

ture of limited capacity. Every impulse of kindly humanity approved and justified this expenditure. The accommodations thus provided are insufficient for the treatment and comfort of the unfortunate inmates. The asylum is now crowded beyond its capacity, and has reached its limit as a shelter and home for the insane. At the same time there is a considerable number of the insane throughout the Territory who need and demand the care and treatment of such institutions. Early in the present session, it became apparent that the necessity of making expenditures for institutions already established, and for new ones needed, could only be met by making loans and issuing bonds therefor, and that justice demanded that the people of this generation, from whom had been gathered the money to erect the present public buildings, should not be taxed further than was necessary for the payment of the interest and a fair proportion of the principal, of any new expenditures; that if bonds were issued on this basis, they would prove a safe and good investment, and become a prime and desirable security.

So evident was this, that early in the session the House of Representatives instructed its judiciary committee to prepare and report a bill for the bonding of the Territory for the above-named purposes. In accordance therewith, a properly and carefully constructed bill was introduced into the House. This action of your honorable body gave not only promise, but assurance that the educational and benevolent wants of the Territory would be fully met and provided for in the only way that it could be equitably done. Relying upon the assurance thus given, the executive promptly approved bills making appropriations to institutions already established, and to other laudable and desirable public enterprise, viz:

\$20,000 to the Deseret University for education of normal students;
\$25,000 to improve Capitol Hill;
\$30,000 to establish a deaf mute institute, and to provide for education of deaf mutes under and in connection with the Deseret University;
\$5,000 to the Board of Equalization, amounting in all to \$80,000.

You have also sent me for my consideration and approval, additional appropriations for special objects amounting to \$24,000, making a total of \$104,000. The two appropriation bills which are returned herewith, appropriate the further sum of \$301,428.29, make a grand total of \$405,428.29.

The revenue on hand, with the amount to be received, estimating upon the basis of the amount received for the past two years, will give us \$333,000, to meet the above indebtedness, thus creating a deficiency of \$70,428.29, with but one or two public institutions, the Deseret University, provided for. The asylum, which furnishes a home to the victims of the most deplorable form of human helplessness, is left without means to erect buildings to meet an urgent and pressing need.

You have enacted, and the executive has approved, at this session, a law providing that when the asylum has no room for new inmates, the cost of keeping the indigent insane shall be paid by the Territory. From a reliable source, I am informed that there is known to be eighty of such cases, under the law I have referred to, the charge and keeping is now imposed upon the Territory, and the Territory must meet it. The serious question presents itself, how shall it be met? Surely we will be acting humanely, wisely and economically, by increasing and extending the capacity of the asylum.

Our revenue will not meet the indebtedness already proposed and incurred, and which ought to be incurred in the interest of humanity. What, then, is our plan and manifest duty? If there is a way we should not lack the will to meet the emergency. The needs of the asylum can be fully met. All the appropriations made or proposed by you can be paid in but one way—and only one—that is to pass the loan bill. Do not oppress the people whom you represent, and compel them to go without necessary institutions. Do not place upon them the whole of the burden.

I earnestly commend to you the wisdom of providing for your asylum, to the necessity of taking the necessary step, which is in your power to do. Provide for your appropriations and leave no deficiency.

I am, very respectfully,
CALEB W. WEST,
Governor.

At intervals during the last half of the night, the following business was transacted:

The Governor approved the bill defining the duties of county officers, etc., and Richards' bill amending the probate code, and vetoed the barbed wire fence bill, the brand sheets bill, and the resolution authorizing the auditor to close certain uncollectable accounts.

Thurman offered a resolution appropriating \$25,000 for the care of insane patients not in the asylum. After a lively discussion in the House, the resolution passed, but the Council rejected it.

Very little business has been done since before daylight. The members sit idly around, killing time as best they can, waiting for the Governor to take dual action upon bills in his hands.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

BERLIN, March 11.—Prof. Hartmann, assisted by Drs. Von Lauer, Leutpold and Thiemann, conducted a post mortem examination of the Emperor's body. They found a calculus the size of a pigeon's egg, which must have caused intense pain.

The remains of the Emperor have been transferred to the cathedral. The coffin was carried on the shoulders of 18 soldiers of the body guard through the vestibule of the palace, where it was handed to a number of non-commissioned officers. The streets were lined with a double row of soldiers. Every tenth man was holding a torch. The

FUNERAL PROCESSION

was headed by a squadron of cuirassiers. These were followed by detachments of the foot guards and a numerous train of servants of the imperial household. Then came the coffin. The Crown Prince and other princes followed on foot, and the cortege closed with a detachment of cavalry. The throng on the streets was dense.

