SCHAEFER DEFEATS IVES.

THE WIZARD PLAYS A BRILLIANT UPHILL GAME.

His Total Score in the Five Nights' Play Play Was 4,000, to Ives's 3,944—Jake Was in Fine Form, While His Opponent Wasn't Able to Get the Balls in Position.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—When the play opened to-night, the last night of the match between Ives and Schaefer in Central Music Hall, there was a dispute as to the position of the balls, Ives claiming that they were not placed as left last night. He was overruled.

The champion, whose nerve was steady, took the balls down the table, and, by carroms and careful nursing, collected a continuous run of 34, when a kiss stopped further scoring. In the second inning Schaefer ran 22 before taking them out of balk. He had reached 35, when a long draw missed. The best Ives could do was to make it.

Jake then played for his celebrated anchor, and tried to coax the spheres into the upper right-hand corner. At times it seemed as if the anchor was secure, but the balls did not respond, and he complained to the referee that the balls were not right. Referee Rhines disagreed with him, and he plodded away until he had collected 36.

The ivories were left in good shape for Ives, who enticed them to the lower end, where he made 45. Open-table plays followed, and after his sixty-first count the Napoleon took the spheres into the centre of the table, where he made 11, and then took the balls into balk. After his ninety-first count the balls lined up exasperatingly.

In a trice he had executed a brilliant massé, and again it was easy sailing. A draw follow rought his run up to 100, and he kept on until e had 113. He failed to connect on a draw. The total score now was: Ives, 3,352; Schaefer, 2,694.

There was a groan when Jake missed an easy follow. Ives then made 4 and was kissed off. He left the balls particularly good, and Jake took due advantage. Twenty-six pretty shots brought the balls to anchor in the upper rail in the right-hand corner. It loooked as if Jake was due for a big run. He could not maintain the anchor long, however, and, when hard pressed, drove out the red, and it invariably drifted back into a good position. He made his one-hundredth shot with a difficult massé. Petled Ives's run of 113 on a bank shot. The champion began to fret. Schaefer demonstrated his right to the title of the Wizard by executing some wonderful shots. At 130 he had the balls on the left upper rail. Then he took them a foot or two down the table. Shots for position followed, his marvellous play being confined to the upper rail. He went past the 200 mark with a full head of steam. There was a lull in the playing caused by the frantic howls of the audience.

Jake continued on until 250 was left in the distance, and still the balls which he had complained of early in the game rolled for him as well as they ever rolled for any man. He picked up 277, when he was forced to send the balls down the table. Then he lost his speed, and after making three more shots he sat down, having made the big break of 280. The score for the night now stood: Schaefer, 351; Ives, 196. Total for the match, Schaefer, 3,045; Ives, 3,356.

Ives made 12 in the sixth inning and Jake 2. Then matters went Ives's way. He corralled 25, and in the twelfth inning raked together 29 more. Jake then gathered the balls in the upper left hand corner. He ran 56, and his seventieth point found the red and white solidly against the cushion. He clicked off 29 more, when he jarred the balls. He kept at the spheres, however, until he had the balls in exactly the same position as when he made his big run last Wednesday night, the red being solid against the cushion, and the white half an inch out. It was a perfect anchor.

At 191 Ives claimed no count, and at 201 it looked as if the three balls were frozen tight. Referee Rhines inspected them through a magnifying glass and declared the one ball safe. That brought a complaint from Ives. The pace was beginning to tell on Jake's weak-ned wrist. After he had collected 211 the balls did freeze, and on the massé that followed Jake went to pieces.

The champion's jaws worked furiously as he plied up a bunch of 75, and he fell down on a massé draw, leaving the balls nicely for Jake. Jake came back strong in his half. Fifty came without an effort. There was a howl when he had scored 100. Ives claimed "no count" on the last shot, but he was overruled.

A long straight carrom sent Jake to his chair, but he felt easier with a run of 133. The champion now was only 107 points in the lead on the five nights' play.

At the end of the thirty-first inning, at 12:15 o'clock, the total score was: Ives, 3,705; Schaefer, 3,648.

1:30 o'clock.—Following is the final score: Schaefer, 4,000; Ives, 3,944.

THE TARIFF BILL IN TYPE.

It Will be Submitted to Secretary Carlisle Before It is Made Public on Monday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Tariff bill is substantially completed, but Chairman Wilson prefers, before it is made public, that the Secretary of the Treasury pass judgment upon it and give it the stamp of his approval.

