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VIEWED as it has been accustomed to be viewed the stock market betrays a paradox; there is a bull market without power of prices to advance. This comes from regarding the market as one of necessity made up of railroad stocks. As a matter of fact railroad stocks are heavy, the buoyancy of prices of the past week has been due to the movement of the Industrials. The market is still a manipulated one and one in which the operations are essentially speculative; but if a comparison of prices at the close of this and last week is made it will be found that, with an exception here and there like Omaha, railroad issues have been practically at a standstill, while the Electric Light, Cotton, Oil, Sugar, Lead and other stocks of the industrial class which had not already made good advances, have gone up handsomely. This proves that speculation is not by any means dead, as there has this summer been cause for believing, and it also proves that speculators do not care to renew the disappointments they have already met with in railroad stocks. They may have disappointments in the Industrials hereafter, but they will not be the same disappointments exactly and will have the charm of variety. Rate cutting and increased cost of working are not good cards to bull stocks on; these are found among the railroads which have also to face the effects of a diminished crop. With so many millions of dollars as have been put into industrial corporations in the past two or three years especially, and which are in a great measure tied up in them, it is natural to look for a movement which will distribute the responsibility more and buyers—i. e., people who accept shares in such responsibilities—can only be attracted by advancing quotations.

THE business feeling in London is very well described by the chairman of one of the leading joint-stock banks, who at a recent meeting declared that they would have to go back to 1848 in order to find any parallel to the present stagnation in the Stock Exchange. This fact is controverted, but no one denies the dullness or looks towards the immediate future with any hope of better things. Nearly all the leading banks have declared decreased dividends for the first six months of the year; and the same is true of nearly all the principal railroad companies. Other weak spots are developing as time goes on. The cotton spinning industry is so depressed both in point of margin and demand that an agitation has been commenced not only for lessening the output of the spindles, but for reducing the cost of production. The present supply of yarn is greater than the consumption of the looms. During the past year or so several new mills have started work; but on the other hand there are rather fewer looms in operation. Recently the employers' federation met to consider the depressed state of the spinning trade. Representatives were present from nearly all the important manufacturing centres, and in the end it was decided to ask all the members if they are favorable to a reduction to the extent of 10 per cent in the operatives' wages, and also if they will agree to run only three days a week for a month. No action has yet been taken; but things cannot go on as at present without serious trouble. Practically the same story comes from Berlin as from London—a tale of depression and dullness, all the chief industries of the countries suffering from low prices and lack of trade. The fate of the Exhibition in Berlin during 1891 is still unsettled, but it looks now as if the project would be pushed with energy. There has been an advance in bank shares lately which, despite the fact that the banking business is not flourishing, has some reason in it. Several banks, not in accordance with the principles of banking, but nevertheless to their advantage, have secured large tracts of land, houses and other real estate in parts of the city where the Exhibition is thought likely to extend itself. Several banks have for years back adopted the policy of investing largely in real estate and building operations. All managers of

trust funds, where they are not prohibited by law from so doing, are continually drawn into real estate, and are only too often bitten. A deplorable example of this is the recent crash in Melbourne, Australia. Business in France is apparently somewhat better than in England. The receipts of the six leading companies for the first six months of the year show a small increase.

THE Carnegie Company has apparently won a victory over its employees; but the fight has been a hard one, and its managers will probably think twice before incurring such an expense and trial a second time. In this way workmen often win a battle that to all appearances is lost. For the time being they have to return to work on the old terms; but a year later a well-timed demand will sometimes meet with acquiescence, providing always such a demand is not too expensive. This may not be the case with the Carnegie Steel Company and its employees; but at a time when capital has ostensibly gained a great victory over labor, it is well to bear in mind that the fight is a running one, that it is never wholly gained or wholly lost, and that up to a certain point labor has done and is bound to do most of the winning. Strikes always provoke such bad feeling, and often such calamitous destruction of property and life that the voice of warning is frequently heard saying that the game is not worth the candle. Even such disinterested champions of the working classes as Charles Kingsley long ago deplored their occurrence as a futile, wasteful and barbarous way of obtaining their ends; but the fact remains that they have during the last fifty years been one of the most powerful agencies in that improvement of the wage-earners condition, in which all social scientists take such satisfaction—and this in spite of the fact that more often than not they have been attended by the same kind of disorder and disaster as that which was witnessed at Homestead. One further point in connection with the matter is worth noticing. If the men return to work, as in time most of them will probably be obliged to, they will return as non-union laborers, for Mr. Frick has absolutely refused to recognize their union. It may occur to an impartial observer that such a stipulation is interfering with the business of the laborers. Some of the newspapers have been making a great fuss because the laborers wanted to interfere with Mr. Frick's business, and declared that it was the inalienable right of business men to manage their own affairs. This may be so; but why should not these same newspapers resent this unjustifiable denial on the part of Mr. Frick of the right of the workmen to combination. Mr. Frick, however, will probably himself discover that he cannot for long prevent his employees from organizing; and it is scarcely probable that the new organization will be any more to his liking than the old. The capacity for organization must surely co-exist with the skill which is needed in most departments of steel manufacture. He can buy subserviency only at the expense of efficiency, and as he must have efficiency he is not likely to find his employees either unorganized for a very long time or indisposed to strike.

THE daily papers are devoting a great deal of their valuable space to the manufacture of a "scare" over the introduction of the trolley system on Columbus avenue, and probably for a little time to come we shall be bothered with much sensational stuff about the new "infernal machine" and the terrible certainty with which it will "electrocute" helpless babes and women and citizens on their way to and from their happy homes. We shall be made to live in the midst of "live" wires and dead bodies; shall be threatened with mortality at every turn until the fearful possibility of slaughter will be added to the many horrors of residence in the metropolis. Of course, if we will keep watch dogs we mustn't mind if occasionally they bark at shadows. The timid, however, should not allow themselves to be frightened, and to steady weak nerves there is nothing better than a consideration of a few facts. A number of persons, no doubt, have lost their lives through the trolley system, partly as a result of carelessness on the part of the victims, partly through accident and the negligence of the trolley companies or their employees; but the same thing can be urged with every bit as much force against the railroads which slaughter thousands of people annually, against the electric light, against steam boilers, steamships and gunpowder, kerosene lamps, stoves and a score of other things which, though they are of great use to the world, need to be handled with care. They are all dangerous and are to be excluded from use by the same reasoning that condemns the trolley system. No one, however, would think of reverting to stage coaches and tallow tips because accidents happen on railroads and electric wires are deadly at times and destroy life and property. In the case of all these things we are now guided by a moderate view of their possibilities of danger, though at first, before they were established as part of the daily machinery of life, they were opposed and denounced in precisely the terms now used by the newspapers towards the trolley. The danger attached to the trolley is an accidental characteristic of the device; it is not always and inevitably dangerous any more than the locomotive is. Theoretically, it may not be the best sys-

tem of locomotion, but at the present moment it has many practical advantages, and the construction of the line on Columbus avenue is certain to be of immense benefit to property on that thoroughfare and throughout the West Side generally.

A New Police Force.

A FEW weeks ago, we ventured, in a meek spirit we thought, to remonstrate with that very excellent journal, the *Inland Architect*, because of certain inaccuracies in its statements about the action of Governor Flower in vetoing the bill to license architects in this State. We complained particularly of a certain lack of candor on the part of our contemporary in the presentation of its facts, and went so far as to state that we considered that there were so many objectionable features in the bill in question that Gov. Flower was justified in vetoing it. We feel sure that, when the next day of publication arrives, the *Inland Architect*, even though it adheres to its opinions, will correctly present its facts.

It appears that this kindly office on our part, offered as it was in the interest of the good name of a contemporary, so angered another friend of ours, *Architecture and Building*, that it could not refrain from a noisy editorial charging us with envy, hatred and malice towards architecture, the architectural profession and its organizations. This inconsequential sort of reasoning is common in newspapers these days. It does not need to be pointed out that to find fault with a particular piece of legislation is not to find fault with the object which that piece of legislation seeks to attain. We would not speak of this did we not notice with regret that though *Architecture and Building* published some of our objections to the specific measure vetoed by Gov. Flower, it abstained (with wisdom which we are far from questioning) from the very pertinent duty of either acknowledging the force of these objections or showing them to be unsubstantial.

The great trouble with most legislation "for the general good" is that the means adopted are either vicious or totally inadequate to the end sought. In the case under consideration they are at least vicious, for even if the State regulation of architecture be a desirable thing, the idea of giving a national corporation like the American Institute of Architects, which has only something like thirty members in this city, the power to appoint a local court with immense powers to deal with new offenses is simply preposterous. The power of veto was conferred upon the Executive for the purpose of protecting the State from legislative extravagances of this sort, and Governor Flower, who was not elected for the benefit of certain architects, would have been very blind to the larger interests of the public had he permitted the bill to become law. People would like to know to whom would the American Institute be responsible, and what control would the Public have over the actions of the Institute in connection with the Architectural Court? Besides, an innovation of this kind raises many questions as to possibilities; it cannot be confined to architecture. Is every profession and trade to establish its own police force, or are we to stop with the Architectural Court? As a matter of fact, it is much more necessary for public welfare that certain trades should be regulated than that architecture should. Are we to have a Milkdealer's Court appointed by the Institute of Pure Milkmen, to license dealers and see that the public is supplied by clean milkmen, with pure milk from healthy cows? Is the Association of High-Priced Butchers to be authorized to set up a Court to regulate the quality and price of meat? And what would become of *Architecture and Building* if the Institute of Esteemed Contemporaries should be censors of everything that is printed in the press?

However, we are not fighting against the regulation of architecture or of anything else. With or without courts we all live in a world of "regulation," have to submit to restrictions and to authority, though the restrictions and the authority may not be created by statute. Doctors are licensed; so are peddlers, and there is no reason why architects should not be licensed, if it be done with due regard to the proper liberties of the individual and with sufficient safeguard to prevent or correct abuses. We do not believe, however, in turning over a State function to any corporation, be it ever so respectable or intelligent. We also believe it is better that local affairs should be managed locally.

There is some difficulty, however, in discerning clearly what good can come from licensing architects in New York City. Considered æsthetically the architecture of the metropolis is, no doubt, a fit subject for police interference. Much of the work done, even by some of the members of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, might be viewed in the light of a public offense, as a nuisance and an act provocative of a breach of the Peace. Not a little of it is pure plagiarism. But we do not think that it would be wise to deal with these matters as misdemeanors, nor do we see how the Architectural Court could act as a sort of Æsthetic Police Force. It may be said that in granting licenses the Court could see that the applicant for permission to practice architecture was acquainted with the historical styles and the historical canons of artistic propriety. But suppose

the individual chose to appeal from the historical code, suppose he insisted upon his right to superimpose, say, the Doric order upon the Corinthian, or to mix in his design Gothic and Classical features, or even to "invent" his own style, how would the Architectural Court answer him? By what law could they condemn him? They could appeal to usage, or tradition, or what they might term "common sense" based upon both, but it is open to the applicant to challenge their judgment. He could point to the fact that the beginning of Romanesque was classical barbarity, that learned opinion once condemned Gothic art as crude and inartistic, that innovation is the first step of Progress, and that settled opinion is always impatient and intolerant of that which departs from the rule for the time being.

But, putting the æsthetic side of the question behind us as full of difficulties, there is the constructive side. Surely, it will be said, no one should be allowed to practice architecture who is not qualified to design safe, stable, buildings. Of course not. But have we not our Building Laws for the purpose of insuring the erection of safe and sanitary buildings only? Every plan, before it can be carried out in New York City, has to be examined and approved of in these particulars and inspected in the course of erection, and surely the public is better protected by a judgment upon each particular plan than by one preliminary examination of the general knowledge possessed by an architect, which, passed satisfactorily, entitles him to unchecked activity ever after; for to examine the architect and then his plans would simply be making the public pay for double, unnecessary work. Moreover, the only methods the Architectural Court would have for determining the qualifications of an architect would be by examining his plans, and that the Building Department does and has been doing for years. All large cities should have building laws. Smaller cities, too, should not be exempt; indeed a commission is now at work in this State drawing up building laws for all towns of over ten thousand inhabitants. That done what more can we do? Wherein can an Architectural Court, or the American Institute of Architects assist us? It is to be remembered that buildings erected even by members of the Institute have fallen.

