MRS. BERNARD BEERE HERE.

THE ACTRESS LONDON IS FOND OF LIKENING TO BERNHARDT.

She Talks Entertainingly of Tennyson and Labouchere and Neilson—A Visit to Her London Home and an Account of Her Successes—Her Tour in America.

Mrs. Bernard Beere, "the English Bernhardt," came on the City of Paris yesterday to make a tour of the large cities of this country east of the Mississippi, and to open Hammerstein's new theatre in Thirty-fourth street. She is at the Victoria Hotel, and will be there until Nov. 14, when her New York engagement begins with the presentation of "As in a Looking Glass," a version of which Mrs. Langtry has made familiar in America.

Mrs. Beere is a woman of distinguished personality. She has a tall, thin figure, supple and graceful. She has long arms, a long neck, and a small well-shaped head. She has hair of the reddish tinge most approved by fashion nowadays. Her face is of the most pronounced English type—sharp, clear-cut nose, blue eyes, high cheek bones, and a wide, mobile mouth. Her voice is strong and sweet and resonant.

MRS. BERNARD BEERE.

She told an interesting story yesterday about a visit she made to Tennyson at Haslemere, a good many years ago, when she wanted to get his play, "The Promise of May."

"A gloomy, funereal-looking carriage met me at the station," she said, "and the footman and the coachman had long hair and a sombre expression just like the pictures of Tennyson. When I got to the house they took me up to his room—a lovely room with a long screen down one side. You had to walk down this screen to the end and turn the corner before you saw Tennyson. He had a big, very tall, jar of tobacco by his desk, and he was smoking his pipe. 'You won't mind if I take a whiff?' he said. I told him that I wouldn't. He read me parts of his play, and I noticed that he read the prose parts much better than he did the poetry. He read the prose beautifully. I was quite carried away with the play, and he was satisfied to have me play it.

"Afterward, when we produced it, he was as excited as a child. He used to come to the rehearsals, and he sat in a stall, smoking, although it was against all the rules and the precedents and put my manager in a great state. He didn't know anything about the stage at all. I remember he came to my dressing room once and looked all around, and said: 'Is this where you put on your fleshings?' as if I wore fleshings in playing a country girl! But the play was a flat failure. Nothing could save it."

After a while Mrs. Beere told something of her career on the stage. She told how, after her first appearance, she met Labouchere, who then had a theatre, and asked him to engage her.

"Labouchere went on to say that I was very good," said she, "but that he had no place for me. A year afterward, when I had succeeded, I saw him and reminded him of his refusal. 'You are all right now,' he said. 'But, that first time you were shocking!' And I think I was, too, for I wore a wig that didn't cover my own hair in front and I doubled myself up and squeezed myself in and was generally awkward and terrible to see.

"But I shall never forget Adelaide Neilson and how she treated me. She had never met me, and yet she said nice things about me from the first. And after I got my first good engagement my manager showed me a letter from her, a stranger to me, telling him to look out for Mrs. Beere, who was a coming actress."

Mrs. Beere lives in a quaint cottage right under the eves of the historical Marylebone church, in Marylebone road, actually in the heart of London, and yet in a quietude as of the country. "Church Cottage" is the name of the pretty little house. A high wall shuts off a large garden from the road, and an arbored walk leads to the door. "Church Cottage" inside is a museum. Cabinets, shelves, escritoires, and tables are covered with bric-à-brac and curios that Mrs. Beere has collected from various parts of the world.

Old engravings and photographs of modern celebrities—most of them inscribed by the originals—surrounded by tomahawks, spears, arrow heads, and numerous implements of savage warfare are upon the walls. Lion and tiger rugs presented by conquering sportsmen are upon the floors. There are divans and couches and easy chairs, decorated screens, partly concealed mirrors and plants and flowers, all arranged in the most artistic disorder and with most charming effect.

A SUN reporter called upon Mrs. Beere at her home a short time before she sailed for New York. She had not much to say about herself. She said that she was delighted with her visit to Australia, and that the long sea trips, going and coming, had entirely cured her of the attack of nervous prostration that came so near resulting seriously a few months ago. She looked forward to her American tour with brightest anticipation, though she failed to gush with the ardor of most stars about a new country in which they are soon to try their fortunes.

