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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

PROPRIETOR.

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44TH YEAR.....NO. 318

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

DALY'S THEATRE—WIVES.
THALIA THEATRE—DEBORAH (LEAH).
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—THE PICTURE.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—AIDA.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—ENCHANTMENT.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—TOURISTS.
BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE—PINAFORE.
ABERLE'S THEATRE—SAVED FROM THE WRECK.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM—AQUATIC WONDERS.
OLYMPIC THEATRE—FATINITZA.
WALLACK'S—OUR GIRLS.
LENT'S NEW YORK CIRCUS.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—EXHIBITION.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—FRENCH PLATS.
STANDARD THEATRE—H. M. S. PINAFORE.
GERMANIA THEATRE—WOLTHAKTIGE FRAUEN.
ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE—FRITZ IN IRELAND.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY. Matinee.
THEATRE COMIQUE—MULLIGAN GUARD CHOWDER.
AMERICAN DIME MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.
KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
STEINWAY HALL—HARP MATINEE.
ATHENÆUM, BROOKLYN—PINAFORE.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and fair, with cloudiness and rain in the morning. To-morrow the same conditions are likely to prevail, followed by a fall in temperature.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were active again, and although a decline averaging about two points occurred at midday the loss was almost entirely recovered before the close. Money on call opened at 7, was artificially tightened to 7 and 1-16 per day commission, and was easy at 4 per cent in the closing hour. Governments were firm, State and railway bonds were active and irregular. Exchange was dull and unchanged.

TWO STEAMSHIPS given up for lost by their agents make the October marine record melancholy reading.

AS USUAL in such cases, Cuba's insurrection proves to have been of greater proportions than was at first reported.

SOME OF THE ATTRACTIONS of the approaching Seventh Regiment Fair are named in another column and not the least of them is the great building itself.

SUCH STARS as may have indulged in the pastime of shooting last night had only themselves for spectators in this neighborhood, the range having been secluded from the public gaze.

THE RICH CONTRACTOR who was charged by relatives with insanity having been sane enough to transfer his property to his wife, family solicitude about his condition is likely to abate.

THE LONG AWAITED DECISION in the Denis Coppers case will be found in another column. It is unnecessary to say that it will be unsatisfactory to millions of good citizens, no matter how correct it may be in law and equity.

THE LATEST about readjustment in Virginia is that it is to be a means of making the State republican in politics. Some well known stories of roundabout ways of doing things are suggested by this brilliant device.

OUR SPECIAL DESPATCH from Cortland seems to indicate an addition to the long list of recent deaths by poison. Perhaps the certainty with which science now discovers such cases may have the effect of lessening the number.

THE REGULATION DISAGREEMENT of experts was manifested at the Hayden trial yesterday. Such affairs make a great deal of fun for some people, but none for the men whose lives may depend upon expert testimony, so called.

TWO ITALIAN SAILORS, accused of murder, are to be sent from New Jersey to Italy for trial. The State is to be congratulated, and as the men are probably poor and Jersey justice is costly they will scarcely regret the change.

MRS. MERRILL, whose will is still in contest, may have been eccentric, but some of our officials should cherish her memory sympathetically, for she expressed their sentiments when she said, "I don't propose to sweep the streets for the Corporation."

NEW SOUTH WALES, a colony with less than three quarters of a million inhabitants, has opened her international exhibition, but her diminutive size did not save her from committing some of the big blunders peculiar to countries that hold world's fairs.

SOME of the pitiable experiences of a friendless woman are narrated in the letter written by Mrs. Potts, the pedestrienne, in anticipation of suicide. Can none of the societies that want to help the unfortunate devise a system of labor, no matter how cheaply paid, that will save such people from starvation and suicide?

THE WEATHER.—The meteorological conditions throughout the country have been very much complicated during the past few days by the advance of a large area of low barometer from the West, in which several centres of disturbance were developed when it reached the central districts. The pressure is now lowest over the western portion of the Ohio Valley. It is below the mean in all the districts except on the Atlantic coast. Rain fell in the lake regions, Middle Atlantic and New England States. Elsewhere the weather was generally fair. The winds have been from brisk to high in the Northeast, and fresh in the other sections of the country. The temperature continues high, except in the Northwest, where a fall occurred. It is likely to decrease, however, in all the districts by to-morrow night, and during the early portion of next week we shall experience colder weather. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and fair, with cloudiness and rain in the morning. To-morrow the same conditions are likely to prevail, followed by a fall in temperature.