Investments.—Good and Bad.

ATCHISON.—The irresponsible dividend maker is as usual hard at work. This time it is Atchison that is enjoying his favor and protection. Dividends made irresponsibly are not those that stockholders like best, even though they seem to satisfy the needs of speculators. The fact that the Atchison Company reports for the fiscal year ending on June 30 last an increase in gross earnings of \$2,774,472, and in net earnings an increase of \$1,606,779, taken in connection with the plan for the refunding of its Income 5s and the anticipated saving therefrom, leads many who make only superficial examinations of facts to believe that the new fiscal year just opening begins an era of dividends for the stock, even if it does not receive a dividend from the results of that just closed. If this could be proved, it would cast no little odium on the plan for refunding the Incomes and induce those holders, who have not yet sanctioned it by depositing their bonds, to stay out and stand on the rights they possess to surplus earnings. There is really only one reason why the Income bonds should exchange, and that is the fact that the bond they are offered is a second mortgage bond with payment of interest obligatory. Taking it that this settlement of the Incomes and the power it gives the company of providing for improvements out of a new issue of bonds instead of from earnings would leave a substantial surplus for stock in the fiscal year just begun and its successors there is no reason in the world why the Incomes should by sacrificing part of their interest claims so benefit the stock. It will be the same or perhaps better to the Incomes if improvements are paid out of the increases of net earnings, and they receive the interest they are accustomed to receive, with prospects of a better rate from time to time, as to receive a low rate, permanently allow the mortgage obligations to be increased for improvements, and the surplus which would otherwise have gone to pay for improvements or to themselves paid out in dividends on the stock. All the while the Incomes would retain their lien second only to the general mortgage without sharing it with certainly \$20,000,000 and probably \$50,000,000 new bonds, the management having power under the new plan of issuing that amount of new bonds if it should be necessary.

Here are the figures of gross and net earnings for four fiscal years, with percentages of changes in each from year to year. The enormous increase of the net earnings for the year 1889-90, it will be seen, is due to the fact that in the previous year net earnings were made low by the high proportion of operating expenses. The falling off in the year 1890-91 is due to the same cause. It will also be noted that the proportion of growth of gross earnings has been remarkably equal from year to year:

Year.	Operated miles.	Gross earnings.	Percentage inc.	Net earnings.	Percentage inc.
1888-89	7,089	\$27,372,868	...	\$6,772,390	...
1889-90	7,119	31,004,337	8.8	10,083,970	48.9
1890-91	7,111	32,068,716	8.5	9,620,546	dec. 4.6
1891-92	7,124	36,438,188	8.2	11,227,355	16.6

Atchison like all other properties has been benefited by large crops, and will be benefited by the increase of business from the World's Fair next year. Whether it can thereafter maintain the proportion of increase it has already shown remains to be seen. Too much stress must not be laid upon its temporary benefit from crops, and the more favorable view of its prospects be taken if we accept the statement made by the company in a recent circular: "These increasing returns did not result from extraordinary crops, but reflected natural conditions from the steady growth of the country through which your mileage extends, and are such as to insure confidence

of the management in their continuance." The results for the year will be best seen by endeavoring to estimate the charges against income which can be done pretty fairly by the aid of previous years' reports, and the estimate of income from investments already made by the company, which amounted to \$850,000. This brings net income up to \$12,077,255, out of which there must be paid certain deductions and charges which constitute the direct obligations of the company, including the claims for the Atlantic & Pacific, and which last year amounted altogether to \$8,348,337. If the sum is the same this year it would leave \$3,728,898, from which 2½ per cent on the Incomes would have to be paid, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,000,000, and leaving seemingly a surplus of \$1,728,898 for the stock. But this result is brought about by making no provision for errors of calculations, increases of taxes and other obligatory charges over the previous year, and such amounts as the managers choose to charge against earnings for improvements, etc. If any such surplus existed the Income bondholders would have good cause to complain, because it would entitle them to almost full interest for the year and would seem to make any plan for their refundment unnecessary. If the year's operations resulted in the showing of a surplus of \$1,728,898 on the stock and a reliance can be placed on the expectations of the management for a continuation of the growth of the company's business and consequently of its net earnings, then the outstanding Income bondholders will be more justified than ever in rejecting the conversion plan, because the two facts taken together will show that not only was the amount of interest ordered to be paid on the Incomes for the fiscal year under discussion less than they were entitled to, but there would be reasonable ground for believing that hereafter the company could provide for improvements and pay a fair amount of interest on the Incomes without increasing the amount of the mortgage lien. But it is more likely to be found when the report does appear that only a small surplus is carried forward, the difference being explained in the manner already indicated. It is hardly likely the management would put themselves in the position of organizing a job to improve the stock at the expense of the Income bonds. The Atchison management is one that has earned the confidence of its security holders by the fullness and promptness with which it makes them acquainted with the condition of the property managed at regular and frequent periods. How complete that confidence is shown by the fact that already nearly \$70,000,000 of the Incomes have subscribed to the refunding plan. However it will do no harm to any Income bondholder to satisfy himself on these questions by direct appeal to the company.

Peculiar Effect of the Annual Summer Migration.

THE RENTING SEASON FOR HOUSES AND FLATS CHANGING FROM SPRING TO FALL—REPREHENSIBLE PRACTICES OF CERTAIN BUILDERS—A GOOD FALL TRADE IN PROSPECT.

One of the effects of the annual summer migration from the city to the country has been the change of the renting season for some kinds of property from the spring to the fall. Instead of May 1st, October 1st has come to be "moving day" with a large class of the people who live in rented houses. The change in the custom has been in progress for about two years and is nearly accomplished. In some districts it may be said to have been completed, but in others there are still some leases to expire on the 1st of May next, which were made before the general movement for a change began.

In effecting this change it has been necessary to make a new classification of tenants. According to investigations which have been made, this new system does not apply to either the renters of very high-priced or very low-priced tenements, but to those who occupy the intermediate grades of apartments. They are the renters who are not so poor in resources that they cannot afford to spend the vacation season in the country, and not so burdened with household belongings but that a room in a storage warehouse suffice for their care while the owners are "out of town for the summer."

Owners of top grade apartment houses and private dwellings on the one hand, and of low grade tenements on the other, have little or no trouble from this source. Tenants of the top grade houses and apartments, while they too belong to the migratory class, find no economy in abandoning their homes and storing their furniture and effects for the vacation season. The saving they might effect in rent for the time being, would be more than off-set by the cost of moving and storage, the breakage and injury of furniture and the difficulty and annoyance of finding new homes in the fall. Still, the change is, according to the testimony of some of the agents interviewed, affecting this class of property also, principally because landlords and their agents are finding that the general demand for houses and tenements is better in the fall than it is in the spring.

In the matter of low-priced tenements the apartments are almost invariably let from month to month on verbal leases, and except on the northern frontiers of the tenement districts, where the lack of transit facilities keeps everything back, the demand is constant enough to satisfy all but the most craving of landlords. The tenants stick pretty constantly to their regular work, and if they leave town for a bit of summer outing it is generally for only so short a period that it does not pay them to shift their belongings to other tenements. But along the northern frontiers aforesaid, where the enterprise and push of the builder of flats are always a little in advance of the constantly swelling tide of immigration, there is still another, though comparatively small, class of tenants to be dealt with. It is they who constitute the pioneer tenantry of new flat and apartment houses. The conditions under which they are allowed to occupy these new flat houses, especially when the owner is anxious for their speedy sale, are usually so alluring that they stand ready to move three or four times a year for the sake of enjoying them. But, as said, they are a comparatively small quantity and do not so greatly affect the renting of apartments as they do the sale of the buildings in which their apartments are

situated. Nor could they exist at all but for the encouragement they indirectly receive from the reprehensible practices of certain builders.

This last allusion is to the practice of filling a new flat house with tenants at a fictitious schedule of rents, for the purpose of deceiving intending purchasers with an apparently profitable rent-roll. Cases were described to the reporter in which buildings of this character were sold with a six months' guaranty of the rents, as shown by the rent-roll at the time of sale, and where when the leases expired and the purchasers attempted to get them renewed, they were left with from half to three-fourths of their apartments vacant on their hands. Investigations showed that the tenants had been allowed to continue in possession of their apartments upon payment of mere nominal sums, under tacit agreements with the landlords that it "would be all right." Agents in the up-town districts very generally denounced this practice. They said it could not be too severely condemned, not only because it is dishonest, but because it recoils with injurious effect upon the builders who make a practice of it. In their section of the city there is no property so dull and flat, so viewed with suspicion by investors as flat houses, and for no other reason than that some builders have carried the practice mentioned to such an extent that it is next to impossible to learn the actual reliable income producing capacity of buildings in the vicinity mentioned. The practice complained of is peculiar to low and middle-class apartment houses; neither lots, dwelling-houses nor store property are in any wise affected by it. As to these latter the conditions affecting income and probable increase in value can be readily ascertained, and generally with a satisfactory measure of reliability. But even with respect to "frontier" flat houses, the system of fall rentals is being applied, and so far as they are able to control the matter, agents are endeavoring to secure leases running from fall to fall.

Wm. R. Ware, whose office is in Columbus avenue, just above 81st street, said the renting of flats had been seriously unsettled by the practice of builders of filling their houses with tenants on fictitious terms, so that the leases or rent-roll showed a house well filled with tenants at good rents, when in fact they were paying only half or two-thirds the amounts specified, or had been given their apartments rent free for three or four months with the understanding that they were to begin paying rent in the fall when the new renting season should set in. "The builder argues," said Mr. Ware, "I must get tenants into my house, and if I can't get them in one way I will in another, apparently not realizing that he is biting off his own nose. The practice has become sufficiently prevalent to make it not only difficult to rent such property for what it ought to bring, but to render possible investors extremely suspicious of it. Flat property is good property, but in thus trying to effect a quick sale at more than it is worth the builder has overreached himself, and there is nothing so sluggish now in the market as this property is in some sections of the city, particularly up towards the northern end of this avenue and in Harlem. There was a good demand for houses here in the spring, but we couldn't supply it because most of the houses were rented until fall. There is every indication of an increased demand for houses to rent in this section and the disposition on the part of owners is to make their leases terminate in the fall. Yes, there has been a gradual change in the custom of leasing, so that a large proportion of the houses and nearly all the flats are now leased from October 1st to October 1st, instead of from May to May as formerly. There was something of a falling off in the demand for houses to buy in the spring because intending investors expected lower prices, but I can't see how there can be any falling off in prices, for good building lots are growing scarce and I think prices, if anything, will advance. No, the demand for flat houses is not good, still it is not as bad as it used to be. But you cannot too severely condemn the practice of builders filling their houses with tenants at false rents. That practice must cease before there can be any renewal of confidence in flat-house property."

Potter & Brother said the custom of leasing from October to October "began over a year ago and is nearly absolute now. Owners want their leases to expire on September 1 or October 1, which will bring them into the season when the demand for both houses and apartments is at its best. When a tenant moves out of an apartment in May it is pretty sure not to rent until September or October. Most people who live in rented apartments either have their arrangements made for the summer or are out of town and will not return until the middle of September or first of October. The inquiry for houses and flats will begin a month or so before the return from the summer excursions. We will begin to show houses about the middle of next month, and from then on until the first of October the demand will be better than at any other time of year. Yes, this applies almost exclusively to cheap houses and middle class apartments."