"I hope to make a success," she said. "I know that American audiences are critical, but I am playing parts in which I have been successful here. We open in 'As In a Looking Glass,' which was dramatized for me, and I like my part of *Lena Despard* as well as any that I play. Mr. Barrymore will, I suppose, play *Paul Jordanhoy*. Mr. Buckley *Lord Chiplyn Daisey*, and Mr. Marius the 'Russian Bear,' the same part that he played with me in the London production. Then I shall essay a new role in America. Mr. Mayer has secured the American rights from Charles Wyndham of 'The Fringe of Society,' which he and Mrs. Langtry produced during my Australian tour at the Criterion. Mr. Wyndham asked me to take the part before it was given to Mrs. Langtry, but, as my health was so bad at the time, and I had already made arrangements to go to Australia, I was compelled to decline it. I have not yet seen or read the play, but I am told that the part is my line. Then, if Mr. Mayer will let me, I want to play *Peg Woffington* in 'Masks and Faces.' I have played it here, and my conception of the part is very different from that of Mrs. Kendal. I believe that Charles Reade considered *Peg Woffington* a woman with a history, and I try to present that idea. I dress a rig as *Peg*, and it is something of a relief from the other two serious characters. In Dublin one time I kicked my slipper off into the audience, and then had to slip the other off, too, and finish the jig in my stockings. That night the slipper was sold at auction among the officers of the castle, and they drank my health from it."

Mrs. Beere declined to criticise Mrs. Langtry, but she related an incident concerning that actress's production of "As in a Looking Glass."

"While I was playing *Lena Despard* in London," said Mrs. Beere, "an agent of Mrs. Langtry's came to see me about the American rights to the piece. While he was in negotiation with me I read that Mrs. Langtry had made her debut as *Lena* in New York, and I cabled to her that I was much surprised to hear it, and asked if it was true. She responded, 'As In a Looking Glass' produced. Great success. Thanks.' I was even more amused at the coolness of her message than I was angry that she should have been making arrangements to produce a stolen version, while her agent was ostensibly arranging with me for the right to produce my play.

Mrs. Beere showed her visitor some of her literary souvenirs of "As In a Looking Glass." One was the edition de luxe of the book, illustrated by Du Maurier, and delivered to Mme. Sara Bernhardt and Mrs. Bernard Beere by the author.

"I was just the least bit displeased, though I ought not to own it," she said, "that in the dedication Mme. Bernhardt's name is mentioned before mine, though I played the part first and Bernhardt's production was a translation of my dramatization of the book."

Another souvenir was "As In a Looking Glass" in French: "Comme Dans Un Miroir," inscribed "A Mme. Sara Bernhardt, Bernard Beere en livre est dolle in témoignage de l'estime et d'admiration par son devoué et reconnaissant admirateur." Another book, Mrs. Beere values is one dedicated to her, "To Miss M. T. Broughton's novel, 'Cedora,' written from the play, after the author's brilliant rendering and Mrs. Beere's interpretation of the title role."

Mrs. Beere may be said to have inherited the artistic sense. Her father, Francis Whitehead of Norfolk, was an artist, and she was educated from the cradle in the love of art and beauty. She is also in a sense a child of literature. Thackeray was her godfather, and among her treasures is his christening gift, a little silver cup inscribed: "To Baby, from W. M. Thackeray."

Dickens was also a great friend of her father's, and she can remember that the visits of the two great writers always brought sunshine to the house of the shy, sensitive artist, whose last years were otherwise clouded by sickness and a stinted income. Her own pleasantest recollections were of her grandfather, whom she says insisted upon having the children in the room with him while they were packed off to the nursery upon the advent of dickens.

Mrs. Beere's father died when she was but 12 years of age, leaving his widow, young daughter, and still younger son to carry on the struggle of life on the small heritage of his books and pictures. With the little money thus scraped together Mrs. Whitehead repaired to France and Italy for some time at Nice. Her little daughter had an artistic love for the stage and everything connected with it. Among the rare treats of her childhood was an occasional visit to the Theatre Francaise, where she was fortunate in having the most humble of a fling kiss presented to her by Mlle. Fargueil, whom they considered the greatest actress since the days of Rachel. The little English girl worshipped Mme. Doselos, and though she saw her only two or three times, she can still remember every scene of her "Frou Frou" and "Adriane Lecouvreur."

Reared under influences and associations like these, the stage became her natural destiny. Returning to London when still a mere girl, she took lessons from Hermann Vezin, and obtained a first engagement at the Opera Comique. She had been on the stage only a short time when the son of a Kentish baronet fell in love with her, and she married him. Their married life was short; her husband died, and she was again thrown upon her own resources.

Mrs. Beere made her second debut at the St James's Theatre in London in 1878, and here her stage career actually began. She rose rapidly from small to large things, and in a very short time was playing leading parts. In 1882 she essayed the part of an actress-manager, and commissioned Tennyson to write "The Promise of May," the production of which, under her management at the Globe Theatre, was a literary, as well as dramatic, event of the first magnitude. It was a sequel of "The Promise of May" that Burnand wrote in *Punch* the parody that cost him, for a time, the laureate's friendship.

