

CHANGES IN BROADWAY.

WONDERFUL TRANSFORMATION IN THIS BUSY THOROUGHFARE.

WITHIN THE LAST FIVE YEARS MANY BUILD INGS. ONCE POINTED OUT WITH PRIDE, HAVE BEEN TORN DOWN, WHILE

> OTHERS LOOK STRANGE IN T NEW SURROUNDINGS.

Broadway has been so changed within the last years that it reminds one of the old skinife from which one by one the blades have en removed and new ones inserted, and then to the new blades a new handle has been

Broadway is to all intents and purposes a living rganism. Its growth and development are simply of the city's progress. The changes which it has undergone can best be comprehended n a walk up the famous thoroughfare from Bowl-Green to Fifty-ninth-st. Though at Fiftyninth-st. the name changes to "the Boulevard," the impetus of the good old name is felt in its

A TRADITION OF BOWLING GREEN.

Even around the small park at Bowling Green Broadway has been greatly changed. A quarter of century ago the Washington Building, at No. 1 adway, which now towers up fifteen stories, with a dome and a commanding view of the Bay, was the site of a six-story brick structure. This ld building 100 years ago stood on the bank of the North River, and tradition says that one could en fish out of the year windows.

The Standard Oil Building, at Nos. 26, 28 and 20 Broadway, with its nine stories, to which six others re now being added, is only ten years old. It is a colld and massive structure, and stands where a story red brick building occupied the site up to the time of its erection.

The three to five story buildings next north of Washington Building are now being displaced big office building of granite and limestone. famous Stevens House, at No. 27 Broadway, Is to give way to a modern structure.

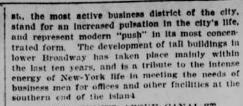
The Aldrich buildings, at Nos. 29 and 45 Broadare monuments to the growth of Broadway into the upper air. They tower up twelve storias, and are in sharp contrast with the old-style browntone front buildings which still hold their own on the west side of Broadway as far up as the estern Union Building, at Dey-st.

buildings of extreme altitude have been erected, however, on the east side of Broadway in this downtown district. The Tower Building, at No. 50 Broadway, and the Consolidated Exchange Building have been erected within the last few

The Manhattan Life Bullding, rises up twenty-three ories high and makes the adjacent buildings of forner days look like pygmles in comparison. One of landmarks, nearly opposite the Manhattan Life Building, is the Arcade Building, in which the Manhattan Railway Company and Russell Sage have their offices. The Arcade is an old "ramshackle" structure, with dingy offices of the plainest kind. The contrast between the two structures is enough to make an old New-Yorker catch The Union Trust Company Building. Broadway, is another new "sky-scraper" thich stands in marked contrast to the oldtime buildings flanking it.

CONTRASTS SHOW THE CITY'S GROWTH. The United Bank Building, the Schermerhorn Building and the American Surety Building form the Broadway front of the block between Wall and Pine sis. Much has been written about the Amerlean Surety Building, which towers far above all neighboring structures. The Schermerhorn Building is only a third of the height of the American Surety Building. And yet fifteen years ago the Schermerhorn, then just completed, was regarded as a remarkably tall building.

The owners of the old Trinity Building, at No. 111 Broadway, deny that it will be torn down and



IMPROVEMENTS ABOVE CANAL-ST.

Above Canal-st, the first noticeable change is at the southwest corner of Broome-st. and Broadway. where an eleven-story stone and buff brick busi ness building has taken the place of a five-story old-time business building. As an instance of "push" into this part of Broadway it may be "push" into this part of Broadway it may be mentioned that Henry Clews, the banker, has a branch offlee in this building. At the southeast corner of Grand-st, a ten-story granite and light brick business structure has recently been sub-stituted for an old building. An old-time, five-story brownstone front dwelling adjoining it on the south, and now used for business purposes, stands as a start witness to the gradual trans-formation. At the northeast corner of Howard st, an ornate ten-story granite and white brick build-ing for mercantile use emphasizes the iconoclastic spirit.