Mrs. S. M. Blakely, whose field of operations is somewhat different from the foregoing, being below 59th street and from about Madison avenue to the North River as far south as 34th street, finds that her clients uniformly prefer to have their leases expire in the fall. "If I had an opportunity to rent a house for three years from the 1st of May I should prefer to make the lease for two years and a-half," she said. "Owners have learned that the demand for all kinds of residence property is best in the fall, and that from the 1st of May the demand begins to fall off until about the middle of June, when it substantially ceases. It is only an occasional inquiry that we get nowadays, and generally they are of the kind that do not stand very close scrutiny. From the section of the city in which my business is chiefly located there is a very general flight to the country and the sea-shore for the hot season. So much so that for two or three years a large part of the leases that expired in May have been surrendered, the tenants have stored their furniture and the houses have not been re-let until fall." This of course results in a loss of rent for three months of the year, and the simple signing of a lease being insufficient to hold a certain class of tenants, the reporter asked Mrs. Blakely some questions upon these points. She said: "Thus far I have not failed to secure good tenants for everything that has been vacant in the fall; the difficulty is rather in the other direction, that is, in finding the houses to suit the demands of tenants.

None of the leases made in the fall has yet been defaulted in my experience, but I can see how there may be difficulty in collecting fall rents for the summer months from some kinds of tenants; but if the matter is managed rightly, if the rents are collected well up to the beginning of the summer season, there ought not to be any loss on the year. I have had to make special contracts in two or three instances, and have even rented tenements vacated in the spring at reduced rates until fall, but the demand for houses and fine apartments is so good in my neighborhood that with reasonable foresight and care no property need be allowed to fall into the hands of irresponsible tenants."

Duff & Conger, just north of 81st street, on Columbus avenue, said the demand for apartments was better in the fall than in the spring. "In a big city like this," said Mr. Conger, "there are changes going on all the time, and our renting season may be said to include every working day in the year; but there are circumstances which make one particular season better than any other. If the landlords could have things their own way there would never be any vacancies, and it is towards that condition of things that we agents are always compelled to concentrate our efforts. If the tenants, on the other hand, could have things entirely their own way many of them would want to have possession of their apartments only from October 1st to June 15th, and would want their landlord to take their furniture and effects on storage at storage rates for the intervening period while they are absent in the country. This condition of things has resulted in a change of the renting season from the spring to the fall. When tenements began to be abandoned in the spring, and the summer migration left a large proportion of them vacant until fall, we began to lease in the fall, when the opening of the schools and the end of the vacation season brought the summer tourists back to town. We made the leases run by the year, as usual, and this practice, which was found advantageous by owners and agents generally, has resulted in a change to the fall 'moving day.' Yes, some difficulty in keeping tenements rented through the vacation season may be expected even when the fall renting system comes to be universal, for in the vast numbers of the renting classes there will be found some who will abandon their apartments and whom it would not pay to pursue with legal proceedings, but this class of unprincipled people is happily very small, and with diligent care may be avoided."

McMonegal & Eckerson said they found that the renting of medium and low-priced apartment houses was very seriously affected by the practice, common among builders, of filling up new flat houses with tenants to whom extraordinary and ridiculous concessions were made. They did it for the purpose of presenting a fair showing to intending investors in flat house property, but the practice had been carried so far in their vicinity that the standard business has been greatly shaken and apartment-house property has suffered seriously. Rents could be well maintained but for this practice, and even the temporary advantage from that sort of deception had been lost in the general distrust of such properties. Many good properties had thus been given bad names which with prudence and straightforward dealing would have been avoided. The demand for houses and the better class apartments, however, remained pretty constant and satisfactory.

John N. Farquharson said he did not think the practice complained of was so generally prevalent as some people feared. The complaint, while pretty general, referred, he believed, to not more than two or three offenders, and he did not think the cause of complaint would recur again very soon. The renting season also, he believed, had not so completely changed as some supposed. In his opinion it was desirable that there should be a division of the renting season so that the spring and the fall should share equally in the demand. This would tend to steady both the demand and the supply and keep them nearer upon equal terms. The spring demand for houses had been good, but he looked for a still better demand in the fall.

J. W. Stevens said that in his vicinity houses generally rented from spring to spring, and apartments from fall to fall. The change to the fall season was still in progress and promised to become general, for the reasons substantially as stated above. Some people were looking for flat houses even now, but he was not closing up many trades. For houses the fall demand promised to be pretty brisk. Buyers had held off in the spring for lower prices, but the indications were that they would have to come to still higher figures in the fall. The number of available building lots between 65th and 95th streets and Columbus avenue and the Park was now down to fifty or less, and holders were bound to get top prices for them. Flat houses also would be better property, because the new building law would make every new structure of this character cost from two thousand to five thousand dollars more.

In and About the City.

Property-owners in the vicinity of 8th and 9th avenues, and 53d and 54th streets, have heard with pleasure of the purchase by the John D. Crimmins syndicate of the block within those bounds from the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. The property has long been used as the stables of the Ninth Avenue Railroad Company, lessees from the Eighth Avenue Company, and has always been a blight upon the district in which it is located. It is generally hoped that the property will now be improved and instead of a baneful, exercise an improving influence upon values in the neighborhood.

In the *Homeseeker* for July there is reproduced a very instructive announcement clipped from the *Recorder*. It is a notice to the delinquent shareholders of the "National Mutual Building and Loan Association" to pay up their arrearages and fines or suffer the loss of all they have paid into the association. The list numbers over 500 delinquents, in sums of from \$24.50 up to \$1,365. It is a significant commentary in itself upon the deceptive methods of these "national" building and loan societies. They catch their victims by promising far more than they can ever fulfill and make their chief profit by treezing out the delinquents after they

have wheeled them out of all their spare money. The State laws should be framed to bear severely against institutions of this class.

The Tax Rate for 1892.

While the Board of Aldermen has not finally fixed the tax rate for the current year—will not, in fact, until its meeting on the 23d—the preliminary report of the Finance Committee shows that the rate on real estate will be \$1.85 per \$100 of assessed valuation. The total assessed valuation of real and personal estate in the city subject to general taxation, heretofore published in detail, is \$1,756,957,873, and at the \$1.85 rate there will be raised \$32,503,720.65 toward the requirements of the municipal government for the current year. The total budget is \$35,881,205.19, and besides the above \$1,221,835.19 is levied upon corporations exempt from State tax, under the special rate of \$1.7135 per \$100 of valuation. The balance of the budget sum will be raised from licenses, rentals, franchises and the other miscellaneous sources of city revenue.

THE RECORD AND GUIDE edition of the Building Laws, meaning all the laws relating to building in New York City, together with the regulations of the Building, Public Works and Fire Departments, is published and now for sale at this office.

Undergoing a Transformation.

THE WEST THIRD STREET BROTHEL DISTRICT IN PROCESS OF RECONSTRUCTION FOR BUSINESS USES.

There is a nest of iniquity on the northwest frontier of the dry-goods district which has slowly been undergoing transformation for years and which recent events promise to more speedily redeem. It is the district between Mercer street and 6th avenue, and Bleeker street and Washington square.

For years this section has been given over to vice, and there has been a manifest policy on the part of the authorities to centralize in it much of the vicious element which they have "professed," perhaps sincerely, to be unable to suppress. The buildings were in the main old-fashioned two-story and basement brick dwellings, with gable roof and dormer windows, and were originally occupied by the best class of citizens, whom the changed character of the surroundings has driven up town.

In the hands of a certain class of real estate agents this property for many years paid the owners (generally too respectable to contaminate themselves by direct dealings with their tenants) so well that they yielded but slowly to the demand for more business property, and the old houses have been suffered to remain until they are in a generally dilapidated and disreputable condition, comporting properly to the character of their inmates. So long as the police authorities allowed this condition of things to continue the owners found it to their interest to put off the reimpement of their property, but something over a year ago the influences began to be exerted which have led to a climax in the affairs of this district.

The pressure from the business district, that had been tending that way for years, was rapidly increasing. First Mercer street, that five years ago marked the eastern limit of the brothel district, was rebuilt with business buildings, and then Greene, and recently a large part of Wooster street, between Bleeker and 4th streets, were similarly transformed. But somewhat over a year ago the Judson Memorial Church was completed, on the corner of Thompson and West 3th streets (Washington Square South), and the moral pressure for the suppression of the dives was largely reinforced. Then the Children's Aid Society invaded the district and began the erection of a new school building in Sullivan street, between Bleeker and West 3d, and which is now nearly completed.

Through these and other influences the police authorities were persuaded to undertake the reformation of the district as far as their peculiar agencies would accomplish it. About six months ago they began the systematic raiding of the brothels that infested the district, and for a time kept up their crusade, until at last they have effected a material change in the aspect of affairs. It would be too much to say that they have driven out all of the prostitutes, or even the majority of them; that indeed would be almost too much to expect within the time they have been trying to change the character of the district; but they have accomplished a good deal and are still keeping up the crusade. Before the beginning of the crusade it would have been impossible to walk through any of the streets in the district at any hour of the day or night without being accosted by sodden, bleary vixens upon the streets and from the windows of the dens they infested. Now all that is changed, and although there are all-sufficient evidences that the work of the police has not yet been accomplished, vice of this sort does not now flaunt itself in public.

A better evidence than any other of the extent to which the work of extermination has gone may be found in the effects upon rents of the houses that were formerly given over to vice. The inmates were not to be driven out by once or twice being "pulled." That was an experience naturally to be expected in their line of "business," and for the first few times they flocked back to their accustomed cot as soon as they were released from the police courts or came back from "the island." Justified by previous years of purchased police immunity during which there had been similar occasional squalls of public righteousness, which had speedily blown over, they thought it was only a question of a few days and properly fixing things with the police, and they would be permitted to resume their pursuits in their old haunts without molestation. But the conditions back of the police had changed and the fight was kept up. Former police commander, and ward detectives were removed and new men took their places. Business and morality demanded the capitulation, unconditional and complete of the district, and slowly but surely the owners and tenants have begun to yield.

Captain Creeden, now in command of the Mercer street station and precinct, said that twenty-two establishments had been absolutely broken up and compelled to move out of the district, and about forty had been so far suppressed that they were no longer within reach of the law. Some of the notorious houses in the more exposed places he was still pursuing, but

it was hard to find evidence against them, and as fast as they were arraigned in the police courts they were discharged. But he intended to keep up the fight until the brothels were all closed up. He saw with pleasure the rapid inroads which wholesale business was making on the district and the transformation could not come any too soon for him. At first the brothel keepers and inmates kept coming back to their old haunts, but when they discovered that they were not going to be allowed to remain they took themselves off to other places—where, he could not say, but he believed they had mostly found their way into up-town tenement houses, from which they went out to ply their vocations on the streets and in bad-houses. As to suppressing them completely—that was impossible; they would be driven out of one district only to fasten themselves upon a new one. But the houses from which they had been driven were, with few exceptions, vacant at the present time. He knew of one woman who owned the building in which she had kept a brothel with some thirty inmates; she was now endeavoring to rent the place at \$50 per month, but had thus far been unable to find a tenant. Formerly the house would have rented for \$400.

Inquiry around the neighborhood elicited the information that property of the character described, and which up to six months ago readily rented at from \$100 to \$200 per month, was now hard to rent at any price. Respectable people would not live in the houses, and the poor negroes and immigrant Italians who were willing to take them could not pay the \$40 to \$5 per month now demanded of them. Most of the signs declare that the property is for rent only "for business purposes," but there is very little of it except on 4th street that is suitable for business in its present shape. Most of the 4th street property has been given over to business, generally insignificant, but with here and there a considerable manufacturing or mercantile establishment. The character of the occupations and tenants which have thus far supplanted the brothels cannot be claimed as much of an improvement except from the moral point of view; but they have historically gone before the reconstruction of the districts in which they have been located. They are carpenter shops, trimming factories, repair shops, box factories, junk-shops, small restaurants, artificial flower shops, stables, plumbers' shops and the like, that constitute the drift that is washed up before the advancing sea of wholesale business. They generally indicate the last uses to which an old-fashioned property is put before it is torn down to make way for a new building.

