

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLIII.—NO. 355

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

- THEATRE COMIQUE—LOBBAGE. LYCEUM THEATRE—DORING MARRIAGES. BROADWAY THEATRE—GROSS. BOVEY THEATRE—FOUNTLING. NEW YORK AQUARIUM—THEATRE HORSES. WALLACE'S THEATRE—ORCHESTRA. UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER. ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ROBERTS. BOOTH'S THEATRE—LASS OF LOWRIE'S. STANDARD THEATRE—ALMOST A LIAR. ST. JAMES THEATRE—GIBBON'S GIBBON. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—HAMLET. NIBLO'S GARDEN—AROUND THE WORLD. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—OUR BOARDING HOUSE. PARK THEATRE—COMEDY OF ERRORS. EGYPTIAN HALL—VAUDEVILLE. AMERICAN THEATRE—VAUDEVILLE. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. WINDSOR THEATRE—VAUDEVILLE. TIVOLI THEATRE—VAUDEVILLE. KURTZ GALLERY—ARTISTS. TONY PASTOR'S—VAUDEVILLE. BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE—STRECK OIL.

QUADRUPLE SHEET, WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1878.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity today will be slightly warmer and fair, followed by increasing cloudiness and, possibly, rains. To-morrow it promises to be warm and partly cloudy, with occasional rain.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was active and strong until near the close, when there was a general break in prices. Gold opened at 100 1/4, fell to 100 1/8 and advanced to 100 1/2. Government bonds were firm, States steady and railroad strong. Money on call was easy at 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 per cent.

IT IS CONSOLING to see coal falling with the fall of the thermometer.

WHERE ARE THE STEWARD'S GROVE ROBBERIES? Answer by the police—We give it up.

GENERAL BUTLER'S APOLOGY, elsewhere printed, for his slight acquaintance with the sand lot orator, is ample, but too late.

ACCORDING to our Louisiana despatches the colored brother did a little shooting on his own account at the recent election in that State.

IT WILL BE SEEN from our reports this morning that the numerous athletic and other outdoor clubs are making good use of the present delightful weather.

IF THE NEW YORK ELEVATED ROAD keeps its promise Harlem will have rapid transit by January. It would be impossible to give it a more acceptable New Year's gift.

THE PROSPECT that a republican will be elected President of the new Board of Aldermen is as doubtful as that the police will find the Manhattan Bank banditti.

ANTI-TAMMANY is truly grateful. It proposes to make a republican the clerk of the next Board of Aldermen. The magnitude of this victory can hardly be overestimated.

REVIVALIST MURPHY says he has reformed eight thousand drunkards in the past three weeks. If they were steady drinkers there ought to be a panic in the liquor business.

IT IS EXCEEDINGLY PROBABLE that the person who made a bonfire of four thousand tons of government hay at Fort Keogh the other night has a good supply of that article on hand.

THE ELEVATION of a Tilden democrat to the dignity of a deputy sheriff has had a chilling effect on the spirits of the Tammany faithful. What does the Sheriff mean? is the great question.

WHAT KIND of civil service reform is it under which nearly a score of useless officers were retained on the Custom House payrolls, lest their discharge might hurt some republican candidate in the late election?

CORPORAL NOONAN, the third husband of the supposed woman who died at Fort Lincoln recently, blew out what little brains he had yesterday. It is hardly probable that profound grief prompted the act.

ANOTHER DECISION adverse to Mr. Tilden was given yesterday in his celebrated income tax suit. His lawyers say there is nothing in it; but, then, why did they make so bitter and earnest an opposition?

THE WEATHER.—There has been very little change in the conditions throughout the United States, except in the southwestern districts, where the barometer is falling rapidly, preceding the eastward movement of a disturbance that is over Northern Texas and New Mexico. The centre of highest pressure is now over the lower lake regions and the Middle Atlantic coast. Rain and snow attend the advancing depression on its eastern margin, which now overlies the Lower Missouri and the Upper Mississippi valleys. There has also been a light fall in the New England States. Morning fogs prevail over the Middle Atlantic coast districts and the lower lake regions. The weather has been generally cloudy in the central valley districts and fair elsewhere. The winds have been fresh throughout all the sections except the West, where they have been brisk. The temperature has fallen decidedly over the lake regions and in the Middle Atlantic and New England States. It has risen generally in the other districts. The indications of a severe disturbance for the Lower Mississippi Valley and Gulf districts are very well marked. The general direction of the path of the storm centre will be through the central valley districts and over the Middle Atlantic coast. It is probable, however, that a subsidiary disturbance may be developed east of the Alleghenies and will travel along the Atlantic coast. The weather over the British Islands is at present fine, but the winds have veered to the southwest on the west coast, and it is very likely that rain will fall during the day. The weather in New York and its vicinity today will be slightly warmer and fair, followed by increasing cloudiness and, possibly, rains. To-morrow it promises to be warm and partly cloudy, with occasional rain.

