COUNT VON MOLTKE'S DEATH.

All Germany Sorrows Over the Demise of the Great Field Marshal.

BERLIN IN THE GARB OF MOURNING.

Extended Sketch of the Life and Achievements of the Great Soldier Written by General James Grant Wilson.

BEHLIN, April 25 .- The death of Count von Moltke was not generally known until the fact was published in the morning papers. It caused deep and universal sorrow. The empress visited the death chamber this morning and laid a magnificent wreath of roses upon the bed where the great general lay. Spiendid offerings are arriving from all parts of Germany.

Great crowds of people, respectful and Sympathetic, surround the count's residence and throng the streets. Many stores are closed and all over the city people are commencing to display emblems of mourning.

The reichstag and Prussian diet have both adjourned until Monday out of respect to the dead soldier. The emperor has summoned all the princes and crowned heads of the different German states to attend the funeral, which will take place Thursday next and which will take place Thursday next, and which will be attended by imposing military

Field Marshal Von Moltke's Career, The following sketch by General James Grant Wilson, which appeared in the last December number of the Cosmopolitan magasine, covers the remarkable career of the greatest German captain of our time: Helmuth Karl Bernhard von Moltke, who has

just claims on immortality, was as unknown at sixty-four to the world in general as was the first commander of the army of the Pottomac when, in 1861, he re-entered the United States service. Like Lord Clyde, the illus-States service. Like Lord Clyde, the illustrious German strategist had long to wait for a fleid on which to display his generalship, but like the patient Scotchman, secure in the possession of consummate military genius, he quietly bided his time. It came in 1864 when he defeated Denmark, in 1866 when the star of Austria sank on the lost field of Sadowa, in 1870 when the masterly combinations crushed Napoleon III. and fair France, even as Prussia had been crushed by the little Corsican at Auerstadt and Jena in the sixth Corsican at Auerstadt and Jena in the sixth

year of the present century.

Von Moltko was born at Parchim, in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin, October 26, 1800, but a few weeks later than his friend George Bancroft. His birthplace is still to be seen in the small walled town of some six thousand or seven thousand inhabitants, and is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Elbe. He is descended, like Marshal Blucher, from a distinguished Danlish family, and his fatheir, a former officer of the Mallendorf regiment, possessed the estate of Grenitz. In his tweith year Helmuth was sent to Copenharen to be educated muth was sent to Copenhagen to be educated for the army. In 1814 he became a 'land cadet' and commenced service with for the army. In 1814 he became a "land cadet" and commenced service with the small annual pay of 50 Danish reichsthalers. Shortly afterward, nowever, he was admitted in the privileged ranks of the so-called "page cadets," when his pay was advanced to the sum of 300 thalers of the Danish mint from the court treasury, and the more valuable privilege of receiving a higher scientific education. Five years later he was appointed to a lieutenancy in the Oldenburg regiment, and in 1822 he obtained permission with several companies to engage for a time in foreign service. We may now smile at the minister of war who, when Moltke left the army, reported to the king, "The departure of Captain Moltke will not be a great less to the Danish army." will not be a great loss to the Danish army."

He was very poor, and when the permission was granted he begged at the same time to be allowed three months' pay as "travel money," but Frederick VI. thought that he had done enough for the young officer and replied that no funds could be advanced to those seeking foreign service. Moltke in his written application to the king, which is to be seen at Copenhagen, made the now memorable pledge: "If his majesty will concede my request I trust that I shall acquire such knowledge and capacity in the Prussian service as shall enable me to repay the king and Denmark." Another strange instance in the irony of history. Had will not be a great loss to the Danish army." strange instance in the irony of history. Had the young captain's request been granted for the paltry sum of \$200, it is probable that he never would have become field marshal of Prussia and chief of the general staff of the army. It is a very curious and not uninteresting speculation as to what issue might have resulted from the Schleswig-Holstein conflict when Denmark was de-feated, if Moltke had been on the other side; and had the greatest strategist of the age remained in the service of that little state in which he began his career as a soldier and in which he also proposed to end it, would there have been a Sadowa in 1856 and Sedan in 1870, and might not Napoleons still have been appropriate of Francisco

