, shall be permitted; and the condensation from all parts of the apparatus must be automatically removed without the use of valves or mechanical working parts.

Note.—Such valves and pet-cocks are not essential; their presence increases the possibility of leakage. The automatic removal of condensation from the apparatus is essential to the safe working of the machine.

(10) The water supply to generator must be so arranged that gas will be generated long enough in advance of the exhaustion of the supply already in the gas-holder to allow of the using of all lights without exhausting such supply.

Note.—This provides for the continuous working of the apparatus under all conditions of water feed and carbide charge, and it obviates the extinction of lights through intermittent action of the machine.

(11) No carbide chamber of over 25 lbs. capacity shall be allowed in any machine where water is introduced in small quantities, or where the contact of water with carbide is intermittent.

Note.—This tends to reduce the danger of overheating, and provides for the division of the carbide charges in machines of these types of large capacity.

(12) Generator must be connected with the gas-holder in such manner that it will, at all times, give open connection either to the gas-holder or to the blow-off pipe into the outer air.

Note.—This prevents dangerous pressure within or the escape of gas from generating chamber.

(13) Must be so designed that the residuum will not clog or affect the working of the machine, and can conveniently be handled and removed.

(14) Covers to generators must be provided with secure fastenings to hold them properly in place, and those relying on a water seal must be submerged in at least 12 ins. of water. Water seal chambers for covers depending on a water seal must be $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide and 15 ins. deep, excepting those depending upon the filling of the seal chambers for the generation of gas, where 9 ins. will be sufficient.

(15) Holder must be of sufficient capacity to contain all gas generated after all lights have been extinguished.

Note.—If the holder is too small and blows off frequently after lights are extinguished, there is a waste of gas. This may suggest improper working of the apparatus and encourage tampering.

(16) The bell portion must be provided with a substantiated upward movement, center guide preferred, and a safety actuating about 1 in. above the blow-off point.

Note.—This tends to insure the proper action of the bell and decrease the liability of escaping gas.

(17) A space of at least 3 ins. must be allowed between the sides of the tank and the bell.

(18) All water seals must be so arranged that the water level may be readily seen and maintained.

(19) Gas-holders constructed upon the gasometer principle must be so arranged that when the gas bell is filled to its maximum its lip or lower edge shall at all times be submerged in at least 9 ins. of water.

(20) The supply of water to the generator for generating purposes shall not be taken from the water seal of any gas-holder constructed on the gasometer principle.

Note.—This provides for the retention of the proper level of water in the generator.

(21) The apparatus shall be capable of withstanding fire from outside causes without falling apart or allowing the escape of gas in volume.

Note.—This prevents the use of joints in the apparatus relying entirely upon solder.

(22) Gage glasses, the breakage of which would allow escape of gas, shall not be permitted.

(23) Where purifiers are installed, they must conform to the general rules for the construction of other apparatus and allow the free passage of gas.

(24) The use of mercury seals is prohibited.

Note.—Mercury has been found unreliable as a seal in acetylene apparatus.

(25) Construction must be such that liquid seals shall not become thickened by the deposit of lime or other foreign matter.

(26) Apparatus must be constructed so that accidental siphoning of the water is impossible.

(27) Flexible tubing, swing joints, packed unions, springs, chains, pulleys, stuffing boxes and lead or fusible piping must not be used on apparatus, except where the failure of the part will not vitally affect the working or the safety of the machine.

(28) There shall be plainly marked on each machine the maximum number of lights it is designed to supply and the amount of carbide necessary for a single charge.

To be approved, acetylene generators must conform to the foregoing standard, and plans and specifications in detail of such apparatus must be submitted to the insurance organization having jurisdiction over the territory in which such apparatus is to be installed, for approval by an inspector duly authorized by the Association, with whom a copy of such plans and specifications must be filed. If the plans are approved, a special examination of the generating apparatus will be made at the expense of the applicant, and if it is found to be in compliance with the standard, a certificate of approval will be issued.