The Balkan Confederacy.

Earl Beaconsfield promises to the world a commercial, political and military millennium. Peace, prosperity and splendor are to be divided and served out in equal shares to all the peoples forthwith. His Lordship, who is wont to inform the world on the Lord Mayor's Day how the nations are to be racked and tortured for the year to come, takes this occasion to say that the signs are propitious, and that nobody need feel the least uneasy about his own concerns or his neighbor's from this time onward, nor until contrary orders. His Lordship's assurance is based upon his observation of the state of trade in chemicals. "The chemical trade has been unable to execute its orders;" not from the want of any vigor or activity in the trade itself, but from the preposterous extent of the orders. It is overwhelmed with success; and as goes the trade in chemicals so goes the world. Blue vitriol is the hope of mankind. Copperas is the chief defence of nations. Beyond the claims of statesmen for devoted service and genius the gratitude of the world is due to carbolic acid. Shall States be saved from internal dissensions that lead to civil wars; from financial errors that end in bankruptcy; from commercial and industrial systems that impoverish the many and enrich the few? The sovereignest remedy is to flood the land with a complete line of chemicals, C. O. D., and to canvass every district with drummers offering large discounts for heavy orders. For the chemical trade is the "index of prosperity," and once that is in full swing other things must follow. Thus the fierce discontents of an oppressed people may be calmed, adverse constituencies may be soothed and brought over and jealous nations may safely be flouted and jeered at; and if any hold out in their discontents, their hunger, their poverty, they may at last be crushed by a dashing reference to an imperial policy, based on the salts of potassa.

Meantime there are some appearances in the news from Europe that the trade in chemicals is to be even livelier by and by than it has been of late—at least the trade in some special articles of which saltpetre, brimstone and certain hydrocarbons are the most important—for the indication of the facts is that Russia does not accept in a contrite spirit the situation prepared for her between statesmen in Berlin and Vienna, and has been busily delving below their mines. The confederacy of the Balkan States is a significant fact, and its appearance on the stage at the present time indicates the function it is counted upon to perform. It is Russia's response to the reported Austro-German alliance. It is a scheme of organization for Slavic resistance to the dominion of a foreign State. Austria, as the successor of the Ottoman power in the Balkan countries, is not what the people of those countries desire, in so far as the people are of any account in the case, and not what is satisfactory to the leaders of the people. Austria's reception in Bosnia last year indicates the sentiment toward her of the people of the countries lately redeemed from Turkish rule—Moslem and Christian, Bosniak and Turk. The hereditary enemies of centuries of savage warfare were able to lay aside their own quarrels in the presence of an Austrian advance and join hands against a new oppressor. Austrian dominion is not, of course, to be compared to Ottoman dominion. In the hands of a civilized Power government does not mean mere plunder and oppression, as it does in the hands of the Ottomans, at least in all Christian countries. Governed upon proper administrative methods, which Austria would undoubtedly put into operation, the people of the countries in the Balkan Peninsula might eventually be well pleased with the rule from Vienna. But they do not stop to count upon considerations of that nature. The Austrian is a foreigner, and they are in the first paroxysm of a passion for freedom and lend themselves to any conceivable combination that tends to keep him out.

Consequently all the recent activity in Central Europe has simply heated the iron from which Russia has forged this new instrument of Oriental politics. Austria's proposed advance eastward, down the Valley of the Danube and into the mountains on the Adriatic—the dream of some Austrian statesmen, but wisely apprehended as a danger by others—became the central point of a great game in which all the Powers had an interest, and which the recently liberated Slavs of the Peninsula watched with a deeper interest even than that shown by Lord Salisbury, and certainly with a keener intelligence of its effects. Bismarck's share in this game was to tempt Austria with a great bait. To suppose that this cold and acute statesman was inspired by any benevolent intentions toward Austria, or that he cared a straw for any other purpose than the accomplishment, through her, of some ulterior object of German policy, would be to do him an injustice. His history affords no ground for the charge that he has any sentiment in statecraft. He intended to ruin Austria if he could; and if he should thrust her far enough forward in this programme of Eastern aggrandizement he would succeed in that purpose. Eastern accretions and Eastern wars would not only endanger her finances but they would destroy that equilibrium of races in a constitutional system which is the present condition of her political stability. Hungarians, Germans, Slavs and Bohemians and others live now peaceably enough in a system in which the respective weight of each race is ascertained. If that balance is destroyed again the crisis which reduced Austria from her ancient forced unity to what she is now would be repeated in circumstances that would aggravate its evil tendencies. In that day Bismarck would tear away her German provinces; and that is his interest in the game. But Russia's interest is that of a conqueror humiliated at seeing another decorated with the spoil for which he fought, and while Russia's agents can play so skilfully upon the panslavic theme as they have done in this case her chagrin must be counted with.

