

Steers, this morning: Kate Stalb, a German nurse, set fire to a room in the basement of No. 218 East Eighth Street. The owner smelled the smoke and traced it to the door. When he entered her room to put out the fire he discovered the body of a nearly newborn child on the burning bed. It was half consumed by the fire, and it was impossible to distinguish the sex. Examination showed deep cuts on the child's head that had killed it. The police put the woman under arrest and summoned the coroner. Appearances indicate that Catherine Stalb killed the child and attempted to chop it up for cremating in the kitchen stove, but found it even after mutilating it too large, and built a funeral pyre of the pillow on her bed and lighted it. She persists in her declaration of innocence and utter ignorance of the crime, and says she awoke to find the bed on fire. A surgical examination proved, however, she had recently become a mother. The child had been born alive, from appearances, and killed with the blow of a sharp instrument that nearly severed the head from the body. The prisoner lived for several months at 239 East Eighth Street, where she passed for the wife of Otto Williams, a young butcher, who visited her.

NEW YORK, 25.—The cutters in the employ of one of the large clothing houses were called out to-day. Those in the employ of other large firms are expected to be called out during the day.

VICTORIA, Texas, 25.—The citizens of this place issued an address calling upon charitably inclined people of America to send assistance to the sufferers of the late storms in this vicinity. The address states that famine will close upon the storm's track. Contributions of clothing and food are urged for. The address is signed by prominent citizens.

COLUMBUS, 25.—The Republican State Convention assembled at 10:30 a. m. Some delay was occasioned by the contest in the Hamilton County delegation, which prevented those delegates from reaching the hall in time.

The chairman of the State Committee delivered a lengthy address, reviewing the work of the party during the past year, and concluded by introducing General E. F. Noyes, temporary chairman of the convention, who was received with enthusiastic applause through quite a long speech. The standing committees were announced and the convention took a recess to 1:30 o'clock this afternoon to give the committee on resolutions time to perform its work.

The committee on permanent organization selected Governor Foraker for chairman.

The committee at 1 p. m. did not expect to complete its work until later in the afternoon.

On reassembling Governor Foraker, permanent chairman, made a speech which was well received, and General James S. Robinson was nominated for Secretary of State.

General Klefer, from the committee on resolutions, made a report at 2:30 p. m.

The Republican State Convention nominated the State ticket as follows: Secretary of State, Robinson renominated; Supreme Judge, Marshall J. Williams; Clerk of Supreme Court, J. Hester; State Commissioner, Eli T. Tappan; Member of Board of Public Works, W. H. Hahn of Mansfield.

DES MOINES, 25.—The Republican State Convention was called to order at 10:30 o'clock this afternoon and Senator Wm. B. Allison was elected temporary chairman.

He made a long speech in which he arraigned the President for his action in relation to the surplus bill, declaring unconstitutional the act in declining to send it back for the action of Congress.

After the appointment of the usual committees, adjourned till 2 this afternoon.

In the afternoon was nominated a State ticket as follows: F. D. Jackson, secretary of State; U. T. Twombly, treasurer; Capt. Lyons, auditor; A. J. Baker, attorney-general; G. B. Gray, clerk of Supreme Court.

LOS ANGELES, 25.—The Republican State Convention met at 3 o'clock this afternoon, United States Senator A. P. Williams in the chair. The convention nominated a full State and congressional ticket, and three justices of the Supreme Court. W. H. L. Barnes was elected temporary chairman.

After the appointment of the usual committees, the convention adjourned till to-morrow morning.

HARRISBURG, 25.—The State Prohibition Convention assembled at 10 this morning. Before the chairman called the convention to order, fifty children on the stage sang, "Coming By and By," in the chorus of which 500 delegates joined. A half hour's service of prayers and songs followed, immediately after which the business session began.

S. D. Hunter was elected temporary chairman. Hunter on taking the chair said this was the greatest convention held in Pennsylvania during the year. The temperance question was not only a moral, but it was to-day the greatest political question before the people of the State.

