THE PASSING SHOW

Barnum's Gorgeous Pageant Surpassed by London's Lord Mayor.

TINSEL AND GLARE AND TOMFOOLERY

Dimensions of the Feast Stored in One Thousand Capacious Paunches.

GREAT INQUIRY FOR AMERICAN SECURITIES

Anti-Lynching Sentiment of England Reflected by the Newspapers.

SOUTHERN CREDIT SERIOUSLY INJURED

John Bull Tickled by Bayard's Taffy—The Death of Editor Walter—Striking Features of British Life Sketched by Robert P. Porter.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—(Special Correspondence of The Bee.)—I am not of it, but I am certainly in it. As is not infrequently the case the introduction to this letter is written last. These words are being penned at the splendid offices of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Insurance association. They are localized at the corner of Old Broad street and the procession has passed in all its pomp and grandeur. The silver-toned Bow Bells have been ringing merrily and now and then "firing" vigorously, business in the city has suspended and Old London City is having a gala day. Of course there is a good deal of tinsel and glare and tomfoolery about it, and those in favor of the unification of London have gone home disgusted at the loss of the day and vowing that this is one of the things that will soon cease. All the same, common every day John Bull, his missus and the young ones seem to enjoy it. And to my knowledge several pairs of bright young American eyes have feasted over it and think it rare sport. The streets were literally blocked with people early this morning. Realizing the necessity of unifying London and all that sort of thing I suppose I have no right to support this nonsense. Still if all these things go England will no longer be England. The weather will be left, to be sure. It has been a hard struggle to be fine today and the sun actually did shine upon the new lord mayor and his gorgeous equipage—for a minute or two at intervals. While the new lord mayor within looked none so happy in the tremendous old carriage which fairly rolled about like a ship at sea the jolly old coachman without, whose belly shook like a bag full of jelly, good naturedly smiled at the gibes and jokes and curbstone wit leveled at him. It was a great show, and so English—old English.

But the feast! Oh, what an old-time feed! The Cloth Workers guild dinner which I attended Wednesday night gave you six kinds of fish just to prepare you for other things. And what turtle soup! How do even Englishmen stand such dinners?

A Russian monjik was sitting in his lowly cottage over a feast of salt herring and potatoes, when he suddenly remarked to his chums on the extreme delicacy and sweetness of geese's feet.

"Have you never eaten any?"

"No, but my uncle once saw how the squire ate them."

For those who have not partaken of a lord mayor's banquet here is the menu:

MENU OF THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

Hors d'oeuvres.
Oysters, brown bread and butter, and lemons.
Soups.
Turtle.
FISH.
Lobster salad.
Cold fillets of sole a la Russe.
Homard a la Parisienne.
ROASTS HOT.
Roast Turkey.
Partridges. Pheasants.
Plovers.
BARONS OF BEEF—ENTREES.
Aspic de foie-gras a l'ancienne.
Turkeys stuffed with chestnuts.
Veal and ham pies.
Chicken and ham.
Calves sweet bread a la Mirabeau.
Chaudfroid de cotelettes de Mouton a la Cerney.
Gelatine of Capons.
York hams a la Gelee.
ENTREMETS.
Gelee au Champagne.
Strawberry and vanilla cream.
Meringue a la Francaise.
Charlotte Russe.
Gateau Praline.
Gateau Richelieu.
Petits Four.
GLACES.
Glaces illusions aux Mandarins.
Biscuits Comtesse Marie.
Dessert.

How do you like it?

Nearly 1,000 sat down to it. It took fifty chefs to cook it. Over 4,000 oysters were eaten. And oysters cost here. Over 100 gallons of turtle soup. Thirty-two turtles came all the way from the West Indies to supply this want. Twenty-five are in the soup. And the rest—well, never mind the rest. One hundred turkeys all dispatched hot from the kitchen at one time. Two hundred partridges and 100 pheasants. Seven hundred calves feet have gone into jellies. But I must stop, for it will never do to make a census of a British poem like the lord mayor's banquets. It is immense, and everything is served hot and in its particular way perfect. How starving London feels when it reads about these things I know not. But starving London does not read much, and the details of the great feasts here are not much written of in the newspapers, as with us at home.

DAWN OF BETTER TIMES.

Aside from the composing likely to follow the recent elections at home there is a growing feeling in financial circles that the worst has been reached in the United States and that there is a dawn of better times. This week I have been present at three important city dinners: One consisting of men largely interested in American securities; one, a dinner of an important guild, at which over 200 sat down, and one at which nearly all the colonial representatives in London were present. I have been called upon to inform people here of the results of our census mortgage investigations until I am half a mind to have a placard summarizing the result printed and fastened under the lapel of my coat. It seems that 1888 was the wild investment year in England. Then no less than £354,000,000 ($1,722,741,000.00) of nominal shares of new companies were registered; last year but £96,000,000 ($467,184,000.00). This tells the story. Today English capital is feeling out in every direction for good investment and the United States is, after all is said and done, the best field. Englishmen have been terribly bitten in the Australian colonies. They have arrived at the rhymster's conclusions of Australia when he said:

"The gold that we fondly dreamt of,
As scattered loosely about
Is fast in the reefs, and a lever of gold
Is wanted to get it out."

They do not enthuse much even about these new developments of gold we hear so much of just now. Canada seems to share the same distrust and English investors declare that Canada has not acted as squarely as she might have done about her public loans, which are all out of proportion to her resources and population, while relatively more British money has been lost there than in the United States. Canada has worked the sentimental side of the question for all it is worth against the United States. Money for legitimate purposes, such as developing good farming lands and reasonable enterprises other than new railroads, can now be secured by the right people here with ease and to the mutual advantage of borrower and lender. The English business man has lots of courage, and in spite of losses faith in the growth of the United States. Although disappointed at the defeat of free trade, the new John Bull is rejoicing as heartily as you can possibly do at the overthrow of Tammany and the defeat of mob law governors. Back of the free trade heresy the Englishman realizes the fact as keenly as we do that the business, industrial and financial interests of the republic are far safer in the hands of the republican party than in the conglomeration known as the democratic party. He has learned that free trade will not help him much if half the consuming power of the United States is cut down. He is not sure that a McKinley tariff with prosperity is not upon the whole better for England than a Wilson tariff and depression. I do not look for a reckless sending of British money to the United States, but I believe money for sound investment will be easier. And in this I only reflect the sentiments of some of the wisest financiers in London.