still have been emperors of France? Entering the Prussian army in the autumn of 1822 as second lieutenant in the Eighth infantry, Moltke at the same time studied in the military academy. Thrown entirely on his own slender resources, the young officer early exhibited that spirit of self-reliance which prepared him for the future struggles and energetic career through which he was destined to pass. Spending some time in the school of division at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, he was, after ten years of arduous studies and labors, made a member of the general staff, and in 1833 was advanced to the grade of first lieutenant. Two years later he went to Constantinopie and Mahmud II., conceiving a high regard for his ability, the Prussian military authorities permitted Moltke, then a captain, to

ities permitted Moltke, then a captain, to serve the sultan in improving the fortifications of Turkish cities and in the war against the Kurds and against Egypt. In Egypt General d'Hautboul, who died in France in June, 1890, was pitted against Moltke and beat him. The latter was the virtual commander of the Turkish army at Nosib, as was General d'Hautpoul, then a captain of the Egyptian army, of which loraham Pasha was the nominal chief. The Turks were routed owing to the skill of Captain d'Hautpoul in occupying as he did Captain d'Hautpoul in occupying as he did the position dominating the road to Aleppo. The intervention of Europe alone saved Constantinople from being entered by the Egyptian army after the defeat of the Turks at Nesib. General d'Hautpoul was sent to Versailles in 1871 to negotiate an ar-mistice and met there his old foe Von Moltke, but refused to sign until informed about General Bourbaki's army. General Valden then took his place and signed, and Bourbaki, to avoid being captured, was compelled to re-treat into Switzerland. After being deco-rated by Mahmud for distinguished services rendered at the battle of Hisili Captain Moltke was recalled and assigned to the general staff of the Feurth army corps. In 1849 by was advanced to corps. In 1842 he was advanced to the rank of major, and three years later he published an interesting narrative of his sojourn in Turkey. During the same year, 1845, he was appointed adjutant to Prince Henry of Prus-

After the prince's death, in 1847, Major Moltke was engaged on the Ruine, and in the year following was assigned to the grand general staff. In 1849 he was promoted to be chief of staff of the Fourth army corps at Magdeburg, and six years later he became adjutant to the crown prince and accompanied him to England. Advanced to the rank of chief of staff of the Prussian army in 1858, he was in the year following army in 1858, he was in the year following created a lieutenant general. Present in the Austrian headquarters at the time of the Austro-Italian war, upon the termination of Austro-Italian war, upon the termination of hostilities he entered energetically upon the development, to the fullest extent, of the capacities of the Prussian general staff and the Prussian army. The war against Denmark having been declared, Moitke planned the campaign and gave to its execution his personal assistance, contributing the same skill and experience in the more important war of experience in the more important war of 1866. The brilliant plan of the Bohemian campaign was also his. Leading at the battle

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foot length.

We have just received another lot of plain chenitle curtains, the same quality we formerly sold at \$5.98; we bought all the manufacturer had, 160 pairs, and are enabled to sell them now for \$4.98 a pair. Colors, steel blue, fawn, crimson, dark blue, bronze and copper. We shall sell them at \$4.98 for 3 days only, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Chenille Curtains \$4.75 Pair

40 pairs all chenille curtains with deep dado at bottom and good heavy fringe on top. During this week, \$4.75

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60 pairs all chenille curtains, plain top with fringe and deep border at bottom; splendid colors, \$8.85 a pair.

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25 pairs all chenille, extra quality, length and width; beautiful colors and handsomely finished, for 3 days only, \$13.50 a pair.

Butterick's May Patterns, complete stock, all sizes.

Butterick's May Delineator.