But there appear to be some little hitches in the alliance of the two Emperors, and they must be overcome before Austria can venture upon the programme of aggrandizement sketched for her, and consequently before the confederacy of the Balkan States can come practically forth as a factor in the destinies of the people of Eastern Europe. The Emperor of Germany has not fully assented to the scheme concocted at Vienna. That is what Prince Bismarck's continued "illness" and stay at Varzin means. He would be well in half an hour if the Kaiser should immediately signify his full assent to all the terms of the proposed alliance. Unlike the Prince, and unlike the greater ones of his ancestors, the Emperor of Germany puts some heart in these national concerns. He not only adheres to Russia because of the family relations, but he has recognized officially as the head of a great nation the incalculable obligations of Germany to Russia for success in the war with France, and he hesitates to commit himself to a policy of monstrous ingratitude. If he continues to hold out the alliance will be shorn of its most effective parts; but otherwise we shall presently see one more war in Eastern Europe, and see the first step taken toward moulding into effective unity all those people of the Balkan countries who are to form together the next monarchy of which Constantinople will be the capital.

General Grant and the Nicaragua Canal.

The interesting despatch from Washington which we print this morning will receive wide attention on many grounds—personal, commercial, geographical and international. Admiral Ammen called yesterday upon President Hayes with a letter from a Paris acquaintance conveying information of great importance relating to the prospects of the interoceanic canal. Admiral Ammen is informed by his Paris correspondent that one of the great banking houses of Europe has offered to advance one-third of the capital required for the Nicaragua Canal on condition that General Grant will accept the presidency of an American company organized for the construction of the work. The writer of the letter will immediately sail for America to confer with parties interested in this colossal enterprise. On receipt of this information Admiral Ammen immediately telegraphed it to General Grant at Chicago, who has a deeper personal interest in it than any other individual, as well as a more enlightened public interest in the great project to which it relates.

It is for General Grant to decide whether he will encourage this magnificent proffer of capital on the condition named. It will be impossible for him to say of this as he said two days ago of the proposed offer of the presidency of the Texas Pacific Railroad and some other things which have been much talked about, that he has not been approached or consulted in relation to it. Before he went to India he was in communication with Admiral Ammen on the subject, and while in India he sent the Admiral a cable despatch which was understood to convey his consent to accept the presidency of such a company if it should be offered him.

We have also a despatch from Chicago relating to the same subject, and which conveys more specific information on one or two points left obscure by the Washington despatch. It appears that the great banking house alluded to is that of the Rothschilds, and that the Paris correspondent of Admiral Ammen will be the bearer of a letter from the Rothschilds to Mr. August Belmont, of this city, and that he is expected to arrive about the 20th inst. The importance which General Grant attaches to this information is indicated by the statement that he may think it necessary to come East next week.

We cannot doubt that General Grant—if he receives the assurances to which he refers in his interview with our correspondent and which are such as any prudent man would demand—will be willing to connect his name with this great enterprise, and will consent to undertake the honorable labor which promises him a fame in connection with the American continent second only to that of Columbus. In fact, it will complete what Columbus intended for the idea with which he set out was to reach India by sailing directly west. This will become possible when a waterway is opened through the isthmus and the Atlantic becomes the bride of the Pacific. General Grant would be remembered longer for this achievement than for the most brilliant of his battles, and the civil administration of every President would grow pale in comparison.

Where Is the Pantomime?