NEW YORK, 25.—The second and last trial race between the four big sloop-yachts, *Mayflower*, *Puritan*, *Priscilla* and *Atlantic*, to decide which shall sail against Lieut. Henu's British cutter *Galatea*, in September, was successfully sailed to-day over a 30-mile ocean course outside of Sandy Hook. It resulted in another victory for the new Boston sloop *Mayflower*, and in her rejection by the committee to defend

the club. She defeated the *Puritan* 3 m. 35 s., the *Priscilla* 8 m. and the *Atlantic* 9 m. 45 s., corrected time. The *Puritan*, which took second place, beat the *Priscilla* 21 m. 14 s., the *Atlantic* 5 m. 56 s.

For the first five miles the position of the sloops did not change much. When off Monmouth Beach at 1:04 the *Puritan* made a tremendous roll to port. Her sparker boom was buried in a sea, the foot of the sail dilled, and its weight snapped the boom off, six feet from the out-board end. The outer mark was elbowed around in the following order: "*Atlantic*, *Mayflower*, *Puritan*, *Priscilla*." Now began the battle of the giant sloops to windward. The *Mayflower* soon began outstripping and outfooting the *Atlantic*. Off Long Branch, at 3:15, she passed her a quarter of a mile to windward. The *Puritan* passed the Brooklyn sloop at 3:40. The breeze freshened considerably now, and canting a point to the eastward. At 4:08, when off the upper Highlands, with the lightship bearing E. 14 N., the *Mayflower* tacked eastward, the *Puritan* following suit at 4:10. The *Atlantic* and *Priscilla* tacked at 4:31 and 4:35 respectively. The *Mayflower* tacked for the finish at 4:41, and came dashing across the line at 4:50 in grand style, her crew waving their caps and cheering as she squatted away for home, cheered by hundreds on the attending steamers.

NEW YORK, 25.—Three hundred police marched to the Broadway street car stables early this morning and drove the crowd away. No attempt was made up to 11 o'clock to run the cars. Shortly after 11 a car rolled out of the depot and started on its trip down town. A yell arose from the loungers on Seventh Avenue and the men began to pour in from the side streets and the neighboring saloons until in a few minutes a mob of excited men filled the wide avenue. The car went along for about six blocks easily with an occasional stone, until the Broadway switch was reached. Here an effort was made to derail the car by placing a piece of wood in the switch. This proved unsuccessful, but a few moments later a collision occurred at Forty-second Street on the Boulevard line. Two cars came together with great force, but there was no injury beyond a shaking up of the occupants. The mob hooted and jeered and several stones were thrown against the car. The police charged the crowd and dispersed them for a moment. In the attempt to get away from the police the glass door of a large wine store was smashed. Further on the mob again appeared and overturned a large dry goods truck on the track. This the police lifted by main strength from the track and the car passed on its way amid the derisive hootings of the crowd. Stones and bricks were again thrown against the car, smashing the ventilators. At the junction of Sixth Avenue and Broadway and Thirty-third Streets another delay was caused by the Sixth Avenue car crossing in front of the Broadway car filled with men and women. Stones were again thrown, striking the Sixth Avenue car. The women screamed and tried to get out of the car. At this moment Captain Williams, with police, appeared and clubbed the crowd right and left. They were driven into the side streets. They did not again collect and the car proceeded on its way unmolested. It reached Bowling Green at 11:26 a. m. and then started on its return trip to the stables. In the mean time other cars started and made regular trips.

More trouble is feared this afternoon and evening as large numbers of new drivers are expected to arrive from Philadelphia this afternoon.

It is believed the local assemblies of horse car men were in session to-night to receive orders for a general tie-up to-morrow.

The men of the Forty-second Street road will tie up to-morrow, and possibly also the Sixth and Eighth Avenue roads.

Adjutant General Drum has received the following dispatch from General Miles at Fort Huachuca: "Lieutenant Colonel Forsythe returned to this post yesterday from Fronteras. He reports that the hostiles are in the mountains some distance from Fronteras; that the Mexican authorities were to answer Geronimo's overtures yesterday; that the Indians were apprehensive of trickery on the part of the Mexicans. I am informed by Gen. Torres, he has directed the officials to offer only terms of unconditional surrender, the same as our officers require. All report the Indians much worn out and tired. Captain Lawton's command is in good condition and he believes he can kill, capture or force the Indians to surrender, and I have every confidence in his ability and untiring energy. Should he force them near our line, our troops will assist him." The dispatch is dated August 24.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., 25.—This afternoon a construction train on the Asheville & Spartanburg Railroad, while ascending a heavy grade on the mountain section, between Tyron City and Sealuda, broke loose, flying down the mountain with lightning speed. Overseer Swift and four convicts were hurled from the flat cars and killed. A guard was seriously injured and seven convicts were injured. The cars did not stop till they reached Tyron City.