MORTGAGE SECURITIES.

A few days ago when in the city I was unexpectedly called upon at a meeting of the shareholders of a large mortgage company having nearly $5,000,000 invested in Florida and Texas mortgages, to say a few words on the desirability of these two states as fields of English investment. As the two states in question made the most marked progress during the last census period of any southern states, I was able to give a satisfactory account of their material growth. Another feature which indicated to my mind that we have here a legitimate field for mortgage investment is the fact that the census office shows the present mortgage indebtedness very low. All this seemed most satisfactory, and was applauded. Next morning, much to my surprise, I found these remarks printed in full in some of the leading financial journals, and a summary in many of the leading newspapers of the kingdom. As a result, I have received not a few communications, and have undergone any number of cross-examinations about lynching in the southern states. While some English journals have joined certain American journals in ridiculing the well-meaning people who have formed the anti-lynching committee, there is a deep undercurrent on this subject which is injuring the southern states far more than those who have not been drawn actively into the question of English investment for the south, as I have, can surmise. This feeling is by no means all sentiment. An Englishman whose word and co-operation could send a million sterling to any legitimate southern enterprise, said the other day: "I will not invest nor advise anybody to invest a farthing in states where these horrors occur. I have no particular sympathy with the anti-lynching committee, but such outrages indicate to my mind that where life is held to be of such little value, there is even less assurance that the laws will protect property. As I understand it, the states, not the national government, control in such matters, and where those laws are strongest there is the best field for English capital."

ANTI-LYNCHING SENTIMENT.

Probably the most bitter attack on the anti-lynching committee has come from the London Times. Those southern governors who had their bombastic letters published in the Times with favorable editorial comment may have had their laugh at the anti-lyncher here too soon. A few days ago in commenting on an interesting communication from Richard H. Edmonds, editor of the Manufacturers Record, setting forth the industrial advantages of the southern states which was published in its columns, the Times says: "Without in any way countenancing the impertinencies of anti-lynching committees, we may say that a state of things in which the killing of negroes by bloodthirsty mobs is an incident of not infrequent occurrence is not conductive to success in industry. Its existence, however, is a serious obstacle to the success of the south in industry; for even now negro labor, which means at best inefficient labor, must be largely relied on there, and its efficiency must be still further diminished by spasmodic terorism."

Those interested in the development of the resources of the southern states, and no one in proportion to his means has shown more faith in the progress of the south than the writer of this article, must take hold of this matter earnestly and intelligently. Sneering at the anti-lynching committee will do no good. Back of them in fact, if not in front, is the public opinion of Great Britain. Even the Times cannot deny this. It may not be generally known in the United States, but while the southern, and some of the northern newspapers, are making a target of Miss Wells, a young colored woman who started this English movement, and cracking their jokes at the expense of Miss Florence Belgarnie, who, as honorable secretary, conducts the committee's correspondence, the strongest sort of sentiment is really at the back of the movement. Here we have crystallized every phase of political opinion. Extreme unionists like the duke of Argyll, and advanced home rulers such as Justin McCarthy, Thomas Burt, the labor leader; Herbert Burrows, the socialist, and Tom Mann, representing all phases of the labor party, are co-operating with conservatives like Sir T. Eldon Gorst. But the real strength of this committee is not visible to the casual observer. As a matter of fact, it represents many of the leading and most powerful British journals. A. E. Fletcher is editor of the London Daily Chronicle; P. W. Clayden is prominent in the counsels of the London Daily News; Prof. James Stuart is Gladstone's great friend and editor of the London Star; W. Pollard Byles is editor and proprietor of the Bradford Observer; Sir Hugh Gilzean Reid is a leading Birmingham editor; in short, this committee has secured, if not the leading editors, certainly important and warm friends, representing the Manchester Guardian, the Leeds Mercury, the Plymouth Western News, Newcastle Leader, the London Daily Graphic, the Westminster Gazette, the London Echo, a host of minor papers all over the kingdom and practically the entire religious press of the kingdom.

SAMPLE OF THE CRITICISMS.

I believe, as a friend to the southern states and as one who has a home in a state—which has suffered untold injury here on account of this lawlessness—it is a duty to give a sample of the criticisms of the British press. Commenting on the letter of the governor of Alabama the London Echo said:

"Similar things were said and accompanied by more denunciatory language, when a large proportion of the British people cooperated with Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Emerson, Longfellow, and others in their endeavor to abolish slavery in the United States. That co-operation was, however, maintained through evil and good report on both sides of the Atlantic, until it culminated in the great rebellion which shattered the slave system to atoms. Englishmen then, as Englishmen now, sided with the down-trodden negro, and if they did not begin then they would be justified in beginning now. And when Englishmen cease to express their opinion courageously on international matters they will be disentitled to respect, and merit the scorn of mankind."

I send you a few of these extracts which I have cut out from day to day as I have watched this movement. Use as many or as few as you please:

Scarborough Evening News: "The sheriff confesses to having attended a good many lynchings in his time, but, in his own words, 'this was the most orderly and business-like of any I ever saw.' Every man was sober, and 'not an oath or loud word was spoken, nor was there any shouting.' We have not a word in this extraordinary deliverance as to the injury done to the law by this mob of 'the best citizens' and there is no evidence that any thought of it had occurred to the complacent sheriff. It is on occasions like this that we feel how poor America is without our traditions. It would be almost impossible for a lynching to be carried out in this country, but if one did occur any officer of the law who talked in the style of the sheriff of Wolfe county would have good cause to remember it for the remainder of his days. We hope to be informed that at the very least the sheriff of Wolfe county has been dismissed from his post. At the same time we are ready to confess, in view of past events, that in entertaining this hope we may be charged with optimism."