CALCIUM CARBIDE.

(1) In no case shall calcium carbide be stored in bulk.

(2) Calcium carbide must be packed in screwed-top, water-tight metal packages, having all seams lock-jointed and soldered. They shall contain not over 125 lbs. of carbide, and each package must be conspicuously marked "Calcium Carbide, Keep Dry." The packages must be of sufficient strength to insure the handling of the same without rupture, and they must be kept under cover at all times.

WARRANTED.

(1) That the generator shall be charged, and calcium carbide handled by daylight only;

(2) That no direct fireheat or artificial light shall be allowed in the room containing the apparatus;

(3) That no calcium carbide shall be kept in the building where this policy covers;

(4) That no greater number of lights shall be installed than the maximum for which the machine is rated;

(5) That no change shall be made in the installation without the written consent of the insurance company indorsed thereon.

CAUTIONS.

Calcium carbide should be kept in water-tight metal cans, by itself, outside of any insured building, under lock and key, and where it is not exposed to the weather. A regular time should be set aside for attending to and charging the apparatus during daylight hours only.

In charging generating chambers, clean all residuum carefully from the containers, and remove it at once from the building. Separate the unexhausted carbide, if any, from the mass, and return it to the container, adding new carbide as required. Be careful never to fill container over half full, as it is important to allow for the swelling of carbide when it comes in contact with the water. Never place carbide into the containers until all residuum has been carefully removed.

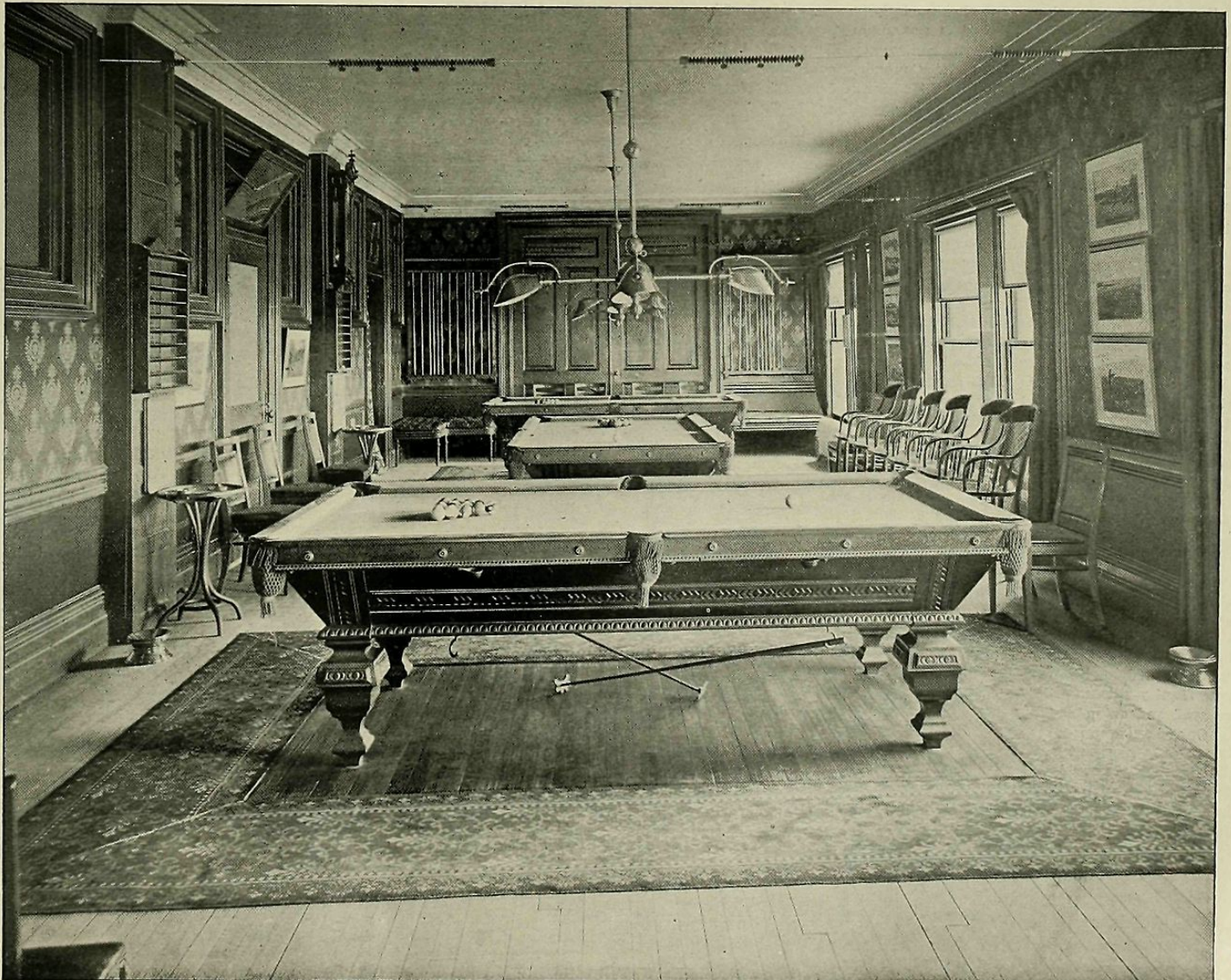
Water tanks and water seals must always be kept filled with clean water.