A TERRIBLE COLLISION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, 25.—Vague information has been received of a terrible collision which occurred between 10 and 11 o'clock to-night at the crossing of the Bee Line and the Chicago, St.

Louis & Pittsburg Railroads at Milford Center. A Pan-Handle freight was standing on the track when the Bee Line through passenger train from Cincinnati dashed into it at full speed. The Marshal of Milford and a citizen standing near by were struck by the debris, and the Marshal was killed and others seriously wounded.

ELMIRA, 25.—Rev. James C. Beecher, of Cos Cob, Conn., brother of Henry Ward Beecher, and Thomas K. Beecher of this city, committed suicide at the water cure here this evening, by shooting himself through the head with a rifle. He has been suffering under severe mental troubles for a number of years, and for a time was under treatment at the Middletown asylum. He came here recently in the care of a special attendant. At the cure he appeared to be in pretty fair health, and to-day was enjoying himself with several others in shooting at a target. During the evening, while conversing on a piazza, he suddenly went to his room, and taking a rifle, placed the muzzle in his mouth and fired, killing himself instantly. Mr. Beecher was about 59 years old, and was the youngest son of Dr. Lyman Beecher. He was a graduate from Dartmouth College, Andover Seminary. He was Chaplain of a Brooklyn regiment during the war of the rebellion, became Colonel and was mustered out as Brevet Brigadier General.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., 25.—A dispatch from St. Pierre announces the total loss of the French ship *L'Etoile*. She was commanded by Captain Cherel and was manned by a crew of twenty-one gshermen. She was returning fish laden with others of the Grand Bank fleet, when, during the prevalence of a dense fog and very boisterous sea, she struck yesterday morning off the reefs Kolanize and Lamaine, was shattered to pieces and immediately sank. Twelve of the crew were drowned, and nine, with captain washed through the shingle and seaweed off the shore in apparently lifeless condition. A fishing vessel at St. Degrave was also lost. Captain Butler, his son and all hands perished.

LA LIBERTAD, via Galveston, 25.—Influential and well-informed parties here report that the revolution in Honduras, headed by General Delgado, is a fiasco and will result in making President Bogran's position much stronger. San Salvador is quiet and its press enjoys the utmost freedom.

NEW YORK, 25.—When car No. 290 of the Broadway line got down to 44th Street, about 10 o'clock, it was attacked by a mob of roughs and strikers and thrown from the track. Wild scenes followed for a few moments. The crack of the policemen's clubs upon the heads of the roughs could be heard above the yells and curses of the mob. It took but a few moments of vigorous work by the police to clear Broadway and send the strikers flying down the side streets. A number of cars are being run by the Broadway road, each car carrying six policemen, and the streets are also filled with blue coats. The mob is in a bad temper, but none of the roughs dare do more than shout and hurl stones through the car windows and then seek the shelter of some alleyway.

NEW YORK, 2:30 p. m.—Police Inspector Steers has just telegraphed Police Superintendent Murray that a mob of riotous strikers has collected in Upper Broadway and started down town. The reserves have been ordered to the scene.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., 25.—The Republican State Convention met again this morning. Austin Blair was announced as permanent chairman. Cyrus G. Luce was nominated for Governor by acclamation by a rising and uproarious vote. James A. McDonald, of Escanaba, was nominated by acclamation for Lieutenant Governor.

GRAND RAPIDS, 25.—In the republican platform the following resolution passed:

The platform condemns Mormonism, and calls for its suppression by rigid enforcement of the laws by the civil authorities and by the military, if necessary.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 25.—In the House of Commons to-night, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying to Mr. Sexton, said that the commission appointed to inquire into the Belfast riots, consisted of General Sir Redwre Buller and two Irish barristers, Messrs. French and Adams. He also said the government proposed to add to the commission an officer of experience, viz., Chief Constable McHardy, of Louth.

The Right Honorable Edward Stanhope, Colonial Secretary, in reply to Mr. Hawarth, said the report that the government had annexed the Ellice Islands was unfounded.