The Spectator: "Nobody argues that inferior races may not need severe disciplinary laws. What they argue is that they should be tried—by court martial, if you like—should be heard in their own defense, and should be convicted by judges who intend to be impartial. Mobs do not."

Work and Work: "The governor's letter is saddening, and is enough to lead one to fear that the south will have another chastisement yet before the dread bill of slavery is finally settled."

Midland Evening News: "Mrs. ex-President Polk, on behalf of the south, bade England look at home and consider the tortures that brutal English parents often inflicted on their helpless offspring, to say nothing of the ill-treatment of paupers, the ferocity of school discipline, the hardships of colliers, apprentices and so forth."

Leeds Mercury: "More than thirty years ago Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe visited this country, and England went half crazy with indignation at the cruelties wreaked upon negro slaves in the southern states. A meeting of English ladies was held, under the auspices of the beneficent duchess of Sutherland, in the hall of Stafford house, and the outcome of that meeting was the drawing up of a strongly-worded remonstrance against slavery from the women of England to their southern sisters."

Aberdeen Evening Globe: "The governors make a brave show of virtuous wrath of course, but at heart they are no doubt deeply ashamed of the lynching which notwithstanding all that may be urged in palliation constitute a blot on the fair name of the United States. Every man in a free country, whatever crime be laid to his charge, is surely entitled to a fair trial."

Sussex Daily News: "If a revolt of decent citizens against such lawlessness has been stimulated by the anti-lynching committee that is a sufficient answer to the lofty homily of the Times, which assumes in a supercilious way that any expression of humanitarian feeling is foolish, hysterical and officious. The governor of Alabama seems to think it consistent with his dignity to retort that there are many abuses in England which need mending. That is true; but in England we do not see a gang of ruffians who call themselves representatives of public opinion murdering unhappy men belonging to an inferior social caste."

Bradford Observer: "The question is whether the self-respect of civilized America, which of course the anti-lynching committee assumes to exist, will continue to tolerate a gross evil to which its attention is now called. And despite the governor's irritation that the question should be asked, he says enough to give hope that it will be answered in the right way. He admits the evil, and complains that these intermeddlers are simply increasing the difficulties of dealing with it. That one can scarcely believe. The outcry against the aggravation that comes from foreign criticism of domestic abuses does not in the least accord with the facts. History is full of instances in which the conscience of a nation has only been able to perceive the evil in its midst when the thing has grown so gross as to invite the condemnation of the outer world."

London Globe: When stories of mob violence, whether in the state of Alabama or in any other part of 'the civilized world,' are made public by the ordinary channels for the diffusion of news, the reader of them is bound to form some judgment or to receive some impression. If he thinks the narrative is true his regard for the particular community where the event has happened is necessarily lessened. No one by any effort of will can think as well of a state where people are liable to what used to be called "Jedburgh justice" as of one where they have a fair trial."

Western Morning News: "It is useless for the lynching party to excuse themselves on the ground that the negroes have been killed for offenses against women. As a matter of fact last year out of 158 lynchings only thirty of the victims were accused of crimes against women and children. Why, in four instances the hapless victims were negresses! We do not think the lynchers have any defense whatever. The outrages are of the most revolting nature. The savages in the wilds of Africa might adopt this method of ridding themselves of an offensive person, but we expect something better from Americans who claim to be enlightened and civilized."

The Westminster Gazette: "The anti-lynching committee, however, showed great courage in addressing their communication to the 'Right Honorable the Governor of the State of Alabama' and we are not in the least surprised that that gentleman is a little huffy. If the head of a government department in England had received such a communication from a committee of Americans he would very probably have said something warm and strong, and consigned it to the waste paper basket. That would be only human nature, and the communication which provoked it might still be quite salutary for the official, and rather salutary for the public, if it were printed in the newspaper."

Wellingborough News: "To the governor of Ohio belongs the credit of taking the first really effective steps to stamp out the reign of mob law. * * * When the doors of the court were smashed in with battering rams the militia fired, killing four men and one woman, and wounding a score. This drove the mob back, but the cry has been sent round of "Down with the Militia," "Dynamite the Dogs." The militia stood their ground, and in the morning 400 soldiers, with Gatling guns, arrived and dispersed the mob. We congratulate all good citizens upon the upholding of the law. A few more examples of this kind, even if the soldiers have to use Gatling guns, will teach the mob that the game won't pay, and then they will respect the laws."

Labour Leader: "It did not need the presence of Miss Ida B. Wells, with her lucid and facile way of describing the terrible events which evoked her sympathetic enthusiasm, to carry convictions to the minds of Bradford people as to the awful horror of the tyranny practised by whites upon negroes in the southern states of America. Our own daily newspapers, publishing from time to time paragraphs concerning the negro lynching; paragraphs, remember, coming from purely American sources, have sufficiently convinced us upon this point. But what she has done during the last ten days or so in Bradford is to greatly deepen the sense of disgust at the fact that men of the same race as ourselves can act toward the negro—and not merely individually, but in large bodies—with as little decency and humanity as is displayed by the worst type of white boy in his larks with cats and vermin. And, further, her visits to Bradford produced an active expression of disgust from all sides."

Miss Balgarnie, who is taking the active part in this movement, is a woman much respected in England and well known in connection with educational and labor movements of the day. She has tact and a ready pen, both of which are needed, especially in her work on the anti-lynching committee which, as I have shown, is composed of such antagonistic elements. In appearance Miss Balgarnie is a tall, fine looking Scotch woman, a blonde, with frank, open countenance. She talks well, both privately and in public, on the subjects she has at heart, and is apparently neither crushed nor terrified by the southern governor's rhetoric and the comments of the press.

