

A HARD FINANCE FIGHT IS NOW ON.

Legislative Appropriation Committee and Governor Cutler Lock Horns.

SPLIT ON \$200,000 EXCESS.

Executive Willing to Allow \$100,000 More Than Estimated Revenue But No More.

COMMITTEE ASKED FOR 1,800,000

Entire Income of the State is About \$1,500,000, But Governor Counts on A Natural Increase.

To live for two years more on re-estimated ratios—the University of Utah to be cut down to less than one-half of its requested funds—the Agricultural college.

This is the sentence of the appropriation committee of the Legislature, made in the face of the fact that the state income is hundreds of thousands of dollars short of meeting the state's demands.

The University will get no gymnasium. Enough money to build it is appropriated to pay the holders of false bounty claims for killing coyotes. The Agricultural college will get only \$125,000 out of a request for \$350,000. The University will lose its endowment and over \$125,000 more from its general maintenance fund. Nothing will be done to relieve the congested condition of the University buildings, nor to provide any expansion at Logan above what now exists in the way of growth towards a university.

No new thing is provided for in the shape of a state building, except the state machine of the Legislature, at the state prison to be built to keep the guards within call for an outbreak when off duty and at home with their families.

The attorney general is to lose his deputy. The appropriation for roads and bridges is to go by the board, and if the country members refuse to let it, it is stated that it will go out on an executive order.

The plan this year has been to make the appropriations come within at least \$100,000 of the revenue, and the Governor would not have asked for the expenditure so as to save this amount in unexpended balances, or to gain it in increased revenues over the estimates.

It was found that of a total of \$1,500,000 from the universities, \$1,000,000 was for \$67,000, or \$327,000 more than two-fifths of the entire income of the state.

Interest in the Legislature centers about two items in addition to the university matter. They are the fact that on an appropriation for over \$400,000 to pay the actual cash values of bounty certificates for about \$55,000 in the hands of innocent holders, and of an appropriation of about \$8,000 to pay the outstanding obligations of the St. Louis Fair commission. House members declare that they favor making the signers of the notes pay for them, in the fair matter, there is a general disposition to let the county clerks and their deputies and bondsmen pay the fraudulent bounty claims.

THESE HANG FIRE.

Although the senate had agreed to resume business at 10 o'clock this morning, it was long after that hour when a quorum was present. Several important items remained for final consideration—the University-Agricultural college consolidation matter and the appropriation bill. The latter bill was the all important matter with the appropriation committee, and legislators affected by the big cuts found necessary at the last minute.

MORE SUGGESTED CUTS.

A positive statement of the governor confronted them that he would not consider an amount over \$1,700,000. This was \$200,000 in excess of the estimated finances. The committee went into session again with a proposition before it of cutting out the roads and bridges money, amounting to \$45,000. A proposition to cut out the bounty appropriation for the next two years of \$50,000, and the grasshopper bounty of \$5,000, reaching a total of \$100,000.

A final cut was to be the \$8,000 for the Central Utah experiment station, this bringing the money down to within \$15,000 of the required limit.

THE COLLEGE FIGHT.

The friends of the two educational institutions were on hand as usual to fight out their big problem. The pro-consolidation party spent a long time trying to convert Johnson, Callister, Loebe, and a few others of the doubtful senators. Fifteen senators favor consolidation in sentiment but for vote of 12 for it has not been obtained.

CELEBRATION AT LOGAN.

In the senate were several large placards bearing in heavy type the legend, each word filling a line across the paper.

CONSOLIDATION, AMALGAMATION, DUPLICATION, DAMNATION.

The circulars were said by men from Logan to have been pinned to each person in a large parade at Logan Saturday morning, which preceded a demonstration and barbecue in the evening. The word "consolidation" was the one that Barber's fight had won, and that there would be no consolidation.

The result was a parade led by a big man in a blue and white suit, and a little fellow in a crimson and silver suit with a rope about his neck. A crowd was drawn by a crowd, decorated with signs, many of them "God bless Senator Barber."

The University will not duplicate this parade, and like sentiments. In the evening a barbecue was held on the campus, presided over by E. G. Peterson, student body president. Members were made by many faculty members and students, both men and women, joining in the oratory.

The first bill taken up of the routine

after the session assembled today was H. B. 122 on Medicine and surgery, which was lost by a vote of 8 to 8.

CONSOLIDATION IS KILLED.

