

## "CHET."

HOW PRESIDENT ARTHUR TAKES THE RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

The Men Who Have Dined Upon and Flattered Him—The Attempt to Make a White Out of a Sprat—His Absolute Failure in the Presidential Office.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

New York, Dec. 5.—Among President Arthur's friends is Blanche Roosevelt, the opera singer, who belongs to the Tucker family, of Virginia, is very well connected, and has been for years the pet of distinguished intellectual and titled people in Europe. She said to me sometime ago: "President Arthur will not open his mouth even to correct an impression that does him harm and is entirely untrue."

The lady remarked that she thought the president obtained his office without political help, it being given him, in the first place, because he was necessary to elect Garfield, and when Garfield was killed the higher office came to Mr. Arthur, as it were, by the will of heaven. I asked the lady if Mr. Arthur seemed troubled by recent political events.

"He was very much cut up," she said "by the late election. It looked as if the people had declared against him overwhelmingly, when he had done his best to keep down excitement and act outside of factions of all kinds."

The above was private conversation, but it seems to me that it conveys a good impression as to the president's frame of mind. If he recognizes, as he seems to have done, some of the causes of his unpopularity in the imputation of indifference and unequal company about him, he is, perhaps, thinking whether it does not become him to change it. The fact that he has stated that there is some other French more worthy of his table than the proxy fellow, shows that he is not entirely satisfied to be known as the bad French's gossip. The shock the elections were to him must also show that he begins to realize public opinion in society and the government as the most decisive and formidable power, not often much consulted hitherto. The president's decline in political consideration is, possibly, proof that more ability is now required in a president than in former years, the cultivation of the people having not only advanced, but attained its character.

The present state of society is a vehement protest against the political morals of the Whigs and Republicans who borrowed all that was bad from the earlier Republican party, and he imposed upon the republic a set of men owing less allegiance to public opinion than to their convention and caucus organization.

In the midst of the war Mr. Lincoln was allowed to make removals to suit the party's interest without much excitement. After the war Johnson undertook to weaken the radical element by patronage, and he brought on the impeachment trial, where his victory led to a certain non-responsibility in Grant and future presidents, yet the attention of the country had been turned, above all other things, to the relations of politicians to the moral society around them, to the perfectly absolute conditions under which the officeholders were made in the name of a free republican society; to the tyranny in the hands of the president and his bosses in the various states, which was above all law or interference from courts of justice, pulpits or even the quadrennial revolutions made by our elections. None of the presidents of the United States following Gen. Grant were much concerned about the patronage. Hayes cared but little about the offices, and when he made his cabinet he estranged all the old bosses. Garfield, above all other men living in his day, wanted to put aside the patronage element and live in the discussion of questions and the trying on of additions and improvements to the government such as he had been thinking about in his library for years. Suddenly an office seeker killed him, and the American people had their attention instantly and violently brought to the complete inferiority of their official class to the average of ordinary Northern society.

They found that the most important men in our politics were about of the rank of tavern keepers, horse racers and prozers. Gaitan himself was not so exceptional among this class that he did not get the encouragement of men of old official positions like Senator Logan and his lawyer, Reid, who had been the prosecuting attorney of such a city as Chicago. Mr. Arthur came into the presidential office when horror was stamped on every countenance and was already changing to universal indignation, and he seems to have apprehended that there was something portentous in the air, and that he ought to be quiet and slow, and he tried to do so for a little while, but the men raised by Conkling to an importance altogether beyond their decency or discretion formed a little phalanx around the new president, directed their degrading newspaper organs to his sense of partisanship and ambition, and raised in him the confidence that he could easily be renominated and elected, and that he was the only popular man the country had recognized in his office for years, and they made a show of having his promise that presently he would take vengeance on Mr. Conkling's enemies, and on all people who dared to reflect on the character of the official system. The president should have been advised to have done some one act that would immediately show how the death of Garfield and the rise of public indignation had also touched him profoundly. But when he strove to pay off Conkling he had already paid to men like Conkling by nominating him to the supreme bench, where he would have been retired from the political circle, it struck the people as an act of reward for Mr. Conkling, instead of an act of exile. The president had never spent much time in doing anything that tried his patience. When he was collector of the customs he hardly ever got to his office before 12 o'clock at noon, and 11 o'clock was early for him. This was sworn to before one of the investigating committee ten years ago and it was always public rumor.