Among New York's enterprising theatrical managers there does not seem to be one who is preparing a holiday or winter treat for the children, although the little ones outnumber grown people and are far fonder of going to the theatre. Men and women who were children in the good old times remember with delight the pantomimes which the Ravels used to give at Christmas time for the boys and girls. The performances never ended with the holidays or depended for success upon half-price tickets, for they were so bright in conception and so artistic in execution that the houses would be filled for hundreds of successive nights, while the grown people, who at first reluctantly attended as escorts, became finally the most delighted portion of the audience, going again and again and taking their friends. Afterward came the pantomimes of which the late G. L. Fox was the leading attraction, and, although that amusing actor frequently forgot that a pantomimist is not necessarily a circus clown, he always had large audiences, in which children by the hundred were to be seen. The pantomime still flourishes in England throughout the winter and is considered one of the surest sources of profit to managers. Not only in London, but in all the large cities, its appearance is as unfailing as that of cold weather. Cannot some American manager take the hint and give us something at which the boys and girls can laugh? The coaxing power of the half million of children in and about New York would be worth more to a box office than all the inducements that any play of the present season offers. Besides, the little ones never go to the theatre alone, but each compels the purchase of several tickets.

North Atlantic Icebergs.

The recent disaster to the Arizona will not be an unmixed evil if it serves to open up and settle some of the questions relating to the icebergs which infest the western basin of the North Atlantic. There is probably no track of any ocean largely frequented by ships that exposes them to peril from ice so much as the peninsula-shaped sea of cold water south of Newfoundland. As the Gulf Stream nears the Grand Banks it makes what Lieutenant Maury called the "Great Bend," into which, as a grand "iceberg harbor," the glacial drift of the whole Arctic Ocean pours its chilling volumes. The Antarctic Ocean has at every meridian a free outlet for its surplus ices, which, after they emerge from the South Polar circle, form an almost uninterrupted belt about the sixtieth parallel of south latitude. But the North Polar Ocean, having no outlet at Behring Strait (through the narrows of which no iceberg can make its way against the inflowing warm current), and the sea between Greenland and Norway being mostly occupied by southerly currents, the only great gateway through which it can discharge its frozen masses is Davis Strait. No body of water on the globe of like size yet discovered can compare with this for the volumes of ice which it transports to low latitudes. The single ice drift which bore the old exploring ship Resolute, abandoned by Kellett and floated through Baffin's Bay to the southward, was computed by Herschel and others to cover three hundred thousand square miles, and Scoresby measured icebergs in the Greenland seas weighing as many tons.

It is remarkable that the icebergs of the entire Arctic Basin which find their way to Newfoundland should all make for the "Great Bend" off the Grand Banks, where the Gulf Stream turns sharply to the northeast. The prevailing winds are westerly, and would, were there no counteracting force, drive the ice to the east. So would the Gulf Stream there tend to distribute them over the Eastern Atlantic. But the force of the earth's diurnal rotation and the underflow of the Arctic current, acting on the largest or the submerged part of the berg, press it to the westward and carry it into the "Great Bend," through which the navigation of the world continues to this day to select its transatlantic routes.

It is claimed by some apologists for the Arizona's collision that the Newfoundland icebergs are rarely met with except in spring. But Maury states that the cold current from Davis Strait "in late summer and autumn brings down a large number." Certain it is that, with probably the exception of the three winter months, a ship is at no time secure from the rude encounter with such an obstacle as met the Guion steamer. The ill-fated City of Boston, which some years ago left Halifax in the last week in February and was never heard from, it is thought by many perished in the ice. But what is of greater import, it appears from well authenticated data that in some years the ice drift from the Polar seas is so abnormally great as to falsify the calculations of the oldest and most experienced seamen. Thus in 1860 Sir Leopold McClintock found that unusually great quantities of icebergs had accumulated on the Greenland coasts "to an extent not previously known for about thirty-six years," a fact which Admiral Fitzroy explained by the abnormal heats which prevailed in the two preceding years, and, of course, in the first warm season that succeeded these towering formations were launched upon the Arctic current that descends to Newfoundland. Similarly, in 1869, from the Antarctic Basin, there was an abnormal discharge of icebergs into the ship tracks of the Southern Ocean in quantities and of dimensions greater than had ever before been recorded by the British Admiralty. It is possible that the present month and the early spring of 1880 will prove as memorable for icebergs in the Atlantic as the summer of 1869 was in the South Indian Ocean.