an ornate ten-story granite and white brick building for mercantile use emphasizes the iconoclastic splrit.
 Going up Broadway one finds in rapid succession the following new buildings which within two or three years, or even less, have been crected. At the southwest corner of Prince-st. a massive stone and built brick building, twelve stories high, for wholesale purposes in cloaks and sults; at the northeast corner of the same street, the Havemeyer Building, on the site of Nibo's Garden and the Metropolitan Hotel. The old-timer might pause here to meditate upon the days when the Garden was the scene of the production of the "Black Crook" in 1968, with Prauline Markham at the height of her fame, but the chrise is only one of the many incidents in the "Ting out the old" and "ring in the new" in Herodway.
 At the southeast corner of Houston-st, the old Revere House still stands, but the property has been sold, and a big business building is to be ersected on the still. A the northwest corner of Houston-st, the new cable building, with the Metropolitan Traction Company's power-house in its building of the old type.
 At the southeast corner of Bleecker-st, opposite the Manhaitan Savings Institution building, an old structure has just been demolished, and a new mercantile building, inter stories high, is to take its place. Just above, on the west side of Broadway, the old Grand Central Hotel has given way in name only to the Broadway Central Hote. On both sides of the eirret ona sees new business buildings. The immense structure is devoted wholy to men's clothing and furnishing goods. This building occupies the site of the old New-York Hotel, famous as the abiliting place of Southerners after the CLOTHING TRADE MOVING UPTOWN.

THE CLOTHING TRADE MOVING UPTOWN The Stewart retail drygoods building remains as It was finally completed in 1871, with the exception of a change in its color, the result of repainting The building was put up in sections, as fast as leases expired, between 1868 and 1871. Broadway, between this point and Fourteenth-st., has been greatly altered within the last two years, and re-cent real estate sales and beases indicate still fur-ther changes. Wholesale clothing firms have been moving uptown and away from places where since the Civil War they have been carrying on business. A new twelve-story granite building, to be occu-pled by a large clothing house, is nearly com-pleted at the southwest corner of Twelfth-st. In striking contrast, an old-time three-story build-ing adjoins it. A ten-story modern business build-ing is being put up between Twelfth and Thir-teenth sis, on the west side of Broadway, and it is announced that the "high-speed" electric elevators will be used in the stricture. The old Wallack's Theatre, at Thirteenth-st, with some modern interior improvements, has be-come the Star Theatre. A new ten-story brick, iron and terra-cotta business building oposite oc-cuples two-thirds of the block, and must make the staid od Morton House, at Fourteenth-st. and Enion Square, fairly quake at the novelity. But the old-time home of modest men of moderate means has been redecorated and refitted, even to the latest fire appliances, so that it may keep pace in a measure with the rush of transformation in between this point and Fourteenth-st., has been

he latest fire appliances, so that it may keep pa-n a measure with the rush of transformation

GOELET MANSION MARKS THE CONTRAST The Lincoln Building, the Decker stone-andterra-cotta structure, and a ten-story stone building, all of recent construction, are main features of the elevation and transformation of Broadway Union Square. The Sloane Building, at the southwest corner of Nineteenth-st., with its nine stories, stands in marked contrast with the old Goelet mansion opposite at the northeast corner. This old house is one of the exceedingly few dis-tinct landmarks of Broadway which have with-stood the pressure of the last quarter of a cen-tury. The Broaks Building at Twentieth-st. Lord & Taylor's opposite, the Cumberland apart-ment, office and clubhouse, at Twenty-second-st. and the Hotel Bartholdi at Twenty-third-st, are samples of the manner in which the low Broadway structures of a score of years and more ago has given way to the demands of a later day. Types of the past may be seen in the one and two story structures in the triangle north of the Cumberland, between Flith-ave, and Broadway. In Madison Square the principal changes as re-gards Broadway are the transformation of the old welling-houses at the northeast corner of Twentystories, stands in marked contrast with the old

