

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

ADVERTISERS' TRADE SUPPLEMENT.

No. 168.

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1896.

VOLUME LII.
No. 1067.

SOUND-PROOF CONSTRUCTION.

In architectural acoustics the problem of conveying sound, though given more prominence, is of really less practical importance than the problem of confining it; for, while the first has a restricted application to large auditoriums, the latter applies not only to these but also to almost every other form of building—dwellings, studios, office-buildings, apartment-houses, and all buildings where it is desirable to prevent the conduction of sounds from one room to another through the floors or walls. In office-buildings and apartment-houses sound-proof construction is absolutely necessary, and every one knows the annoyances and embarrassments of houses where every sound is heard from cellar to garret.

Plaster and timbers afford but a very imperfect barrier, because they are so rigid that the contact of the sound-waves causes them to vibrate and conduct the sound. It is, therefore, necessary to line the floors and walls with some material which will absorb and dissipate these sound-waves, and we have the greatest confidence, born of gratifying experience, that "Quilt" more nearly realizes the ideal deafener than anything hitherto devised.

Quilt consists of a felted matting of eel-grass, held in place between two layers of strong manila paper by quilting. The long, flat fibres of eel-grass cross each other at every angle, and form within each layer of Quilt innumerable minute dead-air spaces, making a soft, elastic cushion, which gives the most perfect conditions for non-conduction. If properly applied in floors or partitions, Quilt entirely interrupts the telephonic connection which must always exist in the ordinary methods of construction. The barrier formed by it is a permanent and nearly perfect one, and a floor floated upon this thick, resilient cushion becomes completely isolated from sounds below, and *vice versa*.

Eel-grass was chosen for the filling for four very important reasons, viz: (1) the fibre is long and flat, and when felted as we use it these ribbons form the successive air-chambers which give Quilt its chief power, and which would be impossible with a round fibre. (2) Eel-grass is indestructible by decay,¹ and because of its saline properties and its large percentage of iodine is repellent to rats and vermin. (3) It will not burn, as it contains silicon to a large extent, in place of carbon. (4) It is very tough, and never loses its elasticity.

¹ The walls of the Pierce House, Dorchester, Mass., were stuffed with eel-grass when the house was built, in 1635, and the grass is still in a perfect state of preservation.

For heat insulation in dwellings, single-ply Quilt is most used, but for deafening, or insulation in refrigerators, etc., we recommend the double-ply as the most economical, because it is nearly twice as effective, and costs but a fraction more.

We do not wish to lay down set rules for the use of Quilt, because it can be applied in any way that other deafening felts, etc., are applied.

For heat insulation in houses, refrigerators, cold-storage warehouses, and all places where uniformity of temperature is required, Quilt has as great advantage over the ordinary thin, dense papers and felts, because of its chambers of confined air, as it has in deafening. Actual scientific test shows that one layer of the *single-ply* has a non-conducting power equal to that of six layers of resin-sized paper.

We can always make immediate shipment upon receipt of order, and when no special instructions are given we ship by the cheapest route. After sending order the customer has no care of shipment until notified by the transportation company that it has arrived at the station. Orders from parties with whom we have had no previous dealings must be accompanied either by satisfactory reference, or remittance. *Always specify whether single or double ply is wanted.*

SAMUEL CABOT,
Patentee and Sole Manufacturer,
BOSTON, MASS.

THE BEST BOILER.

AFTER deciding whether to use steam or hot water, the next question is, Which is the best boiler? There are many styles of steam and hot-water boilers, and as each manufacturer claims points of superiority over his competitors it is very hard for a person to decide which boiler to use, therefore the following should have careful consideration:—

In heating a residence, convenience and comfort require a boiler to run the longest possible time without care or attention, for it is very inconvenient to continually watch and care for the fire as is necessary in a surface-burning boiler.

In order to get the best results from a surface-burning fire it is necessary to keep a uniform depth of coal over the surface of the grate, thus requiring attention several times a day, and at night the fire has to be covered in order to keep it until morning.

To obviate these objections, a self-feeding magazine boiler was made having a reservoir for coal in the centre of the boiler, but the centre-feed principle necessitated a form of

construction entailing several very objectionable features.