N. Brigham Hall, whose real estate office is in 4th street, near Wooster, said that since the police crusade considerable of the property in the district indicated had been rented for business purposes, and if the fight on the brothels was kept up it would not be long before the district would begin to actively rebuild, mainly for business purposes. Along West 3d street, where the elevated railroad ran pretty close to the houses, small manufacturing establishments, stables and storehouses were gradually taking the place of the former dwellings. In West 4th street and the longitudinal streets fine apartment houses and wholesale business buildings were to be expected as the sort of improvements that would render the best returns on investments. Asked if he knew whether any of the property was in the market, Mr. Hall said there was not. "Unfortunately most of the owners are not yet thoroughly impressed with the sincerity of the police movement. They evidently think they have only to wait a little while until the storm blows over when they will again be receiving from \$1,800 to \$3,000 a year for their unimproved old properties; but I think they do not correctly estimate the influences that are back of the police, and which will not cease until the district is added to the wholesale business section of the city. It is only a question of a few years now when, in my opinion, the entire section south of Washington square and east of 6th avenue will be reconstructed and become a valuable part of the wholesale business section. Indeed, the change has been in progress, slowly it is true, for some years, but the weeding out of the brothels will greatly accelerate it. It must come, for there is nothing else to do with the property."

"Who Pays Your Taxes?"

In so busy a world it is impossible for any one to pass upon the various opinions on so complex a subject as that of taxation. The opinions, therefore, of professors who have given attention to the subject as a whole as set by public opinion as shown in the attitude of the newspapers, are very valuable to the poor man. These are set out, classified and explained in the book published by Putnam & Co., "Who Pays Your Taxes?" There are letters from the Presidents of the University of Virginia and University of Pennsylvania, and the Professors of Columbia, Johns Hopkins, Yale, New York and others, giving their reasons for the faith that they have in them. These are illustrated by essays to which the editor, Mr. Bolton Hall, contributes four, and Thomas G. Shearman, David A. Wells, and William McCabe some others. It is to be regretted that where figures are given they have not been brought down to date; but in other respects the work is a valuable one and was first to set forth for the ordinary comprehension all the principles that are known on the subject of taxation. Mr. George H. Andrews, long Commissioner of Assessments in New York, put out in one of a series of twelve essays some considerations bearing upon the cause of panics as connected with real estate, which have been saved from comparative oblivion by the editor of "Who Pays Your Taxes?" It is to be regretted that some of the letters have not been republished; but this volume being devoted to the question of taxation, they would have been out of place. They form the pivot as they form the inspiration for much contained in this valuable book, which aims to give a commonplace and digestible synopsis of what is known on taxation. That there is wide room for differences of opinions is shown by the letters of the founders of the association, under whose guidance Mr. Hall compiled this book and which comprises the names of David A. Wells, William Steinway, the piano manufacturer, F. B. Thurber and others.

The book is devoted to showing all the reasons why taxes should be on

real estate alone. It quotes extensively from almost everybody who has had anything to say on the subject. It characterizes personal property taxation as a collar button system, as an immoral farce and a robbery.

The End of the Building Strikes Near.

The building trades strikes have very nearly reached a climax. All through the week it has been increasingly difficult for the Board of Delegates to hold their men to their orders, and every succeeding day has seen larger quantities of building materials delivered to the jobs where they were wanted. Frequent attempts have been made on the part of the men to recover some of their lost ground by attempts at arbitration, but their overtures have been met uniformly with the answer that there was nothing to arbitrate.

Mr. John P. Kane, in answer to his yard foreman, who had been delegated by the strikers to ask for an arbitration, expressed the universal sentiment among the material men. He said: "We must decline to enter into an arbitration for there is nothing to arbitrate. The men left of their own free will, not because they had any quarrel with us over wages or hours of labor, but because they objected to our delivering material to a building on which their men were striking. In other words, they attempted to prevent us from carrying out our contracts—which should be solemn obligations with every firm. They now say that if we will rescind our resolutions of July 18th they will return to work. This the building material dealers will decline to do, as these resolutions are our safeguards against union injustices."

The resolutions referred to expressed the intentions of the dealers to hire only such men as would deliver materials to any building to which they were ordered, and would not engage in sympathetic strikes. After the failure of their effort to arbitrate several of Canda & Kane's old men made application for their old places unconditionally, and some of them were put to work. An inspection of the yards along the North River and of several of the jobs that were struck by the Board of Delegates showed that brick were being handled and set almost as freely as before, and all inquiries were met with the answer that the interference of the Board of Delegates had only caused a temporary annoyance and suspension of business, but that the men were gradually returning to their work.

The crisis will undoubtedly be reached to-day, and either the Board of Delegates will declare the strikes off or they will be left by the great mass of the mechanics with but a nominal and impotent organization. On Thursday large numbers of the men who had quit work on order of the delegates asked for re-employment and were generally taken back. If the usual course under such circumstances is pursued the men will be turned out of their unions, but there is every reason to believe that this course would result in the complete dismemberment of all the unions and for that reason it is not expected. Work was resumed on the Waldorf, New Netherlands, Metropolitan Life, United Courtyes Buildings and other large jobs where it had been suspended, and every indication was apparent of the early dissolution of the sympathetic strikes.

Chairman Cornell, of the United Building Trades, declared that the strike was substantially over and the Board of Delegates was aware of it. Large numbers of the men who had gone out on the orders of the delegates had returned to work, but not as union men. The principle for which the employers contended had been successfully maintained—that was, the right to employ whomever they pleased, whether he was a member of a labor union or not. Never hereafter would the employers in the building trades submit to any dictation from the walking delegate—that functionary was a thing of the past. At a meeting of the Dealers in Building Material on Thursday, August 4th, at the Buildings Trades' Club, they reported as follows to a meeting of the Masons' Association in session at same time and place, viz:

"We have thirty-nine vessels at work discharging brick and nineteen vessels at work discharging lime and other materials at the yards and docks in this city, and have 537 horses delivering say 2,000,000 brick and 5,000 barrels lime and other materials to buildings now in course of construction each working day, and more men applying for work than we have places for."

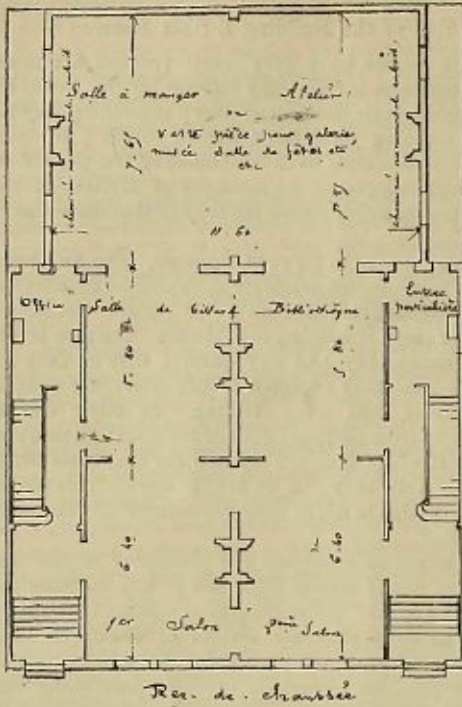
The Board of Delegates admit that it is the principle of sympathetic strikes which is on trial and declare that without it the effective organization of labor is impossible. They are stupidly closing their eyes to the actual facts and are denying that the men they have been accustomed to control are slipping away from them. They still pretend to believe that they will win. The strikes have had a more serious and widespread effect upon building than they did even last year. But until this leading question, as to whether an employer was free to hire his own men or not, was conclusively settled, such things were to be expected. It looks as if the Board of Delegates had lost in this struggle all that had been gained in the years of organization.

New Incorporations.

Prominent mason builders, plasterers and contractors of New York City and Brooklyn have formed a company, with \$1,000,000 capital, for the purpose of supplying machine-made mortar to the building and plastering trades. The directors of the company are Richard Deeves, C. T. Wills, C. H. Bunn, P. J. Carlio, T. B. Watson, W. H. Burr, J. J. Roberts, J. A. Murtha, G. R. Morse, E. J. Granger, J. M. Farnsworth, H. S. Kearney, G. B. Benjamin and James Thomson. James A. Martha is the president, H. S. Kearney, vice president, James M. Farnsworth, secretary and treasurer, and Race, Benjamin & Co., financial agents. The company will be known as "The Metropolitan Mortar Supply Co." and will have its office in Temple Court.

The Union square Hotel Company, capital \$17,000 in 170 shares, has been incorporated. Franz Newmuller, Andreas F. Schaefer and Abram F. Lervin are among the directors.

FAÇADES AU LEVANT ET AU COUCHANT



Rez de chaussée

2^{ème} Série
TRES GRAND HOTEL
 aussi bien construit que ceux d'autre part
 EN SOUS-SOL

- 2 Entrées pour le service
- 1 Cuisine
- 1 Salle à manger pour les domestiques
- 2 Calorifères
- 4 Appareils à gaz dont 2 desservant tous les étages
- 10 Caves
- 2 Water-closets à l'anglaise (dont à l'équip)

AU REZ DE CHAUSSEE

- 2 Entrées
- 2 Escaliers avec rampes tout en bois
- 2 Grands Salons
- 1 Bibliothèque
- 1 Salle de billard
- 1 Très grande salle à manger avec cheminée monumentale en bois
- 1 Atelier avec entrée spéciale et cheminée monumentale également en bois

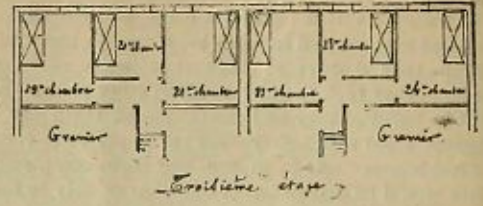
N.B Ces six vastes pièces indépendantes les unes des autres communiquent entre elles par de grandes ouvertures et ont une superficie totale d'environ 200 mètres carrés.

AUX 1^{er}, 2^{ème} et 3^{ème} ETAGES

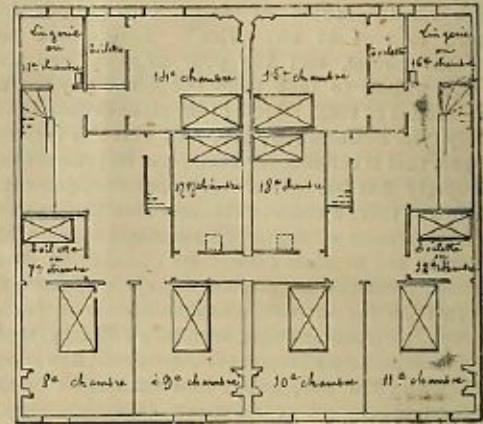
- 24 Chambres à coucher, au bassin
- 2 Salles de bain
- Nombreux débarras et cabinets
- 2 Water-closets à l'anglaise (dont à l'équip)
- 2 Loges
- 2 Greniers

EN REUNISSANT l'atelier et la salle à manger on peut, sans dépenses obtenir une seule pièce de cent mètres carrés environ de surface pour former Musée, Galerie, etc, etc

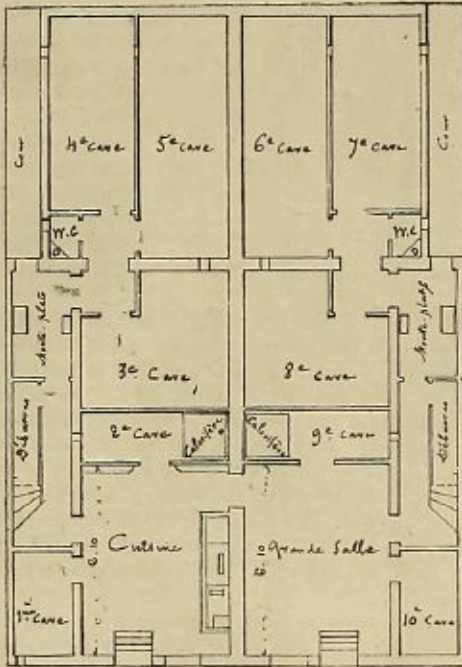
Echelle de 0.0075 pour un mètre.