the Isaac old Worth Hotel, remodelled from, the old Coleman House; the Fifth Avenue Theatre, the Galety, Palmer's The-atre, the Bijou Theatre, the tall buff brick business building at the southwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-first-st., Daly's Theatre, where stood Wood's Museum twenty years ago; the Union Dime Savings Institution building, and the Imperial Hotel mark the most notable changes up to Thirty-fourth-st. There is no part of Broadway where the transfor-mations have been more marked than in this sec-tion. odelled from the old Coleman House NEW THEATRES AND HOTELS NUMEROUS. New theatres and hotels are thickly strewn along Broadway between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second sts. Opposite the new "Herald" building, at Thirtyfifth-st, stands the Herald Square Theatre, which has been gradually remodelled and ampliwhich has been gradually remodelled and ampli-fied from the old Aquarium, subsequently the home of Harrigan and Hart, and later known as the Park Theatre. The Mariborough Hotel and the pros-pective Herald Square Hotel, just opposite, for which excavations have been made at Thirty-sixth-st.; the Hotel Normandle, at Thirty-cliphthest; Ab-bey's Theatre, recently rechristened the Knicker-bocker, opposite, on the north side of the street; the Casino, at Thirty-ninth-st.; the Metropolitan Opera House, diagonally opposite; the Warwick, formerly the Gedney Hous.; the Hotel Vendome, the Stewart House, the Empire Theatre and the Broadway The-atre are the principal features of the remarkable inroads of amusement and hotel life into this part of Broadway. atre are the principal features of the remarkable inroads of amusement and hotel life into this part of Broadway. At Forty-third-st, the Earrett House has been built on the site of old-time brownstone residences, Hammerstein's Olympia stands on the ground for-merly occupied by old dwelling and business places between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth sts. Between Fiftheth and Fifty-dirst sts. the American Horse Exchange was erected stateen years ago, but was burned down last summer. From here up to Fifty-ninth-st, are many large apartment-houses of the houses and minor business structures. These have been erected on vacant lots, or on the sites of one and two story structures, the greater part of them within the last fifteen scars. Evidences of the past are still shown by a two-story green-painted frame building used as a liquor saloon, and a one-story frame boot and shoe store between Fifty-furth and Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth sits, by some old structures, apparently on the verse of falling, on the west side of Broadway, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh sis, and by other similar handmarks between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-eighth six. At the present rate these sites will be occupied by modern building, provide the sites will be occupied by modern building, seventh site, and by other similar handmarks between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-eighth six. At the present rate these sites will be occupied by modern buildings, probably apartment-houses of the first class, within another decade.



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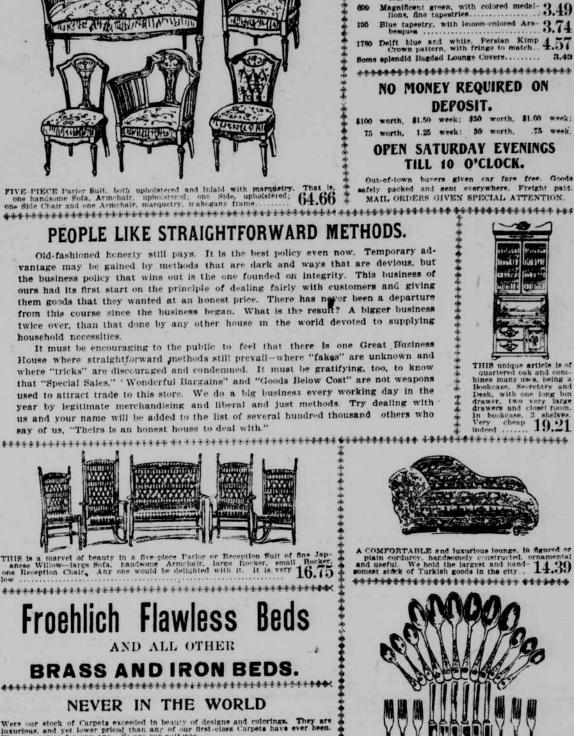


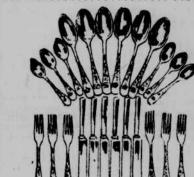
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7.98 ************************







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9.30

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supplanted by a modern structure. It is an oldstyle building, fitted with elevators that are slow but sure. These elevators, indeed, are an up-todate attraction, and twenty-five years ago would have been considered marvels. They were put in to keep up partly with the times.

