

WAR OF THE RACES

A Reign of Terror in the City of Memphis.

THREE OFFICERS SHOT DOWN

Looking Up Evidence Against Alice Yocum—It is Claimed that She Eloped with a Coachman.

Memphis, March 6.—The excitement over the shooting of three officers by negroes last night is increasing. The city is thick with rumors of a race conflict. Late this afternoon a meeting of citizens was held. It was decided to call upon all good citizens to tender their services to the sheriff to aid in keeping the peace.

DEVOID OF HUMANITY.

James Dubois Throws His Child into the Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—One of the most shocking and heartless cases of infanticide was brought to light today by the volunteer detective work of two women. A man purporting to be James Dubois took rooms three weeks ago in a boarding house here for himself and wife. On Sunday last Mrs. Dubois gave birth to a male child in perfect health.

DYNAMITERS AT WORK.

Attempt to Destroy the British Embassy at Brussels.

BRUSSELS, March 5.—A newspaper of this city reports an attempt to work destruction at the British embassy here with an infernal machine containing two pounds of explosive matter.

LIEUT. C. A. L. TOTTON, U. S. A. The Yale Professor Whose Biblical Researches Have Made Skeptics Think.

Perhaps to the masses Lieut. C. A. L. Totten is what is called an eccentric thinker. He has certainly departed from the conventional channels of literature, but to those who can compre-



hend and follow him intelligently in his biblical researches and complex calculations his works have a peculiar significance which tempts scholars to believe and makes skeptics think. His declaration that the recent great display in the heavens was only one of the numerous signs that are past and soon to come as forerunners of the end of the world has caused many to look upon him as a modern prophet. But, it is understood, he indignantly repudiates any such title.

Lieut. Totten is at present detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Yale college. He was born in Connecticut, and appointed to the military academy at West Point as a cadet September 1, 1869. He was commissioned second lieutenant in the Fourth artillery June 13, 1873, and was made first lieutenant May 29, 1875. He is now enrolled with Battery I.

Lieut. Totten is a man somewhat under the average stature. He is of tenuous disposition, his men is serious and his glance quick and perceptive. Withal he can enjoy a joke and laugh heartily. He is a great smoker, and his dearest friends are his pipe and a little leather satchel containing his calculations. These two articles are always with him wherever he goes.

BLOWN 300 FEET.

Frightful Boiler Explosion at Goodell's Station.

Post HERON, Mich., March 5.—A frightful boiler explosion took place last evening in Charles White's sawmill near Goodell's station, about twelve miles west of here on the Chicago & Grand Trunk railway, in which a young boy was blown to pieces, one man fatally scalded and three others seriously injured. At the time of the explosion there were five men and the boy in the mill. When the steam had cleared away it was found that Frank Moran, a 14-year-old boy, had been killed and four men scalded. The boy's body was found 300 feet from the mill.

It was torn in pieces. James Harrison, one of the men employed about the mill, was so badly scalded that he thought he would die. The other three men will recover. The building was completely demolished and pieces of it were found for rods around. Portions of the boiler were blown sixty rods from the mill. The machinery in the mill was destroyed and the whole institution is a total wreck. The shock of the explosion was felt for several miles. Mr. White's loss will amount to several thousand dollars. The cause of the disaster is not known. The mill was about to shut down for the night when the fireman let the water get low in the boiler. An investigation will be had.

COMPENSATION TO SEALERS.

A Resolution Introduced in the Provincial Legislature.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 6.—In the provincial legislature yesterday, the Hon. J. H. Turner, minister of finance, moved a lengthy resolution regarding the Behring sea fisheries, urging on the imperial government to grant compensation to sealers for losses sustained last season and to refuse to renew the modus vivendi for another year. Turner said fifty-one vessels in the province were engaged in sealing, forty-six registered in Victoria, and five in Vancouver. Besides there were sixteen now on the way from Nova Scotia. The total cost of the fifty-one now here was \$400,000, and the outfit annually required cost \$160,000. The number of white men actually engaged is over 800, and 541 Indians are likewise occupied. The Hon. John Robson, premier, said the time had now come when the British Columbian government must speak with no uncertain sound and demand her full rights. Information received by the government proves that the present season was likely to be one of the best for years, and it would be extremely unfortunate to have any interference with sealers.