"The tariff schedules of the new bill, including the administration law," said Chairman Wilson this afternoon, "will be given to the public at 11 o'clock on Monday next. The internal revenue features will not be reported until later in the week, but certainly before the meeting of Congress, Dec. 4."

"The free list," said another member of the committee, "will be larger than that of the Mills bill. It will include a good many articles that Mr. Mills's committee left in the dutiable list. It will be all that most ardent tariff reformers could wish."

Another statement that comes directly from the committee room is that it has been decided not to increase the tax on whiskey.

This decision is said to be due to the fact that the Whiskey Trust and the owners of whiskey in bond will be the only beneficiaries of the increase and that the Government would not be benefited at all. Another reason may be that the committee do not think any increase from this source will be needed.

It is stated with great positiveness to-night that an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent. is likely to be placed on sugar. The growers, both from Louisiana and the beet sugar States of the West, are protesting against making sugar absolutely free. The question was still open this afternoon, but with the probability that the ad valorem duty will be adopted, thus affording a revenue of nearly $30,000,000, and in a like measure diminishing the necessity for a general income tax.

The bill is in type to-night, and whatever changes may be made between now and Monday will, it is believed, be immaterial. It was announced this afternoon that Mr. Wilson and the other majority members of the committee would meet at Secretary Carlisle's house this evening and submit the measure to him for revision.

The Secretary has been made fully acquainted with the progress of the work from time to time, and in a general way is quite as familiar with its provisions as any of the members of the committee. If after to-night's session at Mr. Carlisle's house it be necessary to give the bill still another overhauling, the finishing touches will be added on Monday morning before 11 o'clock, at which time the bill is to be laid before the full committee of Republican as well as Democratic members.

A BIG FINANCIAL SUCCESS.

The Total Net Assets of the World's Fair are $1,862,482.18.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The report of William K. Ackerman, auditor of the World's Columbian Exposition, was officially sent to the Board of Directors to-day.

That the Exposition was a financial success is proven by the figures of the report. It shows, by making an approximate estimate of the liabilities and receipts up to Nov. 12, that the net assets over and above all liabilities amount to $1,862,482.18. The average daily receipts were $86,501, while the daily expenses were $22,405.

The total expenditures were $25,540,537. The gate receipts were $10,038,330 and $5,688,581 were received from concessions. Adding to this the capital stock of $5,004,171, and the city of Chicago's $5,000,000 in bonds, the total receipts are given as $28,151,188.

The balance, as shown by the auditor, is $2,610,650, but from this amount are deducted such obligations as are in sight, but not included as any part of the expenditures up to Oct. 31.

These obligations, which are for salaries, premiums, recoinage of souvenir coins, office expenses, &c., make a total of $748,147.82. This amount being deducted from the $2,610,630, leaves the total net assets $1,862,482.

The Weather.

The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy, in THE SUN building, recorded the temperature yesterday as follows:

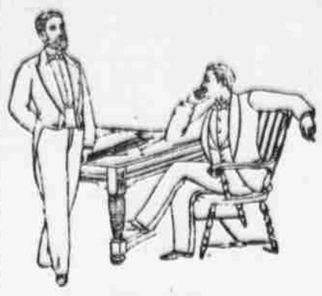
	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
3 A. M.	31°	34°	3:30 P. M.	34°	36°
6 A. M.	32°	30°	6 P. M.	36°	35°
9 A. M.	35°	32°	9 P. M.	34°	32°
12 M.	37°	35°	12 Mid.	34°	32°

Average ..... 32½°
Average on Nov. 26, 1892 ..... 34½°

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR SUNDAY.

For New England, fair, with west winds; show of rain on Monday.

For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, fair; west to rain during the night or on Sunday; winds shifting to southeast.



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ARNHEIM'S

BROADWAY AND 9TH ST., BOWERY AND SPRING ST.

CASE OF LEGAL SEPARATION.

Partner Purdy's Nose Damaged by Partner Evans's Fist.

Lawyer Ambrose H. Purdy informed the public yesterday that he had dissolved partnership with Lawyer Amos H. Evans. Blood had been spilled on the carpet of Mr. Evans's office. It had been extracted from Mr. Purdy's countenance by Mr. Evans's fist. Just what led up to the attack upon Mr. Purdy's features does not appear, but the main facts are these:

About 3 o'clock Friday afternoon Mr. Purdy went into Mr. Evans's room in the offices at 116 Centre street and entered into conversation with him. Presently the conversation became animated and then ferocious. Two voices were raised in anathema, and the name of Ellison could be heard a number of times. The pretty typewriter in the outer office retired into the hall and told some gentlemen who were coming up stairs that she thought Mr. Purdy and Mr. Evans were busy. From the sounds which issued from the inner office the gentlemen concluded that this theory was not wholly without foundation, and they went in to investigate.