LLOYD GARRISON'S LETTER.

The greatest victory for the anti-lynchers comes this morning in the publication in the London Times of William Lloyd Garrison's letter. This letter will have immense effect here. It may have been printed in full in the United States, but nevertheless, I will quote a paragraph which will strengthen the anti-lynchers greatly in their crusade here:

"It is no unusual thing for the down-trodden people of a nation to appeal for justice to the world's tribunal. It was, doubtless, impertinent for Lafayette to interfere with England's treatment of her colonies, but America cherishes his name as sacredly as that of Washington. The debt of the United States to Great Britain for active aid in the American anti-slavery movement cannot be overestimated. George Thompson, denounced as a 'foreign emissary' and 'inter-meddler' by a pro-slavery public sentiment, mobbed and hunted even in New England, is nevertheless embalmed in history with the heroes of the struggle. To shame Austria for the wrongs of Hungary, Kossuth instinctively submitted his case to the enlightened sentiment of England and America. Mazzini could gain the ear of Italy more easily from London than from Rome. Today oppressed Russia, through Kennan and exiled Stepniak, speaks with more force than would be possible in the dominion of the Tsar. Armenia seeks redress, not by attempting to change Turkish sentiment, but by British organization promoted by the sympathy of Prof. Bryce. And instances can be multiplied.

"A year ago the south derided and resented northern protests; today it listens, explains and apologizes for its uncovered cruelties. Surely a great triumph for a little woman to accomplish! It is the power of truth simply and unreservedly spoken, for her language was inadequate to describe the horrors exposed."

If the southern sates are wise, and I say this with the earnestness of a friend, and one who has built a home in the mountain regions of the south and thrown his lot in with them, they will not only listen, but stop lawlessness of all kinds. If they do, and thus secure the confidence of Englishmen, we may in the next decade realize some of the hopes for the new south we have so fondly cherished.

SPREAD IT ON TOO THICK.

It has been rather amusing for Americans in England to watch the effect of Ambassador Bayard's liberal praise of England and Englishmen. Some newspapers literally swallowed it whole without dissenting a word. Others published it conspicuously, but said in substance: "Come, dear Mr. Bayard, you are spreading it on a little too thick." Some journals have treated the ambassador's remarks satirically, and cruelly suggested that while it would be difficult to name the houses where Mr. Bayard has been a guest, his experiences certainly indicate the houses he has not visited. The following conversation which took place in a railroad carriage I think may be considered a popular opinion on the subject.

"May I be so bold," said a rosy-faced, cheerful individual who had been looking at me very hard for nearly half an hour, "as to ask if you are an American."

'I am a citizen of the United States," I promptly answered.

"I feel like shaking hands with every American I meet after those generous words of your distinguished American ambassador, Right Honorable Bayard. A grand man is Mr. Bayard. I shall never forget the charming allusion to her gracious majesty as 'that benign lady whose wisdom and goodness have made her name beloved at home and respected throughout the world,' that all loyal Englishmen will cherish."

"Yes," I replied, "it is well merited praise."

"And don't you know, I think his reference to the piety of our aristocracy is not altogether untrue, though I am aware that it has been ridiculed by some of the beastly radical journals."

'I am glad to know this," was the response.

"But," continued my talkative companion, "I am not prepared to accept that police story of your excellent ambassador. In my opinion," and here he lowered his voice, speaking in a semi-confidential tone, "it is not so much love of law and order as fear of having their blooming heads knocked off that makes the drivers so obedient to the waving hand of the London bobby."

Like the bad boy at the Sunday school who drew the line at the whole story, the average Englishman, I think it may be safely asserted, draws the line at Mr. Bayard's law and order story.

Upon the whole, his remarks have pleased the English, and will give him a hearty welcome here when he returns.

For as Truth said last week:

And if there in our mind still lurks
A thought that is satiric,
A feeling we have not quite earned
His ample panegyric,
We may at least resolve on this,
Recalling his kind phrases,
To rest not till we've made ourselves
Deserving of his praises!

Always excepting that Bobby story, Mr. Labouchere.

THE DEATH OF EDITOR WALTER.

The death of John Walter, owner of the Times, has naturally started a good deal of gossip about the great London dailies. At a dinner the other night several English journalists were present and two of the party had at some time in their career been leader writers for the "Thunderer." It was generally agreed that since the days of Delane the Times has lost much of its power and influence. It has never recovered the effect of the Parnell forgeries and probably never will. It has never had a personality like that of Delane, of whom Lord Palmerston once said in Parliament: "It is with pride and gratification that I say I do possess the personal friendship and enjoy the society of a man of Mr. Delane's high honor and varied attainments."

From absolute master spirit, poor Delane, through ill-health and the jealousy of others, lost his hold on the paper and was finally pushed out on a pension. He did not survive long, though the fact of his death was not known to the Times office until 6 shillings were paid over the counter for the insertion of the notice of his death. Such is this terrible world of London that no man seems of much importance as he drifts down the current of life.

Delane was succeeded by a scholar and a gentleman, but a man utterly unfit for the position, Prof. Chenery, who, I believe, was born in the Barbadoes, was an oriental scholar, professor of Arabic and a man greatly respected. He never had any grip on the paper or his staff. Mr. Walter practically undertook the management himself and would sometimes come in at 10 o'clock, change the orders and blue pencil the leaders. The writers were often perplexed between the orders of the afternoon and the counter-orders of the evening and no one knew just exactly where he stood. When appealed to the worried professor would simply reply: "Do the best you can, boys, do the best you can; I can't help it." The wear and tear was too much for Mr. Chenery. He threw his life into the work, and, as he used to say, like Dickens' cab horse, he managed to keep going while between the shafts, but finally dropped down at his post. Buckle, the present editor of the Times, is not in good health, and it is generally admitted that Moberly Bell, who is called the manager, is really the coming man. His ascension to power was rapid and curious. He was the representative of the paper in Alexandria and was suddenly called to the office to bring the paper out of its Irish troubles. He is regarded as a strong and able man.