I hold it truth that he who lines
His harp aside, to try the bones,
Will somehow find that paving stones
Are levelled at his neatest things.

The public would not have "The Promise of May," and Mrs. Beere's first managerial venture was a failure. "I could never be a successful actress and manager at the same time," she said. "It is too much of a strain." Her next venture in the dual line was, however, a great artistic and financial success. It was "Jane Eyre," which she produced at the Globe, playing the title role, in December, 1882.

Mrs. Beere relates that she was very much delighted during her tenancy of the Globe Theatre to see Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, then the managers of the Haymarket Theatre, often in the stalls. Bancroft never said a word to her, however, until he asked her to come to his theatre to produce "Odette," of which he had just secured an English version. Just at that time she was taken down with nervous prostration, as the result of overwork, and was confined to her room for two months. The result was that Modjeska played "Odette," and Mrs. Beere was compelled to wait until the following May, when she made a great success as "Fedora" under Bancroft's management at the Haymarket. She has a photograph of the Prince of Wales signed "Albert Edward," which that exalted person sent her the day after the first night of "Fedora" as a token of his admiration.

Since then Mrs. Beere has created one success after another. As *Mrs. Dereamly*, in "Lords and Commons;" *Countess Zicka*, in "Diplomacy," *Lady Gwendolyn*, in "Peril," *Peg Woffington*, in "Masks and Faces;" *Lena Despard*, in "As in a Looking Glass;" the title roles in "Arlone," and "La Tosca;" *Mrs. Sternhold*, in "Still Waters Run Deep," and *Lady Gay Spanker*, in "London Assurance," she has received the praise of the critics.

INCREASE OF REGISTRATION.

17,973 More Names Listed Yesterday Than on the Second Day Four Years Ago.

The second day of registration is past, and there remains but two more when an intending voter may render himself eligible to cast a ballot at the coming election. They are Friday and Saturday of next week.

Yesterday's increase over the second day's registration in 1888 was 17,973, which was accounted for in great measure by the increase in population. The total increase over the first two days of registration in 1888 is 14,785.

The only absolute comparison which can be made by districts, owing to the reapportionment, is in the annexed district, where the total registration in the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Assembly districts this year exceeded that in the old Twenty-fourth district in 1888 by 1,990.

A registration of more than 300,000 is predicted.

Following is the registration by Assembly districts for the years 1888, 1890, 1891, and 1892:

Assembly Districts.	1888.	1890.	1891.	1892.
1	2392	1849	1884	3485
2	2402	1880	1869	4124
3	2718	1926	2188	3231
4	2284	2117	2319	3867
5	2480	1906	1891	3511
6	3170	2208	2573	3555
7	2426	2402	2548	4014
8	3087	2189	2445	4014
9	3457	2722	2964	4399
10	3659	2918	3138	4182
11	2601	1777	1596	3277
12	2964	2244	2642	3201
13	3441	2564	2977	3931
14	2575	1879	2151	3857
15	4145	3404	3420	5565
16	3031	2438	2599	4051
17	4341	3669	4126	5142
18	3328	2981	2981	4212
19	2148	1827	2064	3586
20	3631	2922	3122	4751
21	3611	2570	2632	3412
22	2248	2128	2669	3141
23	3357	2739	2965	4210
24	4474	4821	4515	4812
25				3115
26				4404
27				4862
28				3654
29				3501
30				2570
Totals	91678	74545	80092	109651
Totals 1st day	85813	65761	70254	92678
Total 2 days	187491	146898	150346	202276

REGISTRATION IN BROOKLYN.

62,351 Voters Enrolled Yesterday—A Large Increase Over Previous Years.

Yesterday was the second day for registration in Brooklyn, and 62,351 additional voters were enrolled, making the total poll list for the two days 130,084. The result so far is extremely gratifying to the managers of the rival political organizations who have been especially active this year in bringing out the voters.

The figures for the two days exceed all preceding records, the previous highest being in 1888, when 118,314 names were enrolled on the first and second days. As there are two more opportunities for registration, the expectation that the grand total this year will not fall short of 180,000, will probably be realized.

Since the first day's registration was received the political fighters have been busily at work analyzing the names in the various election districts, and both sides admit that Democratic and Republican interest in the election is about equal, and that until the poll lists are completed it will be impossible to form any reliable judgment as to which side has the advantage in the registration.

