

California.—James M. Allan, Chas. T. Lummls, editor of "Out West;" and President David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford, Jr., University.

Colorado.—Gen. Wm. J. Palmer, president of Rio Grande Western Railway.

Connecticut.—Prof. Wm. G. Sumner, of Yale University.

Delaware.—Geo. Gray, U. S. Circuit Court judge.

District of Columbia.—Wayne McVeagh.

Georgia.—Chancellor Walter B. Hill, of the University of Georgia, and Hon. Hoke Smith.

Illinois.—Prof. J. Lawrence Laughlin, of the University of Chicago, and J. L. Spalding, R. C. bishop of Peoria.

Louisiana.—President Edwin B. Alderman, of Tulane University.

Massachusetts.—Charles Francis Adams; President Chas. W. Eliot, of Harvard University; President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University; Prof. Wm. James, of Harvard University; Bliss Perry, editor of Atlantic Monthly, and Hon. Samuel W. McCall.

Maine.—President Geo. C. Chase, President Wm. De W. Hyde.

New Jersey.—Prof. Henry Van Dyke, of Princeton University.

New York.—Dr. Felix Adler; W. H. Baldwin, Jr., president Long Island R. R. Co.; Andrew Carnegie; R. Fulton Cutting; W. D. Howells; Rev. W. R. Huntington, rector of Grace church; Rev. C. H. Parkhurst; Geo. Foster Peabody; Henry C. Potter, P. E. bishop of New York; President J. G. Schurman, of Cornell University; Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman, of Columbia University, and Horace White.

Ohio.—Gen. R. Brinkerhoff; President Henry Churchill King, of Oberlin college, and Judge Reuben B. Smith.

Pennsylvania.—Geo. Burnham, Jr., of Burnham, Williams & Co., proprietors of Baldwin Locomotive Works; Phillip C. Garrett, retired manufacturer; President Isaac Sharpless, of Haverford College, and Robert Ellis Thompson.

Rhode Island.—W. N. McVicker, coadjutor P. E. bishop of Rhode Island.

A petition, of which copies for signing and soliciting signatures may be procured of E. W. Ordway, 150 Nassau street, New York City, (to whom also signatures with occupation and address may be sent by letter with authority to add to the petition), was put out on the 8th in the following form:

We, the undersigned, members of all political parties, join with the above-named Committee in urging upon the approaching national conventions the adoption of resolutions pledging to the people of the Philippine Islands their ultimate national independence upon terms similar to those offered to Cuba.

Among the Americans of dis-

tinction whose signatures to this petition have already been secured are Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, Bishop Huntington, of Syracuse, N. Y., Charles Eliot Norton, of Harvard, and Geo. T. Edmunds, now of Philadelphia, but formerly U. S. Senator from Vermont.

An outbreak of whites against Negroes occurred in Springfield, Ohio, on the 7th and 8th. It began with the lynching of Richard Dixon, a Negro of Kentucky. As the story is reported, Dixon had asked a policeman, Charles Collis, to protect him from a probable assault by an inmate of the hotel in which he lived, upon his attempting to remove his belongings. This was on the 6th. Collis accordingly accompanied Dixon, and while in his room was, for some reason not very clearly or positively reported, shot by Dixon, who was thereupon arrested. On the following day the wounded policeman died and late that night a large mob attacked the jail for the purpose of lynching Dixon. The rioters were successful. They frightened the jail authorities into delivering up the prisoner to them, and on getting possession of him they killed him in the jail yard by shooting. After this they carried his dead body to a telegraph pole and hanging it there spent the next half hour in riddling it with bullets.

Local dispatches attribute the lynching to the fact that although several cold blooded murders have been perpetrated in the county, the death penalty has never been inflicted. But subsequent accounts indicate that the lynching was really due to race animosity rather than popular indignation over unpunished crime. With the excuse that some Negroes had been heard to threaten revenge for the lynching of Dixon, a mob of 3,000 persons gathered on the 8th and attacked the Negro quarter of the town, setting it on fire with the avowed intention of destroying the buildings and killing every Negro who refused to leave the city. The Mayor appealed to the Governor for assistance, and State troops were ordered to the scene. Extracts from a Chicago Tribune dispatch of the 9th from Springfield give an idea of the outbreak:

The arrival of nearly a regiment of State troops shortly before midnight

checked the operations of the mob and undoubtedly prevented a heavy loss of life. The "levee" consists of two squares of wooden and dilapidated brick cottages along the Big Four railroad tracks, near the center of the city. Its black population is estimated at between 600 and 700. The main approach to the district is by Washington street. In Washington street about dusk, the first groups of what afterwards became a mob began to be seen. The men were armed and for the most part talked of the murder of Policeman Colles. While the crowds were forming, a large number of blacks also congregated. They were armed, and it looked for a time as if a battle between about equal forces of blacks and whites would be fought. . . . There was some desultory firing, and, with the increasing of the white mob, the blacks began to disperse. By 9 p. m. scarcely a colored man was to be seen on the streets up-town. Later the mob started for the "levee" with the cry: "Burn the niggers out!" They ranged through the streets of the district, firing at intervals at darkened cabins in which black men, women and children hid in terror. About 11 o'clock the militia companies were hurried down High street in the direction of the district. Their approach appeared to be the signal for starting the fires. A volume of flames was seen to shoot up from the rear of a place occupied by "Les Thomas, a saloonkeeper. Preceding the firing of the building the mob, at a distance of a hundred feet, shot at the front of the building for a half hour, but it is not known whether any of the occupants had remained in the building, and, if they did, whether any fatalities resulted from the shooting. The fire spread both ways from Thomas' place, and soon the entire levee was a mass of flames. The sudden appearance of the troops had a dampening effect on the mob. It was soon brought under control and pressed back from the burning "levee." The fire department, whose work had been hampered by the mob, was then enabled to begin work. The fire was beyond control in the Negro quarter and the department devoted its efforts to prevent its spreading. Springfield is practically under martial law and Gov. Herrick at Columbus has notified the authorities that the troops will be kept here until order is fully restored.

On the 10th local dispatches stated that on the 9th there was not a colored man within the corporate limits of Springfield, a city in which the colored population aggregates 15,000. The lawlessness had not then abated.

NEWS NOTES.

—Funds are being collected for meeting the expenses of the municipal ownership referendum campaign in Chicago. Wm. Bross Lloyd, 113d Unity Building,