In feeding, the coal has to be lifted over and into the top of the boiler. This is a somewhat serious matter, as the height of these boilers ranges from 4½ to 6 feet, and especially as women and children many times have to care for and run them.

The magazine being central over the fire, the coal in it becomes heated to such a degree that gas is rapidly formed and escapes at any opening it can find, the large body of coal deposited in the magazine is crowded by its own weight down on the centre of the grate, thus preventing the central and best heating portion of the grate surface from being effective and leaving only the outer rim or surface of the grate for active fire.

In the Gorton side-feed steam and hot-water boilers we have effectually remedied all the above objections. Our side-feeding coal reservoir is at an easy height for supplying coal from the scuttle, so that even a child can feed it.

The coal in the reservoir feeds below the lower edge of the boiler-shell at an angle of 45 degrees, toward the centre, thus giving a surface-burning fire, with ample space between the top of the coal and the shell of the boiler for perfect combustion of the gases, which enter the tubes at the highest temperature, and, passing through, return down around the shell before going out the smoke-pipe at the rear. The tubes are placed as thickly in the boiler as will admit of proper circulation, thus subdividing the water-spaces and enabling the heat to act most effectually. Experiments have shown conclusively that the evaporative efficiency of this boiler is fully equal to that of the return tubular power-boiler, and far exceeds any other form of house-heating boiler. It will therefore be seen that the Gorton side-feed boiler is the best boiler to use for steam or hot-water heating.

GORTON & LIDGERWOOD CO.,
96 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

A SUIT OVER A TIN-PLATE TRADE-MARK.

TEN years ago J. B. Scott & Co., of Pittsburgh, began importing some hand-made tin which they sold under the trademark of J. B. Scott's Extra Coated. Subsequently the firm began the manufacture of the same article in Pittsburgh, sold under the same trademark.

Two years ago the Follansbee Bros. Company succeeded the old firm and continued to make and sell the same tin under the same

trademark. Early this year the company learned that the Morris & Lane Furnace Company of Cleveland was buying what they allege to be machine-made tin and stamping it with a trademark which the Pittsburgh company claims is very similar to the Scott trademark.

Yesterday the Pittsburgh company, through Hoyt, Dustin & Kelley, brought suit in the Federal Court against the Cleveland Company asking for an injunction and an accounting of the profits.—*The Cleveland World*, March 1, 1896.

THE plaintiff is engaged in the manufacture of high-grade hand-dipped tinplate, and has a special brand known as "Scott's Extra Coated." Each plate is stamped and the letters are arranged in an oval design. It is stated that the patent under which this particular brand is made has been in the possession of the plaintiff for several years and that prior to this time was for ten years owned by J. B. Scott & Co., who made the brand famous. The charge was made that the defendant purchased an inferior brand of plate and marked it with a similar design, using the words "Scott's Roofing." The plaintiff further charges that where the "Scott's Extra Coated" is called for in contracts and specifications the defendant is substituting the inferior brand, and thereby depriving them of much trade, which, it is said, would be theirs if fraud were not practised. An accounting and injunction were prayed for. Hoyt, Dustin & Kelley represent the Follansbee Company.—*Cleveland Plain-Dealer*, March 1, 1896.

JUDGE RICKS granted a perpetual injunction against the Morris & Lane Furnace Company restraining it from using a trademark on tinplate which it made and sold, which was an infringement on one owned by the Follansbee Bros. Company, of Pittsburgh. Several days ago the latter company began a suit against the former in the United States Circuit Court for an injunction and relief, and yesterday the Morris & Lane Company acknowledged it had been infringing. Besides being perpetually enjoined, it was ordered to pay the costs.—*The Cleveland Leader*, March 5, 1896.

EASY SPRING LOCKS.

THE hardware is but a very small item in the whole cost of a building if the very best is used; the difference in cost between good locks and poor locks is so little that an owner would not consider it a saving to use poor locks if the matter was brought to his attention. After a lock is mortised into the door it is out of sight excepting the face, and that is often painted over.