WILLIAM'S WILL OPENED.

The late Emperor's will has been opened. It directs that his body shall be interred dressed in the field uniform, with a gray military cloak over his shoulders and a field cap on his head. Upon the coffin are to be placed decorations of the black eagle and an iron cross, the cross of the Russian order of St. George, and the war medals of 1814, 1864, 1866 and 1870 and the Hohenzollern medal of 1849.

CHARLOTTENBURG, March 11.—The imperial train arrived here at half-past eleven, having been delayed by a severe snow storm. The Emperor and Empress were greeted by the crown prince, his wife and Prince Henry, of Saxe-Meininger. The Emperor and Empress at once alighted from the train and proceeded through the pavilion, which was profusely decorated with flowers, to their carriage. They were driven direct to the castle along a route

DENSELY CROWDED

with people who manifested much enthusiasm. The royal princesses with Prince Bismarck and suite continued their journey.

BERLIN, March 11.—Prince Bismarck and all the ministers met the imperial party at Leipzig. The approaches to the station were filled with an enormous and enthusiastic crowd. When Prince Bismarck entered the saloon to greet the royal party, the Emperor stepped quickly toward him and repeatedly embraced him; it was noticed that the Emperor stood quite erect with the Empress by his side. The Empress also greeted the chancellor most warmly; the ministers were then presented, after which the Emperor appeared at the window of his carriage and bowed to the assembled multitude, who greeted him with the greatest enthusiasm.

BERLIN, March 12.—Deputations from all the regiments gathered in the wide space around Frederick the Great's monument with their banners and swore fidelity to "König und Kaiser Friedrich dem Dritten." The Crown Prince took the oath with the second regiment of guards. He looked remarkably pale and worn, due to

THE EXCITING EVENTS

of the last three weeks. The question has arisen whether the Landtag may accept Emperor Frederick's written oath, instead of his personal oath spoken in an audible voice, as prescribed by the constitution.

The windows of all the residences along the route of the funeral are being offered for the use of spectators at fabulous prices. In one case the use of a single window was sold for \$300. Ten thousand persons are wearing imitation cornflowers, the favorite flower of the dead monarch, enveloped in crape. The flowers are being sold on the streets.

A veteran soldier, talking in a tram car of the events connected with the Emperor's death, fell

DEAD FROM EXCITEMENT.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict that the soldier died from a broken heart. Though the weather is bad, many thousands of persons of all classes visited the palace yesterday. Special services were held in all the churches and were attended by immense throngs.

BERLIN, March 12.—A tent-shaped pavilion, hung with black cloth, has been erected at Charlottenberg, through which Emperor Frederick, on alighting from the train, will pass direct to his carriage, which will convey him direct to Charlottenberg Schloss. By the request of the Emperor there will be no reception of any kind at the station. The carriages of the Emperor and his party on their

WAY TO THE CASTLE

will be preceded by a detachment of the guard corps company. The second regiment of the guard marched into Charlottenberg yesterday at one p. m.

A grand requiem service will be held in the cathedral on Friday. The remains will be conveyed during the night following to Charlottenberg Mausoleum. The services in the cathedral will consist of the full state ceremonies. All the members of the Reichstag and Landtag will be in attendance.

Accounts received by members of the court circle concerning the meeting between Emperor Frederick and King

Humbert at San Pier d'Arena, Friday, represent King Humbert as being stricken by the

GHASTLY ASPECT

of the Emperor. After the departure of the imperial train, King Humbert covered his face with his handkerchief and said several times, "He is ill; ah, very ill."

NEW YORK, March 12.—The embargo on telegraphic communication is almost complete. The south is entirely cut off. The stock exchange has just unanimously adopted the following:

Resolved, that it is the sense of members present that all dealings so far as possible be suspended and that deliveries go over till tomorrow, March 13th.

THE STORM INCREASING.

7 p. m.—The storm is increasing and is absolutely unprecedented. All business has been paralyzed. At the Stock Exchange less than 15,000 shares were sold, the smallest on record. The produce markets are all nominal. The steamers City of Berlin and La Champagne have arrived out. The weather has stopped the courts. Every street-car in New York, and the Brooklyn and Jersey City elevated trains are stopped.