In the long, dark nights of an Antarctic winter, when the moon is not near the full, the great anxiety of the skilful navigator is, as Fitzroy says, to keep "a vigilant lookout" for ice. This is no less true in the foggy nights of our Northern winter off the Grand Banks. It is said that icebergs at the distance of several miles can be detected by their depressing effect on the sea temperature, sometimes amounting to ten degrees of the thermometer. But, valuable as instrumental indications surely are, the chief dependence must ever be upon the "vigilant lookout." If the steamship companies will risk the dangers of the Grand Banks rather than lose a little time, their captains should, at least, be required to be on deck the little while their vessels are running the great ice gantlet at night.

Wall Street Booms.

The activity of speculation in stocks and advance of prices within the last two days is a repetition of what has already occurred this autumn and is likely to occur perpetually at short intervals, until Congress gives the country some legislation calculated to insure greater stability of values. We have entered on a new era of inflation, which ought to alarm that sound part of the business community who know whither inflation tends. We have all the paper money afloat which we had previous to resumption, and a flood of gold is pouring in from foreign countries in exchange for our agricultural products. An expansion of the circulating medium enhances prices and excites the spirit of speculation, which tends to become wilder the longer the expansion continues. We are trusting everything to accident. If Europe should have abundant harvests next year and our own should be deficient the tide will be reversed and money will flow out of the country as rapidly as it is now flowing in. If general prices are meanwhile carried to an extravagant height there will come a tremendous crash with the turn of the tide. It will be one of the first duties of Congress, when it assembles, to guard against violent fluctuations of value and the resulting calamities. The true method of doing this is obvious to all sound financiers. Our greenback circulation should be retired and cancelled in proportion to our new acquisitions of gold, thereby keeping the currency at about the same amount as at the beginning of resumption and preventing great fluctuations in the prices of stocks and commodities. When the legal tender notes were authorized they were only intended as a temporary makeshift to help out the finances of the war, and the suitable time for withdrawing them is when gold is flowing in with unexampled abundance to take their place. The change can now be made with perfect ease; but if this great opportunity is missed it may be long before it returns.

General Grant at Chicago.

For the first time in the round of welcoming festivities offered to General Grant since his return to America something occurred at Chicago which was in extreme bad taste. We refer to the speech made by the Mayor to the guest of the city. Mayor Harrison's trespass against decorum does not seem to have been perceived by the audience, which warmly applauded his speech; but it apparently struck General Grant, who was bound by his sense of hospitality courteously to ignore it.

The well meaning but blundering Mayor undertook to deliver to General Grant a lecture on his duty to decline a third term. It was an affront to assume that such an admonition was necessary, and even if it were necessary the Mayor of Chicago had no call to deliver it. He was a mere channel for proffering the hospitality of the city, and it is one of the first and clearest duties of hospitality not to obtrude topics which may prove distasteful or embarrassing to a guest. It is a breach of propriety to introduce any subject which it would be awkward for the guest to allude to in making his acknowledgments.

General Grant deems it unbefitting his position to make, at present, any addition to his previous declarations relative to his being again a candidate for the Presidency. If Mayor Harrison, by thrusting this subject in his face, in the presence of a large audience, expected to draw General Grant out on so unsuitable an occasion, he found that he was mistaken. General Grant is entitled to take his own time and select his own method for discharging whatever duty to the American people he may think incumbent on him in connection with the widely diffused talk about conscripting him as the republican candidate. The reply to an address of welcome would not have been a suitable occasion for defining his position on so grave and delicate a question.

It is allowable for him to hope that no occasion may arise for saying with more emphasis what he has so often said by plain implication. The Grant boom, as it is called, may subside within the ensuing four months, and in that case good taste and good sense would forbid him to allude to the subject at all. But if the boom should continue, if it should seem powerful when the time approaches for electing delegates to the Republican National Convention, General Grant may think it his duty to break through his dignified reserve and save the party from making a nomination which could not be accepted. If the boom is kept up in spite of his former declarations we do not see how he can avoid making a public statement. Suppose, for illustration, the Republican Convention of New York or Pennsylvania should seem likely to instruct its delegates to vote for General Grant—it would be his plain duty to forestall such action unless he means to be a candidate. It would be awkward for the New York and Pennsylvania delegates to go to the National Convention instructed to vote for General Grant, and deprived of liberty of action respecting other candidates, if the General was meantime harboring a settled determination to refuse the nomination if it should be tendered him. He must be allowed to select his own time and method; but when he does speak it should be with such gravity, dignity, explicitness and decision as would preclude every shadow of doubt as to the invincible firmness of his purpose. Otherwise his silence will be justly interpreted to signify consent. Mayor Harrison's nonsense about Grant, like Washington, having been "offered a crown" is too ridiculous for serious exposure.

