

licked them, and the victim, already cruelly burned, made a dash for liberty, but only to be struck with a rail and thrown helpless back into the fire, where his body was consumed. About 2 o'clock the next morning the mob dispersed. One arrest has been made and others are promised.

Another attempt to lynch a Negro was reported on the 23d, this time from Peoria, Ill. The Negro's name is John E. McCray. Charged with committing a robbery, and arrested by an officer, Wm. E. Murphy, he shot the officer, who died of the wound within the hour. A mob of 1,000 persons attempted to seize the Negro after his arrest by another officer, but the sheriff held them at bay by pointing out the jail fence as a "dead line" and announcing that any man who touched it would be shot. The danger of a lynching is reported now to have passed, although an angry mob still gathers in the streets.

While the later news of these race lynchings was on the wires, a meeting of Negroes at Quinn chapel, Chicago, listened to an address by the Rev. C. H. Thomas, a Negro clergyman who was in Bellville, Ill., when David T. Wyatt, the colored teacher, was lynched there recently (p. 154). The special object of this meeting was to raise a fund for the grief-stricken widow, left destitute with five children to support, and who sat upon the platform. But the discussion gave indications of a disposition to fight back. Mr. Thomas is reported to have said in the course of his speech:

If this lynching and burning is not stopped by the constituted authorities, then I say to every black man, "go sell your coat and buy a gun to defend yourself."

To similar effect was a speech at the same meeting by Ida Wells Barnett, who is reported as follows:

You cannot expect the white men to fight your battles when you will not fight them for yourselves. If the white men are our friends let them show us that they are by their actions and by giving us their protection; but it is for us to arouse ourselves. Burning and lynching of Negroes is becoming so common in this country that the consciences of the people are becoming seared, and they no longer arouse popular indignation. I remember when the first Negro was lynched in this country, there was a cry sent up from every corner, but now it has

got so that even ministers of the gospel, white men, mind you, tell the people from their pulpits that it is right to burn Negroes.

In reference to a dispute at the meeting over the inaction of the Illinois authorities at the time of the Bellville lynching, Mrs. Barnett said:

What do we care whether Gov. Yates was in the chair at Springfield or not? Somebody was there in authority, if not the governor, somebody put there by him, and the question is, are you or are you not going to hold him responsible. If you don't, these things will go on until some day there will be a burning in Chicago.

To lend a new aspect to this race war, news is beginning to come up out of the rural districts of Alabama and Georgia of a system of Negro peonage, not far removed from slavery, which it appears has long prevailed in those remote regions. Two prosecutions for this form of crime have come before the Federal courts, one in Alabama and the other in Georgia. In the Alabama case J. W. Pace, a leading planter of Talapoosa county, pleaded guilty in the United States court at Montgomery on the 24th to eleven indictments returned against him by the Federal grand jury. His attorneys filed demurrers in each case, which the court overruled. He then entered pleas of guilty and appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans. On his plea of guilty the court sentenced him to five years' imprisonment in each case, to be served concurrently. Pending appeal he is under \$5,000 bail. In the Georgia case, three young farmers—Slay, Clarkson and Turner—were convicted in the Federal court at Macon, also on the 24th, of having seized a Negro debtor of theirs, and, by whipping, forced him to work for them. They were sentenced to fines of \$1,000, and required to pay \$100, the remainder of the sentence being suspended pending their good behavior.

NEWS NOTES.

—Cardinal Vaughan, archbishop of Westminster, England, died at London on the 20th, aged 71 years.

—After a vain struggle of three months for a ten per cent. increase of pay the striking textile operatives at Lowell, Mass., abandoned their strike on the 19th.

—A Chicago Republican Voters' League, for the purification of the Republican party within the party, was incorporated on the 20th. It declares

for direct primaries, the merit system and home rule.

—At the sixteenth American Derby race at Chicago on the 20th an unknown colt, The Picket, won the race by six lengths in 2:33. There were 18 horses in the race.

—The revolution in Morocco (p. 38), reported in April to have succeeded, appears still to meet with resistance, for on the 20th, by way of Madrid, Spain, it was reported that the Moorish war minister had lost 6,000 men in a battle fought with the rebels at Anniedinna.

—The return of the Rev. R. A. Torrey, of Chicago (Moody's successor), from an evangelizing tour around the world, was celebrated on the 23d by an audience that packed the great hall of the Auditorium and listened intently to Mr. Torrey's account of experiences on his trip.

—The Supreme Court of Illinois decided on the 23d that city council privileges for the erection of structures over streets beyond the lot lines are illegal, on the ground that a city can have no authority to accept public streets on any other condition than that they shall be for public use.

—The Chicago waiters' strike (p. 169) was declared off on the 19th. The employers agreed to take back all the strikers, 75 per cent. at once and 25 per cent. within ten days; the employes waived their demand for unionization, and both parties agreed to submit all other differences to arbitration.

—In a street car strike in Richmond, Va., a posse of street car guards fired buckshot into a mob of strike sympathizers on the 24th, seriously wounding two and slightly wounding four more. Twelve companies of militia were guarding the car lines on the 24th and six more were to arrive on the 25th.

—The Ziegler polar expedition sailed on the 23d from Trondhjem, Norway, on board the steam whaler America for Franz Josef land, where the America will pass the winter and whence expeditions will be sent out with dog sledges. Material for the construction of winter quarters was taken on board the steamer.

—The full returns from the German parliamentary elections (p. 169), as reported on the 19th are as follows: Socialists, 54, 122 reballots; center party, 88, 36 reballots; conservatives and free conservatives, 37, 53 reballots; national liberals, 5, 65 reballots; Richter radicals, 24 reballots; Barth radicals, 11 reballots; South German radicals, 8 reballots; Poles, 14, 8 reballots; Alsations, 6, 4 reballots; Hanoverians, 8 reballots; Danes, 1 elected; anti-Semites, 1, 8 reballots. Many socialist workingmen who absented themselves from work election day,