They saw Mr. Purdy very red in the face standing up near Mr. Evans, who was sitting in his chair. Mr. Evans was also quite red in the face, and both of them were making gestures and talking loudly and simultaneously. Presently Mr. Evans arose from his chair, towering above his shorter and plumper partner, who, however, not to be daunted by superior size, promptly shook his fist under Mr. Evans's nose and snorted. Mr. Evans promptly took a step backward, got his distance, and swung his fist with deadly aim at the senior partner's nose. It landed directly upon that feature, and spoiled its shape.

There is a certain kind of fuzzy yellow caterpillar which, upon being touched, curls up in a ball, and swings gently to and fro on its back. Mr. Purdy gave a correct imitation of that kind of caterpillar. In the process of doubling upon himself, however, he poked his injured nose into a chair and added to the peculiar appearance of that organ. Then he curled up upon the floor, and Mr. Evans went outside for a breath of air.

All this happened very quickly, so quickly, indeed, that the gentlemen in the outer office had no time to interfere, even had it seemed desirable to do so. Immediately upon Mr. Evans's departure they rushed in, uncurled Mr. Purdy, and revived him with wet towels.

They roused him with ice,
They roused him with mustard and cress,
They roused him with jam and judicious advice,
They set him conundrums to guess.

Mr. Purdy went home, where a doctor attended him and pronounced his injuries painful.

John C. MacNiffe, who is going into partnership with Purdy, said yesterday that Mr. Purdy had not been getting a fair share of the returns of the business, and especially that in the Ellison case, where it was said that Mr. Purdy received $500 from Ellison, it was really Evans who got the money from the female friends of Ellison.

Evans is now counsel for Ellison, and that is probably the cause of the quarrel. Ellison claimed that Purdy, whom he employed after Lawyer Brooke dropped the case, had got $500 from him, and then had done nothing for him.

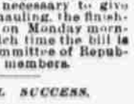
Brazil's Second Cruiser Sails.

The Brazilian cruiser America sailed late yesterday afternoon. Shortly before 6 o'clock she weighed anchor and started to steam slowly down the harbor. A stiff breeze was blowing and great bunches of smoke and steam swirled over her white sides.

She was going along at a leisurely rate when Charles R. Flint's swift yacht Nada was seen plunging at full speed after her. The America slowed up, and then Wallace R. Flint, brother of Charles R. Flint, climbed aboard and delivered to Capt. Crossman a package of sealed instructions from Minister Mendonca.

SANDY HOOK, Nov. 25.—At 11:25 the America passed out by the Hook. All her electric lights were aglow, and her two powerful search lights were shooting flashes of light miles in all directions.

"ACTINA."

The  Great Restorer and Catarrh Cure.

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ARE AS puzzling TO THE PHYSICIANS AS THE WONDER-WORKING ACTINA. THEY CURE PARALYSIS, RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, &c., AND WHERE ALL DRUG TREATMENT FAILS.

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MR. FISH CAN'T HAVE IT.

The Albany Speakership Allotted to Malby Without Doubt.

Occasionally the situation in the Republican camp gets a little foggy. The hustling trip of the Hon. Ham Fish of Putnam through the State in pursuit of his Speakership boom has led to confusion in some minds.

Mr. Fish wants to be Speaker. He is rich. He is a tall young man, bright as a new dollar, nervy, and is considered a good fellow by his friends.

There is no fight of the Republicans against Mr. Fish. But nevertheless, as Mr. Fish may have read in THE SUN some time ago, George R. Malby will be the next Speaker of the Assembly, and if Mr. Fish gets eight votes in the Republican caucus at Albany he may lift his hat and say, "Thank you."

The opponents of Mr. Fish say that his ambition is laudable, but that Mr. Malby, having led the minority at Albany last winter, is entitled to the elevation. Mr. Fish believes that it would be poor grace to shunt Mr. Malby after leading the minority when a triumph is at hand.

It happens that Mr. Fish has been somewhat mistaken about the attitude of Congressman James J. Belden of Syracuse. Mr. Belden, while he likes Mr. Fish personally, does not believe it wise to champion him for the Speakership.