I remember a United States senator who first introduced me to Mr. Arthur, saying that he was one of the laziest men he knew. After the presidency was attained, there being no domestic circle in the White house, the president allowed his old midnight chums from New York to drop in, and they had the audacity of dogs and cats, who, being once fed at the table, will come at every meal until they are last

get a kick. These fellows, all of whom are known, made their club at the White house, and they would come back to their homes and in their own self glorification relate how much better the president was than that miserable Hayes, or the overrated Garfield, because he was not a friend of his old friends and told them that he wanted nobody to feel unhappy in his society. They say, "you have no idea of what a politician he is, naturally. When we come to think of it, boys, he must be a greater politician than any who went before him. You see, he has lived here in New York where politics is a big trade. He is not like Hayes or Grant or Lincoln, from some little town off on the prairies. He is going to take hold now, from what I understand, and just shake up these critics and enemies of his. Yes, he is the best president that ever sat there, hardly excepting Gen. Washington."

Now, the man who talks in this way never saw any other president than Arthur—perhaps, a second rate banker down town, who had been a little while before that selling gimp and buttons in the jobbing trade. Or he may be some spent and driving lawyer who once knew the president in a ward political association, and highly gratified to find that the president does not snub him when he goes to the White house, points out at once his gaffe and his conceit by assuring everybody in New York that Arthur never had his equal in the White house and that old Gen. Washington himself will have to take a back seat. Consequently Arthur began to hear discussions of his own greatness from New York. It began to be assumed in those newspapers which never feel the public pulse, but lay their ears close to a club or hotel key hole, that the president was a mighty man, a person opposed to hypocrisy, meaning a man that has some habits and some fear of being mistaken in a high office. The little scamps who made a living by selling nominations to parvenus to congress, or who create men for the New York legislature, on the principle that they are to steal from everybody who has business there and divide with their creator, felt that the Lord had come in his splendor when they heard all this news about Chester A. Arthur and were, perhaps, received themselves for a little chat of half an hour in the White house, where no previous president would have allowed them to bring their feet any more than they could have brought their shoes into some synagogue or mosque.

There was a complete misunderstanding between the president and those who personally visited him, and all the rest of society. Throughout the country the dying dew on Garfield's brow, the pain and agony with which he parted from his family and bright prospects, the despicable nature of the tramp who killed him, were making those long, deep thoughts which are the life of American firesides, and here the president the woman who dropped in of an evening to see him, and the general rift-riff who constitute our politics were saying: "The country is just delighted with Arthur. At last we have a gentleman in the White house. He looks splendid. He is splendid."

The president finally made his celebrated trip down the White house steps to show how much greater a man he was than everybody before him. He was somewhat like the cabin passenger who undertook to steer the steamboat. He had no sooner got his palms on the wheel than he flew out of his hands, the boat put her nose towards the bank, and the consequences seemed to be frightful to everybody on board.

A gentleman remarked to me yesterday that Arthur, showing them how to do it in politics, was somewhat like Edwin Forrest, the actor, who, being once at Cape May, put on a bathing suit and started into the surf, which was pretty high that day. He had advanced but a few steps when he felt the strong spray in his face, and with his hand upon his nose looked ashore, backing into the ocean. A parasite of Forrest came along and said: "Mr. Forrest, you are not going to turn your back on the ocean, are you?"

"No," replied Forrest, who was a child of borrowed rhetoric that he always believed he wrote himself. "I never turn my back on friend or foe; why should I on the ocean?" So he came rapidly to the front again, stepped out in the manner of the gladiator, for the surf, and just at that moment a big wave struck him in the abdomen, turned him over three times, stood him on his head and filled his belly full of salt water. He was heard to say to the man who dressed him, "Mr. Cudde, where is that bath house?"

and the great tragedian hid himself within it. The result of the election, both in fact and on the president's feelings, ought to teach him that the real life of the United States has never yet entered, that the public opinion, which is without confidence in our official class, comes from pure sources, and from reservoirs as universal as the sea and the clouds, notwithstanding the imperial premiums among politicians to use the great patronage of this government like the money of a lottery ticket or the swag taken in highway robbery. Yet it is clear that the government will not be run much longer on this plan, and Gen. Arthur, if he remains silent on the question which is above all others, that of loyalty and principle here, he may be marked down in history as the worst of all American presidents and the last of the predatory stack, the conspicuous one who wished to put back all the abuses that his two predecessors had been trying to deal with, and lost everything he might have possessed in the endeavor.

A fine line of Scotch underwear at a great bargain at No. 145 East Third street.

An Editor Cried.

