EMPEROR WILLIAM

On a Sore Throat: The Fact Reminds the Germans of the Death of His Father.

RAILWAY CONDUCTOR KILLED BY A TRAMP.

The Review of the Troops at the Pine Ridge Agency: Entertaining the Indians.

By Telegraph to the News.

AN ODD(?) COINCIDENCE.

Berlin Full of Whispers Concerning the Young Kaiser.

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BERLIN, Jan. 21.—An ominous coincidence is mentioned in connection with the great festivities Monday night at Berlin. Emperor William was to have made a speech, but his physicians have told him he should not, owing to a sore throat. This was exactly the date of the anniversary of the death of the late Emperor Frederick, and the recollection of that fact cast no little gloom over Monday night's brilliant assembly. The question suggested to many minds is whether the young Kaiser has a beginning of the heredity complaint which gave him the throat trouble at thirty. The German press are not hint such a thing, but Berlin is full of whispers.

A Murderous Tramp.

BOONE, Iowa, Jan. 22.—James H. O'Neil, a freight conductor on the Chicago & Northwestern road, was shot and instantly killed about 2 o'clock this morning by a tramp whom he attempted to put off the train.

The Agreement Between the Irish Leaders.

DUBLIN, Jan. 22.—The *Express* today announces that Parnell, O'Brien, Dillon and McCarthy simply have come to an agreement in regard to maintaining their positions at stats quo until the next general election.

Representative Cannon's Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Representative Cannon, yesterday, introduced a resolution in the House providing that on Saturday next at 4 o'clock, unless the Legislative Appropriation bills be reported to the House by the committee of the whole, the committee shall be discharged from its further consideration with all amendments pending thereto, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered. The resolution also provides that Wednesday next, unless the Naval Appropriation bill be reported to the House, the previous question to be considered as ordered at 4 o'clock. The same rule is to apply also to the consular and diplomatic appropriations bill, Friday, January 23, and to the Military Academy bill, Tuesday, February 3. Resolution referred to the committee on rules.

The Chicago and Erie Strike.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Business seems to have been practically suspended by the Chicago and Erie and between Huntington, Indiana, and the city. No train has arrived or left Erie since yesterday and no attempt has been made since Tuesday night to move any freight. The Erie officials here refused this morning to give any information as to the condition of affairs.

Found Dead in a Car.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—One of the Sheppard boys who escaped from the officers at Rogers, Ark., yesterday, was found dead in a baggage car when the train arrived here. He had been shot and killed while trying to escape. Deputy Sheriff Wright, who was shot by the outlaws, will die.

The Review of the Troops.

PINE RIDGE, Jan. 22.—The review of the troops in the field took place this morning about four miles from the agency. It attracted the attention of nearly all friendly and hostile Indians on the agency. After the review there was a display of the transportation department of the army. There were three thousand men in the review.

CONGRESS.

The Question of the Approval of the Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—In the Senate a quorum appeared at 10:30 a. m. and the question of the approval of the journal come up.

Aldrich took the floor and stated that the democrats had had thrown off all dignity and disclosed that they decided to prevent any legislation, unless their views in regard to a certain measure were accepted in.

Harris and if the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Appropriation bills.

Aldrich at the conclusion of his remarks, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill proposed to amend the rules by the adoption of a plan of closure.

The point of order was made on the democratic side that the unfinished business was the motion to correct the journal of Tuesday's proceedings and that as it involved the status of the Aldrich resolution, it must be first disposed of.

The Vice-President indicated his desire to hear the argument on the point and the positions on each side as stated by the various senators. Stewart arguing strongly on the democratic side, and Sherman arguing that although the motion to correct the journal was a privileged question, it did not necessarily follow that it must be first considered. Any other subject might be taken up in preference by a majority of votes.

Eva is Still the Wife of Mann.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Surrogate Rainsome decided this afternoon that the marriage of Eva L. Hamilton to Robert Ray Hamilton was valid and that she is still the wife of Mann.

Stewart, Teller and Wolcott before the Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The special committee on the silver pool this morning examined Senators Stewart, Teller and Wolcott. They denied all knowledge of the pool.

E. S. Hill and James A. George testified that they knew no senator or representative who were interested in a silver pool, but that they had been told of the existence of one.