As for Mr. Platt, it may be said that the Tioga chieftian is taking no part in the controversy whatever, possibly because he doesn't believe there is any controversy. A good many people are running to Mr. Platt these days, and he is about as responsive on these little factional fights as a wooden Indian.

After all, Mr. Fish may be assured that he will get a good Chairmanship of a committee of the Republican majority at Albany this winter. Naturally, Danforth E. Ainsworth is slated for Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

Possibly Mr. Fish may get the Chairmanship of the Cities Committee. There is a struggle going on for the principal Chairmanships, which it was said last night by those who ought to know, will be allotted in the Republican caucus at Albany.

Many Republican statesmen have visited New York on these matters in the last few days, and have received little encouragement. The higher politicians of the Republican party believe that there is a future for their party in this State, and they do not care to get into involved disputes of this kind.

In fact, they are playing politics with the idea of catching the sentimental reform element. The Democratic leaders grin in their sleeves at this bunco game.

ANTI-TAMMANY ORGANIZATION.

The Union Square Democracy Has Got Ahead of Col. Bob Monroe.

The committee of ten appointed at the Union Square Hotel conference of anti-Tammany Democrats to launch a new Democratic faction held a meeting in the office of Civil Justice William G. McCrea at 51 Chambers street yesterday afternoon.

Secretary Madigan reported that he had received a score or more of applications from local organizations and clubs announcing their desire to participate in the movement. Other members of the committee stated that they had been similarly favored.

Three sub-committees were appointed. That on resolutions is composed of John D. Townsend, William G. McCrea, William A. Gans, John P. Smith, and Ernest Hagemeyer. The committee on speakers is Civil Justice Steckler, John H. J. Ronner, Michael Madigan, and ex-District Attorney Andrew D. Parker.

Cooper Union has been hired for a mass meeting to be held on the night of Dec. 15, and a committee on ways and means was also appointed. It is composed of William M. Manwaring, Julius Harnberger, Herman H. D. Klinker, and Alexander Bremer. Another meeting of the Committee of Ten will be held next Saturday, and the original conference will be reconvened at the Union Square Hotel on Monday, Dec. 4.

The members of the committee were jubilant yesterday, saying that the movement is meeting with favor and that money and names will not be lacking to make it a success.

The action of the Union Square Hotel Democracy has stirred Col. Robert Grier Monroe to renewed efforts to get his anti-snap machine into the field while there are yet anti-Tammany Democrats enough unattached to man it. He is preparing an address to the Democratic public of the city urging the necessity of organizing against the present dominant organization. It is said that there may be attached to his address a call for a mass meeting, which shall precede that to be held by the Union Square Democrats.

One thing which Col. Monroe insists on in connection with the new anti-Tammany organization is that it shall be effected on the basis of the election district, so that there will be 1,342 instead of 30 bosses.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner's Reception—A Coming Out Tea for Miss Elizabeth King.

The first meeting this season of the dancing class of which Mrs. John Erving, Mrs. Richard Delafield, Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Morris, Mrs. Walter Taylor, and Mrs. Philip J. Sands are the patronesses, was held last night in the Mendelssohn Assembly Rooms. With few exceptions the patronesses were present to greet the young people and look after their comfort. Informal dancing began about 9:30 o'clock, and at 10 the cotillon was danced, Mr. Alexander Hadden leading.

There was a full attendance of members, and in the two favor figures there were probably sixty couples. The favors were ribbons and inexpensive trifles. The other dates for this class are Dec. 9 and 23, Jan. 6 and 20, and Feb. 3.

Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner gave a large reception yesterday afternoon at her residence, 674 Madison avenue, in honor of her niece, Miss Elizabeth Livingston. Over 400 guests called during the hours of the reception. Miss Livingston received in a simple gown of white silk combined with white chiffon. She was assisted in receiving by Miss Gardiner, her cousin, who wore a beautiful gown of coral pink satin bordered with sable and made with voluminous sleeves of duchess lace. Her aunt, Mrs. Gardiner, in a costume of black satin covered with lace, and a number of young friends, some of whom were Miss Morris, Miss De Peyster, Miss Winthrop, Miss Neeser, and Miss Van Rensselaer.

Mrs. John Alsop King also gave a coming-out tea at her home, 38 East Twenty-first street, to introduce her only daughter, Miss Elizabeth King, who was assisted in receiving the 500 odd guests by her mother and a bevy of girl friends, including Miss Elizabeth Duer, Miss Julia Floyd Delafield, Miss Constance Saterlee, Miss Melza Wood, Miss Screven, and Miss Henrietta Ingersoll.