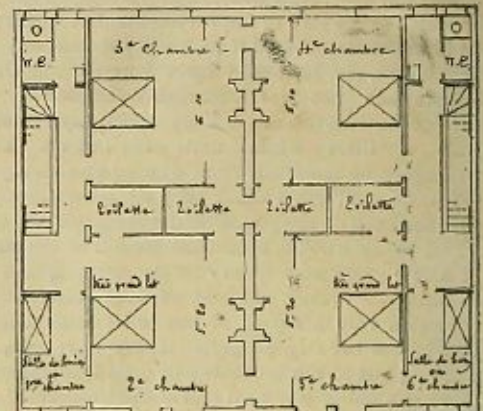
Troisième étage



Second étage



Sous-sol



Premier étage

Modern Parisian Residence.

Showing double house, arranged so as to be closed off and divided into two smaller houses, if desired -- See RECORD AND GUIDE, July 30, p. 143.

The Architectural Competition Bill in the Senate.

All who are interested in the final passage of the bill framed to secure a better style of architecture in the public buildings throughout the country will be glad to hear that, so far as known, there is no opposition to it in the Senate. On the contrary, when the committee appointed by the American Institute of Architects went to Washington to lay the matter before the House of Representatives and the Senate, it found that the sympathies of both the House and Senate committees were already with them. The bill has already passed the House and it is to be hoped that it may be reached and passed by the Senate before the adjournment of the present session. In that case there would be a reasonable prospect for New York's having a custom house on the Bowling Green site which would be far and away in advance architecturally of the usual public building. The bill is intended to secure designs for public buildings by competition (the conditions and payment to be otherwise provided for) so that every architect is personally interested in its passage. It would also greatly reduce the cost to the country of work of this character and would hasten its completion to a marked degree.

Delinquent Tax List--Brooklyn.

A catalogue of 252 pages and 12,000 names has been issued by the Collector of taxes in arrears, Brooklyn, showing the various parcels of property liable to be sold unless the taxes are paid before October 5th, on which day it is announced that a public auction sale will be held. This catalogue is one of the largest ever issued by the Collector. The parcels are far more numerous than any heretofore advertised for sale, although the amount

involved is considerably less than last year. The arrears do not foot up quite \$1,000,000. Some seven years ago the back taxes aggregated about \$16,000,000. It was not customary then for the officials to give delinquents any personal notification, so that in this one respect the law was more than drastic. Now all owners are personally notified, and sales are advertised freely, thus averting the probability of one's roof being sold over his head and he in total ignorance of it. At a sale of this character the buyer of a piece of property receives, upon the payment of the purchase money, a certificate of sale. In case the title proves invalid the city stipulates to refund the amount paid with interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum from the date of the sale. At the expiration of a year the buyer receives a deed from the city giving presumptive evidence of a title absolute. In order to redeem property the former owner of it must pay all costs and interest which often make a big bill as a punishment for dereliction. It is thought that only a few parcels will be knocked down at the October sale.

Removal.

C. H. Pétit, manufacturer and dealer in plumbers' woodwork, long at No. 123 West 38th street, has removed to No. 262 West 35th street.

Brooklyn's General Assessment Rolls.

Some hope is expressed that Brooklyn people will not be taxed as high this year as in 1891, owing to the increased valuations as shown in the returns of the Board of Assessors, who have completed their work. Their tabulated report gives an actual net increase of real estate valuation of \$18,804,925 as compared with the figures for last year.

Personal estate has decreased \$1,485,882. The increase in realty is shown by a comparison of the total assessed valuations, which were \$448,802,470 in 1891, and which are \$467,607,535 this year.

Dull Times in Brooklyn.

Excepting in the outlying wards very little activity prevails in the real estate circles of Brooklyn. Brokers report that it is the dulllest season in several years. The large and handsome auction room of the Real Estate Exchange is deserted by auctioneers and buyers because there is nothing to sell. No sales, not even those of a judicial character, have been held on the floor of the Exchange in weeks. Legal sales are held anywhere; in the corridors of the Court House, in stuffy basement rooms and in the City Hall rotunda. There is no law on the statute books compelling the Sheriff and others to sell on the Exchange in Brooklyn. With the advent of the fall season, however, a revival of interest in land and houses is expected.

Real Estate Exchange Matters.

RESIGNATIONS OF AUCTIONEERS WM. F. REDMOND, MORRIS WILKINS AND JAMES S. MCQUILLEN.

The split between the auctioneers and the management of the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room was widened still further during the week by the resignation from the Exchange and the surrender of their stands of Messrs. William T. Redmond, of Adrian H. Muller & Son, Morris Wilkins, of E. H. Ludlow & Co. and James S. McQuillen. These gentlemen addressed a communication to the Directors of the Exchange, in which they protested against the enactment of the new rules which prohibit members from holding sales (other than legal sales) anywhere else than in the Exchange sales-room, and stating that unless the rules were rescinded they wished to have their resignations accepted, and a proportionate amount of the premiums paid for their stands returned to them. A meeting of the Auction Room Committee was held on Wednesday, at which the communications were acted upon. The matters involved were discussed at some length, but in the end the committee reached a unanimous conclusion, which was that the resignations be accepted and a proportionate amount of the premiums paid for their stands be returned to the gentlemen named. A meeting of the Exchange was called for yesterday afternoon, at which the report of the committee was to have been acted upon, but for lack of a quorum it had to be adjourned.

Adrian H. Muller & Son held a very successful stock sale at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on Wednesday, disposing of about half a million of miscellaneous stocks and bonds, most of them gilt-edged, at uniformly satisfactory prices. There were in the lot a few bank shares, which sold as follows: Chemical Bank, \$100 par, \$4,510 per share; Manufacturers' National Bank of Brooklyn, \$30 par, \$210.50 per share; National Park Bank, New York, \$100 par, \$315.50 per share. Seven shares of Williamsburg Fire Insurance stock, \$50 par, sold for \$310 each.

Special Notices.

GLASS BENDING.

B. & W. B. Smith, of No. 230 West 29th street, have recently so enlarged their facilities for bending glass that they are in shape to take orders from architects, builders and interior decorators for any work of this kind. Messrs. Smith are extensive manufacturers of showcases, especially for jewelry and silverware, in which a high order of work is required, and they have fitted up most of the large jewelry establishments in this city and throughout the country. In bending glass for their own work they have been highly successful, and now having enlarged and improved their facilities they are in position to execute orders for store fronts, show windows, residences or any other character of construction. They guarantee the highest order of workmanship and that the glass will be true to form and without blemish.

We are pleased to notify the building and architectural fraternity that Mr. Byron W. Anderson has been made the New York City manager of the Stokes & Parrish Elevator Co. of Philadelphia. This company have for several years past been among the largest manufacturers of passenger elevators in the country. They have a large factory at 30th and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, with offices in the Bullitt building. Their New York headquarters are at 136 Liberty street. In Mr. Anderson the company have secured an energetic and competent manager, who will facilitate the recognition and adoption by prominent builders and architects in this city of their machines.

TWO DESIRABLE PLOTS OF LOTS.

One of the largest as well as one of the finest plot of lots for sale, south of and near Central Park, is the westerly front on 8th avenue and running west on 56th and 57th streets—twenty-two lots in all. They will be sold together for \$800,000, or divided. George Nicholas, of No. 14-3 Broadway and No. 617 7th avenue, should be applied to for further particulars. The same broker has for sale a large plot of lots on the southwest corner of Broadway and 56th street. Institutions or corporations and clubs in search of sites do well to remember that it is yearly growing more difficult to secure large and desirable plots of lots.

A TARIFF FOR REVENUE

May or may not be an important question just now, but it is of unquestionable importance that people who are intending to have their houses renovated during their absence from the city, should know that we (Ball & Co., No. 25 West 42d street, just opposite the old reservoir), are prepared to do that sort of work to the Queen's taste.

It is not often that an electrical contract for \$300,000 is awarded. Hence, there has been a very severe competition over the contract for the equipment

for the seventeen miles of road for the Cayadutta Electric Railway Company. The contract has been finally awarded to H. Ward Leonard & Company, of this city, who act as Bulk Electrical Contractors for the entire equipment of the road, including building, steam plant, electric generators, track-work, bridges, overhead work, cars, etc.

"FINIS CORONAT OPUS."

This is the fortunate verdict upon the careful workmanship of the well-known firm of Ball & Co., decorators, paper-hangers, painters, etc., of No. 25 West 42d street.

The New York Architectural Terra Cotta Company are building a handsome two-story building adjoining their works, at Ravenswood, L. I. The new structure, 70x20 feet, is of brick and terra cotta, and will be occupied as the office of the works and as the residence of Superintendent James Taylor. Architect F. H. Kimball prepared the plans and every convenience and improvement will be provided. Mr. Taylor expects the building will be completed by September 1st.

LUXURY FOR A TRIFLE.

Chaste, pleasing designs on your walls—all within reach of your pockets. Consult Ball & Co., No. 25 West 42d street.

REST! QUIET! COMFORT!

Out of the glare of the hot sun, relieved by the cool effects of Ball & Co.'s tasteful and judicious wall-paper selections.

Real Estate Department.

The real estate market is now completely under the spell of midsummer inaction. Buyers and brokers are alike seeking recreation in the mountains or at the seaside, and no effort is being made to negotiate new business. Even the few exceptions to this rule who have been watching the foreclosure sales might as well have been away, for nearly all the advertised sales were postponed or withdrawn. The sale of the new business building at the northwest corner of Bleecker street and South 5th avenue, which realized \$101,000, showed an apparent decline from a sale in February, when it was knocked down for \$107,143. It is explained that at the February sale, which was an assignee's sale, the property was offered subject to all liens, which the buyer hoped to be able to compromise. This he was unable to do, and he therefore declined to take the property and it had to be resold, this time under foreclosure, which wiped out all subsequent liens. The property thus sold for \$21,000 above the amount of the mortgage, which was \$80,000.

A mild break in the inactivity of the week was made by James L. Wells, who held a Saturday half-holiday sale of lots on the Scott estate, at Woodlawn Heights, last Saturday afternoon. Mr. Wells offered about 125 lots and sold all but about twenty of them at from \$100 to \$200 a lot. The property is situated just over the New York City line, in Yonkers, and the prices realized were rather below what was expected.

In one direction there is an unusual activity for this season. It relates to the demand for houses to rent and applies to the entire West Side and part of the East Side. Up-town agents, especially, report an unusual demand for dwellings. The renting season has largely changed to the fall in these properties, and agents were preparing to receive inquiries from about the middle of the month, but the season has opened on them full two weeks in advance of expectations, and the indications point strongly to an unusually heavy demand for houses to rent from now until October.

CONVEYANCES

	1891.	1892.
	July 31 to Aug. 5, inc.	July 29 to Aug. 4, inc.
Number.....	268	288
Amount involved.....	\$4,374,322	\$4,291,894
Number nominal.....	80	104
Number 23d and 24th Wards.....	63	59
Amount involved.....	\$289,975	\$225,379
Number nominal.....	19	17

MORTGAGES.

Number.....	243	231
Amount involved.....	\$2,512,027	*\$2,780,093
Number at 5 per cent.....	115	130
Amount involved.....	\$1,340,175	*\$4,043,293
Number at less than 5 per cent.....	12	23
Amount involved.....	\$519,000	\$481,000
Number to Banks, Trust and Ins. Cos.....	24	40
Amount involved.....	\$505,900	*\$2,685,000

PROJECTED BUILDINGS.

	1891.	1892.
	Aug. 1 to 7, inc.	July 30 to Aug. 5, inc.
Number of buildings.....	44	49
Estimated cost.....	\$972,355	\$1,120,687

*Includes mortgage given by The Union Railway Co., of New York, to the Central Trust Co. for \$4,000,000.

Gossip of the Week.

SOUTH OF 59TH STREET.