COUNT TOLSTOI.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES OF HIS YOUTH.

One of the most interesting articles of the month has appeared in the *Historical Messenger*, under the title: "Life and Person of Former Days," in which a certain V. Nazarieff gives his recollections of three celebrated Russians, one of them being Count Leff Tolstoi. In the notes the writer was studying at the University of Kazan, and when Leff Tolstoi entered his name on the books of the University. The first time they met was at the house of one of the professors where Tolstoi was requested to "coach" him in Russian literature, and the Professor made by the future novelist was anything but favorable. "I, too, unfortunately came to these lectures, being aloof from the Count, who had repelled me the very first time we came together, by his assumed frightly. He trotting hair, and the contemptuous expression of his blinking eyes. This was the first time in my life that I felt such a feeling towards a young man pulled up with such a strange and incomprehensible feeling of his own importance, and such an appaling self-satisfaction. The professor, always in the same female costume, and perfectly at his ease in spite of the presence of the counted Count, would pass the time with heavy stops, narrating somewhere in the history of literature, in a hesitatting tone of voice, just as if he were in the lecture room attended by his students. The lecture over, the Count would leave the room, without waiting a word on taking his leave. He came perfectly satisfied to evening dress, accompanied by a relative or tutor. . . . The Count got in with the so-called aristocratic set at the University, and would scarcely deign to acknowledge my salutations as I deafness of proving that even those who were far from equal, seeing that he had been tutor to a counter, whereas I had come on foot.

"After having failed to pass his examination, the Count entered the Law Faculty, and as we met in the corridor almost every day. I continued with the same feeling of curiosity and perhaps no before to observe the haughty figure of the Count, who was obviously satisfied by his future to pass. At this conjuncture the Duke of Leichtenberg paid a visit to Kazan, and his arrival was celebrated with balls and other festivities. The authorities of the University drew up a list of students who were to be invited to dance at the ball given by the Marshal of Nobility, and Tolstoi was one of the number. After the Duke's departure, when the ball was the theme of lively discussion among the students of the aristocratic set, the Count leapt aloof, taking no part in what interested the others so personally. It was evident that his companions set him down as a great original and a philosopher."

The writer then goes on to describe how they met again, this time in the prison of the university, if the lockup, deserves such a female name, where they were condemned to languish only a very short time for being late for one of the lectures and disturbing the other students in the lecture room. The Count had obtained permission to have his private attendant in the corridor to wait upon him.

"Throwing off his cloak, and without saying a word to me, the Count walked to and fro, now looking out of the window now ostentatiously pulling out his watch and generally giving unmistakable outward indications of the impatience and irritation he felt at his ridiculous position. Profoundly indignant at his behavior, I lay there, my face hidden with a book and endeavoring to show that I had not noticed the Count's presence. He suddenly opened the door and called his servant in a loud commanding voice, as if in his own house. 'Tell the coachman,' (who was probably waiting at the door 'to drive round the window.' 'All right,' replied the servant, and the Count took his station at one of the windows with the intention of killing time as best he could.

"I continued to read, but yielding at last to the impulse within me got up and went also to the window, and saw the coachman in the street, his hands stretched out in front, now trotting the horses, now making them gallop nearly up.

"We exchanged a few words at first about the horses, but before an hour had elapsed we were engaged in a warm, earnest discussion, in which the subject-matter was of infinitely less importance than the strange method that at once manifested itself between us. Several decades have passed away since the memorable four-and-twenty hours I involuntarily passed in the same room with Count Tolstoi. * * * * and I sincerely wish I could call to mind every word spoken during our heavenly, but my mind retains only the general impression. * * * I remember that Tolstoi, noticing the Demon (a peculiar production of the poet Lermontoff), spoke scornfully of poetry generally, and then seizing a volume of Turgenieff's novels, lying near me, delivered himself of a pledge against history, describing it as a wearisome and almost useless study. 'History,' he magnificently condemned, 'is but a collection of fables and good-for-nothing details, besprinkled with a number of figures and proper names.' The death of Z ap, or the snake that stung Oleg—what are these to me, and who cannot get along without them? Tell me, when did Vladimir Monomachus live? Tell me, when was the second marriage . . . took place on the 21st August, 1562, and his fourth in the year 1572. And yet I am required to know all that, to cram it into my head, and if I don't know it they'll give me a mark for my examination rank. And now history written! It is all opinion and fitted into the mould devised beforehand by the historian. Ivan the Terrible, on whose reign Professor Ivanoff is lecturing this term, from the virtuous and wise ruler that he had been, was suddenly transformed into a cruel-hearted, savage tyrant. How and why? These are questions you had better never put. . . . It was in these words, or words to that effect that my fellow prisoner gave expression to his views."