Senator Hollingsworth brought up on the floor the University question again, at 12 o'clock by submitting a senate bill containing a resolution favoring a constitutional amendment, less radical than the formerly defeated resolution. Barber observed that the introduction of the bill, on the grounds that it was the same as the one already killed. He read rule 45, upon reconsideration. Upon being ruled by the President, Barber declared that he was wrong in the decision. A vote sustained the ruling almost unanimously.

Benjamin moved that debate be limited to 15 minutes.

Senator Hollingsworth secured the floor, and explained the process of argument by which he became convinced that consolidation was the only solution to a vexing problem.

"I am from Weber county," he explained, and naturally tend to oppose anything favorable to Salt Lake. But on this matter I am convinced that the interests of the state are vitally above the interests of any county or section."

He then went into the details of the problem, declaring the principles at present in force to be fundamentally wrong.

Senator Hollingsworth was called on time just as he was beginning to quote extracts of speeches made by President Kerr on consolidation when he thought the consolidation could be consummated in Logan city.

Senator Logan side of the question Barber opened after a motion to extend Hollingsworth's time had been lost on the argument of Benjamin that it was useless to argue farther as the mind of every senator had been made up. Barber with deep feeling and in a brilliantly rounded speech placed the problem for Logan as one of deep concern. He said that the college felt that their college was being devastated for the glory of Salt Lake; that at present they considered the matter an act of aggression on the part of the capital city, and they were not prepared to agree to it with much better grace if it came after a commission had reported the move to be necessary, and for the good of the state.

Senator Love followed with a minute speech at white heat.

"Gentlemen," he said, "it is a condition of a theory that confronts us. The committee has cut the University appropriation till all its buildings are left out, and it has cut the Agricultural college appropriation to only \$125,000. President Kerr told me only a moment ago that if the college got this small sum only it would ruin that institution. There is only one solution, that will solve the question and that is consolidation."

Senator McKay closed the debate with a speech, in which he declared the Agricultural college was the masses, and the university for the masses. The aged Weber senator deplored the tendency of this generation to get away from looking to the soil for support, and he urged a return toward the Agricultural college, because it is the one place where the soil and its possibilities are studied and advanced.

When a ballot was taken the consolidation idea was finally disposed of, being killed on a vote of 10 to 8, which was not the necessary two-thirds.

The vote showed the identical line-up of Thursday, when the first resolution failed.

Senators Johnson, Callister, Loebe, Walton and several others were said to be in favor of the resolution, but not in the form it was then, and all the votes were against it.

The result of an attempt to win over these senators. They found some new reason, however, why they could not vote for each amendment.

ODDEN SECOND CLASS CITY.

A new bill was introduced and passed, raising the requirements for a city of the first class from 20,000 to 30,000 population. The bill was by Hollingsworth, and was introduced because the governor intends, he stated, to issue a proclamation in the near future, declaring Ogden a first class city, as it exceeds 20,000 population. Hollingsworth stated that the city could not afford the first-class luxuries, such as a city council of 15 members and the judgeship.

PASSED BY THE SENATE.

S. C. R. No. 8, amending the Constitution in its requirements as to registration and voting.

KILLED BY THE SENATE.

H. B. 122, regulating the practice of medicine and surgery.

RECEIVED FROM THE HOUSE.

H. B. 117, establishing a capitol fund.

RECEIVED FROM THE HOUSE.

H. B. 227, requiring local boards of health and health officers to report certain diseases. Public health.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Utah: Section 1. That the following sums of money are hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated to the purposes hereinafter expressed:

STATE OFFICERS.

To the governor—For salary for the years 1905 and 1906. \$ 8,000.00
To the governor's private secretary—For salary for the years 1905 and 1906. 2,000.00

To the governor's office—For contingent expenses for the years 1905 and 1906, or so much thereof as may be necessary. 2,000.00

To the governor's office—For capture or extermination of outlaws in Utah for the years 1905 and 1906, or so much thereof as may be necessary. 2,500.00

To the governor's office—For the extradition of fugitives from justice, for the years 1905 and 1906, or so much thereof as may be necessary. 4,000.00

To the secretary of state—For salary for the years 1905 and 1906. 6,000.00
To the office of secretary of state—For clerical assistance for the years 1905 and 1906, or so much thereof as may be necessary. 8,000.00
To the office of secretary of state—For contingent expenses for the years 1905 and 1906, or so much thereof as may be necessary. 3,000.00
To the state auditor—For salary for the years 1905 and 1906. 4,000.00
To the office of the state auditor—For salary of book-keeper, for the years 1905 and 1906. 2,400.00
To the office of the state auditor—For salary of clerk for the years 1905 and 1906. 1,500.00
To the office of the state auditor—For salary of special deputies for the years 1905

RAPID TRANSIT EXCEEDINGLY SLOW.