This is the registration by wards for the second day and for the two days:

Wards.	Second Day.	First Day.	Total.	Second Day.	First Day.	Total.
1	1,614	2,528	4,142	1,086	4,203	5,289
2	1,215	1,961	3,176	1,070	3,130	4,200
3	1,402	3,136	4,538	1,258	3,516	4,774
4	1,102	2,190	3,292	1,208	2,359	3,567
5	1,234	2,859	4,093	1,070	3,357	4,427
6	2,604	2,918	5,522	1,928	4,492	6,420
7	2,566	6,833	9,399	1,609	5,780	7,389
8	1,959	4,450	6,409	3,447	7,306	10,753
9	4,404	7,380	11,784	4,017	5,866	9,883
10	2,675	5,251	7,926	1,215	4,060	5,275
11	1,819	3,587	5,406	2,494	4,944	7,438
12	1,864	3,751	5,615	1,594	5,641	7,235
13	2,028	4,848	6,876	1,750	5,758	7,508
14	2,081	5,003	7,084	3,057	5,945	8,902
First two days 1888			118,314			
First two days 1889			81,920			
First two days 1890			93,255			
First two days 1891			109,659			
The total registration for these four years respectively was			156,104,	134,317,	139,167,	158,426.

The two remaining days for registration this year are Friday, Oct. 28, and Saturday, Oct. 29.

Assembly Nominations.

Putnam County—Hamilton Fish, Jr., Republican, renominated.

Oneida County, First District—Cornelius Haley, labor candidate endorsed by the Democrats.

Wisdom P. Northrup, Republican nominee for Assembly in the fifth Erie district, declines the nomination for the ninety-second. The leaves two vacancies on the Republican Assembly ticket, both of which will be filled by the General Committee. In the fourth district the Committee has selected Moses H. Gates of Buffalo, Wilson Cronyn, Jr., of Niagara Falls, and Frank W. Cook of the Auburn prison. Democrats, third district, William S. Shanks, Democrat. Westchester County, First District—James W. Bird, Republican.

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WESTERN UNION NECROLOGY.

DR. GREEN TALKS OF HIS FORMER ASSOCIATES IN THE DIRECTORY.

It is a Notable List, Including the Names of Many Millionaires, as well as of Men of Genius and Force in Business Affairs.

The Board of Directors elected by the stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company last week organized yesterday by reelecting the officers who served last year, except that Mr. John G. Moore was chosen to succeed the late Sidney Dillon upon the Executive Committee. In entering upon his second quarter of a century of active service in the company, President Norvin Green addressed the Board in a reminiscent strain. He said that for twenty-five years past the personnel of the Board had been such that any man elected a director of the company had reason to be proud of the distinction, since the company had numbered among its servants during that period nearly every man who had attained more than usual prominence in the commercial and financial affairs of the United States. From a business point of view it seemed to him, he said, that a director in the company had reason to be as proud of his position as the occupant of any office to which a man might be elected by the suffrages of the people; and he believed that the character of the Board was accepted by the patrons of the company as a guarantee, not only that their business would be transacted in a capable manner, but the confidence reposed in the company would be conscientiously preserved.

Dr. Green said that his remarks had been prompted by recently looking over the list of the company's directors since 1867, and he begged that the Board would pardon him for calling attention to the fact that of the twenty-five gentlemen who managed the company's affairs in that year only three are now living. The survivors are Dr. Green, Wilson G. Hunt, and B. R. McAlpine.

The other members of that Board were William Orton, Dr. Green's predecessor as President of the company; Hiram Sibley of Rochester, one of the founders of the company; O. H. Palmer, an associate of Mr. Sibley's, who came to New York to act as Secretary and Treasurer of the company, and who left its service to become general counsel to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; George H. Mumford, another Rochester capitalist, who was one of the organizers of the company, and at one time a Vice-President; J. H. Wade of Cleveland, O.; Gov. E. D. Morgan, Ezra Cornell, the founder of Cornell University, A. A. Walcott, a director, one of the organizers of the company; Isaac Butts, another founder of the company and editor of the *Rochester Union*; John Butterfield, one of the organizers of the Wells-Fargo Express Company; Moses Taylor, William E. Dodge, D. N. Barney, President of the United States Express Company; R. T. Burrows, a prominent capitalist in the western part of this State and President of the Atlas Bank of Albion; Cambridge Livingston, who for nearly forty years was a vestryman of Trinity Church and active in the management of its material affairs; Alfred Gaither, general Western manager of the Adams Express Company; Edward S. Sanford, Vice-President of the Adams Express Company, and President of the American Telegraph Company, which was absorbed by the Western Union; George Walker of Springfield, Mass., Vice-President of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, and afterward Consul-General of the United States at Paris; John J. Cisco, at one time United States Assistant Treasurer at New York; Francis Morris, the Grand Lackwood, who in his day was one of the most conspicuous men in Wall street, and George Jones of the *New York Times*.