Cohen & Co. have sold for Nathan Cohen the three-story, high stoop, brick house No. 327 East 3d street, for \$10,000 to M. Kerler. The same brokers have also sold to Nathan Cohen the property No. 156 Attorney street; price, \$30,000.

The Rent Protection Co. has sold for Harris Cohen to A. Hefter the premises No. 46 Delancey street, a five-story double flat, 25x100, for \$39,000.

C. A. Lutz & Co. have sold for Mrs. Catherine Hausling to Joseph Murray the three-story and basement brick dwelling, 20x45x92, No. 511 East 18th street, for \$16,000.

R. Auld & Co. have sold the five-story apartment house, No. 420 West 29th street, to a Mr. Finn for \$31,500, and the three-story dwelling, No. 312 West 51st street, to Alex. Moore for \$18,000.

John R. Foley & Son have sold for Isaac Edelmuth the four-story tenement, No. 22 Beach street, 27x85, to Thomas Lenane for \$26,500.

W. T. Richmond, owner of No. 94 Wall street, says that the statement that he has sold that property to the Sugar Trust is incorrect. He has not sold the property, and declares that since the announcement of the sale, two weeks ago, he has advanced his price \$10,000.

Dr. B. Grunhut has sold the lot No. 370 8th avenue to John Heller, who will build a store with flats upon it. Dr. Grunhut has also sold the premises No. 424 West 29th street, to Mr. Grady for \$11,350. He bought these properties from the Baker estate last week. Fairchild & Yorau were the brokers.

J. W. Kelly has sold to Peter J. Dooling for James O'Brein the three-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 460 West 43d street, 19x50x100.5, for \$14,250.

NORTH OF 59TH STREET.

R. Auld & Co. have sold for Henry Clifford the three-story dwelling No. 269 West 69th street.

Raubitschek & Co. were the brokers who negotiated the exchange for a Mr. Regner of the vacant plot, 100x100, on the southwest corner of 73d street and Park avenue, for the southwest corner of 94th street and Park avenue, owned by S. Marx. The consideration is said to have been close under \$200,000.

H. A. Westcott has sold for G. L. Coffin the two lots, 50x100, with frame house and stable on the south side of 124th street, 100 feet east of Lenox avenue, to the Young Women's Christian Association for \$28,000.

Fairchild & Yorau have sold a lot on 5th avenue, in the 24th Ward, for \$1,200 to John J. Duffy. Mr. Yorau bought the lot on May 17th at the Thompson Hotel sale for \$300.

Brooklyn.

Corwith Bros. have sold the two lots, 50x100, on the south side of Nassau avenue, 100 feet east of Diamond street, for H. D. Van Orden, to David E. Morris for \$3,000; also the three-story frame double tenement on front and two-story house on rear of lot, 25x100, No. 108 Clay street, for Charles C. Haferkorn, to Frances B. Hammann for \$6,900.

CONVEYANCES.

	1891.	1892.
July 30 to Aug. 5, inc.	July 28 to Aug. 3, inc.	
Number.....	412	348
Amount involved.....	\$1,541,896	\$1,042,008
Number nominal.....	100	122

MORTGAGES.

	1891.	1892.
Number.....	343	280
Amount involved.....	\$1,140,380	\$1,204,880
Number at 5 per cent. or less.....	183	138
Amount involved.....	\$698,214	\$759,284

PROJECTED BUILDINGS.

	1891.	1892.
July 31 to Aug. 6, inc.	July 29 to Aug. 4, inc.	
Number of buildings.....	79	84
Estimated cost.....	\$373,195	\$615,425

Out Among the Builders.

On the south side of 77th street, between Columbus avenue and Central Park West, one of the few delightful interior locations in town, will be built two model dwellings, from plans by Montrose W. Morris. These houses are to be four stories and basement in height, 25x80 in size, with tin and slate roofs in the style of the French Renaissance. In interior finish and appointments they are to be strictly A1, and will cost about \$50,000 each. James Raymond and A. E. Putnam are the owners.

Rose & Stone have about completed plans for three five-story low stoop houses to be built on the south side of 72d street, between 5th and Madison avenues. They are to be 27x92 in size, with limestone fronts and with cabinet-trimmed interiors. Robt. W. and Wm. H. Tailer are the owners, and the estimated cost of each house is \$40,000.

F. H. Kimball will plan the alterations to be made in the private house at No. 339 5th avenue to render it suitable for business purposes. The whole interior is to be remodeled. The first three floors will be entirely rearranged, with store front to the basement. A two-story rear extension, 17x30, is to be built, and a new electric elevator put in the building. These with other improvements of a minor sort will cost the owner, L. S. Samuel, about \$15,000.

The Lincoln National Bank will build an eleven-story fire-proof building on the plot 50x74.2x51x84, Nos. 40 and 42 West 43d street, bought by it two weeks ago from the Vanderbilts and for which \$200,000 was paid. Gen.

Thos. L. James, President of the Bank, said yesterday that the plans were still inchoate, the architect not even having been chosen.

Lienu & Nash will furnish plans for the alterations to be made in the dwelling at No. 27 West 37th street. A two-story and basement extension, 10x20, will be added, providing butler's pantry, bath, etc., and necessitating new plumbing. The interior is to be redecorated and a new stone porch built at the front. G. W. Carleton is the owner.

Charles Rentz has designed a five-story and basement apartment house to be built at Nos. 113 and 115 Henry street for J. G. Hunt. The house will be 25x77.3 in size, with brick, stone and terra cotta front, and arranged for four families on each floor. It is to cost about \$16,000. This lot is 25x87.7, but has two street numbers.

F. Ebeling has plans on the boards for a five-story and basement brick and stone flat, 18.11x88, to have the latest improvements and to cost \$18,000. It is to be built for Jacobson & Morgowitz, at No. 271 Madison street.

The work of razing the old buildings on the site of the proposed extension to the R. Hoe & Co. factory on Broome street, northwest corner of Columbia street, is progressing.

Out of Town.

BALTIMORE, MD.—The competition for the new Music Hall was recently decided in favor of the scheme submitted by Griffin & Randall, of New York. These gentlemen had as competitors Messrs. Bruce Price and Carrere & Hastings, of New York, and Messrs. Baldwin & Pennington, Wyatt & Notting and James Wilson, of Baltimore, no mean talent to cope with. The decision was left entirely with Richard M. Hunt, the prominent New York architect, and this wise arrangement raised the competition to a high level. The architects themselves are to be congratulated on their very happy solution of the problem in hand and Baltimore secures an addition to its public buildings in which it is sure to find the greatest satisfaction. The limit of expenditure is put at \$300,000. A general description of this beautiful building will be given at a later date.

TOLEDO, O.—Sibell & Miller are the architects for the brick and stone church to be built for the congregation of the Asbland Avenue Baptist Church. The building will be 75x100 in size, with slate roof, stained glass windows and interior trim of oak, and is to cost \$40,000.

Personal.

Philip A. Smyth, of Smyth & Ryan, is at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, for a week or so, after which he will pass the remainder of the season at Scroon Lake, in the Adirondacks.

Capt. B. P. Fairchild will return next week from Westminster Park, Thousand Islands. His partner, Mr. Frank Yorau, will then leave for the same place, to be gone a week or two.

Secretary Stephen M. Wright, of the Building Trades Club and the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, etc., will take the first section of his vacation at Saratoga, beginning next week, and after a three weeks' sojourn will go to the Adirondacks for the remainder of the season.

William M. Ryan, of Smyth & Ryan, is located with his family at the Hotel Castleton, Staten Island. He returned recently from Saratoga, where he had been occupying a cottage during July at the Grand Union.

Everyone Interested in Real Estate

Should possess a copy of the Columbus Historical Guide of New York City, issued by this journal. It forms a handy, compact book of nearly one hundred pages, with a number of novel copyright maps, with rapid handy indexes showing the location of every street, the direction in which it runs, where it begins and where it ends, with a scale to show the time necessary for covering any distance by horse-car, elevated road, or ferry. The streets and avenues of the annexed district are similarly treated. In addition, the book contains a short chronological history of the city, statistics, general information, the location of all piers, all elevated stations and the street numbers nearest to them, as well as the routes of all horse-car lines, their branches and connections, the distance they travel, and the time they occupy. A list of all post-offices, district messenger and telegraph offices, hotels, steamship lines, railroad depots, ferries, markets, theatres, express offices, dispensaries, hospitals, churches, libraries and clubs are given, with a great deal of other information. Indeed, there is scarcely a question that can be asked concerning the topography and buildings of the city that this book does not answer at a glance. The price is 25 cents, or bound in cloth 50 cents. For sale at the office of publication, 14 and 16 Vesey street.

WANTS AND OFFERS.

WANTS.

WANTED, in a real estate office, an energetic man thoroughly acquainted among builders on the West Side. Address, C. J., RECORD AND GUIDE Office.

WANTED to lease for a term of years, a family hotel; must be well located. Address, with full particulars, BEVERLY WARD, 231 West 125th st.

OFFERS.

Dwellings and Flats.

A—BEAUTIFUL four-story private houses, 93d st., near 5th av; low prices; cabinet trim throughout, butler's pantry extension; strictly private neighborhood; also, a four-story decorated on 51 East 93d st., must be examined to be appreciated. Particulars, PH. BRAENDER, Builder, 15 East 93d st.

Jul23-1aw1w

OFFERS.

FOR sale—New frame house, nine large rooms, all improvements; suitable for two families; terms to suit. Call or address, OSCHYD'KE, 4th av., near 1st st., Woodlawn (24th Ward).

Improved Property.

TO lease.—25,000 sq. ft. of floor space for factory purposes; three floors; new building with power; light on all sides; steam heated. J. REEBER'S SONS, 107th st and 1st av. Terms reasonable. This building will be completed by April 15 with all improvements and will be one of the best factories in this city. Mar 26—ut.

Vacant Lots.

FOR sale or lease, terms easy, 8 lots on 108th st and East River; 3 lots on 109th st, between 1st av and river; 6 lots on 1st av, between 108th and 109th sts. THOS. JOHNSON, 181 East 108th st. Aug. 4-1awew1w.

OFFERS.

A CHOICE plot of lots with a builder's loan; ripe for immediate improvement. H. J. DOUGLAS, 45 Liberty st.

40 CHERRY, near Pearl, 32x64..... \$11,000
1st av., near 108th, 50x100..... 11,000
90th, near 3d av., 55x100..... 11,000
All mortgage if improved. ELY, 108 Gold st. Aug. 6-1aw10w

Country Property.

FOR sale.—4 lots at Broadway Station, Flushing; a bargain. Address, F. KALKHOFF, 96 Reade st, New York.

Miscellaneous.

PRINTING.—Book, News and Job.

RECORD AND GUIDE PRESS.
14 Barclay, and 14, 16 Vesey sts.

farm, 35x100. Patrick Donnelly to Standliff B. Downes. Sub. to encroachment. Aug. 1 2,850

Jennings st, s s, 94.6 w Stebbins av, 45x78.9x 20x78.9. John Woods to Samuel Burmester. July 29. 1,850

Kingsbridge road, e s, lot No. 4 map Patrick J. Kean, Fordham, near Poe Cottage, 28.4x 167.10x25x186.10. August B. Cederberg to Fanny Chambers. July 26. 1,800

Kingsbridge road, w s, 63 n Highbridge road, 25x116x26 6x107.1. William Moore exr. and trustee John J. Conlon to Ann McMahon, Fordham, N. Y. Aug. 1. 6,000

Oakland pl, n s, 148 w Prospect av, 24x108.7x24 x108. Lizzie wife of John O'Brien to John O'Brien. July 30. nom

Park View terrace, lot 38 map Jerome terrace, part Bedford Park, 25.10x134.5x25.8x130.7. Ella M. Clymer widow to Edward M. Clymer. 1/2 part. July 21. 800

Potter pl, n s, 450 w Cadiz pl, 25x100. Michael Campion to Abraham Kleinberg. July 21. 1,400

Riverview terrace, w s, 285.6 n Dock st, 17.10x 103.10 to N. Y. & Northern R. R., x 17.11x104.8. Mary A. Walker, Westfield, S. I., to Mary M. Dodge. Mt. \$3,500. July 29. 5,600

Riverview terrace, w s, 271.2 n Dock st, 17.10 x108.2 to N. Y. & Northern Railroad, x17.11 x107. Same to Ellen A. Lennon. Mt. \$3,250. July 28. 5,250

Southern Boulevard, n e cor 149th st, contains 8 104-1,000 acres. Hiram R. and Henry Dater appointees of Supreme Court to execute power of sale and admsrs. Philip Dater to Andrew Freedman and Simon H. Stein. July 28. nom

Southern Boulevard, e s, 125 n Valentine av, 100x125.2x149.10x236.8.