Brooklyn bridge and the ferries are almost abandoned. The down-town hotels are crammed with suburbanites. The elevated roads run 3000 trains daily usually, and were never before stopped. Westerners declare Dakota never furnished New York's blizzard of today. Of forty mails due between 4 a. m. and noon, only two arrived by 2 this afternoon. News from Europe, where also tremendous gales and snowstorms are occurring, is unimportant and uninteresting, mainly relating to the coming obsequies of the late Emperor.

At 9 o'clock this evening there is no abatement in the storm. Frozen ears and feet were never so numerous. The drug stores were filled with patients all day and evening. A woman absolutely

FROZE TO DEATH

tonight at the corner of Broadway and Fulton Street, popularly supposed to be the busiest four corners of the earth. In hundreds of streets loaded wagons are abandoned and the horses taken to the nearest stables. The wind has blown the snow into immense drifts. Countless accidents occurred from slipping. The Astor house alone turned away 500 would-be guests. Other hotels have similar experiences.

10 o'clock—New York is absolutely snow-bound. The oldest inhabitants never saw its equal. Not one train was dispatched by either the Erie or Central today, which is something unprecedented. Telegrams from distances of 200 miles have the same story to tell, namely, "It is the worst storm ever known here." The police authorities say the storm has not been equalled since 1855. Most of the police telegraph wires were broken down early in the morning, and the policemen were obliged to tramp many miles carrying important dispatches.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The storm that visited Washington yesterday was one of the most remarkable known for years. In fact, the capital seemed to have been the centre of the miniature cyclone that brought with it a blinding succession of rain, snow, wind and cold.

The efforts of railroad men to open communication with the north succeeded at 10 o'clock tonight, when a train which left New York at nine o'clock last night arrived here after a hard and tedious trip. After leaving Philadelphia the train had to grope its way. Telegraph poles were uprooted, and trees and obstructions of all kinds were found across the track at frequent intervals. After great labor Wilmington was reached, where the cars were stopped to await daylight. One passenger estimated 300 telegraph poles were removed from the track between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

TERRIFIC BLIZZARD.

WINNIPEG, March 12.—A terrific blizzard is raging on the north shore of Lake Superior and trains on the Canadian Pacific are completely blocked. No train has reached here from Montreal since Thursday. The report is current here that a trestle gave way at North Bay, throwing a Canadian Pacific passenger train into the chasm. The report is unfounded.

EL PASO, Texas, March 12.—Lonis N. Flourey and M. O'Farrell, both arrested a few weeks ago on the charge of robbing mails in Paso del Norte postoffice, where they were employed, escaped last evening. They were not

confined in jail, but at a private house under guard of half a dozen Mexican soldiers. Last evening the two prisoners persuaded the officer in command of their guard to take them out to a hall at a house of ill-fame, and while at the hall they eluded him and got away. The Mexican authorities offer \$1,000 for their capture. Flourey's thefts amounted to \$100,000, and the Mexican officials were anxious to make an example of him.

INDIAN, Ohio, March 12.—Rudolph Heller was found in a dying condition in his home this afternoon, with his wife and 10-months-old baby dead by his side. It is believed to be either suicide or murder. The mystery will probably never be cleared away, as Heller is unconscious and can not recover.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 12.—About 8 this morning in a blinding snow-storm, an express train bound south on the New York Central ran into another express at Dobbs' Ferry, demolishing several cars. Four persons were badly injured. Both tracks are obstructed.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 12.—The storm in this city is very bad. At 11 o'clock no trains had arrived from New York.

TROY, March 12.—The snow in western New York is about fifteen inches deep and is still falling. Traffic is greatly impeded.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—Word was received here today from the agent of Wells, Fargo & Company at El Paso, Texas, to the effect that United States Marshal Meade of Arizona, who was arrested by the Mexican authorities at Janos, State of Chihuahua, as reported Saturday, had been released from custody. It is stated that the arms of Meade and party were taken from them and they were allowed to walk about town but not to leave it. It is understood that Meade and party were not arrested because they were in pursuit of the Stein's Pass train robbers, but because they went into Mexico with horses and arms without being examined by the Mexican custom authorities. The charge against them is smuggling. It is understood that Governor Corllo, of Chihuahua, has promised to assist every way possible, any United States officers in pursuit of the robbers if they should present the proper papers, and the Governor states he will lay the whole affair before the general government at the City of Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—A report says that startling developments have been brought to light at Coal Hill, one of the mining towns where the mines are worked by convict labor near Fort Smith, Arkansas. A negro convict by the name of Williams, was flogged to death, and further inquiry developed the fact that Moses Ha vey, a white man, 35 years of age, had been kicked to death by a fellow convict who had been egged on to the desperate deed by Warden Gafford, and it was learned he was in the habit of making prisoners tight. The body of mark Elder was examined, and bruises and gashes on the body indicated a violent death. It was also developed that a prisoner by the name of Hummel was tied up to a post in the mines last summer, and beaten to death. As the investigation continues, more horrible details are revealed, and the citizens of Coal Hill are excited and threaten to hang Gafford and tear down the prison barracks.