Where apparatus is not intended for use throughout the year, all water must be removed at the end of season. Never use a lighted match, lamp, candle or any open light near the machine.



LARGE DINING-ROOM OF BUILDING TRADES' CLUB,

No. 1123 Broadway.



BILLIARD-ROOM OF BUILDING TRADES' CLUB,

No. 1123 Broadway.

have a grander and nobler purpose than any other—that of elevating and dignifying one of the most responsible and important commercial interests in this city.

I am asked to briefly recite some of the most important events in its early history, and while I am aware that festive occasions like this should not be marred by the recital of dry details or elaborate statistics, yet I cannot refrain from saying so much, as will at least give proper credit to the early pioneers in the cause of establishing harmonious principles of action, enabling various sections of the country to deal with questions of common interest, upon the same general basis, as well as to socially unite the prominent builders of the country, into one common band of friendly intercourse.

To the Master Builders' Association of Boston, is due the credit of initiating the movement among the builders, which resulted in the formation of a central body, representing the Association of Builders in various cities of the country. For nearly a year it labored along this line, by correspondence and otherwise, until it had created a sufficient interest, to justify the calling of what was called a "Preliminary Conference," at Boston, in January, 1887. To this representatives of about twelve organizations responded. From New York, Mr. John J. Tucker and Mr. Marc Eidlitz attended as representatives of the Mason Builders' Association.

The result of this conference was the calling of a convention for the formation of a National Association of Employers in the various trades that have to do with the construction of buildings, which was held in Chicago, in March of the same year, at which over twelve cities were represented—New York this time by the following delegation from the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange: A. J. Campbell, A. G. Bogert, John McGlensey, John Byrnes, Marc Eidlitz and John J. Tucker. The mention of these names is a sufficient indication that New York at once became prominent in the formation of the National Association of Builders, and from that time on the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange has always been represented at every convention.

In the following year it met at Cincinnati, and then in turn at Philadelphia; and while as I say, New York has always been present at the conventions, yet they being held in the West it was inconvenient for very many to attend; but the convention in Philadelphia, being so convenient, attracted a large number from this city in addition to the regular delegates from the Exchange, and thus, many more were brought in closer touch with the National Association, and better realized the material benefit to be derived from its efforts.

It was while in Philadelphia, in the enjoyment of the well known hospitalities of that City of Brotherly Love, that it dawned upon those present that no suitable organization existed in this city, to properly entertain the National Association, should it at any time select this city as its place of meeting, and here it may be said the idea of a club originated, because the subject of the need of such was freely canvassed among those present in Philadelphia—and some say even now, that the Club really dates from a gathering of genial spirits at the Continental Hotel of that city.