New York Interborough Co. Having Much Trouble in Running Trains.

SCHEDULES VERY IRREGULAR.

Service is Quite Unsatisfactory—Five Hundred Motors Are Out of Order.

New York, March 13.—That the conditions resulting from the strike on the Interborough Rapid Transit company's line have not been adjusted was plainly apparent today. Although the strikers had been repudiated by their national organization and even advised by their local officers to make an effort to get back their old places and the Interborough company had announced that the effect of the strike had passed, schedules were more irregular and inadequate today than at any time since last Tuesday.

Even in the subway, where the company concentrated nearly all its efforts for several days to perfect a force of operators from among the strike-breakers and where everything appeared to be approaching a normal basis last week, the service today was far from satisfactory. Trains were operated in fairly large numbers but at reduced speed. All trains were greatly overcrowded.

It was on the elevated lines that the conditions were at their worst, however. The Ninth and Sixth avenues lines on the west, which were making fairly good time last week, were operated today apparently with great difficulty. As far up town as One Hundred and Sixteenth street the cars became crowded and a repetition of last week's scenes of packed trains, people unable to get aboard, and men climbing to the roofs were repeated. Even during the rush hours from 15 to 30 minutes would pass between trains.

The Third Avenue lines on the East side, conditions were not worse than at any time since the beginning of the strike.

While the station platform at one point was crowded with people waiting for a long delayed train 40 empty cars were standing in the center track out of commission. A guard who was one of the strike-breakers, was asked why these cars are not used. He replied:

"They are out of order. The company has 500 cars that cannot be run because their motors are out of order or something is the matter with them."

and 1906. 2,400.00
To the office of the state auditor—For necessary expenses of special deputies for the years 1905 and 1906, or so much thereof as may be necessary. 1,000.00

To the office of the state auditor—For the purchase of additional steel filing cases or so much thereof as may be necessary. 400.00

To the state treasurer—For salary for the years 1905 and 1906. 3,000.00

To the office of the state treasurer—For contingent expenses for the years 1905 and 1906, or so much thereof as may be necessary. 600.00

To the office of the attorney-general—For salary for the years 1905 and 1906. 4,000.00

To the office of the attorney-general—For salary of special deputies for the years 1905 and 1906, or so much thereof as may be necessary. 2,400.00

To the office of the attorney-general—For necessary traveling and contingent expenses for the years 1905 and 1906, or so much thereof as may be necessary. 1,200.00

To the state fish and game commissioner—For salary for the years 1905 and 1906. 2,000.00

To the office of the state fish and game commissioner—For necessary traveling and contingent expenses for the years 1905 and 1906, or so much thereof as may be necessary. 600.00

To the office of the state fish and game commissioner—For salary of special deputies for the years 1905 and 1906, or so much thereof as may be necessary. 2,000.00

To the office of the state fish and game commissioner—For necessary traveling and contingent expenses for the years 1905 and 1906, or so much thereof as may be necessary. 2,000.00

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RUSSIANS NEARING THE PASS POSITIONS.

Japanese Flanking Columns Are Reported to be in Touch Above the Pass.

MAY BE KUROPATKIN'S SEDAN.

War Office Still at Sea as to What Actually Losses Are—Oyama Going North.

Tie Pass, Manchuria, March 13.—The Russians are nearing the Tie pass positions. Japanese detachments continue a northern movement from Mukden.

MAY BE A SEDAN.

St. Petersburg, March 13, 1:30 p. m.—No further news was received from the front this morning, but the magnitude of the catastrophe is now apparent to all here. Where the curtain has been slightly lifted the picture of the awful retreat makes the flesh creep, recalling the scenes depicted in Tolstoy's "War and Peace" or Zola's "Le Debut."

The war office admits that even the remnants of the army are still in danger. Field Marshal Oyama holds a magnificent strategic position. It is reported that Japanese flanking columns are in touch above the Tie pass, and that there may be a Sedan there. No adequate estimate of losses has been furnished, but with the units captured on the left unaccounted for the killed and wounded the enemy out of the Tie pass office does not even know accurately what units were captured.

JAPANESE ADVANCING NORTH.

Tokio, March 13, 11 a. m.—Army headquarters makes the following announcement:

"All our forces have advanced north, pushing the enemy in all directions and inflicting heavy damage and have defeated the enemy who attempted resistance at various places."