Nearly every one of these men was identified with some enterprise of Brobdingnagian ordinary magnitude, and every one was successful in his own particular line. It was true of the Board then as now, that practically every director was a millionaire, and some of them several times over.

Of those who have been elected members of the Board since 1867, the following are no more: Of the Board of 1868: Marshall Lefferts; Edward Creighton, who extended the company's system to the Pacific coast, and Dr. A. Lapouyade of Richmond, Va. Of the Board of 1869: James C. Fargo, President of the American Express Company; Sir Hugh Allan, and Harrison Darkee. Of the Board of 1870: James H. Banker, Horace F. Clark, Augustus L. Rhodes, Benjamin Phelps, and Stewell Witt of Cleveland. Of the Board of 1873: Commodore Vanderbilt, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Wm. K. Thorn, Cyrus W. Field, George H. Mumford, Jr., David Jones, and Chester W. Chapin. Of the Board of 1875: John Duff of Boston. Of the Board of 1876: John E. Duff. Of the Board of 1877: Samuel A. Munson, R. Lennox Kennedy, and Anson Stager. Of the Board of 1878: Henry M. Phillips of Philadelphia. Of the Board of 1879: E. J. Jewett. Of the Board of 1880: Amasa Dorr and Stephen Dillon. Of the Board of 1883: John Jacob Astor. Of the Board of 1884: Abram R. Van Ness and George D. Morgan.

Dr. Green continued, that, although the company had lost the services and support of these men, it still had the representation of a Board of Directors second to none in point of ability, wealth, and commercial influence. In view of this statement it seems appropriate to give the ticket elected by the stockholders last week. It is as follows: Norvin Green, Thomas T. Eckert, John B. Terry, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Alonzo B. Cornell, Samuel Sloan, Robert C. Clowry, George J. Gould, Edwin Gould, John G. Moore, Henry Weaver, Percy R. Pyne, Charles Lanier, Anson Phelps Stokes, Perry Belmont, Frederick F. Ames, John Hay, William D. Bishop, C. P. Huntington, George B. Roberts, Sidney Shepard, Erastus Wiman, Charles L. Mayer, Chauncey M. Depew, James W. Clendenin, Henry M. Flagler, Henry E. Hyde, and W. Murray Crane.

It is a notable list, including many names on the list is known all over the country, and that many of the directors enjoy an international reputation on account of their conduct of corporate affairs. The few that are less well known represent large investment holdings that have been accumulating during two generations. Two of those investment holdings were incidentally increased at one time owing to a friendly rivalry between two well-known capitalists, both now dead, as to which should first become the actual owner of 10,000 shares of the company's stock.

In explaining the increase in the capital stock of the company, which will be voted upon by the shareholders on next Tuesday, Dr. Green said that he had heard criticisms that $100,000,000 was too large a capital. He added that it was his firm conviction that the aggregate market value of the present Board would live to see the capital of the company increased to $200,000,000, and its plant more than trebled to meet the constantly growing demands for telegraphic service. Regarding the present capital, he said, the facts should be taken into consideration that the company now operates more than one-third of the telegraphic facilities in the world, and the indications are that within a few years it will operate more than one-half the total facilities. He believe, said the speaker, "that no one has yet conceived of the growth and importance of the telegraph. There never has been an opposition to this company that has crippled its revenue. In comparison with previous years its receipts have invariably been increased by competition."

In proof of this he cited that when the long-distance telephone was introduced in Buffalo one of the directors came to him in trepidation because, while stopping in Buffalo, he had been told that the telephone had virtually superseded the telegraph. By immediate reference to the test office reports lying upon his table the Doctor showed the anxious director that during the week he had visited in Buffalo the receipts of the company at that point had increased 25 per cent. over the previous week.

As indicating the growth of the telegraph business during the last twenty-five years Dr. Green stated that the number of offices in 1867 was 2,565; to-day there are 22,700, while the aggregate miles of poles and cables has increased from 46,270 miles to 185,576 miles. The most rapid increase was during the ten years ending 1882. The point that will interest the public most is that the average price per message last year was less than half the cost to the company of transmitting a message twenty-five years ago. The average toll then was $1.04 per message. Last year the average was 31½ cents.

After the meeting Dr. Green was asked what truth there was in the statement recently published that the company would soon have to make large expenditures to replace its present system with copper wire, in order to facilitate its business. He said that the statement was untrue, that during the last eight years every through wire the company had put up was a copper wire, and it now uses iron wires for short circuits only, for which it is fully as serviceable as copper wire. All such renewals were charged to operating expenses, and nothing, he added, is charged to construction except new lines that are absolutely an extension of the system.