But the obstacle to overcome was the fact, that the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange being the affiliate body of the National Association, must naturally assume to be the "host," and therefore the project must emanate from that body; consequently, the committee named by the President was to consider matter connected with the advancement of the interest of the Exchange, and the making of proper preparations for the holding of the convention of the National Association in this city. Those constituting this committee should ever be remembered as the institutors of this Club. They were: Marc Eidlitz, chairman; Henry W. Redfield, secretary; Samuel I. Acken, Frank E. Conover, Gustavus Isaacs, John J. Roberts, William C. Smith, William H. Hurst, Isaac E. Hoagland, A. J. Campbell, Richard Deeves, John McGlensey, John J. Tucker, Charles A. Cowen and Thomas Mulry.

The many meetings and conferences of this committee resulted in the production of a code of by-laws which was unanimously adopted at a meeting held at the Hotel Brunswick on the 24th of April, 1889, and thus the Club was fully organized and that event is the cause of the celebration to-night.

I desire to recall the names of the forty who enrolled themselves as members of the Club during the first year of its existence, because I realize as do also all here who have upon them the yellow badge, the trials and tribulations they then underwent, being marked for condemnation by so many who looked with disfavor and almost ridicule upon the idea of a social organization among the builders. But the best answer to the captious and contentious spirit then displayed is this gathering here to-night.

Monthly meetings were held from this on until October of that year, when a permanent habitation was secured on the parlor floor of the spacious old dwelling, No. 20 East Twenty-first Street. The rooms were decorated and inexpensively furnished, as the movement was at the best, an experiment; and on the 26th of November formal exercises celebrated the opening of the rooms, followed by an address from William H. Sayward.

During the early existence of the Club it mainly devoted itself to the purpose for which it was originally intended, and so well did it perform its task, that it is yet quoted as the ideal entertainer of the National Association; and no one from this city has ever attended a subsequent convention, without being made to feel, by those from other cities, their appreciation of the labors put forth by the members of the Club during the memorable week in February, 1891.

With the real work of the Club accomplished, there was no talk of "closing up," but rather, the experience, while a revelation to most of its members, led to the firm conviction that the building trades had acquired a new dignity not to be lightly discarded; but rather, on the other hand, increased and extended by means of the social functions.

Once having mingled thoroughly in friendly intercourse, members found it not only pleasant but profitable, and were not willing to part with the privilege. To provide for this condition, and the demand for increased accommodation, the entire building, No. 117 East Twenty-third Street, was leased for a term of years, and a "house warming" given on the 25th of June, 1891. I trust I may be pardoned a personal allusion at this point, for to my mind, too much credit can never be accorded to the official board

of 1891, who freely obligated themselves as responsible, not alone for the largely increased rent, but the indebtedness incurred in furnishing the new house; for it must be remembered, that even then the movement was but an experiment which might fail with the receding of the excitement attending the preparation for the convention, and besides there was no certainty of its future success, for as yet quite a large proportion of the builders were inclined to look somewhat with disfavor upon the movement, particularly those wedded to the idea, that builders' bodies were for purely commercial purposes only.

Mr. President, I desire to refer to the name of one to whom, above all others perhaps, we are indebted for the firm foundation upon which this structure was erected. Right well do I remember, and so do others who are present remember him who tranquilly seated at the head of the table and whose name was first recorded on the bond. He it was who said: "Let us all stand together, firmly and determinedly to make this a success." He did not live to reap the reward of his labors, and we owe him a great debt of gratitude; therefore, I think it is proper that we rise and silently pay a tribute of respect to our first president, Marc Eidlitz.