SALT TAKES A TUMBLE.

The Result of the Collapse of a Combine.

ROCHESTER, March 6.—The salt market has gone to pieces as the result of the collapse of the western New York combine. The price of salt is tumbling and the market seems to be bottoming out. Dairy salt is down 40 per cent, and common salt is 30 per cent lower than on January 1. The salt market is practically controlled by these western New York concerns when they act together, and although the central New York companies at Syracuse and other points were not included in the trust, their business is affected just as much as if they were in the present controversy. The agreement has been in force for several years, and was limited to January 1, 1892. It was not thought that there would be any difficulty about renewing the arrangement until the representatives of the companies got together, when it appeared that they did not agree, some of them favoring a strengthening of the trust by more rigid arrangements and others rather leaning to the other way. Therefore, the whole business fell through, with the present result.

MRS. DEACON'S GALL.

She Will Wear Mourning for Her Lover.

New York, March 6.—A Paris dispatch states that the Deacon tragedy and scandal continues to be the subject of increasing interest. Mrs. Deacon's action since the fatal termination of her intrigue, have indicated a most extraordinary disregard of public opinion. She came to Paris this week, remaining three days in the Rue Grenelle mansion, and spending most of her time ordering mourning goods in Abelle's memory, not omitting to select the latest styles in attractive hats and bonnets. The portrait of the heroine of the Cannes tragedy hangs side by side with that of Mme. Abelle, heroine of the Duc Orleans tragedy, in Werstein's studio, where they are daily viewed and the originals discussed by the curious throngs. Chas. Demargue, who defends Deacon, is known as the Sir Charles Russell of France. If any one can clear him, Demargue can; in fact, it was probably unnecessary to engage so eminent an advocate, as the case is not considered a desperate one for the prisoner.

ALARMED FOR SPRINGER.

The Disease Takes a New Hold of Him.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Springer's condition is not so favorable today, the erysipelas in his head having again made its appearance. This unfavorable change has complicated matters somewhat, and the patient tonight is not so well as yesterday, when his temperature had become normal. The reappearance of the erysipelas has occasioned great anxiety among the members of his family and friends, as in his weakened condition a relapse may be difficult to overcome.

EXPLODED IN THE CAR.

Two People Killed and Fifteen Injured in an Accident.

ROPERA, March 6.—The Santa Fe train due here at midnight last night had just passed Kilmer Station near here, when the heating apparatus in a smoker exploded with fearful effect. The conductor and fifteen passengers were buried in the debris at the front end of the car. When extricated two passengers were found to be fatally injured. Every person in the smoker was more or less injured. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

They Shook Constans.

LONDON, March 6.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says: "The assassination of M. Constans, late minister of the interior, was the only object of the recent cabinet crisis in this country. This proves how democratic bodies can detect those who have done them the most service. M. Constans was ousted from the ministry because the great services which he had rendered his country had made him a formidable rival in the way of personal ambitions."

Shot By a Dog.

NEWPORT, Ky., March 6.—William Shroff was shot and instantly killed this morning by one of three Italian brothers named Colli. The Colli were arrested but refuse to say anything concerning the shooting.

TO SAVE THE YOUNG

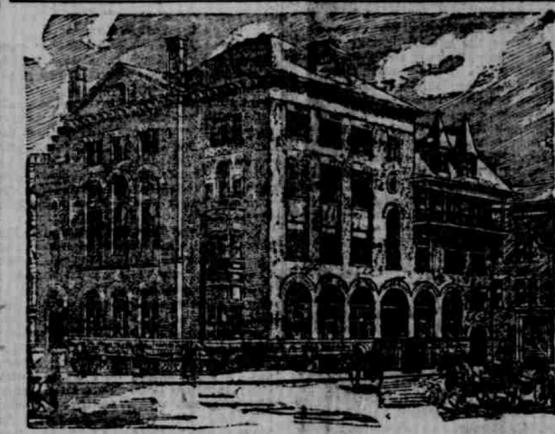
The Y. M. C. A. Celebrates Its 26th Anniversary.