Thos. N. Y., Dec. 5.—J. B. Parmenter, proprietor and editor of the Press, has as various time published stories regarding Wm. Carr, son of the secretary of state. The latest appeared yesterday. Parmenter accused young Carr of public intoxication, breach of confidence, etc. The young man met Parmenter on River street this morning, and drawing a cowhide, administered a violent castigation.

Three thousand sample seal, silk plush, wool and cashmere caps at 145 East Third street.

The Wacker Insurance Case.

St. Louis, Dec. 5.—The Mutual Life Insurance company of New York, this morning filed a bond in the United States circuit court taking an appeal in the widow Wacker's sensation identity case to the supreme court of the United States.

The best assortment of overcoats in the north west can be found at the \$40.00 consignment sale of clothing at 145 East Third street.

## THE OLD WORLD.

COLLISION OF STEAMSHIPS IN THE MOUTH OF THE MERSEY.

Further Arrests and Indictments for Crime in Ireland—A Home Rule Demonstration Postponed—A Sassy French Paper Tells the Truth About the American Navy—Arabi Pasha Wants to Live in Damascus or London—The German Budget.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5.—The Allan line steamer Fernvian, from Montreal, while entering the river Mersey this morning, collided with an unknown steamer. The vessel was considerably damaged, and lies sunk on Crosby beach. The crew and passengers were saved. The steamer was cut down to the water's edge amidships. The weather was thick at the time of the collision. Tugs landed the crew and passengers here. Hopes are entertained that the vessel can be repaired and the vessel floated. The vessel with which the Fernvian collided is a steamer of the Clan line. Her fore compartments are full of water, and she has been docked.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A home rule demonstration was held at Sanford last evening. Among those present were O'Donnell and Kenney, members of parliament. A resolution was passed condemning the government for its determination to prosecute Davitt and Healy, and congratulating the true patriots on their refusal to enter into terms for bail. Kenney in an address declared that if the government imprisoned Davitt and Healy, they must fast assume the task of arresting the whole Irish parliamentary party.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A dispatch from Dublin says proceedings against Davitt, Healy and Quinn have been adjourned ten days, to enable the defendants to meet the charges entered against them.

Seventy soldiers have left Curragh camp for Galway, in connection with the execution of the murderers of the Joyce family, at Mallow.

Miss Parnell publishes a long letter declaring untrue the statement of Healy, published in the United States, asserting that Parnell, in February, ordered a stoppage of the circulation of no-rent manifestos, and that this order was disobeyed by the ladies' land league.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The British steamer Strathmore & Savannah, for Bremen, is ashore at Calandsgod, Netherlands. She has jettisoned part of her cargo. Assistance has been sent.

DUBLIN, Dec. 5.—The grand jury has found two bills against three men charged with the assassination of Detective Cox and the would-be assassin of Judge Lawson.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—It is rumored that the bishop of Winchester will succeed to the archbishopric of Canterbury.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—Von Bojanowski, consul general at London, will be appointed director of the ministry of foreign affairs.

MADRID, Dec. 5.—The newspapers here express surprise at the severe action of the English government against the officials at Gibraltar, in connection with the case of Cuban refugees.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A bulletin to-night relative to Postmaster General Fawcett's condition, says the fever is pursuing an irregular course and causes grave anxiety.

Anthony Trollope is much worse. He is unconscious to-night. There are but faint hopes of his recovery.

Dublin, Dec. 5.—Patrick Higgins, Thomas Higgins and Michael Flynn are indicted for the murder of the two Huddys, Lord Ardilaun's bailiffs. The trial will begin Thursday.

## FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—The cellars of the Palais Bourbon, the wine vaults at Bercey and the printing offices of the newspapers, Union and Univers, are flooded by the overflow of the Zine. Engineers apprehend that the pressure of the Zine will destroy the causeways protecting the entrepot Des Vins. The bridge near Charenton has been shaken. The attitude of the water at Asnerit bridge is 5.83 metres.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—Louis Blanc is seriously ill at Cannes.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—The cruiser Flore is ordered to Madagascar. The Flore states that the president of the council and English ambassador held a conference on the Malagasy question. England is disposed to recognize the rights accorded to France by the latter's treaty of 1868 with Madagascar.