It is the elevator, indeed, which distinctly marks the modern transformation of Broadway. It seems have reached its utmost development in the Manhattan and the American Surety bulldings, where its speed up and down is about 400 feet a minute. Rapidity of movement has been developed in the Broadway "express" elevator, which does not deign to stop until the seventh floor is reached. There are, as a rule, six elevators in a modern Broadway "sky-scraper," where such ex-press elevators are used. They have been intro-duced within the last three or four years. No new Broadway building of any pretensions to public patronage for office purposes is now deemed complete without its "express" elevators to shoot men up and down as if with wings.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society's building, which twenty-five years ago was the tallest structure in that part of the city-outside of Trinity's spire-was built three stories higher a few years ago. The American Surety Building towers high above It, however, as if in mockery of the new over the old.

TRINITY CHURCH UNDISTURBED.

Trinky Church, at the head of Wall-st., remains undisturbed, as does also St. Paul's Church, at Broadway and Fulton and Vesey sts. But opposite St. Paul's a "sky-scraper," twenty-five stories high. is being erected on the old "Herald" Building site, which marks as striking a change in the character and general appearance of the street as one could well imagine. The building is known as the St. Paul, and is being erected by H. O. Havemeyer. Se is of granite, brick and steel, and is a type of the modern office building in which altitude seems to defy the dimensions of the foundations. It overthe Astor House, immediately opposite, looks which, one of the finest structures of "ye olden day," looks squat and homely in comparison with this new building towering toward the clouds.

STRUCTURES FACING CITY HALL PARK.

On the west side of City Hall Park, which means the west side of Broadway, between Park Place and Chambers-st., old buildings have given way in many instances to bank buildings or office structures. The Postal Telegraph Building, at Mur-ray-st., and the Home Life Insurance Building, adjoining it, indicate the encroachment of the up-to-date business and office buildings upon the duncolored building of the time when six stories made structure of ample aiditude.

With a front of only 30 feet the new Shoe and Leather Bank Building, at Chambers-st. is a stand-ing monument to archity:tural skill, since it rises Afteen stories high, and stands out in the distance as clear and perfect in proportions as a monolith The famous Stewart Building at Chambers-st. and Broadway was built, from all appearances, to stand solid and unaffected by the march of years. This was Alexander T. Stewart's retail house. Eight years ago two stories were added to it for office purposes, the foundations and walls having been so strongly built that the increased height came within the approval of the Department of Buildings.

The most striking building erected in this part of Broadway in recent years is that known as the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association Building. This was completed four years ago. It is of granite, brick and steel, sixteen stories high, and is extremely ornamental. Its height and architecture are in marked contrast to the old architecture are in marked contrast to the old Breadway buildings adjoining and opposite it. At the southeast corner of Pearl-st and Broadway the Central National Bank had its offices for thirty years. The old structure was of granito, but it gave way to the demands of modern busi-ness in Broadway, and a new fifteen-story build-ing of granite, brick and steel is being erected upon the site. A similar structure at Leonard-st. the New-York Life Insurance Company's building, has been demolished, and a new build-ing of granite, brick and steel is being erected on the site. It is seventeen stories ligh. These transformations in Broadway, up to Canal-

END OF A LIFE OF MYSTERY.

JOHN V. GILCHRIST DIES IN HIS LONELY HOME IN BROOKLYN-HE GUARDED & PILE OF

TIN CANS AND A HEAP OF ASHES.