KILLED BEFORE HIS MOTHER'S EYES.

Six-year-old William Young a Victim of a 48-hours-old Trolley Line.

The Park avenue trolley line in Brooklyn, which belongs to the Atlantic Avenue Railroad system, went into operation on Thursday. Yesterday William Young, the six-year-old son of Compositor Robert Young of 176 Concord street, was mangled to death under the wheels of one of its cars in front of his home and under the very eyes of his mother, who was sitting at a window.

The boy and three or four companions were chasing each other across the tracks about 3:30 P. M., when car No. 29 of the Park avenue line came down Concord street on the up-town track at a rapid rate.

Motorman Henry Hulse noticed the boys at play, and shouted for them to get out of the way. All of them succeeded in doing so with the exception of the Young boy, who stumbled in his frantic efforts to keep up with his companions. Despite the efforts of the motorman to stop it, the car ran down the child and crushed out his life beneath it.

When she saw the car pass over her son Mrs. Young tore screaming from the house. She reached the sidewalk as the firemen of Truck Co. 3 were engaged in removing the mangled leg of the boy from under the car. She became frantic with grief, and on being carried back to her house fell in convulsions on the floor.

The motorman and Patrick McVeigh, the conductor of the car, were arrested.

Thomas and Cornelius King were hurled from their peddler's wagon in a collision with a trolley car of the Myrtle avenue line last night. Both were severely injured.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Michael F. Blake, Clerk of the Common Council, returned yesterday from a trip to Richmond.

The varnishing exhibition of paintings at the American Art Gallery will remain open this week from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and from 7:30 to 10 P. M.

"The West as the Cause of the Revolution" was the subject of a lecture delivered yesterday morning by the Hon. Theodore W. Roosevelt at Columbia College.

John Schwenzin was held at Jefferson Market yesterday for trial, charged with robbing S. G. Hitchcock & Co., hatters, of 450 Broome street. Paper blanks for $400 worth of stolen silk and other goods were found in his room.

Morris Isaacs, who was indicted for setting fire to his shoe store, at 424 Grand street, on which he had $3,000 insurance, jumped his bail and went abroad. He was arrested on his return on the Paris yesterday. His bail was declared forfeited on Nov. 14.

Theodore Weiss, 27 years old, was remanded for trial in the Tombs Police Court yesterday charged with embezzling $1,600 from his employers, Emile Marx & Co., of Water street. Weiss carried about $50 a week as a salesman and collector. He says that horse racing ruined him.

THE GREAT WEST SIDE.

Its Wonderful Growth Within the Past Five Years.

About five years ago a Commission appointed by the Legislature came to New York to investigate the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum and determine whether it should be allowed continued exemption from taxation. A large part of the time of this Commission was taken up in listening to testimony as to the values of property on the west side of the city above Forty-second street. All the witnesses agreed in saying that the prices of real estate in that part of Manhattan Island were considerably above their apparent value. There had been a boom in property over there, they said, and investors had rushed in so rapidly as to hoist prices unreasonably. But, asked the Commissioners, why had the high prices remained after the boom had subsided? The invariable reply was that the future would justify the boom and demonstrate beyond the possibility of a doubt that the great section of the city lying west of the Park was the choicest part of New York.

Within the few years that have elapsed since that testimony was given its truth has been amply proved. Five years ago the traveller on the west side elevated roads could detect many large plots of vacant ground. The Eighth avenue cars ran past very few houses above Fifty-ninth street. Vegetable gardens stretched for blocks, interrupted only by squatters' huts. Many of the persons who had purchased ground during the boom were now land poor, and found great difficulty in raising the money to pay the taxes and assessments. Yet, so strong was the belief of every investor in the future of his holdings that sales, except at high prices, were unknown.

It has been said that time has amply justified those high hopes. The fact is that even those enthusiasts, who were deemed dreamers by the conservative real estate men of that day, never fancied, in their wildest moments, how great the west side was to grow nor how soon the strides to greatness were to be manifested.

An interesting chapter in one of Zola's novels describes the growth of a real estate boom in Paris. The description is intended to be so exaggerated as to force the attention of every reader. The plans of the manipulator are veiled in an atmosphere of mystery and intrigue, vast sums of money are involved, and the reader is breathless as he sees old rookeries converted into palaces, and crooked lanes into magnificent boulevards.