The Invasion of Afghanistan.

In one of his published communications against the war in Afghanistan Lord Lawrence said: "From Jamrud, on the eastern side of the Khyber Pass, right up to Cabul, is a distance of one hundred and ninety-two miles, in which several difficult passes have to be surmounted, and along the whole way, to the right and left, the country is of an exceedingly rugged character, abounding with a warlike and fanatical population, whom it would be no easy task to reach and still more difficult to subjugate permanently. These people would for all time be our open or secret enemies—probably both. It would be extremely difficult to hold by force of arms for so considerable a distance such a succession of defiles, and nearly impossible to do so if any disasters attended our troops in the country further west." Our latest news from the British column which invaded Afghanistan by way of the Khyber Pass lends peculiar interest to this succinct description; for if, as there seems reason to believe, the communications of that column are effectively cut that is the country in which the troops have got to face the difficult problems of short supplies and the changed aspect of that "abounding warlike and fanatical population."

Nobody, of course, can be surprised to learn that the independent savages of those mountains, who kept very civil tongues in their heads when the well appointed British force was near by, assumed their more natural demeanor as the rear guard passed out of sight, nor that they have closed in behind the British force, as the waters of the sea behind a passing steamer, nor that they are animated with the savage's instinctive hunger and thirst for any sort of devilry that the occasion may open the way to. But there will be legitimate occasion for surprise if it shall prove that the soldiers who planned this advance as a part of a more extensive operation, and who have had the experience of a lifetime in Indian operations, did not foresee and provide against the very obvious contingency of a disturbance of communications by the mountaineers. No fact could have been more certainly counted upon than that they would rise behind the column, either of their own impulse or under the incitement of emissaries of the Ameer or at the instigation of chiefs in his interest. It was not contemplated as the inevitable course of events by the British commanders—and we cannot yet believe that it was not so contemplated—if it shall prove that they have not delved far below the enemies' mines in that sort of frontier tactics, then there has been exhibited an ignorance of Oriental craft not to be expected in such circumstances, and a kind of valorous bravado altogether out of place, but nevertheless characteristic of British commanders on all occasions.

But how could they provide against the obvious difficulties in regard to their rear involved in the very nature of that advance? Not, it is clear, by an attempt to hold their line in force. For as it needed the very presence of the invading army to give the mountaineers smiling and friendly faces, so they could only be kept permanently in awe by the retention at every important point of a force sufficiently large to be self-sustaining against all efforts for a period long enough to give the force at adjacent posts time enough to come to the rescue. By a well supported chain of posts the line could be held; but it would require a force at least as large as the whole Khyber column to occupy those posts. Indeed, to attempt to hold such a chain of posts would be to enter upon that labor which Lord Lawrence regarded as extremely difficult in the most favorable conditions and nearly impossible in adverse circumstances; and the additional force thus required and the heavy additional supplies it would make necessary were perhaps all considered from a money point of view, and rejected out of consideration for the already distressed finances of the Indian government. Therefore, as it was decided not to hold the line with force sufficient to guarantee it against all possibilities, and as it would be imbecile to put any confidence in the good will of the country, the column must have been supplied with a view to the loss of the communications behind it and the opening of a new line dependent upon the protection of the column whose base is at Quetta. It is possible, therefore, that in cutting the line in the defile the mountaineers hurt the column no more than one would hurt a serpent by hostile operations against the skin he drew himself out of last year. But this remains to be seen.