Because the work is so easily concealed poor locks are often used to save a few cents, and the discomfort of poorly made goods has to be borne by the occupant of the house day after day, until the lock breaks down or some of its badly constructed parts give way, or until you become impatient with its awkward work and send for a locksmith.

The locksmith will probably surprise you with the information that the lock had never given any security and that it is not worth repairing. A new lock has to be put in at a greater cost than a Sargent's lock would have cost originally, and your nicely finished door is marred by the unavoidable soiling of the woodwork.

If Sargent's locks are used they will not only last as long as the house stands, but

they are secure against intrusion, and will always give comfort in using, because of their strong parts and proper mechanism, but especially because of the peculiar easy-spring principle.

Our easy spring, which is applied to all locks having the name Sargent & Co. cast on the lock, enables the latch bolt to work very freely, so that the door does not have to be slammed, nor stand ajar, but latches gently as it is closed. This is accomplished by using a good stiff spiral spring with a long leverage for the latch-bolt and a direct pull for the knob, thus producing the desirable combination of easy on the latch bolt, firm on the knob. It has great durability, there is nothing to get out of order, it works beautifully.

Inside locks and front-door locks are made with our easy-spring principle, and it is also applied to Sargent's cylinder locks, which have the small grooved flat keys. Ask your hardware dealer about Sargent's Easy Spring Locks, and look for the name "Sargent & Co." cast on the lock.

SARGENT & CO.,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

BUILT-UP TIMBER CONSTRUCTION.

E. C. STEARNS & Co., the well-known bicycle manufacturers of Syracuse, N. Y., have adopted the built-up timber construction for the new buildings of their plant. The system is one which has been worked out by Sanford E. Loring, a Syracuse architect, and which has been used with great success in factory building. Heavy timbers are used instead of steel, and the architect claims a greater immunity from fire from this system than from the use of steel. E. C. Stearns & Co. now have one of the largest plants in Central New York. They occupy fifteen large buildings

firm is obliged to work night and day to keep up with its orders.

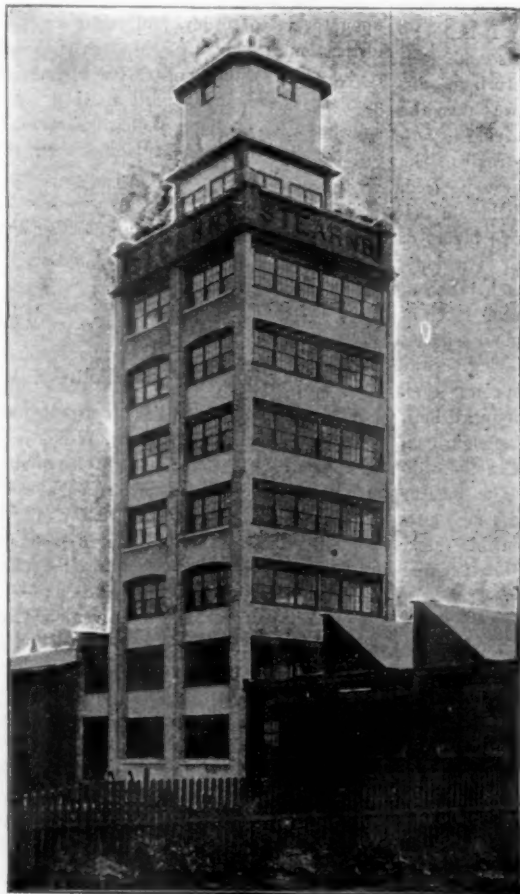
E. C. STEARNS & CO.,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

POTSDAM RED SANDSTONE.