Another interesting personality on the London Times is Miss Flora Shaw, a brilliant Australian woman who fills the unique position of financial editor and whose word in her own department is law. Miss Shaw is one more instance of the remarkable fact that has recently been discovered by the learned professors of English colleges more than one of whom has told me with an air of mournful surprise that women, in the study of economics, instead of turning toward those branches which would more naturally appeal to their philanthropy or sentiment almost invariably choose as their specialty the field of finance. At a dinner made up of people distinguished in the scientific and literary world Miss Shaw astonished the company by ceasing an interchange of nonsense with her vis-a-vis to settle a dispute between two political economists as to the respective cost of producing wheat in the different countries of the world. Perhaps the greatest compliment which could be paid her was the fact that both the able and well known disputants were willing to accept her as umpire, as her reputation for accuracy is proverbial. I hear Miss Shaw lectures next week and will reserve my individual opinion.

The only one of the great dailies here that seems to be steaming ahead is the Chronicle. Under the editorship of A. E. Fletcher it has become the most interesting and readable of the morning papers. It comes to you cut and pasted like our own great dailies and has a much more up-to-date appearance than its contemporaries. The dispatches from the United States are fair and on topics of importance and interest, and not confined to railway smash-ups and lynchings. The review of the recent elections printed Monday morning and cabled was ahead of anything of a similar character I have ever seen in an English journal. The Times published the same day a couple of columns of weary stuff from Philadelphia, written and mailed. The Standard under the life editorship of Mudford continues about the same. He is the most powerful editor in London, because the late owner of the paper, Mr. Johnstone, left Mudford the absolute control of the property—for life, without restriction as to the policy. He has faithfully administered the trust. Sir Edward Levy Lawson gives less and less personal attention to the Telegraph, and it is practically steered by an editorial council. The Daily News is not doing what it should do to keep up with the procession. At least, so it strikes me! It has a brilliant staff, but its news columns seem deficient.

Please, if any traveling Englishman raises his hands in holy horror at the pill and nostrum advertisements which spoil our meadows, deface our scenery and disgust artistic taste generally, please tell him to "Come off." And for this reason: By means of the electric light Nelson's column is nightly made to serve the purposes of advertisement of a patent medicine!

Scene: The Column in Trafalgar square.
Nelson (loquitur):
He called us a shopkeeping nation,
The man whom you feasted—and I fought,
Whose schemes on your freedom I baffled,
Whose navy I thrashed into naught;
We laughed at it then as a libel—
Now, Boney, thy taunt they fulfill,
For they make of their sea-king and savior
A puff for a pill!

The friend, mutilator, in visions
Already, with confident hope,
Sees Westminster Abbey o'erplastered
With "adverts" of mustard and soap!
And ye who, your England to honor,
Unshrinking your life-blood would spill,
Know, even in death he may serve her
(As puffs for a pill!)

Where will advertising stop?

ROBERT P. PORTER.

CRANE'S CHURCH SENATE

Pastor of First Methodist Wants Religious Sentiment in Omaha Felt.

FLAN FOR STAMPING IT ON CITY AFFAIRS

Believes Something Practical Should Be Done in Applying Christianity—Announcements for Thanksgiving Day—Forecasts of the Local Pulpits.

More than a year ago Rev. Frank Crane, of the First Methodist church, said that if the churches had good sense they would learn a lesson from the business world and form a combine, a trust, for the accomplishment of moral reforms. Recently he proposed a plan, crude, as he himself pronounced it, by which the churches of Omaha might unite for the purpose of making the sentiment of religious people felt in the conduct of municipal affairs. He says:

"Let there be organized a church senate, to consist of delegates, one from each religious congregation in the city, elected by the free vote of the members.

"Let these senators be laymen; a senate of preachers would arouse much hostile antagonism, for obvious reasons. The preachers can preach and persuade, but all action should be taken by the laymen.

"Let this position of senator be an honorable distinction, to be held without salary, as in the British Parliament.

"Let the senate hold regular meetings, say once a month, and special meetings upon call of the executive committee. At these meetings all matters relative to the righteous government of the city could be discussed. All matters of public charity and benevolence could be taken up, and thus thorough cooperation could be secured, instead of having every denomination working independently of every other, as is the case now.

GOOD TO GET TOGETHER.

"It would do an immense amount of good for the representatives of the various religious bodies to meet each other. It would tend to broaden their sympathies and their views, without in any degree weakening the force of their convictions.

"Let the senate be guarded by a provision in its constitution against taking any action that shall be inimical to any religious body. Let the senate also be guarded by the constitution against affiliation or dalliance with either of the national political parties; and this not because parties are wrong, but because the issues between the national political parties have no more to do with city affairs than 'the flowers that bloom in the spring.'

"One of the first things to be taken up by this senate would be the securing of the passage of a law to have municipal elections held at a different date from state and national elections, so that municipal issues could be fought out simply upon their merits, and municipal parties could be formed entirely distinct from national or state parties. If this were accomplished, membership in a municipal party would not jeopardize any one's standing in his national party. Without exception, every sincere student of municipal politics is convinced that almost the chief, if not the chief, avenue for corruption in municipal affairs is the management of municipal elections by national party organizations.

"The chief business, however, of this senate would be to show to the criminal and the thoroughly selfish element of the city, (and the latter sometimes disguises itself under the name of 'business'), that there is a live God in Israel and that the religious sentiment of the people means something more than mere aimless vaporing; that it means a determination to establish justice upon the face of the earth if possible; and that while there shall be no attempt at religious domination or control, at the same time there shall be a constant attempt to show that the religious element has rights that are bound to be respected.