English novel!

early in August. Europe and America looked on breathless with expec-

tation at the gathering of hosts destined so soon to mar the fair face of France-hun-

"All furnished, all in arms,

All plumed like estriches that with the wind Bated, like eagles having lately bathed; Glittering in golden coats, like images;

Encountering Marshal MacMahon at Worth, August 6, they obtained a signal vic-tory. The effect of this roverse on the French was of the most disheartening char-acter. Napoleon's efforts at consolation in

his brief dispatch to the empress that the marshal had "lost a battle," but urging forti-

tude and sacrifices under difficulties, will be most vividly brought to mind when we re-member that four years later MacMahon

held the reins of a republican government in France, that the empire was dead with the unfortunate emperor, who now sleeps on

unfortunate emperor, who now sleeps on English soil, his only son by his side! Ranidly following the disaster at Worth came the defeat of Bazaine in the sanguinary battle of Gravelotte, fought near Metz August 14 and 18. Shutting himself and his army in Metz, Bazaine was besieged by Prince Frederick Charies, while MacMahon with his retreating columns was hotiy pursued by Moltke and the crown prince toward Chalons.

After collecting a large army there Man

After collecting a large army there MacMahon marched northward toward the valley
of the Meuse. When Wellington at Salamarca saw Marmont's circuitous move he is
said to have exclaimed, "Now I have him!"
Whatever the silent Moltke said or whether
he made any remark on the subject when
informed of MacMahon's march, he
must have felt that he was cortain of his game, for he had not waited till
thon to guard the northern passage. "A

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As gorgeous as the sun at midsummer.

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5c a Pair. Assorted colors, slate, wine, brown, etc., worth up to 25c.

LADIES' BLACK

25c a Pair. 50 dozen fast dye, brilliant lisle, worth 5c a pair.

LADIES' COLORED

25c a Pair.

Colors: browns, tans and grays; Hey-man & Deiches sold them for 50c. During this week 25c.

LADIES' BLACK

SILK MITTS

25c, 35c and 50c.

Our new stock just arrived we place on sale tomorrow morning. These mitts are all made of Milanese silk, and warranted not to draw or separate with ordinary wear.

LADIESBLACK SILK MITTS

75c and \$1.00.

Made of finest Lyon silk, Hermsdorf's stainless dye, and every pair warranted to wear without drawing or separating.

Chamois Wash Gloves,

98c.

Stitched back, mousquetaire lengths, white and yellow, formerly \$1.25; for one week at 98c.

Write for one of our new Fashion

FLANNEL DEPARTMENT.

TEAZLE 10c A YARD.

We recently purchased the entire stock of short lengths-10 to 13 yardsfrom the manufacturers of the Lady Teazle Outing Flannels. It is sold everywhere at 15c a yard. We offer these short lengths at 10c a yard, for this week only.

We have about fifty pieces of Outing Flannel left over from the Heyman & Deiches' bankrupt sale, all 10c and 121c qualities. Tomorrow and Tuesday we shall sell them at 5c a yard. Limit 12 vards to each customer

WHITE CHECKED NAINSOOK, 15c.

Our Eastern resident buyer closed ast week with the Sayles Bleachery Co. or their entire stock of remnants of fine White Checked Nainsooks, not a yard but what is worth 25c and ever. offer choice of the lot at 15c.

FOUR GRAND BARGAINS

Parasols and Sunshades Lot I at \$1.69.

50 Ladies' Black Silk Warp Henrietta Sunshades, 22 inches, worth \$2.50, for one week at \$1.69.

Lot 2 at \$1.39.

50 Misses' Sateen Parasols, 22 inches, assorted colors, a regular \$2 quality. Lot 3 at \$1.

150 Figured Sateen Parasols, assorted colors, stylish and nobby sticks and handles, worth \$2,50. Lot 4 at \$1.25.

100 Black and Colored Satin Parasols, trimmed with 4 inch lace, actual value Morse Dry Goods Co. Catalogues for Spring and Summer 1891. \$3.50. During this week only \$1.25,

CLOAK DEPARTMENT. GRAND BARGAINS

Heyman & Deiches' Bankrupt Stock.