The trial of Bontoux, president, and Feder, manager of the Union Generale, suspended in January last, has begun. Bontoux said he was absent when the company speculated in its own shares. Feder said if the issue of 100,000 new shares had not been stopped by the downfall of the company, and if speculators who bought the shares had paid for them, there would have been no deficit in the company's treasury. In the official liquidation of the Union Generale it is estimated, if legal decisions already given were maintained, shareholders would recover 50 per cent. of their losses.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—Relative to the report that the United States government contemplates making a claim against France in regard to the murder of two American citizens in Madagascar, the *Moniteur Universel* publishes an insulting article declaring that the American navy is so reduced by mutilation that the United States is recently compelled to back down to Chili. France, it says, could ruin every American port.

## RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 5.—The Danish Arctic exploring vessel Dejmplina appears to have drifted into the Varna sea south of Nova Zembla. It is proposed to organize an expedition with from ten to fifteen sledges and 150 reindeer to search for the vessel.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 5.—The czar has assumed the title of lord of Turenne.

Odessa, Dec. 5.—Solomon Hacker, distributor of revolutionary papers, has been sentenced to ten years in the mines.

## EGYPT.

CAIRO, Dec. 5.—The khedive has been informed that the English government recommends General Sir Evelyn Wood for the command of the new Egyptian army.

Arabi Pasha writes a letter thanking England for interposition in his behalf.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Arabi Pasha writes that he would prefer to live in Damascus, or if that is impossible, in London. He expresses contentment with his lot, because he knows his misfortunes have been the means of securing, for the country he loves, the liberty and prosperity it deserves. He feels confident when England carries out her good work, she will permit him to return. She will learn he no rebel when he set himself at the head of the people who wanted nothing but justice.

## AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Dec. 5.—The reichsstadt is assembled today. Dunajewski, Austrian minister of finance, submitted the budget

for 1883, showing a deficit of 31,600,000 florins. The taxes the first nine months in 1882 yielded an increase of 8,300,000 florins as compared with those collected during the same period in 1881. The condition of the treasury, the minister said, was extremely favorable. The government will be able to pay off uncovered credits to the amount of 14,200,000 florins. There is a general improvement in trade. After deducting the outlays for new railways and Bosnian expenses, there will be no administrative deficit. It is probable a considerable portion of the deficit for 1883 is from the current year, so that it will only be necessary to resort to a vote of credit for railway works, and for expenditures in the Tyrol.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—The majority against biennial budgets was secured at the re-charging by coalition of the centre and left.

## FRANKLIN BUILDING SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting, Election of Officers and Report of the Secretary.

The annual meeting of the Franklin Building society was held last evening and the following board of directors for the ensuing year were chosen:

For Directors—Adolphus Moore, Henry Orlamann, Charles Wallblom, Theodore Sander, John Bodin, J. D. O'Brien, Jacob Schmitz, Jacob Mainzer, C. A. Albrecht, A. P. Cronquist, Lewis Engels, Ernst Albrecht, Peter Schliemann, Fred. Siebold, J. F. Wileken.

The directors then elected the following officers:

President—Adolphus Moore.  
Vice President—Charles Wallblom.  
Secretary—Theodore Sander.  
Treasurer—Fred. Siebold.  
Attorney—Jacob Mainzer.

Examiners—J. C. Jensen, Otto Dreher, John McAdams.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.  
The secretary, Theodore Sander, submitted his sixth annual report, of which the following is an abstract:

Six series of stock have been issued, the total number of shares being 5,754. During the past year 898 new shares were issued, 1,714 cancelled, and 1,684 borrowed upon. There are 3,254 shares to be redeemed, and 4,935 outstanding.

At the last meeting a new series of 2,000 shares was ordered to be issued to be known as the sixth series, 1,300 shares of which are to be general issue and 700 shares a reserve for borrowers only.

The following table of assets is given:

DEBIT.	
Bills receivable, mortgages	\$88,750 00
Cash on hand	827 40
Accounts receivable	89 60
Bills receivable, notes	2,413 38
Tax certificates	209 68
Bills receivable, stock loans	1,550 00
Stockholders' account arrears	2,248 17
Cash received, 1881	65 75
Sundry credits	181 11
	\$91,323 42

CREDIT.	
1. Series, dues, etc., during year	\$19,938 59
2. " " " " " "	288 35
3. " " " " " "	5,479 63
4. " " " " " "	4,817 45
5. " " " " " "	2,708 57
Undivided profits	15,200 00
Bills payable, discounts	7,000 00
Tax accounts, 1882	20 96
Sundry credits, amts. due borrowers	892 09
Sundry credits, amounts prepaid acct. of loans	1,000 00
Sundry credits, miscellaneous matters	911 16
	\$91,323 42

THE FOLLOWING TABLES SHOW THE BUSINESS OF THE YEAR:

DEBIT.	
1. Series, paid for stock surrendered	\$28,746 84
2. " " " " " "	288 35
Premium refunded	11 61
Bills receivable, new mortgage loans	31,450 00
Bills payable, discounts repaid	8,500 00
Cash received from all sources	\$8,928 35
Bills receivable, new notes taken	4,985 33
2. Series, paid for stock surrendered	1,255 43
3. Series, paid for stock surrendered	1,545 27
4. Series, paid for stock surrendered	773 51
Bills receivable, new stock loans	2,150 00
Expense account, salaries, rent, printing, etc.	805 85
Stockholders' account, dues, interest and premiums charged during the year	26,048 57
Tax account, 1881, taxes paid	811 17
Fines remitted	2 00
Sundry credits, credits on loans charged and mortgages cancelled	6,150 00
Sundry credits, amounts paid borrowers	5,025 16
Sundry credits, miscellaneous items	608 44
Tax certificates bought	146 09
Profit and loss, profit distributed to all the series	10,394 00
	\$189,266 19

CREDIT.	
1. Series, dues, etc., during year	\$ 7,275 24
Interest, interest from all sources	4,921 97
2. " " " " " "	4,921 97
Premiums, premiums on loans during year	5,484 70
Bills receivable, mortgages repaid	16,250 00
Cash, total disbursed	70,728 15
Bills payable, discounts	15,200 00
Bills receivable, notes repaid	6,876 37
2. Series, dues, etc., during year	3,512 49
3. " " " " " "	1,640 80
4. " " " " " "	2,574 96
Bills receivable, stock loans repaid	350 00
Stockholders, paid in on roll book accounts	25,150 73
5. Series, dues, etc., during year	2,002 00
Expenses, 1882	748 40
" " 1881	20 56
Fines, fines for non-payments	222 86
Sundry credits, p.d. acct. mortgage loans	6,650 00
Buildings, repairs on loans	5,535 66
Cash, miscellaneous matters	1,347 62
Profit and loss, net profits during year	10,397 75
	\$89,266 19

VALUE OF STOCK.	
1. Series, per share	\$26 69
2. " " " "	14 43
3. " " " "	11 55
4. " " " "	7 14

BONUS.  
The highest bonus obtained during the year was 50 per cent.; the lowest bonus obtained was 51 per cent.; the average bonus obtained was 53 per cent.

The demand for money has been very good thirty-six new mortgage loans, six stock loans and nineteen note loans were made. Seven mortgage loans were repaid. The proceeds have been fair and with a tendency to increase.

The gains have been very good, being 13 1/2 per cent. to each series upon the assets as they appeared on Nov. 10, 1882.

The best proof of prosperity however will be found by comparing the amount of cash on hand this year with last year. Then we had \$12,632.20 in bank and owe the bank nothing for discounts; now we have \$27,490 in bank and owe \$7,000 for discounts, making necessary to supply borrowers. This exchange of conditions is attributable to two causes; namely the increased demand for money for building purposes and the policy adopted by your board to draw and cancel stock whenever there is surplus money in the treasury.

A cap worth \$1.25 at 18 cents at 49 East Third street.

The Board of Trade Telegraph company of Chicago has obtained a temporary injunction against the Western Union Telegraph company, restraining it from interfering with the poles or wires of the company. As the bill is suppressed particulars are not obtainable, but it is supposed to grow out of the difficulty between the two companies at East St. Louis.

## FRAYNE'S GUN.

Career of the Actor Who Shot Miss Von Behren on the Stage—Dangerous Stage Shooting—The Puffball Clerk Piercing a Potato on a Boy's Head With Bullets.

[Philadelphia Times.]

The news of the shooting of Miss Von Behren by Frank Frayne in Cincinnati, during the performance of "Si Slocom," created the deepest interest in Philadelphia, where the actor has many close friends, and among the members of the theatrical profession there were expressions of the deepest sympathy for him as well as sorrow for the poor girl herself. His daring practices, however, have long been condemned, and many managers were averse to permitting him to perform in their houses the particular feat which has now resulted so unfortunately. Manager Gallagher, of the Grand Central theater, in speaking of the matter, said: "Frayne played an engagement in my house and I was uneasy and dissatisfied the entire week. Indeed I was glad when Saturday night came. I always feared that something of this kind might happen at any time. We gave him a date to reappear this winter, but since making the arrangements I would have gladly canceled the contract."

