

SALT LAKE'S GREAT APARTMENT HOUSE.

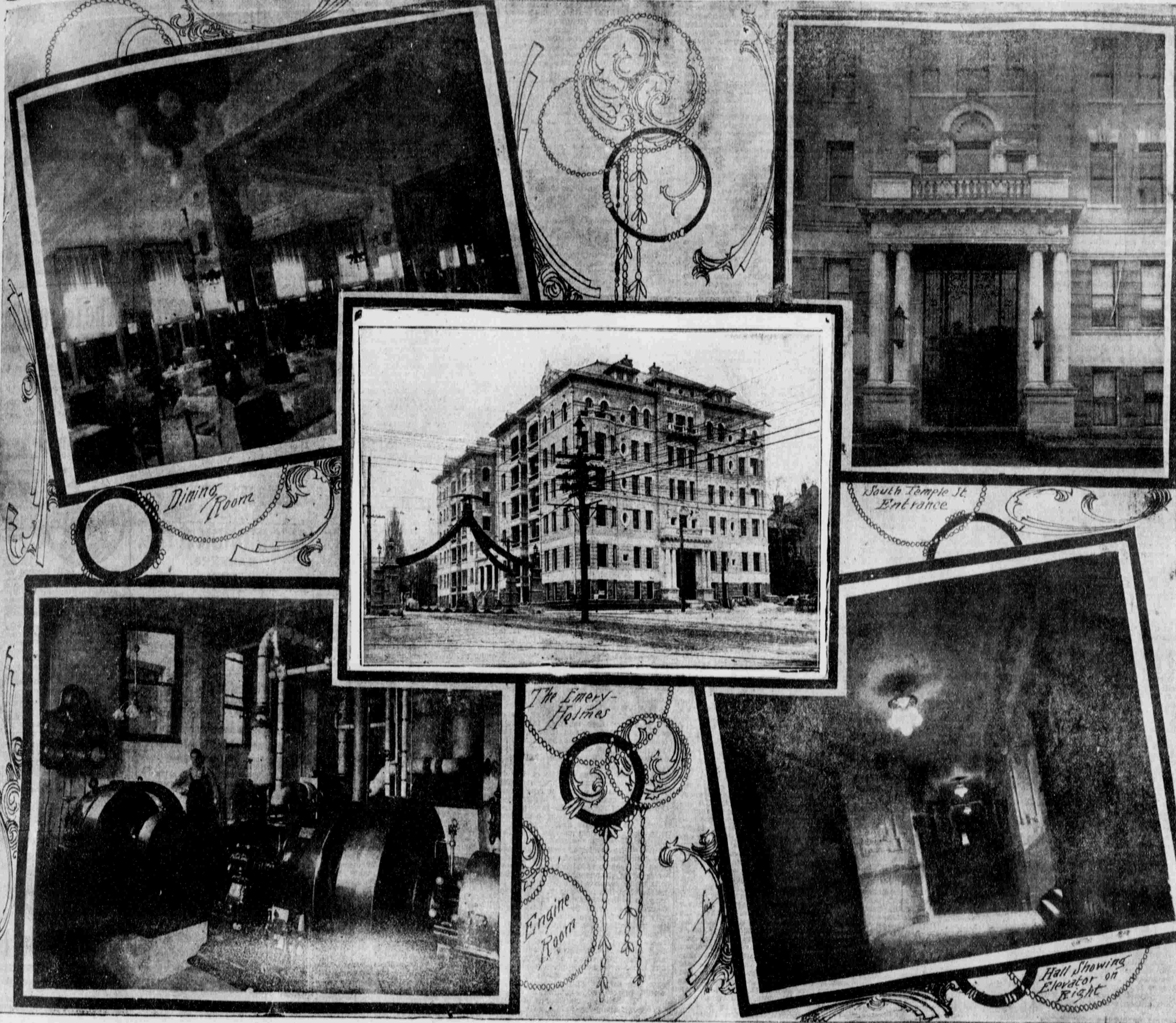


Photo by Johnson.