During this week we shall make still greater reductions to close out the balance of this stock, which consist largely of the better qualities. Now these goods must go at once, and to effect this we have marked them down to the prices of the cheaper grades, which we sold so rapidly during the first week of the sale. NOTE THE REDUCTIONS:

Children's Suits, worth \$5 to \$8, choice for this week \$1. Children's White Suits, worth \$10 to \$12, choice this week \$3.78 Ladies' White Suits, worth \$10 to \$12, choice this week

Ladies' Wool Suits, worth \$20 to \$80, choice this week

\$5.00. Ladies' Silk Suits, worth \$30 to \$75, now only \$10, \$13 and \$20.

Silk Tea Gowns, worth \$50, now only \$23. Ladles' Cashmere Wrappers, worth \$12, now only \$7.50 Ladies' Fine Wraps, worth \$20 to \$30, now only \$3. Ladies' Print Wrappers, worth \$2.50, reduced to \$1.50. Children's Spring Cloaks, worth \$8 to \$12, reduced to \$3. Babies' First Short Cloaks, worth \$5 to \$8, reduced to \$8 Children's Reefers, 6 to 12 yrs, worth \$4, reduced to \$1.50

Ladies' Newmarkets, worth \$10 to \$15, reduced to \$2. Ladies' Newmarkets, worth \$15 to \$25, reduced to \$5. Ladies' Newmarkets, worth \$23 to \$40, reduced to \$10, Black Newmarkets, latest styles, worth \$25, reduced to Plush Cloaks, worth \$45 to \$60, reduced to \$18. Plush Newm arkets, worth \$75, reduced to \$23. Ladies' Jersey Waists, worth \$2 to \$3, reduced to 95c.

Ladies' Jersey Waists, worth \$3 to \$4, reduced to \$1.45. Ladies' Jersey Waists, worth \$4 to \$5, reduced to \$1.98. Ladies' Jersey Waists, worth \$5 to \$7, reduced to \$2.93 Tan Cashmere Shawls, worth \$3, reduced to \$1. Ladies' Summer Skirts, worth \$1.50, reduced to 78c



CARPET DEPARTMENT.

HASSOCKS

35c.

Tomorrow and Tuesday we shall sell 500 large well made Hassocks, such as we sell regularly for 75c each, for 35c. Limit 3 to each customer.

For the next two days we offer 100 rolls of our 25c quality China Matting at 15c a yard.

This lot consists of every yard of the finest Matting we carry in stock, qualities we have soid at 75c and \$1. We offer during Friday and Saturday at 50c

Moquette Carpets,

For ONE WEEK we shall sel 100 rolls of Moquette Carpets, new desirable patterns, all worth \$1.50 to \$1.65 per yard. If you are in need of a Carpet call and see us, we will gladly show you, whether you purchase or not.

When in want of a carpet of any description send to us and we will express samples the same day we receive the

Morse Dry Goods Co.

York city, Chicago, Hartford, Conn.; Cedar Rapids, la., and Denver and the McClurg company in Omaha, or in other words, all of the factories in the biscuit company trust.

Trench Accident.

death of Charles Holmes and Frank Nelson, killed by the caving in of the sewer Friday, was held yesterday afternoon. A. Peterson, a laborer, stated that he was

John Moody, another laborer, stated he had quit work Friday morning because no braces had been put in. He said it was customary to have braces every seven or eight feet when digging in such soft dirt.

Charles Adolphson was working at the bot-tom of the ditch, about eighteen feet from where Nelson was, when the slide occurred. He escaped and helped to dig the men out. Several of the men had spoken to him about the danger of a cave. Several other laborers were placed on the stand but their testimony was substantia ly

as the above. It was a hard matter to ex-amine some of the witnesses as all of the

nature of the ground at that piace be had placed braces and aprights closer together than was customary.