Stealings of a Life Insurance Manager.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 19.—*El Universal* to-day says that the general manager here of a life insurance company in New York has been accused of embezzling $80,000 of the company's money, and has fled. The police are searching for the defaulter.

Morgan & Brother, storage warehouses, 232, 234, 236 W. 47th st., near B'way. Large padded vans for removal of furniture in city or country. Boxing, packing, and shipping promptly attended to. Telephone, 113-38.—Adv.

Six solid trains a day for Chicago, via New York Central.—Adv.

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ETTINGER WENT TO THE PARADE

And His Family and Furniture Went to Jersey City With Wheatley.

Samuel Ettinger, a salesman, living at 9 Stanton street, spent nearly all of last Wednesday looking at the Columbus parade. When he left home in the morning his wife and 11-year-old daughter were there, seemingly contented and happy.

He had invited them to go and look at the big show, but his wife said there would be too much of a crush. When Ettinger returned at night his wife and daughter had disappeared, together with all the household effects.

Ettinger was amazed. His wife had given no intimation that she intended leaving him. From neighbors he learned that shortly after he left the house that morning a truck drove up and took the furniture away. Mrs. Ettinger and the child followed on foot.

Ettinger made diligent search, but could get no clue until Tuesday, when he found the truckman who carted the furniture away. From him he learned that his wife had moved to 108 Sussex street, Jersey City.

Ettinger had begun to suspect that there was another man in the case, and his suspicions were verified when he went to the house, broke open the door, and found his wife and daughter in the room with Arthur Wheatley, a bill clerk in a Broadway house.

There was an exciting scene. Mrs. Ettinger cried and begged her husband not to harm her. The child almost went into hysterics, and while Ettinger's attention was engaged by his wife and daughter Wheatley slipped out of the door and made his escape.

"If I had had a revolver with me," Ettinger said yesterday, "I would have killed Wheatley and then my wife."

As he did not have a revolver he decided to appeal to the law, and procured warrants from Justice Weed for the arrest of his wife and Wheatley. The warrants were served by Detective Cies and Constable Reads.

Mrs. Ettinger is a blonde, with big blue eyes and regular features. Her daughter is her prototype in miniature. Ettinger was standing at a desk in Justice Weed's court room about noon yesterday when she entered, but she did not share her eyes in his direction.

A few minutes later Wheatley came in, escorted by the constable. Ettinger glared at him, but Wheatley paid no attention to the glare. He is an old young man, with a bald head, and was fashionably dressed, but not to be compared with Ettinger in personal good looks.

Mrs. Ettinger was taken into Judge Weed's private office, where she had a consultation with her lawyer, Alexander Simpson. The lawyer tried to effect an amicable settlement. Ettinger went into the conference, but it failed with his wife, for they did not agree, and a few moments afterward Ettinger left the court room.

Judge Weed required Mrs. Ettinger and Wheatley to give $200 bail to await the action of the grand jury. It was furnished and they went away together.

Mrs. Ettinger was Estella Farrington, a soubrette who had acquired some reputation. Ettinger met her in Pittsburgh, where he saw her on the stage, and became so infatuated that he sought an introduction, and after a brief courtship, persuaded her to marry him.

They lived in Pittsburgh until recently, when they came to New York. Ettinger has been out of employment for some time. He says that Wheatley has been following his wife, and he does not believe the escapade is as much her fault as it is Wheatley's.

THE DAVENPORT OF THE SOUTH.

Force Bill Methods Seem to Be in Full Operation in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 19.—Chief Federal Supervisor of Elections John McClure, known since the days of reconstruction as "Poker Jack" McClure, is the John L. Davenport of the South. Assisted by two clerks, he is busily engaged appointing supervisors of election and forwarding them instructions.

Fifty-one of the seventy-five counties in the State have petitioned for the appointment of these officials. He expects to appoint about 2,000 supervisors.

The instructions he is sending to his appointees are different from those of any chief supervisor of any other State in the Union.

McClure assumes that the Arkansas election law in some of its provisions is unconstitutional. The instructions he is sending to the supervisors of elections are certain to result in a serious clash between those officials and the State officers.

"I just want to say," he remarked to day, "if the Federal government has any rights in an election in a State where a President and Vice-President and Congressmen are to be voted for,

"If not, then the four years of war, the shedding of vast quantities of blood, and the expenditure of millions of dollars of money amounted to nothing."

Clergymen Visit the Food Show.