The Transient Rancor of War.

A little incident has occurred this week which deserves the attention of the politicians who strive to prolong the animosities of our recent civil war, for it illustrates the necessarily transient nature of any rancor between magnanimous belligerents. The conflict which resulted in our independence from Great Britain was also a civil war, and it was waged with a passion on both sides unsurpassed in modern times. Yet last Wednesday evening the citizens of Lexington, meeting on the first battle field of the Revolution, received from the Duke of Northumberland and assigned to an honorable place in their Town Hall a portrait of his great uncle, the Earl Percy, who marched to Lexington with the British reinforcements on the 19th of April, 1775, and in return for the courtesy they voted a gift to the Duke of a painting of the house used for Earl Percy's headquarters on that memorable day.

Secretary Sherman on Silver.

It is given out at Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury will recommend in his annual report a modification of the law which requires the coinage of not less than two million silver dollars per month. Only one-fourth of the amount already coined has gone into circulation in spite of the efforts of the Secretary to force it. The Treasury is encumbered with a great mass of silver coin of which no use can be made, and the mints are prevented from coining the large supply of gold which is brought to them for that purpose. The theories of the silver fanatics have been so discredited by practice and by the unwillingness of the people to use silver coin except for small change that we trust Congress will respect the intended recommendation of Mr. Sherman.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sir Coutts Lindsay says that there is no love of sculpture in England.

Do not forget to return a borrowed book, even if you get it from a Sunday school.

The reception of Mr. Taine at the Academy has been adjourned until January 15.

Boarding house keepers have succeeded in reducing cuts of mince pie to the narrow gauge.

The London *Examiner* says that there are no fewer than three hundred young Americans now studying art in Paris.

M. Taillade, a well known French actor, is going to London to represent Shakespearean characters in English.

A writer in the Washington *Republic* speaks of Chicago, with its men in slouched hats, as "the city of sour mash."

An observer says that a man always inherits most of the characteristics of the handwriting of one of his two parents.

Ollivier's attack upon Thiers has appeared. They used to call him "Cœur Léger." Now they dub him "Prose Lourde."

The French government declines to authorize bull fights at the monster fête for the survivors of the Murcian floods.

The "Father" of the English House of Commons is Mr. Christopher Talbot, who has sat continuously for Glamorganshire since 1830.

An English physician says that ladies who impair their constitutions with strong coffee have a mania for acting the parts of persecuted saints.

It has been suggested that a man does not think when he smokes; but the London *Chemist* says that German writers invariably smoke while writing.

The Zulu ex-King Cetywayo says that the native report made to him of the Prince Imperial's death was that only ten men were at the kraal and had no other arms than assegais.

The Trades Union Congress, at Lyons, has pronounced in favor of woman suffrage, female membership of clubs and committees, the abolition of convents and of wet nurses.

The Paris cafés are unusually chilly this fall. "Do you never light fires here?" asks a shivering drinker of absinthe. "Never," says the waiter. "Our guests talk politics. *Ça les échauffe suffisamment.*"

Dr. Edwyn Andrew, of the British Medical Association, suggests the use of ice in conveying medicines for maladies of the throat and stomach, and especially in cases of hemorrhages, where the drugs may be frozen.

Canards are now so common in Paris that a speculator has found it remunerative to start a *Journal des Démentis*. He clips the spiciest articles from other papers, prefaces them with an invariable introduction, "*Il n'est pas vrai que,*" and then prints them whole.

Several of the railways leading out of New York on routes greatly travelled have good property rooms, and if one loses a package he may, with intelligent inquiry, easily find it. If he cannot the railway officials at headquarters will, in most cases, be glad to hear his complaint.

There is not an inconsiderable number of people, larger by all odds than you would think, who in summer time lay in a supply of arctic rubbers, fur caps and sealskin gloves, and who in winter buy palm hats, sunshades and ice cream freezers, out of season, and at low prices.

The *Saturday Review*, speaking of England, says that the custom of interviewing is daily gaining ground. But the *Review*, after saying that a reporter ought not to guess what a person who is interviewed may mean, devotes a whole article to guessing what Mr. Gladstone may have meant by what an interviewing reporter said that he meant.