Prof. J. S. Newberry of Columbia College School of Mines reports on this stone as follows:—

"THE Potsdam Sandstone from the quarries of the Potsdam Red Sandstone Company has been used so extensively by builders of the United States and Canada, and its reputation is so well established, that it might seem that no further word was needed on this subject. It has been under my observation for many years in the public buildings at Ottawa, Canada and elsewhere, and more particularly in the recently constructed buildings of Columbia College, New York. I had subjected the stone used at Columbia to microscopic observation, chemical analysis and physical tests at the time when the choice of stone was under consideration by our architect. From these experiments, I had learned, as I supposed, all that it was necessary to know about the stone, viz: that it was a dark-red banded sandstone, having a resistance to a crushing force of 17,000 to 18,000 pounds per square inch; that it consisted of silica, with a slight ingredient of iron, from which it took its color, and preferable so far as strength, homogeneity and durability were concerned to any other sandstone known to me. I therefore unhesitatingly recommended its use, and I have never since had occasion to change my mind in regard to its superiority. Still, when I went over the ground and examined the stone in place, and noticed the marked difference in the stone of the different quarries of this Company, and especially when I had subjected a new series of specimens to tests for physical strength, I found that I had much to learn in regard to its variety and excellence.

"In the first place, I discovered that instead of one there are at least three marked varieties of this stone, possessing different degrees of strength and shades of color, affording to the architect a means of securing a range of effects, when used either singly or in combination. Also, that the stone which we had used at Columbia, though possessing greater strength than any sandstone submitted to trial, was far surpassed in this respect by some of the other varieties attainable, and that the strongest not only exceeded in strength all other varieties of stone tested at the School of Mines, but even resisted the full crushing force of the powerful Emery testing machine, which we have recently had constructed, and which was supposed to be capable of reducing to powder any building stone submitted to its action. The resistance to crushing force in the specimens tested



and employ about three thousand men exclusive of their extensive office and agency forces. The Yellow Fellow is in such demand that the

varied from 18,401 pounds to the square inch to 42,804, or rather to and beyond the extreme crushing force of our machine; for it

was found impossible to overcome with the machine the resistance of two-inch cubes of the strongest stone, although the pressure was carried up to 151,000 pounds. Hence we can say that the resistance to crushing force, of the strongest variety, exceeds 42,000 pounds to the square inch, a result greater than we have obtained from tests on granite of any kind, from trap or any other variety of building stone.

"The element of beauty is no less important in a building stone than strength and durability. In these three qualities this stone is certainly unrivalled. It is stronger than any granite and much more durable, since granites are composed of quartz, feldspar, mica and hornblende, all of which, except the quartz, are liable to decomposition on exposure. From this danger this stone is free; composed, as it is, practically of pure silica, it will bid defiance to the tooth of time; and had the obelisk now standing in our Central Park been composed of such a dense, homogeneous sandstone as Potsdam sandstone it would to-day be as perfect as when erected at Tanis, 1500 B. C.

"As I have said, I was surprised to find in the different quarries of this Company so many varieties of color in the stone. In the

used when hammer-dressed, a style of treatment to which every phase of the stone will lend itself, as it breaks true and even under the hammer.

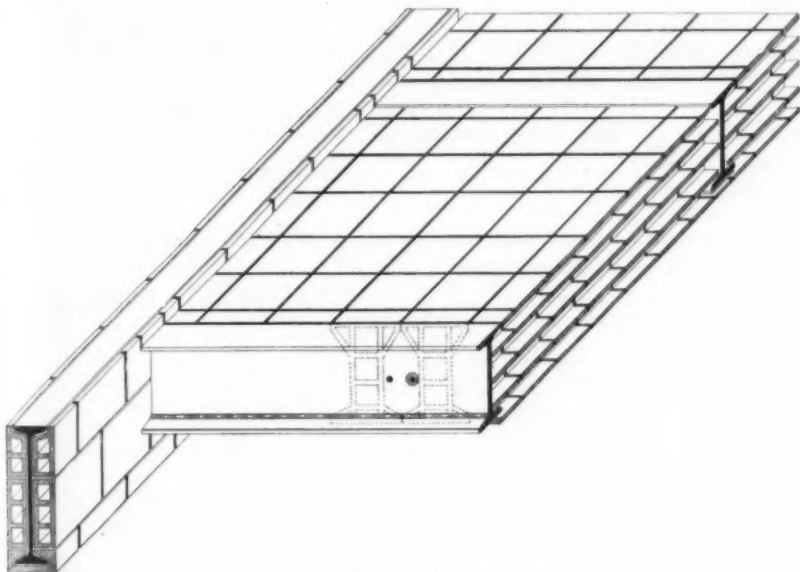
"The different tracts of land controlled by this Company comprise about two hundred acres, distributed for about a mile up and down Racquette River, and selected with judgment so as to embrace the best outcrops of stone found in the district. On all these tracts the Potsdam sandstone is practically the surface rock, being covered only with a layer of greater or less thickness of boulder clay. In quantity, therefore, the quarries are practically inexhaustible, and it is not too much to say that they may be worked for centuries without embarrassment."