The discussion and conversation went on all night. Among the other subjects discussed was the university. Tolstoi poured out the vials of his wrath on this institution and on academical sciences generally.

"The expression, 'Temple of Science,' was perpetually on his lips. Reminding us sarcastically on undertaker he drew for me in a few words the portraits of our professors, making them out such ridiculous figures that in spite of my steadfast determination to remain impassive, I laughed outright, positively roared like a madman. 'And for all that,' concluded Tolstoi, 'you and I have a right to expect that we shall leave this 'temple' as well-informed and useful members of society. But what shall we carry with us from the university? Just reflect and answer me conscientiously. What shall we take with us from this lair of bolies? When we return whence we came, to the country, what shall we be logical for? Who will have need of us? Who needed.

"A martyr to sleepiness, I merely Raised, obediently refusing to speak. "At break of day the Count ordered the turnkey waited in, made his tea, and informed us that we were at liberty and could return to our homes.

"Tolstoi pressed his cap down over his eyes, wrapped himself up in his travelling mantle, slightly nodded to me, and with a parting glance, if since I the 'temple' left the lock up, accompanied by his servant and the coachman. . . .

"The last time we met was at the yearly examination that gave the right to pass from one course into the next. . . . The two chums, paralyzed with fear, were waiting for the arrival of the doubtfulness professor of history.

"Tolstoi came, as usual, late, and he waited up to the door and took up a folded ticket containing a question. Meanwhile I received worse: I could, and waited anxiously further decision minute. I was extremely curious to know in what way my fellow-student would distinguish himself. In the bottom of my heart I acknowledge that he was a man of rare intellectual powers.

"A serious question, too, he slept badly by several minutes answer. I was and waited while my heart sank within me. Meanwhile Tolstoi looked at the question to be answered, and then keys alone. It was proposed that he should take another ticket instead of the one he had drawn, but he not believed himself to be. The professor, a learned elderly, dating his morning, malignant gaze on the student. This paralyzed some of his energy. At last when Tolstoi deliberately put back the ticket on the table, turned right about, and taking no notice of the offer of anyone walked slowly towards the exit. 'A sponge! how get a cipher,' I heard those whisper around me. 'Somebody hit on that idea, I remember, but I heard it whispered in the group of students standing near me, that certain rules of the University decided and rejected the professor to spare the Count, and that he had promised not to give a mark. 'Well, it was an ingenious idea to get out of this scrape,' I heard some students remark; 'he has only to give him a cipher, and he has kept his promise.'

"I listened to the jokes and sallies of wit that Tolstoi's action provoked, but in the depths of my heart I felt, in fact I was prepared to say, that he was on the subject as well as the others, and could have answered the questions, at least, if he had not been asleep, or not otherwise, whether through excessive bashfulness or pride, I have never been able to discover.

"One of Tolstoi's comrades who had served with him in Sebastopol during the war gave M. Nazarieff an interesting account of the life of the young 'Tolstoi, with his fancy shirts and boldly composed verses, trightened and cheered up in the wanded moments of life on the battlefield. When he was in our midst, the days drew by this moments, when absent—he would occasionally run off to Sebastopol—at all long our heads. A day would drag its slow length along, a second, and a third. At last he would return, for all the world like the Prodigal Son, gloomy, . . . He would then take me aside and begin his confession and contrition. He would tell me all about it, how he had led a gay, dissolute life, how he had gambled, where he had passed his days and his nights, and during all this he would condemn and reproved himself as if he were a terrible criminal. . . . I was a pitiful sight to look upon him while he was thus mortally flagellating himself. . . . That's the kind of a man he was. A queer sort of fellow, and I may say beyond my comprehension, tell, on the other hand, he was a wonderful comrade, a good honest soul, whom it is impossible ever to forget."—*Review of Reviews.*

Utah Stake Conference.