PROMISES OF FUTURE SUCCESS

Addresses by President Hollister, Secretary Ward and Distinguished Visitors—A New Era of Progress.

The twenty-sixth anniversary of the Y. M. C. A. in this city was observed last evening in Hartman's hall with prayer, song and addresses. The hall was well filled and the platform was occupied by a large number of prominent workers in the association.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Sanford Cobb and "Coronation" was sung by the audience. Clay H. Hollister, president of the association, gave a report of the condition of the organization, in which he said: "Friends of the Y. M. C. A., it is the privilege of the board of directors to present to you tonight through a representative an outline of the work which our association has been doing here in Grand Rapids. Although it is a privilege, it is likewise a duty to render an accounting for the help we have received from you which has enabled us to prosecute a successful association work. You have begun, no doubt, to feel the influence of the new work instituted and are willing, if not anxious, to know the general scope of our association, its aims and its needs, so that you may intelligently aid in



THE NEW Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

promoting its welfare, providing always that it has a legitimate and useful place in this enterprising city. The position in which the association stood in the spring of 1866 was this: We had a guaranteed fund of \$50,000 to rely upon for a new building. We had quarters for our work which were a disgrace to the city and, above all, to the cause in which they were used. We had a small membership, we had few privileges to offer to our friends except a well stocked reading room and some earnest prayer meetings. The public as not conversant with our work nor interested in it. Our building was graced on the exterior with crazy looking transparency, "Welcome" that was acting like charm in warning young men to keep away if they wanted a good time. Our board of directors felt that there was necessity

for immediate and powerful action to put the association on a proper footing and after carefully looking over the situation our friend and brother, Charles S. Ward of New Britain, Conn., agreed to come to us because, as he said, the tremendous problems we had to cope with acted as an incentive and stimulated his desire to go into strong aggressive work in a live western city. It is but just to say right here that Mr. Ward has been the one whose ceaseless energy and devotion has been the main element in our success. The problems that faced us then were these:

First, how shall we attract young men to our institution without spending money to fit up better rooms. Second, if more money is needed, how to get it, when we have already asked for building time. We finally came to the conclusion that we would gain a hold on the young men only by doing a large attractive work, and we must in some way raise the money to do this. The work from 1861, when we rented rooms in the Brewin building, shows a steady and substantial growth. The membership increased during the year from 207 to 301. We now count no one who is in arrears. The cash receipts have increased from \$158 in 1860 to \$1,519 in 1891. The membership is divided, as regards fees paid, as follows: 123 standing members, paying \$10 each; 282 ordinary, paying \$5 each; 16 special rate students, paying \$2.50 each; 66 junior, paying \$2 each. The gymnasium, the factor for physical development, has steadily grown in attractiveness. In the fall of the year A. E. Garland, fresh from the training school at Springfield, Mass., and enthusiastic in his work took charge of this department. He has arranged it to accommodate all young men, by students' classes, business men's classes and boy's classes, and all have done fine work, successful not because they have become athletes, but rather because they have had

increase in bodily vigor, giving assurance of a right and healthful use of their bodies, perfecting the natural physical man. Our debating society has settled all doubtful questions. Our Bible class has been well attended. The work the past year has cost \$5,360, which is \$800 less than the estimate. The budget for 1892 calls for \$5,600. We have found in our religious work that we have just begun. We have proven our need for the new building in a dozen ways, and so we can look forward to its completion this year with confidence, that we can carry it out with all the good effect. This building will accommodate 1,500 young men where our present accommodations for an unsatisfactory number of 500 enrolled, and what is more, we expect 1,500 young men to enjoy its privileges. We are now at the point in our building project when we issue our final call for assistance. Our campaign two years ago gave us a fine fund of \$45,000 in place

and \$5,000 guaranteed. Thirty thousand dollars has been paid in. Between \$20,000 and \$25,000 were spent upon the building of the lot. Seven thousand six hundred dollars have been paid the builders, the architect has been paid to date. We now face the problem of completing the building free from debt which will involve an investment of \$50,000. The association needs to complete its building free from debt the additional sum of \$85,000. We are looking toward a generous public when we face this problem."