Several incidents of the first stages of the advance by the Khyber Pass implied on the part of the Afghans a plan the essential element of which was to draw the British column the greatest distance into the country in the shortest time. Every supposed obstacle gave way the instant they touched it, as readily as the green branches with which the hunter covers a pitfall in the forest. Perhaps it would be too much to say that all that was a far-away projected and accurately executed plan of the Ameer to entrap the invader; but there was in it all certainly an aspect of that nature. It may be reasonably thought that it was too successful to be all contrivance; but that is savage strategy and the precise sort of warfare in which men like the Afghans are far greater adepts than men of civilized nations. As we said at the time, it would have been foolish for the Ameer to fight the English near the frontier, with their troops fresh and in circumstances where if anywhere they could whip whatever he could put in line against them. His retirement was therefore natural; but it was not an orderly retirement. It was one that simulated demoralization without any reason whatever for such an appearance. There were also too many stories of Afghan demoralization from the people of the country, and these people were too demonstratively agreeable to the English. But perhaps all that savage strategy was vain. It may have been intended to entrap the invader, and he may have seen the trap and gone into it with full confidence that he could make a way out whenever he wanted it.

But if it should be otherwise the Khyber

column will be one more body of British troops sacrificed to that blind and foolish contempt for an enemy which is a common element in the first stages of many wars. Our Western plains are covered with the bones of men whose lives have expired that sort of folly, and in the wide limits through which the British standard has been borne by British soldiers there is not a region but has some scene made memorable by the splendid valor with which the men have faced the death brought upon them by the incredible imbecility of their commanders. Should that column perish, however, the invasion will not necessarily be a failure, since it is but one of three columns sent on the same errand. But if, distressed in the mountains for want of supplies, and cut off from all assistance, it is worn away by enemies from whom it cannot force a battle, its loss will close the year painfully enough for the people in England who want "a spirited foreign policy."

Commissioner Davenport's Cases.

A test case involving the question of the sufficiency of the naturalization papers issued by New York courts in 1868 and the legality of the action of Commissioner Davenport in arresting persons as illegal voters who offered to register or vote on such papers, is to come up for argument before Judge Blatchford to-morrow. The issue is one of importance, involving other interests besides those of a political character, and it is desirable that it should be judicially decided at the earliest possible moment. If the naturalization papers of 1868 are so deficient as to render them powerless to confer citizenship their holders are still aliens, and all acts they may have done in the capacity of citizens of the United States are illegal. But if the papers should be found thus fatally deficient it does not follow that the persons to whom they are issued and who have become possessed of them in good faith commit an offence against the law by offering to exercise the rights of citizenship they profess to confer. The question will remain whether the persons arrested by order of Commissioner Davenport were not acting in good faith and strictly within the law when they made the attempt to register and vote on papers bearing the stamp of regularity and issued to them by the courts of the city after they had fulfilled all the preliminary requirements to entitle them to citizenship. These points should be settled by a legal decision before the close of the next Legislative session, so that if the naturalization papers in question are really valueless some mode of relief may be found for those to whom they have been granted. Ten years have elapsed since the issue of those certificates, and it would be a gross injustice to pronounce their holders still aliens. They are clearly entitled to citizenship now, and it seems only fair that they should be held harmless for an irregularity for which they have no responsibility and which works injury only to themselves.

Reaction in Spain.

Señor Canovas del Castillo announces that with the passage of a bill by the Cortes limiting the franchise the work of consolidating the constitutional monarchy will be completed. While the experiment of extending the suffrage has gone on over the greater part of Europe the experiment of taking away a voting power once held deserves watching. Since the accession of King Alfonso the work of the reaction in Spain has been steadily progressing, and it is only punctuated by such an event as the speech of Señor Castelar, a brief account of which will be found elsewhere. Helpless to stay the work which he is suffered to witness, he speaks "more in sorrow than in anger," but there is a significance in what he says which no Minister can overlook, though he has made up his mind not to heed it. Castelar exclaimed against the disfranchisement of two-fifths of the male adult population of Spain, whom this act would place "in an abyss from which they will think they can only escape by war or revolution." That is, unfortunately, what the act means. If all those opposed to the monarchy are comprised in the excluded two-fifths the pretty structure of Castillo may last as long as the tanner of the gravedigger in "Hamlet," but even this is very doubtful. The government that is squeamish enough to object to a French Duke as a representative of his country at Madrid, on the ground that he would become the centre of republican intrigue, must have more than two-fifths of the Spanish people to fear. All the same there is a frankness about this Spanish reaction which shows that it does not shrink any portion of its huge and unpleasant task of rolling Spain back to the time of the fragment Isabella.