James Jensen, the boss of the gang, work-

The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the men came to their death by an un-avoidable accident for which no one was to

Lawn cometery.

dollar bottle of any blood purifyer. For sale

no mention of the name of the illustrious soldier, although the Men of the Time, in the edition of 1868, includes the name of his to nearly a quarter of a million of men, attacked MacMahon near Sedan, and after a serious battle lasting several days cousin, Comte de Moltke, a Danish statesman born in 1785, who held the post of minister of finance under Christian VIII, and who exermade Napoleon a prisoner, with his 100,000 soldiers. This occurred on September 2, Marching on Paris a few days later the Gercised vast influence under that monarch. But while the successful strategist was unmans began the investment of the city. crowning point of these disasters, almost un-precedented in military history, was the surknown to the world at large, and glittering names were dazzling for the hour, he was render of Metz by Bazaine with an army of 170,000 men, including three French marshals perfecting, with all the conscientious zeal of of war and strategy which his pre-science told him were to place Prussia in the front rank of military powers and restore the German empire. and the imperial guard, some 16,000 strong—which, according to Cambronne, "dies, but never surrenders!"—without doubt the act of a coward or a traitor. The spectacle of such a vast body of well-seasoned soldiers, the flower of the French army, held captive for these months are a forther army. Having long foreseen the probable contin-gency of a war with France, he was prepared for three months by a force of only one-tourth greater, and then surrendering without strikwith his plans when it began in 1870, and Prussia was destined under his leadership, after an interval of six decades and under ing a single blow for freedom, is certainly new in the annals of modern warfare. At the close of 1873 Marshal Bazaine was more than ordinary circumstances, to invade France, and over the very battle grounds on which so many of the signal defeats of their

At the close of 1873 Marshal Bazaine was justly condemned by a French military tribunal to be reduced to the ranks and shot. His sentence was commuted by his friend and former companion in arms, President MacMahon to twenty years' imprisonment on the island of Ste Marguerite. Honor is elevated to the presidency of France, while dishonor in disgrace is sentenced to degradation and death! As will be remembered, Bazaine, after a brief captivity, effected his escape and settled in Spain, where the writer saw him in 1882, and where fathers had been encountered, to achieve vic-tories only paralleled by those gained on them by the first Napoleon. Such are the retributions of history as well as its analogies!

There is what appears to be a well authenticated anecdote that the very day before Moltke's departure for the seat of war a diplomat met him in the Wilhelmstrasse of Berlin and addressed him apologetically fearing to intrude upon his busy thoughts and preparations, but, "Oh," said the old soldier, "I have nothing to do!" And an American general who called upon him at where the writer saw him in 1882, and where he has since died. In March 1883 we visited his island prison and that of the Man in the Iron Mask, and feel perfectly satisfied that the ex-marshal was permitted to reach the boat Versailles during the siege of Paris and on the very day that a strong sortie was ex-pected, found him calmly reading a new in which his faithful Mexican wife waited The Emperor Napoleon III declared war against Prussia July 15, 1870. Nominally commanded by King William, but under the controlling spirit of Von Moltke, the German armies crossed the frontiers

The French were outnumbered and out-generaled by the Germans in all the great battles of the war, and to the genius of Von Moltke in directing the movements of the armies is to be principally ascribed their victories. The siege of Paris was maintained with constancy and courage. Commanded by General Palacines, the army of the Loire defeated Bavarian Von der Tann near Orleans, but failing to move promptly on Paris as he should have done after his victory, he threw away the only opportunity that the French ever possessed of effectually raising the siege, Subsequently Paladines was defeated in several engagements. A vigorous sortie from armies is to be principally ascribed their victories. The siege of Paris was maineral engagements. A vigorous sortie from Paris was made November 29 continuing during the day following; but the accession to the besieging force by the addition of a portion of the army of the "Red Prince" made further resistance almost hopeless. As food became scarce the cry of resistance a outrance ceased and the

reatrance ceased and the famous sieze ere long torminated by the surrends of the city January 28, 1871.