The quarterly conference of the Utah Stake of Zion convened at Nephi on January 17 and 18. Present on the stand Apostles F. M. Lyman and J. H. Smith. At 10 a.m. President Lyman called the conference to order. He reported the condition of the Stake and said the Latter-day Saints were increasing in faith, the different quorums of the Priesthood were in good working order and striving to magnify their calling. Since the last conference the Relief Society had erected two commodious buildings, one in each ward, and two societies had been organized. Two Primary Associations had also been organized. The Church School was in a prosperous condition and receiving the hearty support of the Saints.

The Bishops of the different wards reported favorably.

Apostle John Henry Smith spoke upon the necessity of the Saints being earnest, for they have learned by experience that if they neglected to attend to any duty—if we neglected to pay in the tithing, then when night came we were not so anxious to pray again; and so in regard to tithing and other matters.

Apostle F. M. Lyman also dwelt upon the duties of the Latter-day Saints and said that the principles which would bring us eternal life and riches should be attended to first; they were riches that could not be taken from us.

At 2 p. m. Presidents Chas. Sperry and Jos. W. Parmen, at the request of the Apostles, opened a short time and now testimony to the remarks that had been previously made. They spoke of the union that existed among the Saints and said that their influence was being felt for good among the people.

Apostle John Henry Smith referred to the necessity of establishing industries, so that our young men and women could obtain simple employment.

Apostle Lyman spoke similarly. He also hoped the people would take stock in the new sugar factory and then buy the sugar.

There was a general Priesthood meeting in the evening. Apostle F. M. Lyman said the Apostles felt it necessary to have another Patriarch in that Stake of Zion. The choice had fallen upon Bishop Udall, thus bring occasion a vacancy in the Bishopric, and Brother H. G. Parks had been ordained Bishop of the Second Ward. He had chosen as his first counselor L. C. Gold, and James D. Paxton as second counselor.

It was then moved and carried that Bishop Udall be sustained as Patriarch of the Utah Stake of Zion, and that he be honorably released from his position as Bishop; also that Thos. H. G. Parks be ordained as Bishop of the Second Ward, with L. C. Gold, as his first and J. D. Paxton as his second counselor.

Apostle Lyman delivered an excellent discourse on the subject of prayer.

Apostle J. H. Smith followed upon the duties of a Patriarch. The young men who have been put into the Bishopric were put where they would gain a great deal of experience. He gave them some excellent counsel and spoke to them the cordial support of the people.

On Sunday morning the Sabbath schools of the Stake had their conference. After the reports from the officers and superintendents an excellent program was rendered by the Nephi Sabbath School.

Apostle Lyman addressed the congregation upon the important subject of the Sabbath school work.

In the afternoon Apostles spoke and addressed the conference and was followed by Apostle F. M. Lyman.

Elder James Jenkins of Shelley, who had just returned from a mission to Scotland, and President Pearson recorded the foundation of the Zion. After singing and prayer conference adjourned for three months.

DANIEL H. BROWN,
Stake Clerk.

Probate Court.

The following business was transacted in the Probate Court yesterday:

Estate of Harriet Rowe; order of publication of notice to creditors and appointing appraisers.

Estate of Sarah Varney; order made to show cause on February 21, 1891, why order for sale of real estate should not be made.

Estate of Thomas Tait; order fixing February 4, 1891, as time to hear petition to set apart homestead for the use of the family.

Estate of Jerusha H. Wilford Y. Cornall, a minor; order made fixing February 4, 1891, as time to hear annual account of guardian.

Estate of James Jackson; order made fixing January 31, 1891, as time to hear petition for letters of administration.

Estate of John Erickson; January 24, bonds; cause why order of sale of personal property should not be made.

Estate of Levi Stevens; hearing of executors' quarterly account; cause why regularity proof of posting notices not required, because order of hearing and notices based on order to not correspond with statutes; order now fixing February 21, as time to hear quarterly account of executors.

Estate of Frank E. Foster; witnesses examined and case continued to January 23, 1891.

Estate of Jane Pauter; order made fixing Saturday, January 31, as time to hear petition for letters of administration.