"To this end it should be the business of the senate to be a terror to evil doers. The executive committee should be given power to employ a secret service so that the violation of law against vice should be constantly brought to the notice of the public, and so that all cases of malfeasance in office, bribery and collusion on the part of officials should be made public with alarming insistency.

SHOULD HAVE LAWYERS.

"It would be the duty also of this senate to employ the very best legal talent it could secure, so that all its operations would be carefully within the pale of the law. It would be as necessary to it to have an attorney to advise it constantly, as it is necessary for the railroads to have such assistance.

"Of course it would be impossible to carry on this work without money. If, however, the work was carried out the money would come easily. It would probably take, let us say, $10,000 a year to manage this business. If the hearty co-operation of the pastors and the people could be secured, that $10,000 could be apportioned among the churches, each church could make its proportion a part of its fixed expenses, and I venture to say that that part of the expenses of the church would be raised easier than any other part.

"In order to make all this machinery move it would be necessary to have a constant supply of steam. To secure this let there be a great rally somewhere in the city once every month, say, for instance, on Sunday night or, if preferred, on Wednesday night, at Exposition hall or the Coliseum. Secure the best talent on the face of the earth to address these meetings; such men as Dr. Parkhurst, Editor Stead, Seth Lowe, D. L. Moody, Dr. Gunsaulus, Dr. Talmage or other speakers of national fame, who would be in sympathy with this movement. Such great gatherings as these would attract immense crowds, and in crowds there is always enthusiasm. Let there be held other public meetings of smaller character for more accurate discussion, at other times and places; and let these be under the direction of such laymen or pastors as may volunteer for this work.

"Get plenty of good literature and disseminate it as widely as possible. Especially push the small leaflet. Sow the city ankle deep with literature on good government.

"Such an organization as has been indicated in this article ought not to be very difficult. We must remember that we have ready to hand organizations already founded, the various religious congregations of the city. All that is necessary is for them to get together. Is it not possible in the name of that common God Whom we worship and Whose law we wish to see established upon the face of the earth, for religious people of this city to unify upon a common platform?

"The scheme suggested is, of course, very imperfect, and is intended to be merely suggestive, and not at all a carefully thought out plan for operation. It is merely put forth to stimulate thought and to show that if religious people will lay down all bickerings and jealousies and combine for this one purpose, they may do very much right in this city to set up the kingdom of God."

Not Done with Joe Smith.

Last week Rev. C. W. Savidge of the People's church, this city, and Rev. T. W. Williams of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Council Bluffs, held a debate lasting three nights on the points of difference between them touching their faith. But it appears that they are not yet tired of the subject, for when the debate closed, Friday night, Mr. Williams challenged Mr. Savidge to debate the proposition: "Was Joseph Smith a True Prophet of God?" It is probable that Mr. Savidge will accept, and if so, the debate will be held in Council Bluffs in January.

Friday night Mr. Savidge said he was free to admit that Thursday night he was handicapped in a very remarkable way. For twenty-four years he has been a public speaker, before all kinds of audiences, on a variety of subjects. He has had the reputation of being the most ready, and on things near his heart, an eloquent speaker. But on Thursday night last his mouth seemed closed. He believed that God rebuked him because in the first two evenings of debate he failed to show the proper Christlike spirit.

But Friday night both speakers were kind in their treatment of each other, and intensely in earnest.

Thanksgiving Sale.

A Thanksgiving sale will be held by the ladies of St. John's church, in the parochial school, Twenty-sixth and Franklin streets, Tuesday, November 27, at 3:30 p. m. Thanksgiving pies, cakes and candies, and a handsome assortment of fancy articles for Christmas gifts will be on sale.

Refreshments will be served in the evening.

Y. M. C. A. WEEKLY BUDGET.

Membership List Still Growing—Gymnasium Getting to Be a Hummer—Notes.

The Young Men's Christian association notes a very considerable gain on its membership the past week, having now reached the largest figures in its history, with 1,415 members on the roll. The principal feature of attraction at this time is the gymnasium, where men are flocking in unusual numbers. The classes have doubled in two weeks, and the floor is now crowded with men. There has been a very considerable increase in the number of business men attending the 5:15 p. m. class. Fifty extra dressing lockers, with keyless combination locks, have recently been fitted up, and are now ready for new members. Director Cook is giving special attention to courses of correcting physical training for young men with deformities, malformations, or other imperfect developments, and has under his care several quite bad cases. There are three medical directors for the gymnasium. Drs. Towne, Alkin and Henry, who are regularly at the gymnasium twice a week to meet all new members desiring examinations. Every care is taken by the association to avoid any possible injury which might result from over-exercise to those with weak lungs or hearts. Courses of exercise are especially outlined for weak or imperfectly developed men and boys. The committee is emphatic in its position that the gymnasium shall not become a circus, but shall be for the improvement of health and physical development. However, the members have lots of fun out of their class work, the popular basket ball games, and other games of which Mr. Cook is a capital leader, and which he happily brings out to relieve a dull evening. One business man in the city who was greatly troubled with insomnia took exercise daily and was very soon completely cured. Other gentlemen who have reached the dignity of gray hair and bald heads are laboring daily to reduce their flesh with excellent results. An extra punching bag will be in place this week to supply the demand for this popular exercise.

The foot ball team is in daily practice on the Farnam street grounds, the men competing for places in the leading team, which will go to Butte, Mont., on Thanksgiving day. Much interest is manifested in the college foot ball game Thanksgiving afternoon.

Thanksgiving evening a number of the board of directors, assisted by their wives, will give a supper to the young men of the association who are boarding in the city and are unable to reach their homes. President Halford will be in the chair, Rev. Mr. Butler and other congenial spirits will make some lively after dinner talks. This will be a great evening for the boys away from home.

Sunday afternoon there will be a novel service, conducted by the Epworth leagues of Omaha, Council Bluffs and South Omaha. The platform will be filled with the singers of these societies, who will lead in the singing, and the leaders in the city will make pithy and interesting addresses. The orchestra, which has been greatly strengthened and developed under the leadership of Mr. Adelmann and the organization of Mr. Pennell, will open the service with a prelude promptly at 4 o'clock. In order to get seats it will be quite necessary to be present before 4 o'clock.