At the close of Mr. Hollister's address the Schubert club sang the "Evening Song."

General Secretary C. E. Ward followed with a report of the workings of the association. Mr. Ward said:

"When our president a few days ago showed me an outline of the report which he has just read, it appeared to me that he had done his work so well that there was little left for me to do. But a suggestion was made at that time which I shall try to follow out. I will try to tell you as well as I can in five minutes' time of the principle along which we have been trying to work. In seeking for permanent success we direct our attention mainly to human nature rather than human conditions. Six months ago Bishop Newman, speaking from the platform used these words: 'Modern philanthropy has sympathy with human condition rather than human nature. The result is that too much effort is spent to produce only a temporary modification of conditions. The fact is that it is easier to secure sympathy and money to relieve suffering than to prevent it. It takes a wise and prudent man to foresee the evil and provide against it by preventative means. But we have chosen in our associa-

tion to work principally at this harder task—of improving human nature rather than human condition. And so our work lies mostly among young men not yet hardened in sin, nor lost beyond hope in their fixed purposes for evil—among men who respect self and God. To speak right out, we are not keeping a secret for tramps. Some of our citizens do not understand this. If I should supply the wants of every tramp sent to me by well meaning but ill advised persons, my wife and children would be vagrants and the association rooms would need to be a duplicate of a police headquarters. The moral is if you meet a vagrant who should be fed, feed him yourself like a Christian. The work of the association is a greater more hopeful work than that. But there are some ways in which we like to improve the condition of men. For instance by finding good boarding places and employment for them. We have directed about 150 men to pleasant and wholesome homes during the year. In our employment work we have found great difficulty. To illustrate: A bright and worthy young man comes to us for employment; he says that 'Mr. Jones of Smith & Co. sent him.' It would appear on the surface that Mr. Jones did a good thing, a Christian act.

Good Intentions are Nullified by the fact that we know of no vacancy for the young man. By referring to my book I find that Smith & Co. have never applied to us for a man when they had a vacancy. If we are to give employment to ten young men it is obvious that some one must inform us of ten vacancies—a fact that the employers of Grand Rapids seem to have completely lost sight of. We are in a position to serve employers well in this regard and at the same time benefit hundreds of respectable young men at times when to help them would be to place them under great obligation and to make them life-long dependents on the association and the christianity which it represents. But the chief work of the association is in other lines. Supplying the wants of a young man's nature and so encouraging and developing all righteous and many tendencies that the evil is outgrown or crowded out. Our president has spoken of our expenses. It has been our policy to make each member pay a proportion. The young men are charged a uniform membership fee of \$5. This year they have appreciated and efforts by paying in several times more money than ever before. But we have not expected the young men to pay all expenses while those better able to do so. That would neither be good business nor good christianity. Christianity dictates to the man who has achieved some degree of success that he put back a helping hand to the fellow behind him. The association furnishes the connection."

At the close of Secretary Ward's report the Schubert club rendered "Remember Thy Creator."

Address of President Haire.

President Hollister then introduced R. W. Haire, of Chicago, president of the Chicago association, who delivered the anniversary address. Mr. Haire spoke from the standpoint of a business man, stating the benefits derived from the association by business men. During his address Mr. Haire said: "What can I say in behalf of an association that extends throughout the world? The Y. M. C. A. needs no apology for its existence. The Y. M. C. A. is a part of the christian church. It is the organized activity of christian associations. The time was when the village school master acted as the dentist, the lawyer, the doctor, etc. Now a days each department has its specialist. So in religion. The

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

EFFECT OF THE LAW

A Gun Salesman Talks of the Business Outlook.

GREAT FACTORIES GOING UP

Hundreds of Workmen Given Employment—America will Make Guns for the World—McKinley Did It.

H. Comstock, of Syracuse, New York, agent for the Lefevre Rifle company, was a guest at the Merton for a short time Saturday. Mr. Comstock recently returned from a trip to Spain, where he sold a large consignment of rifles to the Spanish government.