"Our forces have completely cleared the enemy out of the districts 25 miles north of Mukden and on Sunday were still pursuing him."

"The Russians abandoned countless carts of supplies and ammunition in the district, for thirteen miles from the vicinity of Kaolintun, south of Chulinkotzu, west of the railway and 16 miles north of Mukden."

"No time has yet been had to count them."

"One of the colors captured belonged to the One Hundred Sixty-second regiment from the Wilna district, which had been engaged in three previous wars."

"Our Simlinita garrison has arrested a paroled Russian officer from Port Arthur, who broke his parole at Shanghai and proceeded to Simlinita."

JAPANESE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Washington, March 13.—Minister Griesbach has called the state department from Tokyo under yesterday's date as follows:

"Official report Japanese army captured 20,000 prisoners on the 11th."

Another official report dated today from Tokyo reads:

"Russian losses over 155,000; 40,000 prisoners, 25,000 dead on the field and about 90,000 other casualties."

JAPANESE STILL PURSUING.

Washington, March 13.—The following advice has been received at the Japanese legation:

"A report received on the morning of March 13 showed our forces are continuing the pursuit northward from all directions, meanwhile inflicting heavy loss on the routed enemy and had expelled him northward entirely on the 13th of March. They are doing so 26 miles north of Mukden and was still pursuing. In the district extending 13 miles north of the railway north of Mukden, an enormous amount of carts laden with ammunition and war materials was found abandoned. A report received on the afternoon of March 13, says that one Russian officer, who surrendered at Port Arthur, came to Hammitun from Shanghai, breaking his parole, and was captured by our garrison."

Another telegram says:

March 13 the enemy's losses in the direction of Singking are not yet ascertained; over 800 Russian corpses already have been found on the field. According to the statements of prisoners, their seventy-first division was almost annihilated. Although the Russians burnt their store houses at Manchuria, they have not yet returned to the quantities of food, ammunition and war materials fell into our hands."

CONTROVERSY AS TO CAUSE OF MRS. STANFORD'S DEATH.

Honolulu, March 13.—In the absence of further disclosure the cause of the death of Mrs. Jane Lathrop Stanford at the Moana hotel here on Feb. 28, is revolving itself into a scientific controversy between chemists as well as between physicians.

Some prominent physicians here, who do not desire to be quoted, are against the poisoning theory, and believe that Mrs. Stanford died from natural causes. On the other hand the autopsy physicians and Dr. F. Humphries, who attended Mrs. Stanford on the night of her death, as well as other doctors who have been present here for many years, are absolutely positive that death was caused by strychnine poisoning.

R. A. Duncan, food commissioner and chemical analyst of the board of health, and Edmund Shorey, chemist of the United States agricultural station, formerly chemist of the board of health, who made chemical tests, have prepared a statement of their experiments, and the physicians have prepared a detailed account of the autopsy.

MISSOURI SENATORIAL CONTEST.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 13.—Today's ballot of United States senators without result. The ballot stood: Cockrell, 75; Edlin, 62; Kerns, 16; Bartholdi, 5; McKinley, 4; Warner, 3; Dyer, 1; Klefner, 1. Total, 154; necessary to a choice, 78.

Russian Losses 50,000 Wounded.

St. Petersburg, March 13.—Gen. Kuropatkin, in a dispatch dated March 12, says 50,000 Russians were wounded during the last few days' fighting.

TEN PEOPLE BADLY INJURED.

Missouri Pacific Passenger Train No. 11 Runs Into D. & R. G. Train No. 4.

DINING CAR KNOCKED OVER.

Also a Tourist Sleeper—Rio Grande Train Was Moving on Side Track When It Was Struck.

Colorado Springs, Colo., March 13.—Missouri Pacific passenger train No. 11 southbound, running on the Denver & Rio Grande tracks, collided with the Denver & Rio Grande passenger train No. 4, northbound, last night, at Fountain, 14 miles south of here, and 10 persons were injured. No. 4 was heading in from the south end of the side-track to allow No. 11 to pass, that train having the right of way, but before it could clear the main line, No. 11 crashed into the dining car, overturning it, together with a tourist sleeper.

The most seriously injured are:

Conductor J. P. Creighton, of the dining car, internal injuries; may die.

Charles E. Richardson, Buffalo, N. Y., seriously cut about head and shoulders.

Mrs. Richardson, right arm broken and injured in the back.