Breathitt's Little War.

Unless the Governor of Kentucky derives his policy from Kilkenny, where the contentions ended were left to fight it out on a certain line until there was nothing left but the tails, he will promptly order a couple of companies of militia to the heroic region of Breathitt. At latest accounts the Sheriff of that county and his followers were barricaded in the Court House at Jackson, while the Sheriff-elect and his friends were barricaded and entrenched within convenient shooting distance. Bullets were whistling playfully along the streets, here and there stopping to investigate the vitals of the "prominent citizens" who had no particular interest in the question at issue. It is solely in the interest of the "prominent citizens" who have not yet been investigated that we think the pastime of "Ned" Strong and his friends should be interfered with. These fellows know so much about fighting that they will not be likely to expose themselves to the Sheriff's missiles, and the "prominent citizens" might be annihilated before one party or the other gained a decisive victory. It may perhaps occur to Governor McCrury that it is disgraceful to have such scenes of violence and bloodshed enacted in a sovereign State of the Union; but in any case the need of preserving the "prominent citizens" of even so small a place as Jackson should move him

to action. The State of the "Mill Boy of the Slashes" has no "prominent citizens" to spare just now.

The "Star" and the "Stock."

That distinguished actor, Mr. Edwin Booth, has, like other great men, some indiscreet friends who are not content with simple panegyric and gush when they write about him, but launch out into fiery exhortation and denunciation if a pen is pointed at a single blemish in their favorite. We deprecate this, because it often leads the self-elected champion from the dignity of the chevalier into the swagger of the bravo. Huppily in the present instance we are not called on to discuss any fine matters of taste in Mr. Booth's acting but a simple fact in his management. It has long been observed that the companies supporting Mr. Booth have been composed for the most part of poor "sticks." Exceptions are appealed to in the past when such and such a one supported our favorite tragedian at his own theatre in New York. We well remember these things and recall distinctly our pleasure at his having broken through what seemed his bad role. But it was only for a while. Ever since when he played "Hamlet" he has had not one poor ghost but a whole company of them. It is not to the point to say that the bad actors seen during Mr. Booth's present engagement were not employed by him, nor that he makes them seem worse than they really are. Those who want to see the full force of the criticism must catch Mr. Booth when he plays at Detroit, say, or Milwaukee, with his own travelling company. Then, indeed, the bad actors whom we see habitually denounced in the New York press would seem histrionic giants by the side of the scarecrows whom he takes "on the road." We do not believe for a moment that Mr. Booth fears or need fear diminution of his renown from showing his splendid talents beside other actors of merit in their respective lines. We do not believe that it would be very hard to find such actors. How, then, is it to be explained that Mr. Booth is to be found in such queer companies? We are driven back upon two reasons. Either Mr. Booth believes that the exhibition of his transcendent abilities is enough for any audience, or else his business manager has convinced him that a good company would not bring any more money to the theatres along the route than a poor one. When artistic egotism and bread and butter lead to the same conclusion art pure and simple has not much chance, except so far as the "star" represents it. But no one shall take away from us the privilege of regretting that any cause should lead to such a result. With Mr. Oliver Doud Byron or the wondrous Miss Wilhelmina Skeggs in view we would not so complain. The worse they are supported the more the fun. But with men of Mr. Booth's stage rank, or approaching it even, this course, pursued by many of them, is "the sure way to destroy the best effects of their best acting"—as we have seen them destroyed. What use, then, for Mr. Booth's admirers at all hazards to make far-fetched comparisons with a painter like Meissonier hiring somebody to jog his elbow at critical moments in the use of the brush? When did Meissonier paint in one exquisite figure and let botches dab in the rest? When did he paint "pot boilers"?

Whom Does Mr. Taylor Represent?