POTSDAM RED SANDSTONE CO.,
POTSDAM, N. Y.

FIREPROOFING FOR LARGE BEAMS.

CHICAGO, May 28, 1896.

ON page 74 of the *American Architect and Building News* Vol. LII, No. 1065, we notice attention has been called to a new section of 18"-Steel I-beam recently produced by the Pencoyd Iron Works, and we wish to state that we are keeping up with



Pioneer Fireproofing applied to Large Beams.

west quarries the typical 'Red Potsdam,' either plain or banded, prevails. On their southern tracts are outcrops of homogeneous and monochrome, chocolate-colored stone, in heavy ledges, which will yield blocks of any desired size, while in their quarries on the east side are exposed about fifty feet of rather massive layers, separated by a band of fifteen feet of foundation or bridge stone. The upper and lower bands composing the fifty feet referred to are mainly of light-colored homogeneous stone, to which I was a stranger before visiting the quarries. This is of a reddish cream color, very uniform in tint and pleasing to the eye. It comes out in layers from two to six feet in thickness, and splits with ease and certainty in any direction. With the chocolate-colored stone, to which reference has been made, it may be combined with fine effect, one variety being used for trimming to the other, as corner-stones, door and window caps, porches, etc., or associated as block stones in plain walls.

"This cream-colored variety works with comparative ease, and may be wrought into mouldings and ornaments much more cheaply than the harder varieties, which will be best

the march of progress in building construction by producing an 18"-Hollow Tile Arch to be used between beams of this size. This arch is the deepest Fire-clay Hollow Tile Arch that has ever been produced by any manufacturers, and was first used in the Occidental Building of this city, where it proved to be very satisfactory as well as economical, all things being considered. It can be built on 10-foot to 12-foot spans with safety.

We give you the above information, thinking perhaps it would be of interest to your readers, and if it is consistent with your custom we should be very glad to have attention called to this new product of ours, same as you have done for the Pencoyd people.

We enclose herewith blue print showing section of the arch, which may also be of some value to you.

PIONEER FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION CO.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

DYCKERHOFF PORTLAND CEMENT.

MR. E. THIELE, 78 William Street, New York, invites architects and builders to inspect the exhibit made of the Dyckerhoff Portland

Cement at the "New York Building Material Exhibition," Cammeyer Building, Sixth Ave., corner 20th Street.

A few handsome cast medallions and several large blocks of concrete, the latter composed of one part cement and 14 to 20 parts of sand, gravel and stone, deserve special attention.

The Dyckerhoff Portland Cement has been employed in the construction of the foundation of the most notable buildings in New York and vicinity, among which are:

Siegel, Cooper & Co.'s stores, Syndicate Office Building, University of New York, Constable Building, Grant Monument, and the recently erected Hotels, Newspaper, Insurance, Trust Co. and Bank Buildings.

NOTES.

THE first steel beams rolled by the Universal Construction Company of Chicago were turned out a fortnight ago. The beams were inch and were rolled at the North Chicago Mills of the Illinois Steel Company, now operated by the Universal Construction Company. Beams, columns, girders and all kinds of steel structural material will be manufactured.

For three years the mill was closed, but was put in shape six weeks ago and is now in full blast.

It is the only mill in operation west of Pittsburgh, therefore Chicago is now able to supply structural material of all kinds.

The Universal Company have general offices at 1143 Rookery Building, Chicago, Ill.
UNIVERSAL CONSTRUCTION CO.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

THE Meyer-Sniffen Company, Limited, beg to announce the discontinuance of their showroom at 180 Devonshire Street, Boston.

Their Boston address will hereafter be the Master Builders Association, Devonshire Street.