On Monday evening, December 3, the Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor of Omaha and South Omaha will give a reception to the young men of the city at the association building. Extensive plans are being made which will make this gathering one of the memorable receptions of the association.

Tuesday evening next Miss Fuller's elocution class, assisted by Miss Coon and Miss Higgins, will give a recital in the association hall. Tickets for this event may be secured at the office without charge.

The Current Topic club will have its first opening session on Friday evening. Major Halford, president of the association, has been requested by the board of directors to preside at the club until Dr. Duryea is able to take the chair again. The program on Friday night will be very informal, but it will be in the form of an opening reception and interchange of ideas on the best way of making the club a success this winter.

Mr. John L. McCague will conduct the evangelistic bible class at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, taking for the lesson "The Temptation of Christ."

Mr. William Lampmann has been secured to take charge of the class in German. Mr. Lampmann is a native born German, and had a liberal education in Germany. He will instruct the beginners in German at 7:30 and the advanced classes at 8:30.

The library committee is under obligations to Mr. H. J. Penfold for the gift of a set of Chambers' Encyclopedia for the library.

The state convention of the Young Men's Christian association is to be held at Beatrice, December 6-9. Omaha will be represented by some of its best men.

Y. W. C. A. Notes.

Gospel service Sunday afternoon at 4 oclock. Subject: "Thanksgiving;" leader, Mrs. Tracy. Every one invited.

The association has been very fortunate in inducing Mrs. Preece to talk on her life work next Monday evening at the Women's club rooms. As the originator of the system of physical culture used in the Omaha school, she is deserving of attention and her talk promises to be entertaining and instructive. In addition to the talk a good musical program has been arranged. Miss Clara Hawley will play; Miss Arnold will sing; Miss Reed, Miss Mack and others will contribute to the enjoyment of the evening. The talk is free to members, and outsiders, 10 cents. Members of the association will please present their tickets at the door.

Thanksgiving evening will be celebrated at the rooms by an informal meeting, a few short talks and good music. Light refreshments will be served. A special invitation is extended to the girls who are away from home.

Prof. Chatelain has organized another class in French, which meets on Wednesday evenings at his room.

Tuesday evening, November 27, in the Young Men's Christian association auditorium, Miss Fuller's elocution class will give a recital. The program is as follows:

Piano Solo................Miss Daisy Higgins
Oral Critic..............................
That Old Sweetheart of Mine..Miss Raker
Drawing the Society Line....Vivian Rector
Blacking the Baby............Miss Garnsey
Banjo Solo........................Mr. Cummings
In the Usual Way............Miss M. Hartell
Our Hired Girl................Florence Hiller
Little Jack......................Myrtle Hughes
Aunt Malissa on Boys........Miss Hartell
The Last Hymn................Grace Starks
Vocal Solo....................Miss Myrtle Coon
Calls ....Mattie Rector
Minnette ....Minnie Haller
Child Wife........................Miss Getty

First Methodist Church Notes.

Bishop Newman will return to Omaha about the last of this month. He will deliver a lecture for the First Methodist church on December 6, on "Seven Months in Europe," wherein he will give his observations on affairs in Europe at the present day.

One week from today Mr. Crane begins a series of four Sunday evening sermons on "Flowers from Legend and Romance." The theme of each sermon is taken from a mythological subject, as follows: "The Werewolf," "The Stone Schamir," "The Castle of Atlantes," "The Ring of Agramant."

George D. Herron is booked for a lecture before the Chautauqua college January 7. The room was packed to hear Mr. Bryan's talk on bimetallism last Monday. Next Monday the program will be unusually varied and interesting. To these sessions of the college the general public is invited. The admission is free.

Young Men's Institute.

Owing to the time and attention devoted to the mission at St. Philomena's cathedral during the past week, the Young Men's institute deferred its regular meeting until this afternoon at 3 o'clock, when final action is to be taken on the question of securing convenient quarters up town. The meeting will be held in St. Philomena's hall.

Paulist Fathers Mission.

The concluding services of the mission of the Paulist Fathers at St. Philomena's cathedral today are as follows: Low masses at 5, 6, 7 and 9 a. m. Solemn high mass for children will be celebrated at 8 a. m., and another for adults at 10:30, with mission sermon. In the evening, beginning at 7:30, the services for men will be held.

About 350 adults signed the total abstinence pledge during the two weeks' mission. Similar pledges were distributed among the children over 10 years of age, yesterday, and the signed coupons will be returned at the 8 o'clock service this morning. A large number are expected to enroll themselves in the temperance legion.

The mission at St. Cecelia's church, Walnut Hill, opens this morning with solemn high mass and sermon, beginning at 10:30. In the evening at 7:30 there will be instruction, sermon and benediction. Rev. Father Hedges will preach at both services. The program of the mission, which will continue one week, is as follows: Mass of the mission at 5 a. m. every weekday, followed by instruction. Mass will also be said at 6 and 8 a. m. Every evening, beginning at 7:30, short instruction, rosary, mission sermon, and benediction of the blessed sacrament.

FOR THANKSGIVING DAY.

Announcement of Services — Dinners to Strangers and the Poor.

The First Congregational, First Baptist, First Christian, First Methodist, First Presbyterian and Kountze Memorial Lutheran will unite in Thanksgiving service on Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock at the Kountze Memorial Lutheran church. Rev. Frank Crane will deliver the discourse.

Thanksgiving services will be held in Castellar Street Presbyterian church, Sixteenth and Castellar streets, Thursday at 11 a. m., and the annual Thanksgiving entertainment of the Sunday school will take place in the evening.

Union services will be held by the Universalist, Jewish and Unitarian societies. Rev. Dr. Augusta J. Chapin of the Universalist church will preach. Subject: "Thanksgiving in History."