Southern Boulevard, s s, 25 e Briggs av, proposed, x south 100 x east 25 x north 100 x west 25.

Briggs av, e s, 50.2 n Garfield st, 25.1x99.5x 26x101.8.

Garfield st, n s, 106.4 e Briggs av, runs north 100 x east 25 x north 25 x east 50 x south 12 to st, x west 75.

Zabdiel S. Sampson to Josephine L. Horton. Dec. 14, 1891. nom

Southern Boulevard, n s, 311.6 e Alexander av, 2x100. Release mort. Henry M. Alexander et al. trustees of The Sun Fire Office Co. to William Bartels. July 25. 9,127

Southern Boulevard, s s, 225 e St. Anne av, 100x138.2x100x115.7. Isabel E. Bell individ. and extrx. Joseph Bell and Maria S. Bell heir of said Joseph Bell to Henry Brinckmann. Feb. 11. 9,600

Tiffany st, e s, 320 n 165th st, 25x100. Elizabeth F. Parker to Gottlieb F. Seitz and Christine his wife. Aug. 4. 3,250

Tiffany st, e s, 325 n 165th st, 25x100. Herman H. Von Salzen to Christian Rapp. July 30. 950

West st, s w s, lot 9 map Wardsville, 25x111x 25x112.6. Release dower. Mary A. Taggart otherwise Donohue widow to Charles E. Kenney. May 29, 1891. nom

West st, s w s, lot 9 map Wardsville, 50x114x 50x111. John J. Taggart to Charles E. Kenney. May 29, 1891. 1,000

134th st, n s, 475 e St. Anne av, 150x100. Margaret McCormick wife of James E. McCormick to Salomon Marx and Randolph Guggenheimer. Mt. \$9,000. July 29. nom

134th st, n s, 111.4 w Brown pl, 0.7 1/2 x 85. Release mort. Charles V. Faile exr. Edward Faile to Clara T. Norton. May 16. nom

134th st, No. 691-695, n s, 375 e Willis av, 50x 100. Fredericka Mayer widow to Randolph Guggenheimer and Salomon Marx. Mt. \$21,000. May 21. nom

Same property. Randolph Guggenheimer and Salomon Marx to Margaret McCormick. Mt. \$21,000. July 27. exch

135th st, s s, 188.6 e Alexander av, 18x100. Sarah D. wife of Isaac C. Birch to Cora B. Hildreth. Jan. 25. 5,100

135th st, n s, 100 w Alexander av, 125x100. Isabella McCormack to John W. Decker. July 15. 80,000

136th st, No. 678, s s, 225 e Willis av, 15x100. Edward D. Bertine to Catherine Hammer. July 28. See 137th st. 9,600

137th st, n s, 18 e Trinity av, 25x100. Ernest Hammer to Edward D. Bertine. July 28. See 136th st. 2,750

144th st, s s, 425 e Willis av, 16.8x100. William J. Weiersbach to George Bauer. Sub. to mortg. \$4,000. July 28. 6,800

148th st, s s, 340 w Brook av, 250x100x260.3x 99.11. Katie wife of Richard Dick to Elizabeth M. Barry. Sub. mort. \$35,000. Aug. 1. exch

159th st, n s, lot 78, map Melrose, 25x100. Magdalena Waechter to Nicolaus Reasner. July 25. 4,000

165th st, s s 100.10 e Washington av, 25x100. Morrisania av, e s, 31.6 s 162d st, 26.3x128.4x 25x136.2. Lorette L. Cogan and Francis S. Loftus to William L. Loftus. 2-7 part. Mt. \$600. Aug. 1. 900

175th st, s w s, 150 n w Vanderbilt av West, 25 x108. Henry Collins, Brooklyn, to Julius Kaesemeyer. Jan. 8. 1,275

Anthony av, w s, 50 n Gray st, 25x100.11. St. Luke's Hospital, New York, to Agnes A. Jansen. June 16. 1,850

Anthony av, w s, 75 n Gray st, 25x100.11. Same to Eugene and Henrietta Schweitzer. June 16. 1,850

Arthur av, w s, 419 n Kingsbridge road, 30x

Willis av, n e cor 137th st, 100x125. James Carney and John Murphy to Edward Hirsh. Sub. to mort. \$15,000. Aug. 2. nom

Willis av, w s, 50 s 139th st, 25x100. Ellen wife of and Rody McLaughlin to Friedrich Vollmar. Sub. to mortg. \$13,500. Aug. 1. 22,500

1st av, s s, 150 e 4th st, 50x100, 24th Ward. Bertha Bottger widow to Paul Roehricht. Aug. 4. 500

Old Post road, e s, former line, at a point being a continuation of Kingsbridge road, adj Harlem River, S3 n Kingsbridge, 2 25-100 city lots, land under water, &c. Joseph H. Godwin to Victor H. Rothschild. July 28. nom

Old Albany Post road, e s, 470.6 n Bailey av, 50.9x130.10x50x114 10. Hermann H. Cammann to Adam Abel. July 27. 1,000

Spyten Duyvil Parkway, n e s, adjland Johnson Cox, contains 6,300 square feet. William J. Hoodless to Albridge C. Smith. July 13. nom

West Farms to Hunts Point road, w s, adjland Thomas Walker, 50x159.6x50x160.9. Andrew Nostrand to Joseph A. Lau. July 28. 3,800

Lot 259 map Mt. Eden, Christian Gies to Thomas W. Surridge. March 29. nom

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

Allen st, w s, 75 n Rivington st, 20.10x88.4. Assign. lease. Henrietta Diegal extrx. Jacob Disgel to Anna Hartwig. 2,000

Attorney st, e s, 175 s Delancey st, 25x100. Assign. lease. Jacob Katz and Kavy Rosansky to Karl M. Wallach. 14,250

Broadway, w s, 46.3 s 70th st, 23.1x95.10x23.1x 97.4. Assign. lease. Jacob C. Goetz to Archibald J. C. Anderson. 12,500

Broadway, No. 788. Assign. lease. Albert Wagner to Archibald C. J. Anderson. 13,750

Water st, Nos. 418-422. Surrender lease. Frank Viane to Catharine Garrick. nom

5th st, n s, 276.4 e Av B, 16.8x97. Assign. lease. Jacob Herb to William Seitz. 7,000

10th st, s s, 100.5 w Broadway, 25x92.3. Assign. lease. Jefferson M. Levy to Archibald J. C. Anderson. nom

15th st, n s, 75.6 w 10th av, runs north 366 to 16th st, x west 20 x south 81 x west 80 x south 125 to 15th st, x east 100. Assign. lease. Mary E. Murphy to Samuel H. Ellis. nom

46th st, s s, 60 e 8th av, 20x50.2. Henry L. Morris, Alfred L. White and C. A. Peabody, Jr., trustees for Henry Astor to John Kadel. 20 years, from May 1, 1892, per year, taxes and 850

46th st, s s, 80 e 8th av, 20x50.2. Same to same. 20 years, from May 1, 1892, per year, taxes and 850

48th st, No. 56 W. Assign. lease. Estelle Richards to William H. White. July 28. 18,500

55th st, No. 540 W. Assign. lease. Catherine O'Brien to David Stevenson. nom

104th st, No. 339 E. Assign. lease. Bernheimer & Schmid to Luigi Frola. nom

3d av, No. 1400. Assign. lease. Edward Kupfer to Ernest Steiner. nom

3d av, w s, 25.5 n 46th st, 25x100. Assign. lease. Marie L. A. Arnoldi admrx. Hermann Arnoldi to Joseph Kucher. nom

6th av, No. 476. Surrender lease. Emanuel J. Lemon to Jane E. wife of William Britton. nom

8th av, n w cor 140th st. Assign. lease. Denis P. Nolan to The Mutual Brewing Co. nom

8th av, s e cor 46th st, 25 1x60. Henry L. Morris, Alfred L. White and C. A. Peabody, Jr., trustees for Henry Astor to John Kadel. 20 years, from May 1, 1892, per year, taxes and 1,300

8th av, e s, 25.1 s 46th st, 25.1x60. Same to same. 20 years, from May 1, 1892, per year, taxes and 800

9th av, No. 559. Assign. lease. James McMahon to Hugh McNally and Richard Gregory. nom

9th av, s e cor 46th st, 20x63. Henry L. Morris, Alfred L. White and C. A. Peabody, Jr., trustees for Henry Astor to John J. Searing. 20 years, from May 1, 1892, per year, taxes and 600

Indef. assignment of lease made by Henry Jentes, March 5, 1891. Daniel Spitz to Sarafina Reitman. nom

Indef. assignment of lease made by H. L. Morris, Alfred L. White and C. A. Peabody, Jr., trustees Henry Astor to Joseph I. West, April 28, 1892. Assign. lease. Joseph I. West to J. Christiana Schwetja. 6,000

KINGS COUNTY.

JULY 28, 29, 30, AUGUST 1, 2, 3.

Adelphi st, e s, 365 s Myrtle av, 22x78. Helen J. Wetsell widow to Estella M. Browne. Mt. \$2,000. 85,600

Bainbridge st, s s, 343 e Ralph av, 17.3x100. Daniel Losee to Robert F. Minto. Sub. to mort. nom

Bainbridge st, s s, 325.9 e Ralph av, 17.3x100. Robert F. Minto to Alfred Brummie. Sub. to mort. 6,500

Bainbridge st, s s, 343 e Ralph av, 17.3x100. Same to Daniel Losee. Sub. to mort. 600

Barbey st, e s, 275 s Sutter av, 25x100. Mary J. wife of Samuel Elliott to Conrad Hagenlocher and Arthur Mueller. Mt. \$1,900. 3,300

Barbey st, w s, 150 n Dumont av, 25x100, h & l. Richard D. Max to Francis J. Murphy. Mt. \$2,000. 4,000

Bedford st, n s, 70 e Raymond st, 70x89x75x78. Charles R. Lynde to The Schaeffer and Budenberg Building Co., of Brooklyn. 5,000

Table listing names and addresses of various individuals and businesses, such as Buell, Joseph W., Brown, Ezra, Black, Maurice H., etc., with associated numerical values.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Wandt, Charles M., Wilkins, Edward B., Wood, Susa, Wiggins, Thomas, etc.

KINGS COUNTY.

Main table of judgments for Kings County, July and Aug. Includes Alexander, Isidor, Aronson, Julius, Bacharach, Daniel, etc.

Table of judgments for Kings County, July 3 to August 5 - Inclusive. Includes Altieri, Pietro and John, Anderson, William, Beattie, Robert, etc.

REVISED JUDGMENTS.

NEW YORK

July 3 to August 5 - Inclusive

Table of revised judgments for New York. Includes Altieri, Pietro and John, Anderson, William, Beattie, Robert, etc.

Table with names and amounts: Schnoor, William; Schnoor, Maria; Tuolson, Caroline; Van Den Broggoon, Emily.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

NEW YORK CITY.

Table of mechanics' liens for New York City. Includes Delancey st, s w cor Eldridge st, 59x100; Madison av, n e cor 117th st, 100.11x108, etc.