A GREAT APARTMENT HOUSE.

Approximate cost of the building.....	\$360,000.00
Size of lot.....	99 by 200 feet
South frontage.....	86 feet
West frontage.....	186 feet
Number of rooms in the building.....	300
Number of suites.....	56
Height from basement to tower.....	120 feet
Dimensions of dining rooms.....	37 by 24 feet each
Number of dining room tables.....	30
Number of electric lights in the building.....	2,000
Number of elevators in the building.....	2
Number of boilers.....	3
Number of engines.....	3
Horse power of engines and boilers.....	400
Date construction began.....	Sept. 1, 1902
Date of formal opening.....	Feb. 1, 1905
Number of brick used.....	4,500,000
Architect.....	J. C. Craig
Brick supplied by.....	Salt Lake Pressed Brick Co.
Mantels and tiling.....	Salt Lake Hardware Co.
Steam heating and plumbing.....	P. J. Moran
Painting.....	W. A. Duval
Plastering.....	Frank Doyan
Marble work.....	Ellis Morris & Sons Co.

sinks are unusually complete. There are four bins of various kinds, exceptional refrigerator conveniences, also a candy range for making of confections, an ice cream freezer, and machines for breaking and cutting ice; all operated by electricity. The latter shapes the ice in small cubes for use in the cafes, instead of breaking it up into any and every sort of shape, and no shape at all.

The kitchen is across the corridor to the east, 32 feet square in area, dimension, with a 16 foot range, having two charcoal broilers to the left, all under one smoke hood. There is a steam table, tin lined cauldrons, for cooking vegetables, and a 10x16 foot refrigerator. The kitchen has a novelty in a steam dishwasher in the shape of a receptacle made of heavy iron wire. This when loaded, is lowered into a cylindrical iron tub by a chain, the steam is turned on, and the holder is made to revolve rapidly. This cleanses very effectively, and after removal the dishes are placed in a warming closet heated by steam. There is also a machine operated by electricity for cleaning silverware, a marble mortar for mixing certain classes of dishes, a set of Duparquet tea and coffee urns, cake and waffle irons heated by gas, and other equipment which will delight the most exacting chef.

The engine and fire rooms are centers of special interest. They are to the rear of the kitchen and bakery. The boiler, coal and elevator machinery room is 30 x 32 feet. It contains three 100 horse-power, water-tube boilers, with feed water furnished by two Snow steam feed pumps, and there are complete machine shop appliances, and a 100-ton coal bunker. The engine room 31x31 feet and across the corridor to the west, includes one 100-horse power directly connected, Harburg self-igniting engine, with 75 kilowatt Westinghouse, three wire electric generators giving either 110 or 220 volts for different parts of the building. There are also, two 80-horse power engines with dynamos one-half the size of the larger dynamo. All amperages, voltages, pressures, and vacuums are recorded by Driscoll recording instruments. This machinery supplies all the electricity used in the great building for lighting and power. Two Goulet feed water heaters supply hot water heating for the whole building, the Dr. Nilas residence and the first street terrace. City water is taken into two 7,000 gallon tanks in the roof and by a special regulating device is distributed evenly through the house, and there is machinery for pumping when the water pressure in the mains is inadequate. All condensed steam from the radiators is returned back into the boilers to be used over again. The Johnson system of temperature regulation is used. In a word the electrical machinery and motor plant generally are very complete. There are two elevators, one passenger, in the central part of the building, and one for freight for the rear, of the latest approved pattern, installed by the Otis company. The chief engineer is E. H. Peters, who came from San Francisco last July to install the electrical and motor plant. A very complete laundry, 35x37 feet, and 20x36 feet store room occupy the rear of the basement.