PITTSBURG, March 13.—Business on the Pennsylvania Railroad, between this city and Philadelphia, is completely paralyzed. No trains have arrived from the east since last night. Everything is blockaded with snow; all trains are snowbound and there is but little prospect of their getting out for 24 hours. At some places the snow drifted as high as six feet, and there are miles and miles of freight trains waiting to get through. Never before in the history of railroads has there been such a blockade. The cold weather will be very severe on the trainmen and passengers, as the thermometer at most places is below zero.

NO MAILS

have arrived from the east since six o'clock last evening, and it is estimated that 60,000 letters are snow bound between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Telegraphic communication is still cut almost entirely off.

CHICAGO, March 13.—The wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which were completely demolished between Chicago and eastern points by yesterday's storm, are still in a very bad shape. The local officials have as yet no means of knowing the extent of the troubles. There is but

one duplex wire to New York that can be used, while the Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia wires are completely cut off from direct communication with the west. The storm, it is reported, has subsided this morning.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—For the first time in the existence of telegraph, Baltimore

WAS CUT OFF

from communication with New York and Washington for over 24 hours from Sunday night. Not only were the wires down, but hundreds of poles also. The wind blew a gale, and the thermometer fell twenty degrees in ten hours. The tide was lower than ever known in the memory of wharfmen, it being at least twelve feet below the level of the ordinary low water. No vessels could live in the bay Sunday night, and doubtless there have been many disasters, which will be reported when vessels begin to arrive.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Meagre reports from the signal service office indicate that the storm is very violent along the north Atlantic coast, sweeping over the states of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

VERY COLD WEATHER

is reported from many points. At Albany the mercury last night marked four degrees above zero and at New York ten above. At Albany and Pittsburgh, the snowfall is reported to be very heavy. There is no interruption on the telegraph lines either south or west.

NEW YORK, March 13.—There has been only a partial resumption of traffic in this city. The Elevated Railroad trains are running only at intervals, but they are wholly inadequate for the requirements. The wind is still blowing furiously and the snow badly drifting, being piled in many places six to nine feet high.

PERISHED IN THE STORM.

Several persons, it is reported, perished in this city last night.

Communication with Washington and all points south of New York is still entirely cut off. No surface cars are running. The snow is frozen so hard that plows cannot be used, and gangs of men with shovels and picks are endeavoring to clear the roads. The East River is frozen hard this morning, and many Brooklynites walked across to New York and Jersey City. Many trains are stalled between the stations on the New York Central. The officials said yesterday that forty trains

WERE SNOWED IN.

Not a train reached the central depot during the day. Most of the roads report a similar condition of affairs. The passengers are suffering great discomfort. Ferry boats are only run at long intervals. All the eastern wires are down. A communication from Philadelphia last night said that the storm there was the worst in over 30 years. No trains are running. Many are snow bound near the city. The eastbound Chicago limited, on the Pennsylvania, is snowed in seventeen miles from this city. Business is suspended. All telegraph wires are down.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Last night was the worst ever experienced along the banks of the Hudson and along Westchester Shore Sound. The mercury at 2 o'clock this morning at Dobbs' Ferry on the Hudson, and at Rochester, on the Sound, marked zero. The gale swept the shore with fearful velocity.

STORM ABATED.

UTICA, N. Y., March 13.—The storm has abated, but the extraordinary fall of snow completely blocks travel. The Fast Mail and Atlantic Express due in New York early this morning is at the depot. No trains arrived today. None are expected.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 13.—Telephone reports say a fire is raging at Stamford, Connecticut. The Western Union Telegraph office there is destroyed. Owing to wire trouble, further particulars are lacking.

BURGETTSTOWN, Pa., March 13.—The premature explosion of a large charge of dynamite in a railroad cut near here this afternoon buried thirty workmen beneath a mass of debris. An Italian was killed, two men fatally injured, and most of the others more or less bruised.

PITTSBURG, March 13.—It is reported today that the village of Harrisville, West Virginia, is burning to the ground. No particulars.

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