MR. LABOUCHERE,

resuming debate on the address, in reply to the Queen's speech said that Lord Randolph Churchill's recent electoral manifesto was an insult to the radical party. He (Labouchere) was surprised that the Harringtonians had never repudiated the language applied by Churchill to Gladstone. He taunted the whigs with being disguised Tories. Besides the whigs, he continued, there was the Birmingham gang under the leadership of Chamberlain. The family of the latter had doubtless done efficient municipal service, and Birmingham, therefore, out of sheer gratitude, had subordinated imperial interests to municipal grandeur. Outside of Birmingham the Chamberlainites had

no influence whatever. Chamberlain thought that no scheme could be a good one unless he himself was the author of it. [Laughter.] Chamberlain would continue in his downward career until he should be gazetted and made Lord Chamberlain. [Laughter.] The speaker urged the Irishmen to continue their efforts by legitimate means to obtain their rights as a Nation struggling to be free. [Cheers.]

The followers of Parnell had a right to be proud of their leader. The accusation that they were mercenary in receiving aid from America, came with ill grace from English members, who were not above pecuniary aid from Ducal houses at an election. Continuing, he said that winter was approaching and the military were assisting at evictions of the people, many of whom were cast out upon the roadside. Irishmen could not be blamed if they refused to submit tamely to such treatment, but he warned them that disorders would only serve as an excuse for resisting Home Rule and would insure coercion.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS BEACH

said it was the duty of the Government to restore order and administer the government in Ireland with the law as they found it. Why, he asked, did not Sir William Harcourt move amendment to the address, instead of attempting to stab the government behind its back? If it was true that the government had encouraged outrage and promoted disorder in Ireland, they ought to be impeached. The Government proposed two things, to administer the law and to consider carefully the scheme of decentralization in the direction of local self-government framed upon a popular vote. [Parnellite laughter.] The latter scheme would be framed as far as possible not to meet the exigencies of Ireland [Cheers.] but in accordance with the verdict of the last elections. [Cheers.] That was their whole policy. The Government hoped that when their tenure of office closed they would leave Ireland more peaceful, orderly and prosperous than they had found it. [Cheers.]

MR. MORLEY,

upon rising, was loudly cheered by the Parnellites. He said he never denied that the dissidents had a perfect right to discuss Mr. Gladstone's proposals freely. Lord Harrington was amply justified in disavowing any disrespect toward Mr. Gladstone, but the same could not be said of the other parties to the controversy. He had observed little in the language of his noble friend to encourage the hope that the difficulty would soon end. He maintained that the majority of the Liberals with Mr. Gladstone must wait and see if it were possible to justify their past action. They should certainly spare no pains to convert the country to their way of thinking. [Cheers.] He admitted that it was the duty of the Government to suppress disorder, but he feared that they would fail now, as they had failed in 1885. He said that an increase of outrages always followed an increase of evictions.

It was policy to suppose that social order could be restored without dealing with the question. The Government proposed to stop outrages on the one hand and to encourage evictions on the other. [Cheers.] He doubted if any good would be accomplished by sending Sir Redwre Buller to Ireland because that gentleman would be unable to devise any new means for the detection of crimes which the public desired to conceal. The League had done its utmost to prevent crime and its failure was evidence of how deep-rooted the disorder was; but Mr. Parnell was right when he said that if, under Home Rule, the outrages continued, the rest of Ireland would soon put a stop to them. The proposals of the late Government had made the task of restoring order an easy one, because they had given the Irish people a measure of patience which they never had before. He was disappointed by the narrowness of the proposals which the Government had shadowed forth. Moreover the land commission would likely have a mischievous effect upon the social order in October and November, as the landlords would be tempted to extort the utmost farthing in order to prove that the rents were not too high, and the tenants would have an equal interest in withholding the rents for an opposite reason.

If they were to have a land bill, such as Lord Salisbury had foreshadowed, he believed the country would soon wish it had accepted Mr. Gladstone's measure.

Continuing, Morley said that the appointment of a commission to inquire into the condition of Irish industries was entirely unnecessary, as all the desirable information on that subject was already in the hands of the Government. He considered that the proposal to spend millions of English money on public works in Ireland was of more doubtful expediency than any proposal that could have emanated from the Government. Besides it was a measure of centralization, and was introduced at the same time that local government was promised. [Cheers.]