HEAVY SOUTHWEST GALES ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

San Francisco, March 13.—The southwest gales, accompanied by rain and, at some places with thunder and lightning which have prevailed over the Pacific coast since Saturday, reached their climax yesterday, when the wind at Point Reyes reached the velocity of 100 miles an hour. According to United States Forest official McAuley, there is no authentic record exceeding this, which was indicated by the weather bureau's record.

This morning the gale there had abated to 62 miles an hour, and in this city there was only a fair breeze, though heavy showers fell. The heaviest rainfall on the coast was at San Luis Obispo, where 4.38 inches fell within 24 hours, but there does not remain a dry spot from San Diego to Eureka. Snow has fallen in northern Arizona, and a thunder storm has started the people at San Luis Obispo county in southern California. Storm signals have been displayed along the coast for 48 hours, an unusual occurrence. The storm today is forecast from Point Conception to Tatoosh Island. It is expected to continue in a mild degree for the next day or two.

Telegraph and telephone wires in all directions are prostrated, and communication by wire is difficult. The rainfall, however, will greatly benefit the state.

In this city there has been no great loss of property. At the Cliff house, a portion of the Sauto baths was blown in and the Olympic club's pier was damaged. Shipping suffered somewhat but not to the extent anticipated during the height of the gale.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Mrs. Jos. Nance's Charred Remains Found in Her Home.

Marysville, Cal., March 13.—The charred remains of Mrs. Joseph Nance were discovered this morning in the ashes of her home on the outskirts of Marysville. During the night a fire and rain storm which prevailed the cabin was burned and only the nearest neighbors knew of the disaster until daylight. The fire, which was caused by a gas stove, had done an investigation. Several shots were heard at the place early in the evening and at 11 o'clock Nance is alleged to have been killed in the barn and her body carried into the house, which was burned to the ground.

Nance claims that she died the night at the home of his wife's sister, a Mrs. Petrie, and knew nothing about the fire. He was not around the building during the fire.

A PEONAGE DECISION.

U. S. Supreme Court Decides in Favor of Samuel M. Clayatt.

Washington, March 13.—In the peonage case of Samuel M. Clayatt vs. the United States, the supreme court of the United States today reversed the decision of the circuit court of appeals for the Fifth circuit in favor of Clayatt, who was charged with "returning" to involuntary servitude two negroes named Gordon and Ridley. The opinion was handed down by Justice Brewer, who said that the constitutionality of the law for the punishment of peonage, it held that as the record failed to show that the negroes had ever been held in custody, the charge of "returning" them could not be sustained.

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.

His Daughter Elopes With an Unfreed Methodist Minister.

New Brunswick, N. J., March 13.—The trial of J. P. Cordova, the unfreed Methodist Episcopal minister of South River, who is charged by his wife with assault and battery and abduction as a result of two sensational elopements with the daughter of the village blacksmith, was begun here today.

Howe, the young woman with whom Cordova today fled, has persistently declined to forsake him and was brought into court today as an extremely unwilling witness. She has been kept in jail as a witness awaiting the trial, steadfastly refusing to accept bail offered for release. The first elopement of the pair occurred last May, but they returned to South River soon afterwards. A few weeks ago they again eloped, going to Washington, where they were apprehended and brought here under arrest.

Miss Howe still proclaims her fidelity to Cordova, and he has repeatedly declared his willingness to accept punishment if Miss Howe is unmarried.

ROJESTVENSKY'S SQUADRON.

Still at Nosibe Island Off Coast of Madagascar.

Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, March 13.—The squadron commanded by Vice Admiral Rojestsvenky was still at Nosibe Island off the northwest coast of the island of Madagascar, when the

BRITISH ARMY ESTIMATES.

For 1905-06 They Call for \$149,065,000.

London, March 13.—The army estimates for 1905-6 issued today total \$149,065,000, an increase of \$1,255,000 over the last estimates. The increase is due to the provision of \$5,065,000 for the rearmament of the artillery. Otherwise there would have been a decrease. The estimate provides for a total force of 2,100,000 men, and exclusive of India of 231,300 men. The expenditures for the North American and West Indian station is estimated at \$3,125,810.

COLORADO GOVERNORSHIP.

State Supreme Court Reaches no Decision on Interrogatories.

Denver, March 13.—Chief Justice Gabbett announced today that the supreme court had not yet reached a decision as to the interrogatories in the gubernatorial contest submitted to it by the state senate. Thereupon the joint convention of the general assembly adjourned until tomorrow morning without taking up the contest reports.