Already baron for his great services, Mothe was created a count on his seventieth oirthday, and in September he was advanced to the chief marshalship, again receiving a national dotation. Added to the honors from his own sovereign and paties. honors from his own sovereign and nation the illustrious soldier was the recipient of many other distinctions, including the order of St. George from the late czar, the highest military order of Russia. Carlyle concluded a letter on the "Latter

Carlyle concluded a letter on the "Latter Stage of the French-German War of 1870-71," in these words: "That noble patient, deep, plous and solid Germany should at least be welded into a nation and become the queen of the continent instead of vaporing, vainglorious, gestulating, quar-

huge hosts were ordinary everyday events. But with all his genius, with all his able sub-ordinates and with the magnificent disci-plined devotion of the German army, would the deliberately planned programme of "Vater Moltke," as he is familiarly called, have been attended with the same surhave been attended with the same sur-prising successes had he, in place of fighting against second rate generals— sometimes against the very worst—fallen in with such a soldier as France possessed in the days of Austerlitz! It may be rea-sonably questioned if there would have been a Sedan had the thoughtful strategist been pitted against the lightning-like conception, so invaluable in warfare, which the first Napoleon would have brought to the strug-gle. In such a case it may be safely as-Napoleon would have brought to the struggle. In such a case it may be safely assumed that there would have been no surrender at Metz, no loss of Alsace and Lorraine, and that the campaign would have been conducted on German soil, and in lieu of lingering on the left bank of the Rhine in the helpless manner of the captains of 1870, his own victorious banners would have been seen on the road to Berlin.

General Sherman has kindly favored the writer with his impressions of Marshal Von Moitke, whom he met during his visit to

writer with his impressions of Marshal Von Moitke, whom he met during his visit to Europe soon after the close of the Franco-German war: "I saw him twice, first in his room, at perfect case, in a sort of a military negligee dress, when he reminded me of many a German doctor or professor that I met in this country. He is rather slender, not very military in his form, about six feet or a little less in height, wears a wig, and his face is clean shaven and smoother than the photographs represent him. His complexion is quite fair, and unless you knew him to be a quite fair, and unless you knew him to be a man of fame he would not attract your atten-tion in a crowd. I next saw him in uniform at a dinner party, when he were a military frock coat buttoned up to the throat, with one or two orders on his breast. His face was the same, calm and thoughtful, and his speech slow and measured. He remarked that he could write and read English fluently, but in speaking was not confident that he always conveyed his exact meaning. He is well preserved and of good habits and easy temper. His fame is well earned, derived from a large experience in the east, in Turkey, in Asia and in Europe. Helits a close observer of

and in Europe. Hellis a close observer of men and things, and a hard student of geography, statistics and facts. His value in war was the rapid divination of the purpose of his enemy and his/laccurate knowledge of all the data that enabled him to make the wonderful concentrations by convergent lines that marked the campaign of Koniggrafs and Sedan. The movements preceding the particle of Kenig movements preceding the battle of Konig-gratz were his, and they form as good a model for study as any battle of the century." General Sheridan, in describing his departure from Versailles at the discontinuous from Versailles at the close of the war early from Versailles at the close of the war early in 1871, says: "General von Moltke was, as usual, dufet and reserved, betraying not the slightest consciousness of his great, ability nor the least indication of pride on account of his mighty work. I say this advisedly, for it is an undoubted fact that it was his marvellous mind that perfected the military system by mind that perfected the military system by which 800,000 men were mobilized with unparalleled colerity and moved with such cer-tainty of combination that, in a campaign of

seven months, the military power of France was destroyed and her vast resources seriously crippled." campaign was also his. Leading at the battle of Koniggratz or Sadowa, he also planned the advance of the Prussian columns against Olmutz and Vienna, and the armistice and his great victory at Sadowa were negotiated his great victory at Sadowa were negotiated by him. For these eminent services General von Moltko was rewarded by King William, who accompanied him in the Austrian campaign, with the order of the Black Eagle, a national donation and the colonelcy of the Ceberg or Second Pomeranian regiment.