A hundred clergymen sauntered through Madison Square Garden yesterday and studied with interest the various exhibits of the Food Exposition that are designed to illustrate "the gospel of pure food." That the big show is intended to impress upon New Yorkers.

The domains had cocoa and pancakes and candies and cream, and seemed delighted with their visit. To day the grocers of Gotham are to view the Exposition.

Some of the hotel chefs who are to compete for the gold and silver medals given for the best work of culinary art have decided upon their exhibits. President Gallier of the French Cooks' Society has arranged for three exhibits. One will be a counterfeit of a railway parlor car, run and lighted by electricity, and made of bon-bons. Another will be a colossal statue of Cleopatra. A third will be a pair of giant palms fashioned of candies and fruits, which will be placed at the entrance for the women and children at the show. A reproduction of the Statue of Liberty in chocolate will be on view, too, and a figure made of bon-bons representing Moses Lafah Rockh. The opening of the cooks' exhibition has been fixed for next Wednesday.

Cameron Brailsin.

The wedding of Miss Alice Cameron, daughter of the late Donald Cameron of Brooklyn, to Dr. William C. Brailsin took place at 8 o'clock last evening in St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church on Clinton avenue, Brooklyn.

The bride was escorted into the chancel and given away by her brother, Mr. L. V. B. Cameron. She was attired in white corded silk, trimmed with duchesse lace, and a tulle veil, fastened with a cluster of natural orange blossoms.

Miss Edith Cameron, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Florence Cameron, Miss Alice Brown, Miss Catharine Dietz, and the bridegroom's two sisters, Miss Alice and Miss Lilla Brailsin.

Dr. Paul Fairchild was best man. Dr. Palmer Townsend, Dr. James Wood, Mr. Thomas H. Wagstaff, Dr. M. A. Hartland, Mr. Howard Stevens, and the bride's brother, Mr. Gordon Cameron, were the ushers. The reception was held at the home of the bride's mother, 308 St. James place.

Yale's Commencement Officers.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 19.—At a meeting of the Yale Senior class tonight the following commencement officers were elected: Orator, Lemuel Allen Wells, Newington, Conn.; Poet, Hoyt Moore Gibbons, Baltimore; Class Secretary, Winthrop M. Dwight, New Haven; Historian, Jay W. Wheeler, Hartford; Class Day Committee, John W. Mills, Denver, Col., Harry H. Fielding, Charleston, S. C., John L. Morgan, New York, and Fred L. Gatchell, Louisville. Substitutes—Frank L. Donnelly, Oxford, N. Y., Frank J. Brown, Lafayette, Ind., Ray Commager, B. W. Wadsworth, Cleveland, O., Sidney Moore, Syracuse, and L. L. Allen, Louisville. Class Day Committee—Francis Parsons, Hartford, William Begg, Hartford, T. L. Chatfield, Orange, N. J., Logan Hay, Washington, D. C., Wade, St. Louis, and J. H. Field, Rutland, Vt.

Morgan & Brother, storage warehouses, 232, 234, 236 W. 47th st., near B'way. Large padded vans for removal of furniture in city or country. Boxing, packing, and shipping promptly attended to. Telephone, 113-38.—Adv.

THE CANAL CONVENTION.

An Appeal to the Legislature for Money to Improve the Great Waterways.

BUFFALO, Oct. 19.—Representatives of between 80 and 100 public organizations throughout the State gathered at the Iroquois Hotel this morning, and at 10:45 went to Concert Hall, where a little later the Canal Convention was called to order by President George Clinton.

Most of the principal Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in the State are represented, as is also the Farmers' Alliance.

Ex-Senator Laughlin proposed three cheers "for the President of the Canal Union, the worthy grandson of De Witt Clinton." The cheers were given with a will, and Mr. Clinton expressed his acknowledgments. The call for the Convention was then read.

President Clinton introduced Mayor Bishop, who made an address of welcome. Mr. John N. Scatcherd, President of the Merchants' Exchange of Buffalo, also welcomed the delegates.

President Clinton in reply thanked Mr. Bishop and Mr. Scatcherd for their hearty welcome. He said that Buffalo was great, her interests were great, but the interests of the canal were immensely greater, representing the whole State of New York.

The supremacy of the Empire State was due to the canals, and there would be great damage to the State should the canals be allowed to deteriorate. The canals were best adapted for carrying bulky freights that required cheapness in carrying.