John V. Gilchrist, eighty-three years old, who was said to be a brother of a former Attorney-General of New-Jersey, died at 3 o'clock yesterday morn ing in a two-story wooden house in the rear of No. 282 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Gilchrist had lived in the se four years, but he had never made friends in the neighborhood, and no one was able yester-day to explain the mystery of his life. Absolutely nothing is known in Brooklyn of the old man's career before he came to Brooklyn. He once sale that 4 brother of his had been New-Jersey's Attorney-G neral. He had two sisters living in Orange, who sent him \$10 a week, and he had no other in-

rented the broken-down old house for to a month, and for three years boarded himself. About a year ago he hired Mrs. Regan, of No. 282 Pacific st., to cook his meals. He frequently bought milk and always brought it home in the cans. He would never use the same can twice, and always threw the cans in a pile in one of his rooms. In this way he collected a big pile of the cans, which he insisted upon keeping. Beside the cans was a big pile of ashes, which he seemed to value as highly as he



2.16

3.12

but no amount of questioning could bring out the name of the person who would take charge of it.

CIVILIZING JAPAN.

WHAT AN ENGLISH TRAVELLER THINKS OF, 1T.

From The Gentlewoman.

THIS useful and hand some hall and library

Mr. Blathwayt has only recently returned from his third voyage to the East, and I thought I Mr. Blathwayt has only recently returned from his third voyage to the East, and I thought 1 could not do better than ask him to tell me some-thing about his visit to Japan. "What do you hink," I asked, "of the present condition of the Land of the Rising Sun?" Well," he replied, "Japan is at present an unknown quantity. She is not being so rapidly Westernized as most people mere adoption of certain aspects of European civilization, such as electric light and torpedees, necessarily implies a total abandonment of Or-ental dees. An Asiatic will always remain an Asiatic, and between the East and the West there is not been so created which always remain an Asiatic, and between the East and the West there for instance, the question of the Christianization of Japan in which the missionaries are so deeply interested. No one who understands and realizes the innate lightness of the Japanese character, and its utter disregard for all reliaions, will ever believe that Japan will become Christian as a na-tion. They may adopt certain phases of Chris-tand its utter disregard for all reliaions, will ever believe that Japan will become Christian as a na-dogmas of Christianity are absurd, even to those who, by way of acknowledging the main iterests of our religion, are bo adapting it to their own in the stinctly Christian Hese-and a very good thing too. But to the majority the creed and dogmas of Christianity are absurd, even to those who by way of acknowledging the main terests of our religion, are bo adapting it to their way are so delightly feminine. So utterly uncon-sites that it is far more correct to speak of the apanization of Lapan. Yes, the wenter on his reply to a remark I made, The worden of Japan constitu-tion of Japan. Yes, the worden of Japan constitu-tion of Japan. Yes, the worden of Japan constitu-tion of Japan. Yes, the worden of Lapan between the far atom histerest for European dancing was not a hier who believe from what I could zather, either, or granty improved by the attempts of he mat-s. Takeed th could not do better than ask him to tell me some

and less and bourgeois, American missionaries

their still more tactless wives, in trying to educate them on the methods of Chicago, do more and that is char, at all events, as femining to notice, and that is that the women are not a control of the thing twas very shad the imperial garden party, when the Empress and her ladies appeared in Paristan costumes. I only saw it worn at the appeared the Paristan costumes. The second part of the part is a curious mistake that English people they are only playthings. I have had some experiments of the family life of the upper classes both in India and in Japan, and I am quite sure figure of the women is more than equal to that of their sisters in Western lands, and as a rule, it is a good influence or the more its more than each extent is the second part of the second

A STORY OF CECIL RHODES.

From The Gentlewoman.

A stort of the barrier of the state of the second state of the state o

mind," he cried, "can't stop!" and off he was in the direction of Government House like a whirlwind.

TOP HATS AND MATRIMONY. Paris letter to The London Globe.

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Primus-Didn't Mr. Goodman say that Colonal Blueblood had become a Prohibitionist? Becundus-Yes, and now the Colonel is suing bin for libel.-(Yale Record.