It is certainly most remarkable that so recently as within a quarter of a century the popular records of contemporaneous public men in America and Great Britain contained

assert dom and he is a legislator he is ounctual and persistent, seldom absenting himself from the reichstag even during its most tedious deliberations His latest important speech, made in May last, created a most profound impression throughout Europe, and it was believed would do as much to preserve peace as all the new legions about to be added to the German army. In this noteworthy speech, which has the

In this noteworthy speech, which has the ring of steel in it, he dispelled once for all the delusion that the next war is likely to be a short one. "The powers of Europe," remarked Moitke, "are armed as they nover have been before. No one of them can be shattered in one or two campaigns so completely as to confer itself by pletely as to confess itself beaten and to conclude peace on hard terms, or not to recover in a year or two and renew the conflict. It may be a seven years' war; it may be a thirty years' war. Wee to him that sets fire to Europe! What is wanted is a strong government to resist popular impulse and passion. For a long time past only the sword has kept the sword in its sheath," concluded the Before the close of 1881 the German

general staff, of which Von Moltke was then the chief, completed its valuable history of the Franco-German war, in twenty volumes or parts, embracing plans and maps of important battles and battle fields. It is no secret that the count devoted much time to the preparation of this monumental work, in which the story of the struggle is chronicled with irreproachable accuracy and admirable impartiality. Many of its most luminous chapters, including the masterly introduction to the concluding volume, are the production of his own pen. The field marshal has two residences. He has a home for life in the staff palace on the Konigs Platz of Berlin. His apartments have

A southern exposure and look out upon the recently erected Column of Victory, which chiefly commemorates his own triumphs over the Austrians and French. In this huge brick building, occupying an entire square, also resides Count Waldersee and his American wife, together with many staff officers, Moltke's summer home is in Silesia near Schweidnitz, where he possesses a handsome estate at Kreisau. Here he buried his En-glish wife, who died on Christmas day, 1868, glish wife, who died on Christmas day, 1868, and who, judging by her portrait taken just before her marriage, was a fine specimen of a beautiful British girl of twenty. His favorite seat is under the shadow of the giant oak of his park commanding a view of her mausoleum and the distant hills of the Eulengebirge. Like the historian Bancroft, the count devotes much time and attention to the cultivation of his roses. The marshal is a good walker, still mounts

his horse, seldom smokes, snuff being the form in which, like his greatest hero, Frederick the Great, he prefers tobacco, and he is usually an exceedingly moderate eater and drinker. Whether in city or country the old soldier enjoys his evening game of whist with his nephew, Major von Moltke, and other his nephew, Major von Moltke, and other friends, and even during the French campaign of 1870-71 he was accustomed to have his game of cards when possible, and his adjutant, Colonel de Claer, was compelled to provide suitable players. He is also very fond of music, and nightly expects his niece and his visitors to play or sing for him before he retires to his private apartments. Sometimes but year private apartments. Sometimes, but very rarely since passing the four-score milestone, does Moltke permit his early hours for re-tirement to be interrupted. Perhaps the latest of these occasions was when he at-tended the banquet and ball given in March last by the emperor when the control of the conlast by the emperor when the prince of Wales visited Berlin and when, but a few weeks before his ninetieth birthday was celebrated in Germany and America, the count received a visit at Kreisau from the oung emperor and his successor, Count

It may be safely asserted that no un-crowned captain of the nineteenth century— possibly of all the centuries—with the single

exception of England's "Iron Duke," has received such honors as were rendered to Field Marshal von Moitke in Berlin on his muetieth birthday. Never before were such honors paid to a German subject. By request of the emperor he was accompanied from Kreisau to the capital by Count Waldersee on Thursday, October 23, 1890, being heartly cheered by thousands upon thousands as they drove from the railway station to his Berlin residence. Throughout Friday and Saturday the old soldier was overwhelmed with written and telegraphic

congratulations from crowned heads and grand dukes and by German societies of the old and new world. Saturday was made a military and gen-eral holiday throughout the empire, and in the evening there was an imposing torchlight procession in which many thousands took part. On the 25th the city was en fete. In the morning, in the presence of the emperor, the marshals and generals of the army, the German guards and culrassiers, some twenty thousand strong, with their historic colors, paraded before the veteran, who stood bareheaded on his bulcony. The colors were then carried into his house. Then all were then carried into his house. Then all the notabilities, including Bismarck's successor, Chancellor von Caprivi, and an Austrian delegation carrying an autograph letter from the Emperor Francis Joseph, assembled in the great hall, where they were greated by the Emperor William. Count von Moltke, accompanied by Count Waldersee and the greater, staff the entered