## FRAYNE'S THEATRICAL CAREER.

Frayne was a drawing feature everywhere, and could always command good terms. He began his theatrical career as a captain of the supernumeraries in what was formerly Wood's theater, Cincinnati, but he is a native of the neighborhood of Frankfort, Kentucky. He worked his way gradually up in his profession, until he became a leading man. One day he asked Clifton W. Taylure, the present manager for Frank Chanfrau, who is now at the Arch Street theater, to furnish him with a Western drama, and the author of his play, "Si Slocom," during his spare hours on the Cincinnati stage. Taylure says he took such little pride in the composition that he did not even put his name to it nor did he care to acknowledge its paternity. But through it medium Frayne soon won his position among the successful sensational stars of the country.

He had been an expert marksman from his early boyhood in his Kentucky home. One of the feats of skill which he introduced into the play were one of the chief elements of its popularity. He performed a variety of dangerous feats besides the celebrated "backward shot" by which Miss Von Behren met her death. He would sometimes shoot a potato or a coin from the hand of Lucy Slocom, and he used to cut with his bullet a rope to which the negro comedian was hung, thereby relieving the man from what was intended to represent an execution.

## HIS REMARKABLE DOG.

Another dangerous feature of "Si Slocom" was the antics of Frayne's big mastiff, "Jack." He was presented to the act in Omaha many years ago and had been trained to play a most important part in the piece. At the right moment, just as one of the numerous villains was triumphing, "Jack" would rush to the rescue, seize the wretch by a strap which was attached about the man's neck and drag him down. The dog's sagacity was astonishing, and he never failed to find his bus, or to go for the right man.

But in his old age he became very ill-tempered and it was dangerous for any but Frayne and his brother-in-law, Robert Butler, to approach him. Once Frayne took him behind the stage of Bidwell's Academy of Music, New Orleans, after he had finished his performance at another house, and Jack, who had been playing on the stage between several actors, hurried away to take a hand. It is unnecessary to say that the struggle left him in undisputed possession of the entire stage. Nearly two years ago Frayne went to Europe and in London the Lord Mayor refused to allow him to perform his "backward shot," so it was omitted, but other feats almost as dangerous were introduced instead.

## HIS LAST PERFORMANCE HERE.

Upon returning to this country he produced a play, based upon the Nihilist movement in Russia, entitled "Mardo, the Hunter," in which a real lion was used. The beast was, however, a supernumerary one and was not thought to be very dangerous. Frayne spent much of his spare time in the city, where he played numerous engagements. His last appearance here was on Sept. 10 at the New National theater. His home is at Negleyville, Bucks county, where he has owned a small farm for several years. He is exceedingly popular, both in and out of the profession. He has had no serious accident to happen in his exhibitions besides this one. That was when he shot his wife in the hand several years ago. In performing his "backward shot" at last Lucy Slocom used to wear a steel plate hidden beneath her hat, but as he became more confident this precaution was discarded.

## CHANFAU'S TERRIBLE MISTAKE.

Frank Chanfrau, now playing "Kit" at the Arch Street theater, tells of an interesting incident that impressed a lesson of caution upon his mind that will not be easily forgotten. "I was filling an engagement at the Holiday street theater, Baltimore, many years ago," he says, "and of course 'Kit' was the play. In the piece I use two of my own revolvers, and at that time I imagined the loading of them to the property man. On the particular night to which I refer, his assistant, a mere boy, had been left in charge of the properties for a while and when it was time for him to deliver my pistols to me he discovered that they had not been loaded.

"It was too late for him to begin to load, for the curtain was up and I was waiting for him. The boy, in fear of being censured severely for his neglect, ran excitedly to the back door, where a watchman was chatting with the old door-keeper, and asked him to let him use his revolver for a moment. It was handed to him by the watchman, who supposed that he knew better than to give it to anyone to discharge it on the stage. But the boy was too nervous with fright to realize what he was doing, and a few moments later I was firing deadly bullets right and left on the stage. How they missed doing damage I can never tell, but when my attention was afterwards called to some holes that had been made in the woodwork of the proscenium box, the terrible fact staggered me so that I was as weak as a child over the danger that had been passed through. After that I became, and I am to this day, my own powder monkey at the stage. How they missed doing damage I can never tell, but when my attention was afterwards called to some holes that had been made in the woodwork of the proscenium box, the terrible fact staggered me so that I was as weak as a child over the danger that had been passed through. After that I became, and I am to this day, my own powder monkey at the stage. How they missed doing damage I can never tell, but when my attention was afterwards called to some holes