THE new edition of "Modern House Heating" — a trade catalogue issued by the Gorton & Lidgerwood Co., of New York — is a readable and suggestive essay on the general subject, accompanied with a full specification especially adapted to the installation of the Company's apparatus, and made of further interest by illustrations which show how two or more furnaces can be coupled up so as to do more work.

It is a difficult thing to overcome the mere force of habit, so it is as well to impress on architects and others that when they have need of anything in the way of annunciator-work, bell-work or the great variety of electric work that modern domestic life calls for, they should now address their steps or their letters to 22 Dey Street, New York, for here it is that will now be found the firm of W. R. Ostrander & Co., who for so long a time had an office and wareroom in Fulton Street.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

Reported for the *American Architect & Building News*.

HOUSES.

Washington, D. C. — Elm St., Le Droit Park, 8 two-story brick dwells., 16' x 35'; \$16,000; own., Charles E. Banes; arch., A. B. Mullett & Co.; bld., Melton & Watts.

MERCANTILE BUILDINGS.

Boston, Mass. — Chandler St., No. 123, Ward 10, three-story brick building, flat roof, 22' x 40'; \$8,000; own., Merrill & Hunt; bld., W. R. Dixon; arch., Samuel D. Kelly.

Chandler St., No. 123, two-story brick mercantile building, flat roof, 22' x 40'; \$6,000; own., Merrill & Hunt, Hotel Vendome; arch., Samuel D. Kelly, 209 Washington St.; bld., W. R. Dixon.

Perham, Minn. — Two-story brick and stone business block, 60' x 75'; \$7,000; own., Peter Schroeder; bld., King & Nelson, Wadens; arch., Alex. Nelson, Wadens.

ALSEN'S PORTLAND CEMENT

the strongest and most serviceable Cement made, and will permit the admixture of a larger amount of sand or gravel with less loss of strength than any other brand; it is therefore the most economical. It is the finest ground cement made, and has the largest bulk to the barrel.

The following test, made in actual work, by Col. D. C. Houston, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., at the sea wall around Governor's Island, New York Harbor, has never been equalled by any other cement. It is as follows: Tensile strength per square inch, one day, 384 pounds; seven days, 600 pounds; thirty days, 818 pounds.

For Sidewalks it gives the best color, and the most endurable wearing surface. Most of the prominent Railroad Bridges and the large Office Buildings of the country stand upon a foundation of concrete made of ALSEN'S CEMENT.

Alsen's Portland Cement Works, New York Office, 143 Liberty Street.



FINE GROUND PORTLAND CEMENT

On the 100 sieve BROOKS, SHOOBRIDGE & CO.'S Cement only leaves a residue of 4% to 6%, whilst the best German Brands rarely grind finer than 10%. "B. S. & CO." is slow setting. The finer Cement is ground, the more sand it will take.

WORKS: —
GRAYS, ESSEX, ENGLAND.

New York Office: 7 Bowling Green.

CHAS. J. STEVENS, Agent.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

OFFICE-BUILDINGS.

Brooklyn, N. Y. — *Montague St.*, No. 198, four-sty brick office-building, 25' x 92' 1", tile roof; \$60,000; own., Phoenix Insurance Co., 47 Cedar St., New York City; arch., W. H. Beers, American Society Building, New York City.

New York, N. Y. — *Wall St.*, n w cor. Nassau St., sixteen-sty brick office-building, 25' x 73', 219' high, stone front, flat tile and brick roof; \$250,000; own., A. T. Gillander, Atty., 122 West 59th St.; arch., Berg & Clark, 10 West 23d St.

STABLES.

Baltimore, Md. — *Leadenhall St.*, 14' x 30', West St., e Leadenhall St.; own., G. D. Iverson, 2129 Bolton St.

Boston, Mass. — *Chelsea St.*, No. 579, frame stable, 32' x 36'; \$1,000; own., Louis Miller; bld., Bratkovsky & Hurvitz.

Welles Ave., nr. Washington St., Ward 24, frame stable, 20' x 25'; \$800; own., Hattie L. Prescott; bld., J. W. Prescott.