general staff, then entered, and there was a hearty and universal offering of congratulations to the celebrated captain. In the after noon deputations were received from the principal places of Germany, presenting to the count the freedom of their respective cities. The emperor and the city of Cologne sent fleid marshal's batons of gold and silver, while Mecklenburg presented a sum of money with which to purchase the house at Parchim in which the Parchim in which the here was born, at the Parchim in which the hero was born, at the same time placing 100,000 marks at his disposal to endow it as a hospital. In the evening a banquet was given in his bonor at the Potsdam palace. The king of Saxony was scated at Von Moltke's right, and on his left sat the Empress Augusta Victoria. The young emperor was scated dispole. emperor was seated directly opposite, and, uching the marshal's glass with his own, called upon the august assemblage to drink to his health and happiness. And so closed unique celebration of the count's ninetieth birthday—the birthday of an illustrious soldier without ambition or vanity, and free

from that envy which usually follows greatness like a shadow.

May we not be permitted to apply to Von
Moltke, who, like Washington, is left childless
that his country may call him "Father," the
lines addressed by the greatest of living singers to the illustrious Wellington!

"Foremost captain of his time, In his simplicity sublime." Clean Up.

As the good housewife proceeds to cleanse and renovate the family domicile, removing the winter's accumulations of dust and impurities at this particular season, so should every intelligent person cleanse and renovate their internal person, and make it a heathful habitation, for it's the home of the soul. There is nothing that will so quickly and effectively accomplish this as a dose of St. Patrick Pills. They not only physic, but clear rick Pills. They not only physic, but clear the befogged mind and cleanse and renovate the whole system, making one feel bran new.

A Big Mortgage. The register of deeds is recording a mortgage that will not him \$13.50 in fees. It consists of thirty-nine closely printed pages, The mortgage is given by the New York biscult company to the Central Trust company of New York, to secure the payment of \$1,500,000 long time bonds. The property covered includes the cracker factories in Cambridge, Milton and New-

buryport, Mass.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; New

Dr. Birney cures catarrh. Bee bid'g. HOW IT HAPPENED.

Coroner's Inquiry Into the Fatal Sewer The inquest to determine the cause of the

working on the scaffold when the side of the trench gave way and was nearly covered with dirt, but got out unburt. Three men had quit work at noon because they were afraid of a cave in. He did not know the names of the men.
C. E. Larston said he did not know any-

thing about the number of braces used.

A. Swanson testified that he was working on the bank and was covered with earth up to his neck, but soon got out. The bank had caved a little in places dur-ing the forenoon and he had asked the foreman to have more braces put in. Sullivan refused to put in braces until the ditch had been dug to a depth of eight feet. Witness was afraid to work in the ditch because the soil was so soft.

had to be conducted through an interpreter.

II. Sullivan, the foreign of the gang, standing on the bank of was standing on the bank of the ditch when the accident occurred. The trench was about twelve feet deep and was braced top and bottom with two sets of braces. He had taken the usual precautions to prevent an accident. Owing to

James Jensen, the boss of the gang, working about a block away, stated that there had been no neglect on any part of the work to put in the proper supports.

C. A. Mostler, the superintendent of the work, stated that braces had been put in at the proper time all along the line of the ditch. For 200 feet on both sides of the accident top and bottom braces six or seven feet apart had been out in.

dent top and bottom braces apart had been put in. Frank Reeves, the contractor, had passed along the line of the ditch in the morning along that some extra precautions had and knew that some extra precautions had been taken on account of the nature of the soil. He thought the accident had been caused by the water from the cesspool secu-ing through and softening the ground.

The funeral of the unfortunate men wid take place today at Burkett's undertaking rooms. Interment will be made in Forest

Brace Up.

There is a prodigious number of persons who feel very much down at the heel just now. All they really need is a dose of St. Patrick's Pills to clense and renovate their system. If would do them more good than a system. If would be not need to provide the system of the system of the system.