Mr. Thomas J. Kelly will give an organ recital Thanksgiving afternoon at the First Methodist church. The admission will be free and the collection taken will be for the benefit of the organist.

The People's church will give a dinner to the poor on Thanksgiving day in Masonic hall. All who will assist in contributions of provisions are requested to inform me at once. Rev. Charles W. Savidge, Twenty-fifth and Leavenworth.

In the Young Men's Christian association auditorium a dinner will be given for those members who are away from home. Major Halford wil act as host and covers will be laid for 125.

Local Religious Notes.

Rev. Dr. McAyeal of Cambridge, Mass., will preach this morning at the First Congregational church. Sunday school at noon. Organ recital at 3 p. m.

The members of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance union gave a reception to their friends at the home of Mrs. A. S. Potter on Tuesday evening. A miscellaneous program was presented and a most enjoyable evening was the result of the efforts of the organization.

Local Pulpit Forecasts.

Universalist—Pastor will preach on "Prayer" in the morning.

Trinity Methodist—No services in this church today. The building is undergoing repairs. Services resumed next Sunday.

St. Mark's Lutheran—No services today. Congregational meeting Wednesday evening to consider the matter of calling a pastor.

Seward Street Methodist—W. K. Beans, pastor. Morning subject: "God's Mother Love." Evening theme: "Character Building," a sermon to young people.

Castellar Street Presbyterian—Morning and evening sermon. Topics: "The Obedience of Faith as Taught by Moses," and "The Friend of Publicans and Sinners."

Unitarian—Rev. Newton M. Mann, minister. Service at 10:45. Mr. Mann will preach. Sunday school at noon. Sunday school exercises in the evening, commencing at 7:30.

Walnut Hill Methodist—Rev. John E. Moore, pastor. Class meeting, 10 a. m. Preaching, 10:45 a. m. Sabbath school, 12 m. Junior league, 3:30 p. m. Epworth league, 6:30 p. m. Preaching, 7:30 p. m.

First Christian—Rev T. E. Cramblet, pastor. A Thanksgiving sermon for the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, who will be present in a body. Topic of evening sermon: "The Mixed Multitude."

First Methodist—Frank Crane, pastor. Preaching morning and evening by the pastor. Morning subject: "The Father in Secret;" evening sermon, "A Grand Investment Opportunity for Hard Times;" evening prelude, "The American Protective Association and the Jesuits."

First Church of Christ (Scientist)—Ancient Order of United Workmen hall, Patterson block, Mrs. A. F. De Long, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 a. m., Sunday school immediately following; public cordially invited; reading rooms, same building, open during the week from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., to which all are welcome.

First Baptist—Preaching at 10:30 a. m.; bible school at 12 m.; Bethel mission at 3 p. m; Junior society at 4 p. m.; Chinese prayer meeting at 6:45 p. m.; preaching at 7:30 p. m.; Monday, pastoral social evening from 8 to 9:30 p. m; Wednesday, prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m.; Friday, young people's meeting at 7:30 p. m.

Grant Street Christian—Charles E. Taylor, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, with fine orchestra accompaniment, under Prof. William Warren, director, at 12 m.; Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; subject for morning sermon, "Individuality;" evening subject, "Sowing and Reaping."

Kountze Memorial Lutheran—Rev. A. J. Turkle, pastor. Services, 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Preaching by the pastor. Subject for the morning: "Causes for Thanksgiving and Caution." Evening subject: "Hindrances Dispelled." Sunday school at noon. Junior Endeavor, 3 p. m. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.

St. John's Collegiate (Creighton College)—Masses at 6, 7, 8:30 and 10:30. High mass at 10:30. Sermon by Rev. Charles Coppens, S. J. Vespers and benediction at 7:30 p. m., continuation of Father Hoeffer's lectures on doctrinal subjects. Music at high mass and vespers by St. John's choir. Friday evening, at 7:30, beginning of Novena, preparatory to the Feast of the Immaculate Conception.

WANTED HIM OUT OF THE WAY.

West Virginia Doctor Thought to Have Been Murdered by Miners.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 24.—On November 15, Dr. A. Aults of Montgomery was called from his bed to see a patient on the other side of the creek. The next morning the doctor's body was discovered on the rocks, fifty feet beneath the Chesapeake & Ohio railway bridge. His head was terribly crushed and his neck broken. The coroner's jury decided that the victim's death resulted from his falling from the bridge. Residents of Montgomery, however, were not satisfied with the verdict, and further investigation strengthens the theory that Dr. Aults was murdered. This theory is more or less substantiated by the killing of Dr. Davis on Morris creek on August 9. On that date Dr. Davis, while driving down the creek on the Kanawha county side, was shot from ambush and almost instantly killed. "Bud" Clendinning, a miner, was arrested and later convicted of the murder, being sentenced to the penitentiary for life. His trial developed a plot among the miners to do away with four or five prominent citizens of Montgomery to prevent damaging testimony in the state's prosecution of the rioters engaged in the Eagle affray on February 28 last. On that occasion Dr. Davis attended a number of the strikers shot in the affray. A few days before Dr. Davis' murder he had been subpoenaed before the criminal court of Fort Scott county to give evidence against the strikers then on trial, and to prevent this he was killed. On the day previous to the shooting a number of strikers who were dodging officers held a meeting at Johnson's saloon, and it was there the authorities claim the plot was hatched which has resulted in two murders. Dr. Aults succeeded Dr. Davis at Montgomery, and his knowledge of the riot and the affairs of his predecessor made him a man to be feared. Hence, it is claimed, his death was accomplished.

Earthquake Shocks in Connecticut.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 24.—Slight shocks of earthquake are reported from towns adjacent to this city. Reports come from Croton, Mystic, Lyna and Nantic, where the sound was that of distant thunder, and the vibration pronounced. No damage is done as far as known.