

life, had forwarded to President Harrison, a carefully worded petition upon this question. It asked the President to take the necessary steps to request an international conference of all the great powers for the sole object of adopting measures that would lead to the re-establishment of the Jews in the land of their fathers. Although this step in America may not lead to such a gathering to consider this problem, it is not improbable that such a conclave will some time be called and convened and the subject be in that way considered and to some extent, at least, disposed of. In any event the time seems to be not far distant when a large stream of Jewish immigration will be heading toward the Holy Land.

VICE IN THIS CITY.

AT NO time in the past history of this city did vice ever flourish as it is doing now. This is especially true of prostitution and gambling. In certain localities, after nightfall, scenes may be witnessed of a revolting character, the cyprion being permitted to flaunt her calling on the street without interference, and with disgusting boldness. As to gambling, it has come to be regarded in the light of an established industry. It furnishes employment to a considerable number of persons, and tenants for many apartments, whose owners derive a considerable amount of revenue, in the shape of rent, from this vice.

There is pressing need for a pronounced expression of public opinion in favor of law, decency and morality. Evidently if any improvement is to be made, it must originate in this way, for there does not seem to be sufficient virtue in the present city government to effect a reform, without the application of the powerful stimulus.

A SAD INCIDENT.

By PRIVATE letter from Bishop George H. Crosby, formerly of Hebron, Washington County, Utah, but now of Springerville, Apache County, Arizona, we learn of an exceedingly lamentable occurrence which lately happened at the latter place.

Bishop Crosby was recently liberated from the Utah penitentiary, where he served a term under conviction for infraction of the Edmunds-Tucker act. When he reached Springerville, after a rather lengthy absence, he was stricken with grief to find that his son William H. was a corpse, having died twelve hours before the arrival of the father.

The circumstances under which the young man met his death rendered the bereavement all the more painful.

He and a number of other young men were engaged in cleaning out the town canal. These youths, as a pastime, playfully commenced to throw mud at each other. As is often the case under such circumstances, playfulness degenerated into anger and hot words passed, when a young man named Gardner seized young Crosby's shovel and hit him over the head with it. The injury was of such a character that the unfortunate youth died from the effects of it a little over two days afterwards—March 29th. The grief-stricken father was so prostrated by the occurrence that he had felt unable to write to his friends here an account of the incident until April 19th, the date of the letter from which these particulars are obtained.

The deceased was a fine specimen of physical manhood, although a mere youth, being in his 18th year. He was six feet in height and weighed 150 pounds. He was agent for the News at Springerville. His disposition was kind, and he manifested the most respectful deference as well as affection toward his parents. He was born January 5th, 1874, at Hebron, Washington County, Utah, and, as before stated, died March 29th, 1891. He was the son of George H. and Sarah H. Brown Crosby. Wherever the news of the sad event reaches the friends of the family, deep sympathy will be felt for the bereaved.

DEATH OF VON MOLTKE.

THE dispatches announce the sudden death, from heart failure, of Count von Moltke, the greatest military strategist of modern times. Germany owes much of its present prestige to the deceased veteran and Prince Bismarck combined. The same may be said regarding the greatness of the late Emperor William. Without two such props—the one conversant with all the details pertaining to the science of war, together with phenomenal ability to prosecute and operate his own plans, while the other has shown himself a master hand in the field of statecraft—the Emperor could not have reached the degree of fame with which his name is associated.

Count Helmuth von Moltke, formerly Chief Marshal of the German Empire, and Chief of the General Staff, was born in Mecklenburg on October 26, 1800. He belonged to an old family, who had their seat for centuries in the place where he was born. While he was a boy his father settled on an estate in Holstein, then in Denmark. He and a brother were sent to Copenhagen to receive a military education, and in 1822 he entered the Prussian

army as a cornet, after a period of study in the Prussian Military Academy.

As a member of the general staff he passed several years in Turkey, where he served in one campaign. He returned to Prussia in 1845, when he was appointed adjutant to Prince Henry. After rapid promotion in the subordinate offices, in 1858 Von Moltke was made chief of the grand general staff of the Prussian army. The next year he became a lieutenant-general.

In the successful wars with Denmark, 1863-4; with Austria, 1866, and France in 1870-1, Von Moltke's strategical powers were of the greatest service to the side he served. He not only sketched the plan of these campaigns, but assisted in carrying them out. For his services against Austria in 1866, especially in holding the chief command at the decisive battle of Sadowa, he was decorated with the order of the black eagle. His title of count was given him in 1870, the same year in which he was decorated with the order of St. George, the highest military decoration of Russia. The year following, 1871, the Emperor of Germany conferred on him the grand cross of the order of the Iron Cross and made him chief marshal of the German Empire.

Von Moltke was a very tall, thin man, with light yellowish hair, and a sallow, beardless, wrinkled face, out of which shone a pair of stony gray eyes.

His wife died some years ago; he never had a child, and his nearest relations, with the exception of a nephew and niece, seem to have been kept at a distance by him. He was known as Moltke the Silent, and his appearance was so mysteriously quiet and cold, that he seemed to be the incarnation of concentrated thought.

No one, it is said, ever saw Count von Moltke excited, not even at Sedan, where the greatest victory of modern times decided the fortunes of the two most powerful empires of the Continent. On the battlefield his cold, clear eye passed slowly from one point to the other, and his cold, clear mind weighed the chances of victory and defeat with the intensity and serenity of a mathematician pondering over the solution of some grave problem.

ANOTHER CANADIAN DISPUTE.

SIR JOHN McDONALD, the premier of Canada, is coming to the front once more on matters of trade between his country and the United States. It appears that the usual route for grain from the States to Montreal was by