All this, of course, is fiction, but excepting the causes of the marvellous changes, Zola's wonderful description could be applied to the recent growth of our west side without in any way violating the truth. His Parisian boom was the result of scheming, backed by political influence; our local affair was the outcome of natural conditions, which no human agency could control.

The observant New Yorker needs not to be told how the great west side suddenly became covered with buildings, the like of which had never been seen before either in this city or elsewhere on this continent. Until that great work was begun this city had been suffering from the reproach that its architecture was monotonous. Travellers spoke in slurring terms of the acres of brown-stone fronts almost identical in design, stiff in outline, ugly in effect. Thus it was necessary to travel great distances to find the few exceptions to the rule—the residences that were architecturally worth looking at.

How different has this become since the west side was built up! Now the stranger can spend hours in roaming through streets filled with beautiful houses, each one of which is worth looking at, and no two alike. The west side has become the show place of Manhattan Island, a region of beauty and the home of fashion. Moreover, it has exerted a splendid influence upon building everywhere in the city. Owners of property in all parts of New York, realizing the beneficial effect of variety and elegance in the architecture of the west side, now insist upon having the same in their new buildings, so that New York is becoming more beautiful with every new structure.

Nor is it in the private residences or apartment houses alone that the west side has developed our architectural taste. The office buildings and stores erected there are marvels of beauty and convenience, and contain improvements for the convenience of their occupants which were never thought of before. The enterprising merchants who have located palatial stores in this section of the town have made them in harmony with their surroundings, and have come supplied with everything that shoppers could desire.

Altogether, the west side has approached to a state of perfection within a few years, and the property values that were deemed excessive five years ago are far below those quoted now. It is as though some modern Aladdin had rubbed the wonderful lamp and set a host of all-powerful genii at work to convert bare rocks and weed-grown thoroughfares into a region of palaces and boulevards.

C. C. Shayne's Mammoth Fur Establishment on West Forty-second street.

Mr. C. C. Shayne, the furrier, formerly of 103 Prince street, has opened to public inspection the largest fur establishment in America at 124-126 West Forty-second street, and one that is among the very largest in the world. For some time past Mr. Shayne has contemplated consolidating his wholesale and retail business in the up-town district. With this object in view he secured the property at 124-126 West Forty-second street, upon which he had built as nearly an ideal establishment as possible. In this building he has consolidated his importing, manufacturing, wholesale, and retail interests, thus making it the most complete and elaborate fur store in the world.

Mr. Shayne's store is the most imposing building on Forty-second street, and occupies two plots on the south side of the street, between Sixth avenue and Broadway. The building is 100 feet deep and has 50 feet front. In the basement of No. 124 an admirable robe-room has been fitted up, and the basement of No. 126 is used for receiving and storing furs, materials, &c. The general salesroom includes the first floor of both numbers, giving a floor space of 100 by 50 feet. It is one of the largest single salesrooms in the world. The ceiling is 21 feet high, and it has been arranged with especial regard to good light, plenty of room, and good effects for the display of goods. Although this salesroom is so large, there is not a foot of space wasted in it. In fact, space is economized to a wonderful extent throughout the entire establishment. The handsome counters that line the sides of the store are made in the form of fur chests, and, while used for the display of goods, carry within their hollow sides thousands of dollars' worth of valuable manufactured and unmade furs, snugly stored away.

The second and third floors of the building are taken up entirely by the manufacturing department. As Mr. Shayne is one of the largest manufacturers of fine furs in America, there is little room for anything else in this department. The cutters and finishers occupy the second floor, and the trimmers and liners the third floor. The fourth floor of the twin buildings is used as a storeroom for materials used in the manufacturing department.

Mr. Shayne has established the doors of his new store to the public, and has put on sale one of the most extensive stocks of fine furs ever seen in this market, and at prices that will beat anything ever known in the trade. He can afford to do this, because of several things that have combined to induce him to follow this course. In the first place, heretofore he has been engaged very widely in the wholesale trade, and has had his workmen turning out work for this trade all summer.

In the future on Forty-second street now there are half a million dollars' worth of fine furs, raw or manufactured, including everything that is valuable or popular to be found in any similar establishment in the world. But among this great stock there is not an imitation skin, or a piece of cheap work. There is nothing there that is not first-class. Mr. Shayne has been in the fur business in New York for thirty years, and he has established a reputation for himself for strictly honest dealing that is enviable. Every customer knows that he or she will get just what is promised. Mr. Shayne has received highest awards over all competitors at the World's Fair for his Russian sable, mink, and Hudson Bay otter.