*Editor RECORD AND GUIDE: These liens are by reason of the failure of Mr. Carey to complete the mason-work, for which work I have paid much more money than is due to Mr. Carey on contract. PETER HERRER.

KINGS COUNTY.

July 29 to Aug. 4 - Inclusive.

Table of judgments for Kings County, July 29 to Aug. 4 - Inclusive. Includes Adams, Matilda E., Cropsey, Louisa M., Greenfield, Henry, etc.

KINGS COUNTY.

Table of judgments for Kings County, July. Includes Douglass st, n s, 240 e Washington av, 75x 100; Robert Clark agt Charles and Julia E. Winterwerb, etc.

Table listing names and addresses such as Flynn, M. O Smith, H B Scharmann & Sons, Forster, J. 47 Johnson av., W Ulmer.

Table listing names and addresses such as Peppers, C. 109 Tillary, J Kurtz, Pidgeon, J M. 704 Fulton, H Storms.

Table listing names and addresses such as Beckman, Barbara-W Beckman, s e cor Bank and Plane sts 87x50, Benedict, C L-De Witt Stevens.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLS OF SALE.

ASSIGNMENTS CHATEL MORTGAGES.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Table listing household furniture items and prices such as Ahlborn, Annie M. 135 Kent, Wheelock & Co. Piano.

Table listing bills of sale and assignments such as Albert, J. 413 Throop av., Caroline Albert, Butcher Fixtures.

Table listing mortgages such as Seward, J L-D A Kennedy, Orange, 1,250.

NEW JERSEY.

Note.-The arrangement of the Conveyances, Mortgages and Judgments in these lists is as follows: the first name in the Conveyances is the Grantor; in Mortgages, the Mortgagor; in Judgments, the Judgment debtor.

ESSEX COUNTY.

CONVEYANCES.

Table listing conveyances such as Allen, F R-F Mackin, South 12th st., \$1.

MORTGAGES.

Table listing mortgages such as Ancott, Elizabeth-P A Pierson, Bloomfield, 2,000.

Table listing names and addresses, such as Bonnell, J W—E Richards trustee, Fair st., 600; Bomanbilt, Frank—Mechanics' B and L Assoc, Prince st., 3,500.

Table listing names and addresses under the heading 'CHATTEL MORTGAGES', such as Ackerman, E A—M L Kip, carriage, 103; Aymar, E B—J A Ruggles, furniture, 2,000.

JUDGMENTS. Table listing names and amounts, such as Ball, Isaiah et al—WS Canon, 291; Chew, CP—D Harper, 401; Firth, Harry—T T Joy, 312; Lott, Katy—M Jatkowsky, 1,000.

JUDGMENTS (continued) and MORTGAGES. Table listing names and amounts, such as Ackermann, Frederick—J Henriette Gaede, 1 yr., 200; Alfeld, August—E S Cowles, 1 year, 850; Albert, A W—Susan A Vreeland, 3 years, 1,800.

Table listing names and amounts, such as Beringer, F R—D W Lawrence, 2 years, 500; Boeckel, H C—Gertrude R Schanck, 3 years, 400; Bollhardt, Marcus—Exrs C G Sisson, 3 months, each \$2,000, 3 years, 6,000.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES. Table listing names and amounts, such as Addison, Thomas, Harrison—H A Bambridge & Son, grocery store, 155; Bruhn, Henry, Jr—J Duffy, horses, coach, &c., 500.

hold about the same as heretofore, say \$30 for common grades and \$80 for one-inch clears, still it must be borne in mind that these are not merely figures on paper but represent actual values from which little or no concessions are made by dealers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Timber Trades' Journal* has the following report upon the Glasgow market:

A good many parcels of hardwood logs and lumber have been lately landed ex steamship from Baltimore, and lots on consignment have been mostly yarded for sale, the present not being a favorable time for floating purchasers ex quay.

Walnut logs, good, sound, and medium to large sizes, are in demand. Whitewood logs of large size and sound bring fair prices, but smaller wood, of which there has been a considerable import, is not so readily salable.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The *Rio News* says as follows:

Pitch Pine—Receipts all the market is reported steady at 65,000—67,000 per doz. Last month receipts were 2,371,079 feet, against 3,511,101 feet for the same month last year.

White Pine—There are no receipts for the week, and the market is flat at 205 rs. per foot. In June receipts were 357,080 feet, against 483,894 feet in June last year.

Swedish Pine—Receipts in June, 1891, were 4,338 doz. There is nothing new in the market.

Spruce Pine—Nothing to report.

NAILS.—There is not much demand outside ordinary lines, so far as home trade is concerned, and buyers, as a rule, refuse to submit to influence of any coaxing intended to induce them to invest against the wants of distant future. There has, however, been quite a little deal with exporters, which acts as some relief to the position. Supplies continue ample for all wants and generally available at former rates, with best tone shown on wire nails. We quote Cut at \$1.50@1.55 per keg for car lots and \$1.65@1.75 per keg for parcels from store for iron, and add 3c. per keg for steel; Wire, \$1.55@1.60 at mills, and \$1.75@1.80 from store.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.—The general market appears barren of any particularly new or interesting features of positive character. At times there are signs of apparent expanding business, but just as soon as buyers

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have completed the memorandum in hand they stop short on all further negotiation, and there is not speculation enough in the situation to anticipate wants of a few weeks ahead. Manufacturers, importers and jobbers, however, have rather become used to that sort of thing and have passed the point of indulging in any serious complaint, but endeavor to shape supplies so that there shall be no great surplus, and prices kept as nearly uniform as possible. Success in the latter measure is not quite as positive as might be desired and in one way or another buyers get some advantages. On white leads, for instance, it is found that while quotations do not vary jobbers tender small lots at the large quantity prices. Corroders' rates stand as follows: Lead in oil in kegs and dry lead in kegs in lots of less than 500 lbs., 7 1/2c. net; in lots of 500 lbs to 5 tons at one purchase, 7c.; 5 tons to 12 tons, one purchase, 7 1/2c.; 12 tons and over, one purchase, 8 1/2c.; kegs. Lead in oil in 12 1/2 lb. tin pails, add 1c.; in 25 and 50 lb. tin pails, and 3/4c.; and in 1 to 5 lb. tin cans, assorted (100 lbs. in case) add 2 1/2c. per lb. to keg price. Terms on lots on 500 lbs. and over, note of acceptance at sixty days, or 2 1/2 per cent. discount will be allowed for cash paid within fifteen days of invoice date. To make either of the above required quantities any assortment of packages of white lead, red lead and litharge may be counted. The above quotations are free on board cars or boat at corroding point. Linseed Oil meets with natural proportionate trade demand, and on the general range may be called about steady, but without any special warfare between manufacturers there is at times some price cutting. We

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TAR AND PITCH.—The movement is somewhat irregular and not at the moment very extensive, in cost of the calls being for ordinary trade wants. Buyers find supply enough to satisfy them, but have to pay about former rates for it. We quote pitch at \$1.70@1.75 per bbl.; Tar at \$2.15@2.40, according to quantity, quality and delivery.

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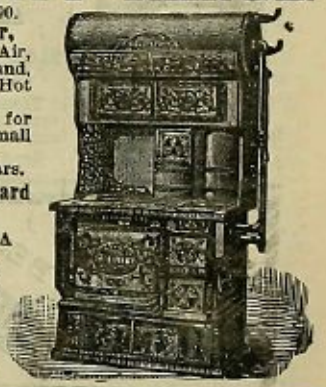
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Calcined, Eastern.....	nominal	—
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Chalk block.....	7 ton	2 00
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Whiting, gliders, &c.....	75 lb	55 65
Whiting, common.....	35	45
Paris White, English.....	80	1 10
Lead, white, American, dry.....	64	7 1/2
Lead, white, American, in oil, in tin pails.....	7 1/2	10
Lead, English B. B., in oil.....	9	10
Lead, red.....	6 1/2	7 1/2
Litharge.....	6 1/2	7 1/2
Ochre, French, dry.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Venetian red, American.....	1	1 1/2
Venetian red, English, per 100 lbs.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Tuscan red.....	9 1/2	13
Indian red.....	5 1/2	7 1/2
Vermilion, American, lead.....	10 1/2	11
Vermilion, English.....	57	62
Carmine, American, No. 40.....	3 10	3 20
Orange Mineral.....	8 1/2	10 1/2
Paris green, in kegs or casks.....	14	15 1/2
Paris green, kegs 100 to 175 lbs.....	14	16
Paris green, iron pkgs.....	15 1/2	17 1/2
Paris green, paper pkgs.....	15 1/2	22
Sienna, lump.....	1 1/2	3 1/2
Sienna, powdered.....	5	6 1/2
Umber, Amer., raw and powdered.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Umber, Turkey, lump.....	2 1/2	3
Umber, Turkey, powder.....	3 1/2	4
Drop Black, English.....	12	15
Drop Black, American.....	8	11
Prussian blue.....	20	25
Ultramarine blue.....	7	8 1/2
Chrome green.....	8	9 1/2
Oxide zinc, American.....	4 1/2	5
Oxide zinc, French.....	7 1/2	9
Glue, low grade.....	8	10
Glue, cabinet.....	12	14
Glue, medium white.....	13	15
Glue, extra white.....	17	20
Glue, French.....	10	12 1/2
Glue, English.....	10	12 1/2
Glue, Irish.....	12	15
Putty in bbls and 1/2 bbls.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Putty in tubs.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Putty in tin cans.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Putty in bladders.....	1 1/2	1 1/2

Colors in oil as follows:

Blue, Chinese.....	35	40
Blue, Prussian.....	20	25
Blue, ultramarine.....	12	18
Brown, Vandyke.....	7	12
Green, chrome.....	8	13
Green, Paris.....	16	18 1/2
Sienna, raw.....	7	14
Sienna, burnt.....	7	14
Umber, raw.....	7	10
Umber, burnt.....	7	10

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Purple roofing slate.....	7 square	\$7 00	7 50
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Amherst freestone, in rough, 7 Cft. \$	80	90
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Berea freestone, in rough.....	—	85
Longmeadow freestone.....	60	75
Brown stone, Portland, Ct.....	1 00	1 10
Passaic Quarry Company's, gray.....	75	1 00
Belleville, N. J., brown.....	75	1 00
Brown stone, Belleville, N. J.....	—	1 00
Granite, rough.....	45	75
Lime stone, buff.....	—	1 00
Lime stone, blue.....	—	1 05

NATIVE STONE.

Common building stone.....	2 00	3 00
Base stone, 2 1/2 ft in length, 7 1/2 lin. ft.....	40	50
Base stone, 3 ft in length.....	50	75
Base stone, 3 1/2 ft in length.....	75	75
Base stone, 4 ft in length.....	75	—
Base stone, 4 1/2 ft in length.....	1 00	1 25
Base stone, 5 ft in length.....	1 25	1 50
Base stone, 6 ft in length.....	2 50	3 00

SOLDERS.

Extra.....	14 1/2	14 1/2
Half and half.....	13 1/2	14 1/2
No. 1.....	11 1/2	12 1/2
No. 2.....	11 1/2	11 1/2

TIN PLATES.

I C charcoal, 1/2 cross ass't, Molyb grade.....	6 40	6 45
Each additional X, add \$1.50.	—	—
I C charcoal, 1/2 cross ass't, Allaway grade.....	5 75	5 80
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Charcoal terna, M F grade, 14x20.....	7 37 1/2	7 40
M F grade, 20x28.....	15 25	15 30
Worcester, 14x20.....	5 75	5 80
Worcester, 20x28.....	11 50	11 55
Dean grade, 14x20.....	5 45	5 50
Dean grade, 20x28.....	10 80	10 85
D. R. D grade, 14x20.....	5 35	5 40
D. R. D grade, 20x28.....	10 40	10 45
I C coke, Penlan grade.....	5 25	5 30
J B grade, 14x20.....	5 37 1/2	5 45
Bessemer steel squares..... basis	5 70	—
Siemens steel squares..... basis	5 80	—

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Sheet, cask.....	7	7 1/2
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