The railroads were best adapted for freights requiring speed in delivery. The odds in railroad competition were against the State of New York, and without canals she would lose a large amount of traffic. "To maintain our supremacy we must maintain our canals," said he, and the audience cheered.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following officers: President, the Hon. Geo. Clinton of Buffalo; Treasurer, Robert H. Cook of Whitehall; Secretaries, E. S. Gardner of New York and Arthur W. Hickman of Buffalo; and a long list of Vice-Presidents, representing almost every city in the State.

The Hon. John M. Farquhar presented a set of resolutions appealing to the State Legislature for appropriations and denouncing any attempt to sell the Erie Canal, Barge Canal and other property belonging to the State, in which the canal is involved.

The Elk Turned on Its Tormentor.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 19.—One of the attractions at the Inter-State Fair, which closed here on last Saturday, was a pair of trained elks with very large antlers, broken to harness. This morning William McFarland, their trainer, was driving them around the track when one became frightened at something behind them. McFarland gave the beast a terrific whipping. The elk ran bellowing about the grounds, pursued by McFarland, until brought to bay in a fence corner. As the man advanced the elk lowered its head and rushed on him. The shaft entered one of the antlers, pierced the man's body. He is still alive, but will die. The owner of the elk saved his antlers off afterward.

A Small Race War in the Tenderloin.

Pearl Lidgenstack, a heavy-weight negress, and Lossie Martin, a mid-dle-weight white woman, engaged in a rough-and-tumble fight on Tuesday evening at the corner of Thirtieth street and Sixth avenue, because both of them had set their affections on the same man. Lossie was just entering into negotiations for a new lease of securing the first point of vantage in the struggle with the rival between both contestants in the West Thirtieth street station, where they were locked up for the night. At Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning the women were fined $5 apiece.

Jersey City Democrats Rejoice.

The largest and most enthusiastic Democratic meeting of the campaign held in Jersey City thus far was held last night in Woodside hall. Ex-Mayor Henry Traphagen presided. Prof. L. F. Bell of Englewood discussed the tariff. Wm. Io he was speaking Judge William H. Jackson, John B. Terry, Judge Neal Hempstead, Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Alonzo B. Cornell, Samuel Sloan, Robert C. Clowry, George J. Gould, Edwin Gould, John G. Moore, Henry Weaver, Percy R. Pyne, Charles Lanier, Anson Phelps Stokes, Perry Belmont, Frederick F. Ames, John Hay, William D. Bishop, C. P. Huntington, George B. Roberts, Sidney Shepard, Erastus Wiman, Charles L. Mayer, Chauncey M. Depew, James W. Clendenin, Henry M. Flagler, Henry E. Hyde, and W. Murray Crane.

It is a notable list, including many names on the list is known all over the country, and that many of the directors enjoy an international reputation on account of their conduct of corporate affairs. The few that are less well known represent large investment holdings that have been accumulating during two generations. Two of those investment holdings were incidentally increased at one time owing to a friendly rivalry between two well-known capitalists, both now dead, as to which should first become the actual owner of 10,000 shares of the company's stock.

In explaining the increase in the capital stock of the company, which will be voted upon by the shareholders on next Tuesday, Dr. Green said that he had heard criticisms that $100,000,000 was too large a capital. He added that it was his firm conviction that the aggregate market value of the present Board would live to see the capital of the company increased to $200,000,000, and its plant more than trebled to meet the constantly growing demands for telegraphic service. Regarding the present capital, he said, the facts should be taken into consideration that the company now operates more than one-third of the telegraphic facilities in the world, and the indications are that within a few years it will operate more than one-half the total facilities. He believe, said the speaker, "that no one has yet conceived of the growth and importance of the telegraph. There never has been an opposition to this company that has crippled its revenue. In comparison with previous years its receipts have invariably been increased by competition."

In proof of this he cited that when the long-distance telephone was introduced in Buffalo one of the directors came to him in trepidation because, while stopping in Buffalo, he had been told that the telephone had virtually superseded the telegraph. By immediate reference to the test office reports lying upon his table the Doctor showed the anxious director that during the week he had visited in Buffalo the receipts of the company at that point had increased 25 per cent. over the previous week.

As indicating the growth of the telegraph business during the last twenty-five years Dr. Green stated that the number of offices in 1867 was 2,565; to-day there are 22,700, while the aggregate miles of poles and cables has increased from 46,270 miles to 185,576 miles. The most rapid increase was during the ten years ending 1882. The point that will interest the public most is that the average price per message last year was less than half the cost to the company of transmitting a message twenty-five years ago. The average toll then was $1.04 per message. Last year the average was 31½ cents.

After the meeting Dr. Green was asked what truth there was in the statement recently published that the company would soon have to make large expenditures to replace its present system with copper wire, in order to facilitate its business. He said that the statement was untrue, that during the last e