The Omaha, an apartment house which has just been completed at the northeast corner of Columbus avenue and Sixty-fifth street, is not only an architectural addition to the neighborhood in which it is located, but it has a distinguishing characteristic which renders it superior to all but a few buildings of its class in town. It has neither air shaft nor light shaft. Every room in the building is lighted by windows looking out on the open air. This is accomplished by having but two flats on a floor. The apartment on the avenue side of the building, in addition to having windows on that side, has four windows on Sixty-fifth street. The Sixty-fifth street flat has six windows looking out on the street. There are also large open spaces at the northeast.

The apartment house occupies two lots extending fifty feet on Columbus avenue and 100 feet on Sixty-fifth street. Each floor has a floor space of 4,400 square feet, which is divided into sixteen rooms, eight to a flat, and two bathrooms, every room, including the bathrooms, having at least one window. The building is seven stories high, and is made of the same sort of brick and stone as was used in the construction of the Carnegie Music Hall, so that, while the outlines are more modest, the general effect is much the same. The entrance to the apartment house is on Sixty-fifth street. It is wide and imposing. On the east side is an apartment which has been fitted up with a view to its occupancy by a physician. The entire ground floor along the avenue will be occupied by Tomas Brothers' drug store.

The vestibule is paved with mosaic and wainscoted with marble. In the hall to which it leads is a wide fireplace. Marble stairs wind around a commodious elevator to the top of the building. There is also an iron stairway in the rear.

The apartments are all finished in oak and mahogany. Oak is used even in the janitor's rooms in the basement. The ceilings and walls are decorated in colors and the floors are painted. The building is heated throughout with steam. There is a range in every kitchen, but no flat is dependent on it for hot water, which is furnished from the big boiler that heats the building and supplies motive power for the elevator. The floors are all double, so that tenants are not annoyed by the noise of their neighbors above or below. Perhaps it is for this reason that there are no restrictions as to children. They are welcome, but the line is drawn at dogs and cats.

There are fireplaces in all the apartments, which are in all respects furnished literally with what are called modern improvements. The aim of the builders has been rather to make comfortable homes for good tenants than to realize large interest on the investment. The apartment house is built by the Rolph Marsh estate, to which the site has belonged for half a century.

The rent of the apartments is $1,300 and $1,400 a year, varying according to location. This includes heat, but not light. It also includes in a degree what is termed hotel service, as the elevator boy will admit visitors and make himself useful in other respects to the tenants.

People who have inspected the building consider it the beau ideal of an apartment house. Its accessibility to nearly all quarters of the city is not its least advantage. Within block of the Sixty-sixth street station of the two west side elevated railways it has half a dozen surface roads at its doors, nearly all of which connect with cross-town roads. The building stands on an elevation, so that its upper windows look out on the Palisades. From its asphalt roof, 85 feet from the curb, much of Manhattan Island may be viewed as well. The apartment house is manifestly a near neighbor to Central Park. As it stands at the junction of the Boulevard with Columbus avenue, it has an open space on its avenue front which will never be built upon.

Those who have seen the Omaha think that of all the many buildings of similar character recently constructed on the west side there is scarcely one which combines its manifold advantages, and perhaps none that is at once so accessible, so conveniently arranged, so light, and so pleasantly located. The builders say that their aim has been to combine in each flat all the advantages of a private house with the conveniences and freedom from care of a house. Stephen D. Hatch is the architect of the building.

Park & Tilford's new store at Seventy-second street and Columbus avenue is a proof at once of the enterprise of the firm and of the growth of the west side as a residence quarter. Only the fact that this section of the town is fast filling with well-to-do people would have justified the construction of so costly a building and the expenses consequent upon maintaining it. The building is something more than costly. It is an architectural addition to the great thoroughfare on which it fronts, and compares not unfavorably with some of the most beautiful of the buildings in what, in some respects, is the most beautiful quarter of the town.

The style is what is called Colonial, and is consistently adhered to inside and out. The material is of buff brick, stone, and iron. The building, which is fireproof, is six stories in height, with cellar and sub-cellar. It is entirely devoted to the business of the great grocery house. The store on the ground floor is finished in white oak. The counters are marble topped and the showcases are of double plate glass with silver bevellings. The scales are of silver tipped with gold. The weights are also of silver. What is not white inside and outside the store is so nearly white that the general effect entitles the building to the designation, the White store, with perhaps more justice than the President's residence at Washington is called the White House.