Previous to this time he spent seventeen years in various countries of Asia looking after the interests of the Remington rifle. "The greatest thing that ever happened to the gun making industry of the United States is the McKinley bill," remarked Mr. Comstock yesterday. "Unless you have made a careful study of it, you can have no idea of the immense benefits that the bill has already conferred. It will result in making our own gun manufacturing establishments the largest of their kind in the world. This will apply to all kinds of firearms. Previous to the passage of the McKinley bill there were only 25,000 shotguns made in this country every year, and the annual importation was 225,000. Nobody thought of buying an American gun. There was one make—a cheap gun, costing about \$25—had had a good sale; but no others could find any sale. In a very short time you will see those figures reversed. There is no reason why we can't make the best gun in the world. We have the raw material and the workmen. All that was needed was a little encouragement, and we have that now. In Syracuse where I live, there is a gun factory being built that is to cost \$500,000 and employ several hundred workmen. This is only one instance of what is being done and will be done. The McKinley tariff law may pinch a little in some places. As if a human instrument it unquestionably has some imperfections; but take its general plan and the results that will be achieved under it and it is the most beneficent legislative measure that this country has had in years. It's been abused and cursed by certain classes, but nevertheless the cold fact remains that it is going to furnish the foundation for the greatest manufacturing establishments the world has ever seen."

There is Too Much Complaint. Do you know this American habit of one party's abusing every measure of the other and throwing mud at every prominent statesman and leader who disagrees with it in politics is one that is very irritating to me. This continual abuse of the government, something I never can accustom myself to. It always seems strange to me that such bitter partisan criticism should be allowed. I lived in Asia for seventeen years, where if a man was too free in criticizing the government and the acts of its leaders they took him out and chopped his head off. I confess my Asiatic surroundings have left me something of a bigot. I have looked with awe and a free born American at what is probably the most despotic and abject monarchies on the face of the globe. I have had excellent opportunities to study them and learn their effects, and I frankly admit that I have seen much in them that the freest and most enlightened republic might profitably adopt. Since I returned the last time and got a closer insight into the Asiatic politics my respect for some of the eastern monarchies has swelled perceptibly. But then, New York politics at its very heart isn't so bad as many people suppose. The respectable element in that state can overwhelm everything else. All it needs to do is to assert itself, and that will come some time. In fact, I think Mr. David Bennett Hill will be the man on whom the assertion is tried. Mr. Hill seems to have an idea of what a firm grasp on the empire state; and further than that he has made everybody outside of the state think so. But Hill isn't the choice of New York democracy by any means, and he will discover it to his sorrow some day. His methods will be repudiated and he himself will lose all the political prestige he ever enjoyed. Hill has only a small following; but he has magnified it into an immense throng. I don't believe Cleveland is the choice of New York democracy. Cleveland is an able man in many ways, but he is not always in sympathy with his party. I think the conflict between him and Hill will result in the selection of some other man. I haven't an idea who he is—there's my bus, I must make for the train. By the way, before I go I want to congratulate Grand Rapids on its wonderful advancement. This is the first time I have been here for several years but the improvement of the city is marvelous. Grand Rapids started in on the right basis and will sooner or later become one of the greatest cities in the country."

ILLICIT "DEW."

Deputy U. S. Marshall Slosson Discusses Its Manufacture in the North.

"The conviction of 'old man' Fuller is interesting in one way," remarked W. M. Slosson, of Reed City, deputy United States marshal, as he sat in the Morton house busily engaged in waiting for a train. "It's the first case in several years in which anybody has been charged with making moonshine whisky in Michigan. It wasn't a very extensive affair, but it was peculiar after all. The old man went to making 'dew' up there in a fairly populous community, and sold it to the gang at work on the West Michigan road. He is a shrewd old fellow, and that's what makes it strange that he should have attempted it. He couldn't help knowing that the appearance of a peculiar kind of whisky would cause remarks—and that whisky was as blamed 'peculiar' as whisky ever gets. A man would want to dilute it with sulphoric acid before he drank very much of it. It was raw enough to dissolve a railroad spike. He made it from a potato mash. After distilling it he sold it in small lots just as you see it could. I suppose the old man had learned to make whisky and it has such a fascination for him that he couldn't refrain from it. So he went to work up there in the woods, and was caught, of course."