Brooklyn, N. Y. — *Plymouth St.*, s s, 150' e Jay St.; three-sty brick stable, 45' x 140', tin roof; \$15,000; own., Arbuckle Bros., 111 Front St., New York; arch., F. Freeman, 132 Nassau St., New York.

Chicago, Ill. — *J. Schlesswohl*, two-sty private stable, 3057 North May St.; \$1,400.

J. G. Garbaldi, 2 four-sty private stables and flats above, 66-68 East Illinois St.; \$2,000.

J. A. Sockey, two-sty brick private barn, 1268 Washington Boulevard; \$2,000.

W. M. Baldwin, two-sty brick private barn, 3824-26 Indiana Ave.; \$3,500.

Rufus Wright, two-sty private stable, 636 Park Ave.; \$2,000.

Pentecost Bros., three-sty brick private barn, rear 262 Austin Ave.; \$3,000.

Lynn, Mass. — *Woodlawn St.*, frame stable, 25' x 30' 4" x 45'; own. and bld., L. C. Dearborn.

Savory St., No. 39, frame stable, 25' x 35'; own., M. Harrower; bld., C. F. Kelly.

Prospect St., No. 21, frame stable, 16' x 20'; own. and bld., John Goldthwait.

St. Louis, Mo. — Two-sty brick stable, s s Shenandoah St., bet. Celia and Lemp Sts.; \$8,000; Consumer Brewing Co.; bld., F. E. Schoeher.

Worcester, Mass. — *Loudon St.*, one-and-one-half-sty frame stable; own., Geo. A. Bigelow; con., C. A. Colburn.

Sturgis St., two-sty frame stable; own., Mrs. S. C. Sanders; day-work.

STORES.

Brooklyn, N. Y. — *Third Ave.*, e s, 75' s 50th St., two-sty brick store, 50' x 60', tin roof; \$10,000; own., H. Maehrer & Co., 1267 Third Ave.; arch., H. L. Spicer, Jr., 1269 Third Ave.

Crosby Ave., n e cor. Bay 20th St., three-sty brick store and dwell., 41' 6" x 60', gravel roof; \$10,000; own., H. Stewart, Fulton and Bridge Sts.

Grove St., s s, 125' w Wyckoff Ave., s three-sty brick stores and dwells., 25' x 62', tin roofs; \$60,000; own., Paul Koch, 349 Linden St.; arch., F. Holmberg, 911 Broadway.

Hoyt St., e s, 20' n Baltic St., 3 four-sty brick stores and dwells., 20' 8" x 84', gravel roofs; \$33,000; own., D. Manneck, 119 Reid Ave.; arch., E. Men-

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Stores Continued.)

sehler, 111 Ralph Ave.; bld., E. Manneck, 363 Fulton St.

Hoyt St., n e cor. Baltic St., four-sty brick store and dwell., 20' x 90', gravel roof; \$15,000; own., D. Manneck, 119 Reid Ave.; arch., E. Menckler, 111 Ralph Ave.; bld., E. Manneck, 363 Fulton St.

Buffalo, N. Y. — *Ferry St.*, w Walker St., two-sty frame building for store and dwell.; \$6,000; own., S. A. Archer.

Butte, Mont. — *Main St.*, nr. Silver St., three-sty brick and stone building for 2 stores and flats, 38' x 52'; \$10,000; own., Garner & Price; bld., W. H. Price et als.; arch., C. S. Germain.

Chicago, Ill. — *David Goldberg*, three-sty store and flats, 108 West Madison St.; \$7,000.

Frank Kocena, three-sty store and flats, 1048 South Kedzie Ave.; \$5,000.

New York, N. Y. — *Prince St.*, Nos. 137-141, six-sty brick store, 60' x 71', 78' high, brick front, flat Star roof; \$50,000; own., P. Gousset, 451 West Broadway; arch., Jardine, Kent & Jardine, 1262 Broadway.

Broadway, s e cor. Bleecker St., nine-sty brick store, 25' x 196', 122' high, stone and brick front; flat gravel roof; \$125,000; own., B. Lechenstein, Hotel Savoy; arch., De Lemos & Cordes, cor. Fulton and Nassau St.

