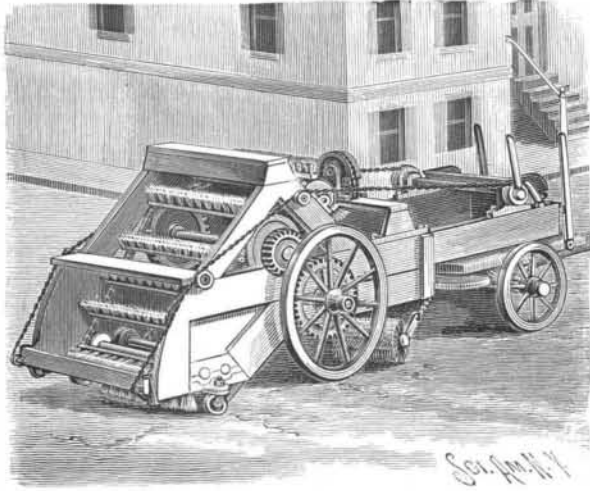


AN IMPROVED STREET SWEEPER.

This machine delivers its sweepings into a vehicle, of which the sweeping mechanism forms a part, means being provided for conveniently dumping the vehicle and for readily lifting the sweeping mechanism from contact with the ground, as desired, when the machine is to be moved from place to place. The improvement has been patented by Mr. Frederick W. Dessau, of No. 10 Willard Street, Amsterdam, N. Y. The body, which receives the sweepings, has a central well, whose rear wall supports an inclined board over which the main brushes operate, between sideboards, in carrying the sweepings up into the vehicle, prevent-

**DESSAU'S STREET SWEEPER.**

ing the escape of dust. The elevator has lower movable sections with castor wheels, which travel on the ground when the machine is in operation, and in these sections are journaled rollers over which pass endless chains, in which are secured the heads of the main brushes or brooms, the chains being moved by sprocket wheels actuated from the main driving shaft, and the latter being driven by gear and clutch connection with the hubs of the rear supporting wheels of the machine.

The lower movable sections of the elevator are held in position for the brushes to contact with the ground by means of latches, but to the latches are attached chains carried over friction rollers to a drum at the rear of the driver's seat, the arrangement being such that by operating a lever the driver can lift the brushes out of contact with the ground. At each side of the machine, in advance of the elevator and main brushes, is a brush set at an angle, to sweep the dirt into the path of the rear brushes, the side brushes being raised from contact with the ground by levers

in convenient reach of the driver, the levers being connected by chains with the brush supports, and the arrangement being such that each side broom may be manipulated independently. The dumping is effected by means of chains connected with two downwardly opening doors in the bottom of the vehicle body, the chains extending upward over a flanged segmental drum in central bearings at the top of the machine, the drum having a handle and latch.

AN IMPROVED GUN-SIGHT.

A convenient gun-sight for firearms, which may be readily taken from the gun and carried in the pocket when not in use, is shown in the engraving, and has been patented by Mr. Harold Strandwold, of Trysil, North Dakota. It consists of a standard having a forked lower end and at its upper end a disk with a peep hole. In the forked end of the standard is a clamping screw, whereby the standard may be clamped to a plate held in inclined position on the stock, the plate having longitudinal grooves adapted to be engaged by projections on the lower ends of the forks, as shown in the small sectional view. When the clamping screw is loosened the sight is readily moved forward or backward, as desired, along the stock plate, or can be removed entirely by sliding it off from one end of the plate.

OLD AND NEW BUILDINGS OF NEW YORK.

We have recently illustrated in these columns on several occasions the progress of building in this and other cities. Our present cut gives a view of the lower portion of New York, taken across the East River from the Brooklyn shore, and brings into vivid relief the contrast between the old and the new. The background of the picture is almost filled with the gigantic buildings erected during the last few years. As a species of bench mark the spire of Trinity Church, seen toward the right of the cut among the buildings may be referred to; this in its day was the highest structure within the area which we show. Now it is dwarfed. In the extreme right of the picture is the beautiful building of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, now barely completed. Next to it on the left towers up the building of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, its walls surmounted by a loggia just under the roof. This top story is devoted to the uses of the Insurance Club of New York City, containing restaurant, reception rooms, and the like. The open corridor surrounding the rooms it is designed to close by glass for the winter. Higher than this building, and further to the left, surmounted by a tower and dome, is the great Manhattan building, the tallest office building in the world. It fronts on Broadway with seventeen stories, 242 feet from curb to parapet, while

the dome and tower rise 108 feet more, giving a total of 350 feet. Its foundations, laid by caissons, go down over 50 feet below the street level. It contains its own independent electric light and power plant.

Other buildings only inferior to it in height surround it on all sides. Referring to the cut, between the lower stories of the Manhattan Life building and the spectator is the Wallace building. As we go downtown, the Custom House in Wall Street, famous in its days in the way of impressive architecture, is almost hid-

**STRANDWOLD'S GUN-SIGHT.**

den. A little to the left of the center of the picture is seen the small hemispherical dome of the Washington building, No. 1 Broadway, and a little to its left appear the Welles building and the Standard Oil building, all situated on Broadway. Still keeping to the left, we find the low tower of the Cotton Exchange and immediately back of it the very tall tower of the Produce Exchange. Further down town the United States Army building, almost fort-like in appearance, can be seen.

The foreground of the picture presents a different scene. South Street, entered by Burling Slip, Fulton Street, Beekman Street and Peck Slip, appears, with old and new houses intermingled, the old ones with their gable roofs, never exceeding four stories in height, presenting a great contrast to their near neighbors, the giant office buildings already described. Peck Slip is seen on the extreme right of the picture, while South Street runs along the river edge. It is in this corner of the picture that some of the most

**THE CHANGING ARCHITECTURE OF NEW YORK.**