Estate of Alfred H. Calder; order made fixing Saturday, January 31, as time to hear petition for letters of administration.

Estate of Richard V. Morris; February 16, 1891, as time to hear petition for distribution in part.

WHAT STOCKINET CLOTH IS

It Is Knitted, and the Whole Structure Depends by Falling Into Placed.

Strictly speaking, stockinet is not a cloth. For it is not a woven fabric, but a knitted texture. By a process of knitting, and not by winding the individual threads of which a stockinet fabric is composed, one interlocked loop over the other, the work is performed in a kind of a frame or loom, in which the yarns are arranged in parallel order, at uniform distances apart, as in ordinary weaving.

Of course the machine is automatic in its movements and capable of producing a good length of cloth in a very short time. The fabric thus formed is ornamented with a fine ribbed pattern, similar in character to that used in woven knit goods. This ribbed pattern is formed by alternate rows of stitches with opposite characteristics of strength and flexibility of texture or make which obtain in a woven cloth proper.

The difference between the structure of the fabric and that resulting from weaving warp and weft yarns together may be illustrated as follows. Take a sample of stockinet cloth and try to unknit a thread and what is the result? The whole construction is unravelled. Now unknit a long product of a woven construction and it will be found that it is a handkerchief or worn thread is unaffected the importance of well threads will remain, while on the other hand, if the fabric be unknitted, the warp threads will although the weft threads will be unravelled, the remain to a certain extent multiplied.

Again, the manner in which a knitted fabric is constructed from the stockinet to one thread more effects, from the ease of its use, and the ease with which the principles of working are of such a description as to admit of unlimited change or variation in design.—Dry Goods Chronicle.

An Accomplished Cat.

Engineer Cochran, of the electric light station in Omaha, Neb., tells of a cat that met with a curious experience. The animal was in the station, and one day jumped on the big belt that was driving the dynamo. It landed on the under belt going toward the small pulley, and in a second it was whirled around the pulley. As it was crowded hard against the belt it was pressed flat as a piece of paper, but with no bones broken. It was the fifteenth cat in America for several days, but gradually resumed its sensibility and finally, and is off a fortnight of the place.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Evils of Poverty.

Small Boy (after a chat from his rich uncle)—How much is that nickel?

Confectioner—Fifty cents a pound.

Small Boy—How much is all in the store?

Confectioner—All? It would be worth thirty or forty dollars.

Small Boy (gloomily)—Uncle only gives me ten dollars.—Life.

Short Hand College.

F. K. McGiverin's Short Hand College will open in the Deseret Building on Monday evening next, promptly at 7 o'clock. Evening classes will be taught every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Call or write for circulars. 1 B

All cash subscriptions for the Missouri Sheriffs will be forwarded to James Tate at the President's Office, Salt Lake City. 1 d.w

SAMUEL C. BACKMAN,
Tinner and Coppersmith
154 S. NINTH WEST STREET.
Repairing and Soldering a Specialty.

NOTICE.

THE INSTITUTE WILL BE CLOSED [illegible] January 24, 1891, for the purpose of [illegible]

P. S. WEBER, Sec.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE [illegible] that the partnership heretofore existing between Frank Pierce, [illegible] under the firm name of Pierce & Bennion, Merchant Tailors, at Salt Lake City, Utah, is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by the undersigned, who are prepared to meet all claims against the firm and to collect all outstanding accounts. [illegible] FRANK PIERCE.

BURTON-GARDNER COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Burton-Gardner Company will be held at the office of the company, 15 Exchange Place, Salt Lake City, on Monday, February 2nd, 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m., when and where the following business will be transacted: To elect a board of directors to serve for the ensuing year; and such other business as may come before the meeting. GEORGE F. GEE, Secretary.

SHEPARD, GROVE & SHEPARD,
LAWYERS,
Rooms 43 and 44 Wasatch Building, Salt Lake City.

JOHN M. CANNON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, 20 MAIN STREET.
Budge & Kelsey's Law Office.

SUMMONS.

In the District Court in and for the Third Judicial District of Utah Territory, County of Salt Lake.

[illegible] Plaintiffs, vs. [illegible] Defendant.

[illegible] Plaintiffs, vs. [illegible] Defendant.

[illegible] Plaintiffs, vs. [illegible] Defendant