In conclusion Mr. Morley said they would never be able to make a step toward a permanent settlement until they had given Ireland a statutory parliament and an Irish executive. [Cheers.]

Mr. Parnell adjourned the debate. **LONDON, 22.**—The story of the deposition is told as follows: Karaveloff, Prime Minister, entered the palace at Sofia and explained to Prince Alexan-

der that public opinion of Bulgaria was dissatisfied with his policy and demanded his deposition. Alexander said: "I see no friends. I cannot resist."

Public meetings had been held in Sofia and Rastchuk, and in all of them the proclamation of the change of government was received with favor. The people rejoice over the coup which they say ended the intolerable situation. The Bulgarians are persuaded that Russia will now assist them to consummate the union which they think it is Turkey's design to frustrate. Alexander was taken completely by surprise. He was astounded at the sudden bursting of the plot upon him. Karaveloff had managed the whole affair with such secrecy that the only indication of the storm was the mutinous spirit among the troops. Alexander had ordered the circulation of papers among them which openly declared he alone was the only obstacle to the union, but his orders in this regard were not obeyed. The affection of the common people for Alexander personally, remains undiminished.

THE FRENCH FEELING

favors Prince Alexander's deposition because the Prince is German. The Frenchmen hope Russia's action in this emergency may embroil the Central European powers. Nobody in Paris believes these Powers connived at Prince Alexander's expulsion.

The *Times* commenting on Bulgarian affairs says: The coup trust, we fear, be regarded as far as Prince Alexander is concerned, as the end of the chapter of respectful sympathy. The event must be regarded as a triumph of Russian diplomacy. It is only too clear that the Marquis of Salisbury is confronted with all the dangers and difficulties in an aggravated form which he had to face on his first accession to power.

The news of Prince Alexander's deposition was received at the British Foreign Office yesterday afternoon. Earl Iddesleigh, Foreign Minister, went during the evening to the office and dispatched messengers with the news to all the Cabinet Ministers known to be in the city, and sent a special courier to Salisbury at Hatfield House. There has been great activity, and continuous telegraphic communication has been kept up with the foreign capitals.

A Bucharest dispatch says that Bulgarian authorities have forbidden the Bulgarians to cross the Danube into Roumania. There are rumors that a military movement is impending at Widdin and elsewhere in favor of Prince Alexander; also, that Stamboul, President of the Bulgarian Chamber, heads a protecting party and is organizing a meeting in favor of Alexander. Advice from Widdin say that the army is dissatisfied with the present state of affairs, and that the lower classes are still ignorant of what has happened. The Bulgarian Government has established a blockade on the Servian frontier.

The *Daily Telegraph* says: The Russians raised the Servian war scare with such success that Prince Alexander sent his best troops to the frontier, where the plotters read to the troops from Sofia a false deed of abdication.

Sofia, 23.—The city has been declared in a state of siege.

Vienna, 23.—News of the revolution in Bulgaria caused a heavy and rapid fall on the Bourse here. One rumor is that Prince Alexander was imprisoned at Widdin. Another is that he was placed on board a ship whose destination is unknown.

M. Zankoff, who is the prime mover of the revolution, and nominated head of the new government, allows only favorable news to leave Bulgaria.

The *Fremdenblatt* thinks that the deposition of Alexander is hardly likely to pass out of the sphere of diplomacy or to be deprived of its present local character.

The *Press* and *Tagblatt* concerns with the *Fremdenblatt* and says that peace is not likely to be disturbed.

The *Political Correspondenz* states that some of the men named as members of the new Bulgarian Cabinet are adherents of Prince Alexander and are actually in prison.

LONDON, 23.—The one mile running race at Lillie Bridge, between George and Cummings, was won by the former. The attendance was variously estimated at from 6,000 to 12,000. Cummings wore an elastic stocking in the race. George had the lead of a yard at the quarter mile, which he made in 59 seconds, and also at the half-mile, which he reached in 2:02. Their positions were not changed until the three-quarter post was reached, when Cummings forged ahead. The time for the three-quarter was 3:07 1/2. A desperate race followed to the seven furlongs, when Cummings slipped, George finishing it in 4:12 1/2, the fastest time on record.

Did you Sup-

pose Mustang Liniment only good for horses? It is for inflammation of all flesh.