The readers of the HERALD will remember our acknowledgment of the receipt by one of our staff of Mr. David Taylor's check, nominally in payment for services rendered, but really as compensation for some notices he expected to see of the well known violinist, Ole Bull, in whose interest he professed to write. Promptly upon our publication of the case, however, Mr. J. Jay Watson wrote us, saying that Mr. Bull would countenance no such acts, and that Mr. Taylor did not represent the violinist, but was an agent of the Redpath Lyceum Bureau. But now we are in receipt of the following letter:—

BOSTON, Nov. 29, 1878. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—In the editorial columns of the HERALD of the 25th inst. there appeared an article headed "A Fair Offer to Able Manager." In the course of that article a certain Mr. David Taylor is described as "business agent of the Redpath Lyceum Bureau," and the impression is thereby conveyed that we are in some way responsible for Mr. Taylor's action in the matter under consideration. As such an impression is exactly the reverse of the fact we shall feel obliged by your permitting us to make known through the HERALD that Mr. Taylor has never been and is not in any manner an agent of the Redpath Lyceum Bureau, and that his action in the matter of which your article treats was neither authorized nor instigated by us, nor had we any cognizance of it until the publication of the notice that appeared in the HERALD on Tuesday.

We are agents for Mr. Ole Bull in his present concert tour, and in that capacity solely, we subscribe the concert which took place at the Brooklyn Academy of Music two weeks ago. Our relations with Mr. Taylor, so far as regards Mr. Ole Bull, and in every other manner whatsoever, ended after that entertainment. We are aware that Mr. Taylor has engaged Mr. Ole Bull for a concert to take place in New York next month. In the course of business we have, naturally, extensive relations with newspapers, and we invariably follow the regular plan of paying for advertisements in the counting room.

Trusting that you will courteously give us space for the above explanation, which if left undone might possibly have an injurious effect, we subscribe ourselves, yours, obediently, HATHAWAY & BOND, Managers Redpath Lyceum Bureau.

The Art Awards at Paris.

There is much food for reflection in the perusal of the list of awards for painting and sculpture made by the art jury at the late Exposition to the painters of different nations who exhibited there. France, with 1,421 exhibits, has 128 awards, including medals of honor of the first, second and third classes; honorable mentions, and diplomas to the memory of deceased artists. England, with 522 exhibits, has 20 awards of various kinds. Belgium—398 exhibits; awards, 20. Austria and Hungary—298 exhibits; awards, 17. Italy—382 exhibits, awards, 17. Spain—152 exhibits; awards, 11. Norway and Sweden—Exhibits, 106; awards, 9. Holland—Exhibits, 117; awards, 9. Russia—Exhibits, 195; awards, 5. Switzerland—Exhibits, 142; awards, 5. Portugal—Exhibits, 143; awards, 4. Denmark—Exhibits, 85; awards, 3. Greece—Exhibits, 92; award, 1. We stand, therefore, twelfth in the list of fourteen countries, ahead of only Denmark and Greece, and in proportion of awards to exhibits only of the latter. We ought to be ashamed of ourselves to think that little Portugal, with only 27 exhibits, carried off as many awards as we did. Even our sister Republic, Switzerland, is way ahead of us, and Russia, with but a few more pictures and pieces of sculpture, has taken more than twice as many medals as we have. There is no good in concealing the fact, though the effort has been made to do so, that we have little cause to be proud of our late art display at Paris. The blame of this must not be laid entirely on our artists and their productions. A large share of it should be borne by the Art Committee in this city, who had charge of the selection

of the works which represented America at the greatest art display which the nations of the world have ever made. To their narrow-minded policy we owe the fact that many artists were unrepresented who would have done us much credit and would have raised the standard of the collection. It is stated by competent judges that on passing from the art galleries of other countries into that of our own the general idea of weakness given by the assembled paintings was painful. The French art critics were very gracious, as they could afford to be, talked of the signs of promise for the future of our art which could be discerned, and praised chiefly the few really American genre pictures exhibited. The jury, however, did not medal these or a few landscapes and marines which should have received recognition. They gave well deserved second and third medals and an honorable mention to a canvas of archeological genre, a marine and a foreign genre picture painted abroad by Americans, and an honorable mention to one landscape executed in this country in a decidedly foreign manner. Judged, then, by the opinion of the jury we have made little or no advance in landscape painting since 1867, when Mr. Church was our only medalist. This, however, is not so, for our advance has been steady in landscape, though not as great as it should have been. It is in figure painting that we are weak, and in this branch the rate of progression has so far been very slow, though there is much to hope for in the future. The home patronage of American art, which has decreased of late years instead of increased, has much to do with the present state of affairs. It is however encouraging to be able to state that some of the pictures at Paris were sold to foreigners, and that it is thought that distinctively American pictures, chiefly of genre, will sell if placed upon the foreign market. When, then, American pictures are stamped with foreign approval we will see the buyers of this country follow the lead, and American art, backed by proper patronage, improve with rapid strides.