At the signal of President Hamilton, the assemblage arose and reverently complied with the speaker's request, after which Mr. Wright then continued as follows:

The six years passed in the Twenty-third Street club-house were those of continued activity and increasing usefulness to the building trades, until, yielding to the rapidly growing policy of having all the club features grouped in one large floor space, these rooms were secured and opened to the use of the Club in July, 1897.

Thus I have, for fear of your impatience, rapidly sketched the history of the Club. In doing so I have omitted many facts of interest, which should be mentioned, if time permitted, as best exhibiting the real aims of the Club, such as its continuous loyalty to the National Association, endeavoring always to emphatically advocate the adoption of all its principles, and endorsing its efforts of improving the business methods of the trade; again, its persistent and determined opposition to all pernicious legislation at Albany. But perhaps the greatest good has come from its ability to furnish suitable accommodation to Employers' Associations, and thus effectively aid in their being organized, and their continuance better assured.

I cannot close without a just tribute to the efficiency and well directed efforts of our dear good friend, Mr. Sayward, who is aptly called the "Father of the idea of co-operation in the trades." For over fifteen years, regardless of his own condition, and at the entire sacrifice of his own business, he has industriously labored to bring the building trades to a higher conception of their importance and standing as a commercial body; to correct existing abuses in the trade, but above all to instill into them, the need of thorough organization to fully accomplish these purposes; beginning first with the Exchange in his own city, then the National Association, both of which he has served as Secretary from their organization, besides filling many other positions of trust and responsibility, but with too little profit. Let us hope that he may be long spared to enjoy the rich fruit of his assiduous labors for his fellow-men.

In conclusion, let us remember, as we enter into the second decade of life of this organization, that we have resting upon us a great obligation, that of increasing by every means possible its efficiency, stimulating each other to renewed efforts, by proper ways to call into its membership all who are eligible and at the same time prominent and honored members of the building trades, so that when this Club utters its clarion notes in condemnation of any pernicious legislation, or expresses its approval of any proper measures or methods, it will be the voice of the entire craft that speaks. That this may be the case let us resolve that before the close of the decade we are now entering upon we shall see enrolled on our books every man who is influential, honored and worthy in the building trades of this city.

Mr. Wm. T. Ritch moved that the address just read be printed and a copy sent to each member of the Club; and, further, that the President be desired to express the thanks of the Club to Mr. Wright for his able address and his many and continued services to the Club.

Mr. Charles A. Cowen seconded the motion, which was put and carried unanimously. The President thanked Mr. Wright as requester, and the latter made an appropriate and feeling response.

At the request of the President, Mr. Wm. H. Sayward, who was unexpectedly able to be present, he being on his return journey to Boston from a recuperative trip to Virginia Springs, delivered a short but eloquent address, in the course of which he alluded to the very happy accident that obtained for him the privilege of participating in this noteworthy celebration. He could truly say that among all the incidents that had occurred in connection with his relations with the National Association of Builders, there had been none that had given him more gratification than that of the organization of this Club, which stands for all that is high and fine in the building profession in this city. There was a time when he felt that New York was the weakest link in the National Association chain; but, largely from the influence of this Club, it had become the strongest. He pointed out that the opportunity presented for continued building up was very great, and concluded in the following words: "It is only by honest work, fairly done and honestly paid for, that we can ever hope to build this profession of ours up to the point it should attain. So I say, even if it should be my last word to you, that the purpose of the builders of this country should be to make honesty and integrity in our work stand for the high aim and the glorious opportunity that is given to us. Never let it decrease; never let it decline, and we will stand where everybody will respect us and the building profession stand for one of the important features in this community, in this country and in the world."

Unlike other similar celebrations, this one of the tenth anniversary was confined to the membership of the Club. It was a family affair, an informal but hearty good time, and this feature of inclusiveness, rather than exclusiveness, contributed in a good measure to the triumph of the event, of which each participant carried away with him a substantial reminder in the form of a handsome silver match safe, beautifully chased and bearing on the one side the initials "B. T. C.," and on the other the date "April 24, 1899."