"It is simply impossible in these days for a man to make illicit whisky in any of the northern states and escape un-

detected. In the mountain regions of North Carolina and Tennessee, where everybody is engaged in the business it can be done with greater or less success. But it would take a shrewd man to make it and dispose of it in this part of the country."

CANADA'S POSITION.

She Wants Reciprocity With England in It.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 6.—One of the reciprocity delegates who recently visited Washington, when shown the cable dispatch regarding the announcement of Sir John Gorst in the British parliament, that Great Britain intends to prevent the arrangement between the United States and the British West Indies increasing the duties on British manufactures, said: "You have now before you the true position of facts as regards the result of our negotiations with the United States. The United States emphatically declines negotiations on any other lines than those which would involve a discrimination against Great Britain in the matter of tariffs. In their policy to maintain their relations with Great Britain, our present government is supported by the people, and we are not prepared to make any new departure from it. We did not leave Washington without having the fact fully impressed upon us by Secretary Blaine and General Postel that it was useless for us to attempt negotiation unless we were prepared to discriminate in favor of the United States against the manufactures of Great Britain."

MURDERED BY A BOY.

A Youthful Friend Hacks a Baby to Death.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 6.—Mrs. Addie Beacham yesterday left her seven-month-old baby sleeping in the house and stepped out. After she had gone Bud Harris, a little five-year-old boy, who lives next door, slipped up, carrying a heavy piece of iron with a sharpened point. He stole quietly up to the cradle and repeatedly brought the fearful weapon down on the skull of the sleeping infant. Seeing the blood spurt over, he fled to the yard. The child's mother, hearing the loud screams, rushed back to the house to find the infant surrounded by blood and dying. The boy murderer was found sitting at the front gate tugging holes in the ground with the bloody weapon. He frankly confessed the deed.

DECREASED DUTY ON WHEAT.

Portugal Figures on Preventing a Local Rise in Price.

LISBON, March 6.—The government has issued a decree granting permission to traders to import 60,000 tons of wheat at a duty of 14 reis per kilo. This reduction from the normal duty on the grain is equivalent to a loss of \$1,000,000 to the treasury. The object of the decrease in the duty is to prevent a rise in the price of the cereal here through the purchase of large amounts of foreign wheat at the present rate of exchange. It is estimated that this measure will stimulate the cultivation of wheat in this country and result in Portugal growing enough of the grain to supply all her own needs.

MEN OF THE HOUR.

Cardinal Ledochowski, the Prefect of the Propaganda.

Cardinal Simeoni's successor as prefect of the propaganda, Cardinal Ledochowski, is the prelate who will doubtless be the controlling force under the next pope. The appointment is of a financial character.



Cardinal Ledochowski, even long before he was invested with the red hat, was famed in ecclesiastical circles for his marvelous success in connection with the collection of Peter's pence. These, as is well known, constitute between thirty and forty per cent of the entire Papal revenue, and are chiefly derived from countries which as parties infidelium are now for the first time brought under the spiritual control of Cardinal Ledochowski. So eager was the latter when prelate of Poland to increase the Peter's pence fund that, like a second Tantalus, he introduced a kind of beef tax into the Prussian, Austrian and Russian portions of his province, by permitting the members of his flock to substitute the payment of a money fine for that of abstention from meat during Lent. During his residence in South America, he likewise managed to secure large and important contributions to the fund.

A deficit of \$10,000,000 has been found in this fund and the Polish prelate is relied upon to repair these losses. As head of the extreme or ultramontane party, the cardinal's appointment is a notice to the world that the reconciliation between the church and Italy is as far off as ever. In 1875, while Bismarck was enforcing the laws, Ledochowski served a term in prison, for which he was created cardinal by Pius IX.

Lottery Men Indicted.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—Fifteen persons, officers and employes of the Louisiana state lottery company, indicted by the grand jury for alleged violation of the lottery postal law, were arraigned today before Justice White and released under bond of \$200 each to appear at the next session of the court.

Surprised His Physicians.

BREXIT, March 5.—Grand Duke Ludwig IV. of Hesse, who was stricken with paralysis Friday evening, surprised his physicians by living through the day.