Park River, N. D. — Two-sty brick store and bank building, 50' x 100', flat roof; \$10,000; own., First Natl. Bank; arch., Chas. S. Sedgwick, Minneapolis; not let.

Philadelphia, Pa. — *Leidy Ave.*, n w cor. Belmont Ave., three-sty brick store, 16' x 28'; own. and bld., Chas. S. Metzgar.

St. Louis, Mo. — One-sty brick store and flats, junct. Broadway and Howard St.; \$8,000; own., Wm. C. J. Frost; bld., J. D. Fitzgibbons.

Two-sty brick store and dwell., s s Natl. Bdg. Road, bet. Marcus and Kibing Sts.; \$6,000; own., Kottemann; bld., J. Haimberger.

St. Paul, Minn. — *Sixth St.*, nr. Minnesota St., four-sty brick store; \$50,000; own., F. J. Berrisford; con., F. J. Wilken & Co.; arch., Bassford & Donohue.

TENEMENT-HOUSES.

Lynn, Mass. — *Union St.*, Nos. 76-78, three-sty brick tenement and store-building, 38' x 50'; own. and bld., J. C. Besson's Heirs.

Milwaukee, Wis. — Four-sty brick tenement and store building, 40' x 70'; \$12,000; own., Clement H. Kavelage; arch., Fernkes & Dolliver, 34 University Building; not let.

WAREHOUSES.

Boston, Mass. — *Beach St.*, Nos. 136-140, Ward 7, six-sty brick warehouse, 80' x 92' x 67', flat roof; \$70,000; own., C. U. Cotting, Jr.; bld., C. Everett Clark & Co.; arch., Peabody & Stearns.

Detroit, Mich. — *W. H. Graves*, three-sty brick warehouse, 1-17 Griswold St.; \$25,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boston, Mass. — *Dorchester Ave.*, nr. Mt. Washington Ave., one-sty coal-shed, flat roof, 80' x 173' x 200'; \$18,000; own., Warren & Batchelder, 7 and 9 Mt. Washington Ave.; arch., S. P. Thompson, 113

CRANE ELEVATOR COMPANY.

The Crane Elevator Company wishes to call particular attention to its improved vertical elevator machines of the

*Plunger Type,
geared only
two to one,
even for the
highest build-
ings.*

These machines occupy no more space than the counterweights of ordinary elevator machines.

For economy of operation they are unparalleled by the elevators of any other make or motive power.

In ease and certainty of control, and smoothness of operation, they are superior even to the best hydraulic elevators heretofore made.

GENERAL OFFICES AND WORKS:

219 South Jefferson Street,
CHICAGO.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Miscellaneous Continued.)

Devonshire St.; bld., John H. Proctor & Son, Mt. Washington Ave.

Brookside Ave., nr. Green St., one-sty frame storage, pitch roof, 16' x 45'; own., Patrick Mehan, 202 Vernon St.; bld., Thomas J. Tobin, 3628 Washington St., West Roxbury.

Brooklyn, N. Y. — *Jara St.*, n s, 77' w Fleet St., two-sty frame planing mill, 181' x 60', gravel roof; \$12,000; own., J. C. Orr & Co., West and Java Sts.; arch., C. F. Taft, 368 Jay St.

Schermerhorn St., No. 105, four-sty brick society building, 30' x 87', rock asphalt roof; \$45,000; own., Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, on premises; arch., M. W. Morris, 45 Exchange Pl., New York City.

Camden, N. J. — *Federal St.*, n w cor. 7th St., three-sty stone and red brick Catholic Lyceum in connection with R. C. Church of the Immaculate Conception. French roof of slate and slag; arch., Henry D. Dagit, 706 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Chicago, Ill. — *Lake Shore Transfer Co.*, three-sty brick elevator, 68th and Calumet Aves.; \$30,000.

Philadelphia, Pa. — *Lancaster Ave.* and *Sixty-third St.*, parish house, 32' x 44'; con., Thos. Reilly, 1220 Filbert St.

St. Louis, Mo. — Two-sty brick wagon-shed, s s Shenandoah St., bet. Lami and Lemp Sts.; \$7,000; own., Consumer Brewing Co.; bld., F. C. Schoeber.