Trade with Mexico.

In another column will be found a report of the address of Señor Zamacoa, the Mexican Minister at Washington, delivered at Baltimore yesterday before the Board of Trade of that city. Commerce, not diplomacy, is the subject handled in the address, the Minister doubtless believing firmly that the labors of the diplomatists will be made very easy if the two peoples can be made thoroughly well acquainted with one another through intimate commercial relations. Our people are apt to take very kindly to diplomatic fancies of that sort, and our merchants will be glad to know that any one whose voice is likely to be respected in Mexico is authorized to advocate the extended development of its trade with this country. Perhaps there are fewer practical hints than might have been expected in an address of this nature in regard to a country of which the mass of our people know too little; but the expedition organized to go to Mexico in January on a voyage of commercial exploration is, perhaps, relied upon by the Minister to fill up all deficiencies of that kind upon its return.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Central Pacific Railroad lobby is already entrenched in Washington. London *Wing* asks (ha! ha! ha!):—"Does lunas caustic come from the moon?" Mormons late at night recently nearly killed a reporter of the *Gentle* paper, the Salt Lake *Tribune*. Naval Constructor S. M. Pook lies dangerously ill at his residence, No. 275 Franklin avenue, Brooklyn. The marriage of Princess Thyra, of Denmark, with the Duke of Cumberland will be solemnized on the 21st or 22d of December. Ex-Governor Tom Young, of Ohio, says that the stalwart republicans will be satisfied with Hayes' message. Hayes talked freely to him. Splendid specimen of English wit from London *Fan*:—"Mr. Gladstone's speech at Blyth shows that he will brook no nonsense, notwithstanding the torrent of abuse he receives." Mr. Garcia, the Argentine Minister, was at the State Department yesterday to take leave, intending to return home by way of Paris and to be absent from Washington until spring. George William Curtis expected to visit the Pacific Coast this autumn, but he writes to a relative in San Francisco that owing to literary engagements he will defer his trip until next spring. It has been noticed by a close observer that when eating turkey a colored gentleman always prefers the white meat.—*Boston Post*. "That's where you dine, is it? Been wondering.—*Philadelphia Bulletin*." Magnificent wit from London *Fan*:—"What the Ameer thinks might come of admitting an English Envoy (as he puts it in his broken English):—"Amores to-day; might be gone to-morrow." A Western paper, who deprecates the advances made by science over romance, writes that electricity may be consoling, but that moonlight itself is superior to gas. Ha, yes; but then, my boy, you can't metre by moonlight alone. An eminent English physician says that arisens among artists the great temptation to take alcohol arising from bad cooking. From which it would follow that teachers of good cooking, like Miss Corson, are, after all, the best temperance advocates.

FINE ARTS.

CLOSE OF THE LOAN EXHIBITION—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The second loan exhibition, in aid of the Society of Decorative Art, closed its doors at the Academy of Design shortly after ten o'clock last evening. The exhibition—a far greater success artistically than that of last year—has not been as great a financial success, though the results are good, all circumstances considered. The exhibition this year opened earlier, and being a second one many people undoubtedly thought that it was but a repetition of the first. The attendance last year for the thirty-six days during which the display was open was nearly thirty-six thousand. This exhibition, however, was only 22,740. Some eleven thousand catalogues were sold last year and about ten thousand this. The net results of the first exhibition were nearly \$1,000, of which \$337 were received from the opening of Mr. Marshall O. Roberts' gallery and \$500 as a donation from Mr. C. P. Huntington. The total amount taken in this year is about \$12,000, divided as follows:—Admission at twenty-five cents, including those at \$1 on the opening night, \$5,000; catalogue, \$2,500; loan exhibition, lectures about \$1,000. From this must be deducted for expenses say \$5,000, divided among rent, advertising, printing, insurance, installation and service, and \$500 expenses of lectures, giving total expenses of about \$6,000. This leaves a net result of about \$6,000 to be paid into the society's treasury, or, deducting the extra money received from outside last year, about \$500 less than that of the first exhibition. If it had not been for the bad weather of last week the amount earned this year would have reached that of last. The attendance yesterday was 2,224, the highest figure of this season, we believe, and the galleries last evening were crowded.