The floors above contain living apartments, 56 suites in all. On the first floor are eight suites, four on each side of the 8x61 feet corridor, one of the most elegant corridors in the country. It is lighted by clusters of artistic electroluxes, wainscotted in white marble and tiled in colored marbles, with elaborate plaster ornamentations on the ceiling. It is like the corridor of a palace. Each suite is about 33x37 feet, and includes two bedrooms, library, dining room, kitchen, pantry, and bath room, buffet, cupboard, and a private hallway leading from the main corridor. The finish is oak in five suites and birch in three, for all floors, and each kitchen is provided with a gas range. The second and third floors are practically similar in fittings and appointments to the first floor. On the fourth and fifth floors the suites are in two and three room apartments with a bath each, but with no kitchens, the tenants taking their meals in the cafe.

The plumbing is all nickel plated and the bath rooms are tiled, and tubs and bowls porcelain. The bathroom quarters are on the upper floors. In the attic are 12 dormitory rooms at each end of the building, with two intermediate apartments, 31x32 feet each, to be utilized as billiard rooms. They are in hard finish and well adapted to the purpose for which they are intended.

A notable feature of the house is its unconnected with the corridors, entirely extending up the height of the house and connecting directly with the kitchens of tenants. In this way, no tradesmen, solicitors, coal men, errand boys, or any one not living in the building need enter the corridors at all. And the same may be said of servants. When servants are not working, they occupy the dormitory rooms in the attic, and need not be in the apartments. At the same time these stairways may be utilized as fire escapes, for they are included in a fire proof compartment entirely. This is the idea of Mr. Craig, the architect, and it is not believed that there is another house in the country to be thus equipped.

There is also a stairway about the passenger elevator with its handsome oxidized brass hatchway, and a marble staircase ascends to the second floor. From this point the steps are covered with fluted rubber. Then at the rear there is another stairway connected with the freight elevator at each story. Each suite of apartments is provided with a telephone connected with both companies, and also with a keyboard in the state street corridor, whereby any one may call up tenants and talk with them without going to their rooms. Each corridor is provided with three fire plugs and enough hose to reach each suite with two streams. The state street entrance is an imposing affair with massive entrance, and wrought iron glass plate doors, as on South Temple street. This has a good sized porch paved with handsome tiling, approached immediately from the sidewalk by a series of steps.

The tower in the center of the building is a noteworthy feature, with its roof 120 feet above the basement floor, and from where a fine view can be obtained. A fair idea of the great size of the structure may be gained from the fact that 4,500,000 bricks were used in its construction. The windows are all of the best plate glass, with handsome shades, and the structure presents a fine appearance. The following named firms and individuals participated in the erection of the structure: J. C. Craig, Salt Lake City, architect and superintendent of construction; George Curley, stone and brickwork; T. J. Armstrong, carpenter and structural iron work; P. J. Moran, heating and plumbing; W. A. Duval, painting; Ellis Morris & Son, marble work; Salt Lake Hardware company, tile work; Frank Doyan, plastering; Salt Lake Electric Supply company, wiring and fixtures; Denver Iron & Wire Works, stairways and elevator shaft; Charles C. Moore & Co., San Francisco, power plant; W. W. Montague & Co., San Francisco, kitchen and bakery apparatus.

The Emery-Holmes Cafe.

One of the big brilliant features of the great apartment house is the cafe in the basement, now running under the management of Mr. C. P. Harrison. The basement is divided into two sections, the one on the west being dedicated on the European plan, and that on the east on the American plan. The opening on Wednesday night was a brilliant event, many of the prominent society people of the city patronizing the cafe, and all expressing themselves as delighted with the service and the cuisine. Mr. Harrison has an efficient corps of waiters, a chef second to none in the land, and his kitchen in itself is worth a visit from any housewife. The kitchen has a 16-foot range, patent dish washers, a machine for cleaning silver, and two large vegetable steamers. The bakery, which adjoins the kitchen, contains a huge Dutch oven, one of the best in the country. The wine room is heavily stocked with the best of everything in that line, and the store room where the supplies are kept, is clean, airy and well ventilated.

A Table d'Hote dinner will be served from 6 to 9:30 p. m. for \$1, including wine. Music is furnished during dinner by Donelson's orchestra. The restaurant in the west dining room will remain open till 12 o'clock midnight for the accommodation of after-theater parties.