One of the envoys charged to represent his sovereign at Alfonso's wedding, had inquired at a hotel in Madrid the price of a drawing room and four bedrooms. He was asked 2,000 reals a day, 300 reals for a carriage, with an engagement to take them for twenty days. He then went to another hotel. Here he was asked for similar apartments 3,000 reals, with 1,000 reals for carriage, with an engagement to take them for fifteen days. The envoy was then going back to arrange with the first hotel keeper, when the news arrived that no fêtes were to be held.

FINE ARTS.

PICTURES AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

The art gallery of the Union League Club was crowded last evening with pictures and with members and artist guests assembled to view them. The occasion was the first monthly exhibition of the season. Though spotted with occasional bad pictures, whose authors should never have been asked to contribute, the display is a creditable one. It consists of eighty-nine canvases and one piece of statuary—Ball's "Eve." W. L. Picknell's effective and well drawn French "Landscape" we have already testified our appreciation of while in Mr. Avery's Gallery. A poetic, delicate little twilight is by Homer Martin. Stanley G. Middleton has a fine realistic effect in his "Presidential Range—from Sugar Hill, White Mountains," in which he shows an excellent appreciation of values. An "Ideal Head" is a strong example of J. H. Witt, which represents a wretched mother holding an abnormally diminutive baby in her arms. His large "Landscape" has sterling qualities in it. A. F. Bunner shows a free, large touch and good work in his "In the Woods." Healey's "Longfellow" and Charles L. Elliott's "The Cavalier" are interesting. C. H. Miller's Long Island landscape, though rather light in its foreground treatment, pleases us much. A freshly painted and good example of J. B. Bristol is called "A Berkshire Brook." Albert Bierstadt has cautiously strewn baby powder over a Western landscape, and called it "Winter in the Yosemite Valley." A strong and decorative life size female head, by J. C. Beckwith, is "Under the Lilacs." John Ward Stimson should be restrained from exhibiting such pictures as "An Old Path Into a New Springtime." J. H. Dolph has a creditable piece of *genre* painting in his well told story, "A Relic of the Battlefield." A good example of the hard, careful English school is G. B. O'Neil's "Spare the Weeds," with its sweet little child's face. A clever little landscape example in the French style is signed W. H. Baird. An admirable, rich piece of still life painting is by Walter L. Palmer. J. Ogden Wood shows a good deal of originality, which we are glad to see, in his "Pasturage—Wallkill Valley." One of the most charming bits of painting which we have seen for a long time is Abbot H. Thayer's misty effect over his well drawn cattle and trees in the "Autumn Woods." Among the other painters well represented are H. P. Smith, Lay, Howland, F. S. Church, Ferguson Maynard, Arthur Parton, C. S. Reinhart, Quartley, G. H. Smillie, De Forest, Colman, D. Johnson and Sartain.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 13, 1879.

A brilliant wedding took place this evening at the residence of Colonel Thomas J. Evans, the uncle of the bride, on Franklin street, in the fashionable quarter of this city. The happy couple were Miss Nellie A. Parker, niece of Captain John Henry Parker, formerly of the United States Navy, later of the Confederate Navy, and Lieutenant John A. Nickels, late of the United States steamer Adams, just returned from a three years' cruise, and now quartered at the Boston Navy Yard. The bride (Miss Parker) is one of Richmond's most beautiful and amiable daughters. Lieutenant Nickels was attended by his friend, Lieutenant J. Dix Bowles, United States Navy, Washington. The ceremony was most impressively performed by Rev. Dr. Sledd, of the Centenary Methodist Church. The bride was fashionably and beautifully attired, and together with the groom and best man, who wore the handsome full uniform of the United States Navy, made a very attractive and interesting group. The marriage was witnessed by a large circle of relatives and intimate friends, representing the elite of the city. The happy pair left on the Northern train this evening for Washington and other Northern cities *en route* to Boston, the home of the groom.

MONTREAL MILITIA NOT TO COME.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 13, 1879.

The Montreal *Star* publishes a report of an interview with Hon. Mr. Masson, Minister of Militia, regarding the proposed visit of Canadian militia to Brooklyn. In reply to the question, "Do you not think that when the time comes public opinion will be so much in favor of the visit that permission may be obtained?" Hon. Mr. Masson said, "No, I do not. Public opinion will always have weight with the government in deciding questions, but this one, if not negatived, might lead to ugly national complications."