The laurel leaf is the emblem which chiefly appears in the hand carving, and is reproduced on the silver and white oak tea chests. The store is lighted with electricity as well as gas, the chandeliers being of cut glass and oxidized silver of artistic design. Through the big show windows passers by can see that the great store is filled with everything in the way of groceries, and no end of things that are not known by that name. The building from basement to top story is stocked with products from all quarters of the globe, and samples on a large scale are on exhibition on the main floor. The choicest of wines, cheeses of every variety, both foreign and domestic, the best of butter, teas of first quality, coffee, perfumery, and other things to delight the senses, as well as the appetite, may be found in this great grocery. Among the wines are rare Madeira clarets of recognized vintages, Leoville of 1862, Chateau Larose, 1868, Monton, 1868, white wines, Hungarian wines, sherries, Burgundies, and ports, not to speak of champagnes of the best brands. Park & Tilford cigars are known to all smokers. They are on stock in the new store as they are in the old ones.

It would be one of the easiest things in the world to make a meal of many courses out of the viands to be had in the mammoth Seventy-second street establishment. The roast and fish might be lacking, but soup could be obtained here in abundance, while of entrees and delicacies there would be no end. As for fruits and vegetables, anything that is canned could be added to the menu. For lack of a roast what is better than a Yorkshire ham? And so on with the rest of the bill of fare, with the wines obtainable here perfected. Brillat-Savarin himself could have little fault to find with a dinner prepared from the stock of what is one of the greatest groceries in the world.

As for breakfasts and teas, no need of the intervention of a butcher or baker or candlestick maker in regard to either. There is plenty of proper food to accompany the teas and coffee which are in stock.

All the articles which go to make life better worth living are displayed in appetizing form on the first floor of the beautiful building. Everything that submits to artistic arrangement is made to assume its most beautiful form, and the result is as satisfactory to the eye to look at as it is ultimately pleasing to the appetite. That the west siders appreciate the enterprise of Park & Tilford is evidenced by the crowds of customers which fill the store daily. Although open only a short time, the store is doing a business which surpasses the most sanguine expectations of its owners.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

J. F. Whitaker, whose real estate office is at the Boulevard and Seventy-fourth street, did business down town until January, 1891, when his west side business became so important as to render his removal to its neighborhood necessary. He has charge of the Tailer, Bogert, Breese, Laurence, and other estates on the west side. The property represented in those estates ranges in area from 1,728 feet square to twenty-seven acres. Much of this property is still unimproved, the owners continually leaving eligible sites lying idle in order to invest their surplus income in the neighborhood, thus showing at once their confidence in the rise of west-side property.

The site of the apartment house, the Loring, in which Mr. Whitaker's office is situated, was a skating pond but a few years ago, and the land in West Eighty-fourth street on which the Neufville stands lay idle until long after it might have been yielding an income. Mr. Whitaker has much down-town property on South and Front streets and the avenues.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH STREET PROPERTY

Some time ago Mr. John Casey built along Columbus avenue a great deal of what real estate men call investment property.

A more recent piece of work, however, has been the erection of a magnificent apartment house on the southeast corner of Eighty-eighth street and Columbus avenue. This house was sold a short time ago to the firm of Park & Tilford.

Mr. Casey's latest piece of work has been the erection of a row of sixteen handsome private residences on Eighty-eighth street, between Columbus avenue and Central Park West. These houses are built in Connecticut brown-stone, Lake Superior red-stone, and Indiana limestone. They are four stories high, and have in addition a basement a little below the street level and a cellar below that. Bay windows project from the front of the houses. The interior of the houses is finished in San Domingo mahogany, quartered English oak, maple, and quartered sycamore. The woodwork around the fireplaces, bookcases, sideboards, and mirrors is carved, and, to add to the general effect of the decorations, the carving will be gilded. Mr. Casey has carefully avoided making the decorations so rich as to be displeasing, and instead of a conglomeration of thirty fitted fancy glasses he has placed in a most tasteful manner over the windows and doors, rear and front, an arrangement of simple art glasses, with very little coloring in them. All of the floors in the houses will be of the finest inlaid hard wood, while the bathrooms—there is one on each floor—are tiled on every side. In each bathroom is a couch set in the wall, which is padded on every side with heavy leather. The rooms throughout the entire house are high, light, and roomy. This is particularly the case with the cellar, which is almost as light as any other room in the house. The hard-wood mantels in the dining room and parlors are carved in classical columns and are finished in the finest quartered English oak.