THE EARTH'S FUTURE.

It is a very interesting subject—the increasing pressure of population upon the earth's capacity for supporting it—which is discussed in the International Quarterly by Prof. N. S. Shaler, who, it may be remembered, occupies the chair of geology in Harvard university. The present number of the earth's inhabitants is computed at 1,600,000,000, and it is likely to increase hereafter, owing to the elimination of pestilence and chronic war, at a rate considerably greater than the average rate at which it has increased during the last three

centuries. It is certain, on the other hand, that the quantity of tilable soil upon the earth, as well as the stock of other things necessary for man—such as iron, coal, petroleum, copper, and other metals or minerals—is far from boundless. When will the demand threaten to exceed the supply? Prof. Shaler calculates that, as regards the earth's agricultural resources, the soil, which without any considerable engineering work, could now be put under the plow would support in tolerable comfort about four thousand million human beings. He further estimates that by drainage we could add to the tillage area of the United States rather more than 100,000 square miles. What we are to do eventually for coal, petroleum and iron is a question less easily answered—Harper's Weekly.

THE HANGING OF PICTURES.

In hanging, the guiding principle is to height is the level of the eye, but combined with that are equally important considerations of size, shape, and color, in relation both to wall space and to each other. The inclination seems to be to hang pictures too high giving an impression of being sick. Too high, too far apart, poorly balanced, and forming steps or gables as pitfalls to be avoided. When one pictures are large and can be hung one in a place, with a thought only for the proper height and lighting, the problem is a comparatively simple one. The eye must rest directly upon it; it must not give the impression of weighing heavily upon the piece of furniture beneath, as well as with the space. That the dark places must be lighted up with the light pictures and the dark photographs hung in the light places can easily be seen—Harper's Bazar.

"Get mad, and the other fellow wins out."

TREE TEA SELECTED WISDOM

The pure, good tea, sold in packages only.
M. J. Brandenstein & Co.
Importers,
San Francisco.

ONE of the most attractive, complete and up-to-date apartment houses in the United States has just been finished in the Emery-Holmes structure at the corner of State and South Temple streets of this city; it is now rapidly filling up with tenants, so that in a short time the great building will be entirely occupied. Tourists and visitors generally are much impressed with it, and that Salt Lake should have so imposing and important a structure excites much wondering comment. The site is the one formerly occupied by the old Brigham Young schoolhouse and grounds, surrounded by high concrete and rubble stone walls; one of the oldest and most notable landmarks in the history of the old town.

The site was bought of Mrs. Luna Thatcher in 1901 by Mr. J. S. Bransford, as trustee, for \$30,000, for Miss Grace Emery, now his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Grace Emery Bransford, and active construction began in September, 1902. Prior to the latter date, Mr. Bransford, who has had general charge of the entire work, visited the principal eastern centers, where he carefully examined the more notable hotels and apartment structures, talked with various prominent architects and builders, and studied thoroughly the latest and most approved, up-to-date means and methods of construction and maintenance. Then he secured one of the most competent and best equipped architects in this part of the country in Mr. J. C. Craig, and now Salt Lake has an apartment house that one has to visit the great commercial centers of the United States in order to find an equal, and which represents an outlay in general of \$360,000.

The building is of the Italian Renaissance in architectural style, with walls of bright yellow brick and San-Pia valley sandstone trimmings, is five stories high, with high basement and an attic, fronting on South Temple street, on a lot 99x200 feet. A special feature of the exterior construction is the 80 foot court insets on the east and west sides, dividing the great house practically into four complete sections, each giving light and air to all. Then the occupants. From the time construction began in September, 1902, work continued actively, with the exception of a two weeks' partial interruption in June, 1903, when the holed-carriers struck on Contractor Curley for a horse lift, several other classes of workmen quitting in sympathy with the holed-carriers, in July of last year the building was also off for a day. But this was of no special moment, and the building was a hive of industry all the rest of the time.

There are two fine entrances to the