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TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1903. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

Moro Province Government.

Philippine Commission Enacts Law for One—Makes it an Autonomous Colony—An Appointive Legislative Council Will Provide Local Laws—Gov. Taft Will Appoint It—Gen. Leonard Wood to be First Governor.

Manila, June 9.—The Philippine commission has enacted a bill providing for the government of the Moros. Gov. Taft and Maj.-Gen. Davis jointly drafted it. The measure practically makes the Moro province an autonomous colony of the Philippines which the Philippine government controls and creates an appointive legislative council to provide local laws, the commission reserving the right to amend or annul them. The council is to be composed of a governor, secretary, treasurer, engineer, attorney and superintendent of schools. Gov. Taft will appoint the officials. The bill will extend the jurisdiction of the Philippine courts and consubstantiate the province, which do not conflict with American laws. The measure also creates the confederation of the tribal laws, directs the Moro courts, provides that the Philippine courts shall try cases between Moros and Christians, gives the province its own customs and forestry collections and authorizes the council to abolish slavery. The province is divided into five districts: Salu, Zamboanga, Lahug, Cotabato and Davao. The bill provides for partial military government, and it is expected that Gen. Leonard Wood will be the first governor of the Moro province.

FREE TRADE-PROTECTION FIGHT.

Every Seat in the Commons Filled in Anticipation of It—Irish And Liberals Will Uphold the Government in Proposed Remittance of the Grain Tax.

London, June 9.—The approach of the first serious parliamentary brush in the free trade-protection fight filled every seat in the house of commons this afternoon. Before facing the situation, which must largely place them at the mercy of the Liberal and Irish votes, the members of the government attended an important cabinet meeting at which all the ministers were present except Gerald Balfour, president of the board of trade, who was ill.

Henry Chaplain, M. P., former president of the board of agriculture and the maltcontent Unionists were actively engaged early in the day in and around Westminster in rallying the supporters of Mr. Chaplain's amendment to the budget bill, which declares that the removal of tax on grain "involves a needless and injurious disturbance of trade, and a serious loss of revenue, without substantial relief for the consumer, and it that any taxes are removed it should be those levied on tea and other articles of general consumption."

Before the debate opened Premier Balfour ascertained from John Redmond, the Irish leader, that the Nationalist members of parliament would support the government, as against Mr. Chaplain. The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, has already announced that his party would also uphold the proposal of Chancellor of the Exchequer Ritchie to remit the grain tax. This practically ensured the government from possible defeat at the hands of its own supporters. The curious situation created the keenest interest.

At the opening of the sitting a little excitement was caused by John Redmond asking that a committee be appointed to inquire whether the arrest of P. A. McHugh, member of parliament for Sligo, on Saturday last, under a warrant for contempt of court, was not a breach of privilege. This the speaker refused to do and William Redmond wound up the discussion by loudly and ironically deploring the fact that Mr. McHugh, who is now in Sligo jail, would not be able to receive King Edward when he later visited Ireland. The asking and answering of questions in the house followed and then Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Conservative, formerly chancellor of the exchequer, invited the speaker's decision as to whether the opportunity could be taken advantage of the debate on Mr. Chaplain's amendment for a full discussion of the fiscal policy suggested by Ritchie, not for present, but for future adoption. The speaker replied that he had very carefully considered the matter and had arrived at the conclusion that it was not relevant to the budget bill, as the question of preferential tariff rates between Great Britain and her colonies was not raised in the bill.

The scope of the debate was thus largely curtailed at the outset. Mr. Ritchie, having formally moved the second reading of the budget bill, Mr. Chaplain, who was received with cheers, arose to move his amendment. He opened warmly to attack the chancellor of the exchequer to whose inaptitude, he said, they owed their present remarkable position. In replying to the grain duty, Mr. Chaplain said: "Mr. Ritchie had made an irretrievable mistake, and had precipitated a movement for which neither his party nor the country was prepared. For a man who he appeared to have prevailed over Mr. Chamberlain, but his triumph would be short-lived. Mr. Chaplain blamed the government for yielding to Mr. Ritchie, saying the minister would have helped them to carry out the new fiscal policy to which Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain were committed."

Mr. Chaplain referred to the extraordinary position in which the followers of the government had been placed by the decision of the ministers. It was useless, he added, to seek guidance or leadership from them. He concluded with formally moving his amendment. He said, he meant to divide the house. The motion was seconded and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach followed. He commenced with saying that his view of the general fiscal and political situation was quite different from the view held by Mr. Chaplain. Sir Michael, continuing, said his colleagues were perfectly aware that the grain duty was unpopular when he had inaugurated it, but it had been a success and he had heard the proposal to repeal the duty with surprise and regret. He considered that the duty was necessary because of the growth of expenditure and that it was not to be removed. He sympathized with his colleagues who would not now be speaking from a bench above the gateway. It was impossible to reduce expenditure without the hearty and continuous support of the premier.

THE LUKES STILL ON THE RACK.

Judge McMaster Tells the Grand Jury of His Experience With The Collecting Agency—Its Stenographers Under Fire—Several Other Persons Also Give Evidence.

The grand jury is still working on the Luke case. At this morning's session former Justice Alexander McMaster was the first witness called. Judge McMaster had some dealings with the Lukes during his term of office, but finally refused to do business with them or to have anything whatever to do with any of their court affairs. He was in the juryroom about 20 minutes.

Miss Nellie C. Gleason, one of the stenographers employed by the agency was next called into the juryroom. She was followed by Miss Mary A. Jensen, another of Luke's stenographers. They were examined at length as to Luke's method of transacting business affairs. At the conclusion of their examination the jury took a recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The witnesses who appeared for examination this afternoon were: A. P. Mallet, Justice J. P. McKim, of Murray, Thomas S. Fowler and Ben Haddock. The two last named have served as constable and deputy constable, and have done considerable work for Luke in his collection. After the "News" report closed yesterday the jury examined B. H. Hollingsworth, of Center ward, as to his dealings with Luke. It is stated that Luke tried to collect an account from Mr. Hollingsworth and tried some of his questionable court proceedings upon him.

roll of its heroes. It can no longer afford to question the military and personal honor of Lee, and his noble compatriots. America with all her acknowledged power cannot fail to appropriate that warlike renown which gleamed on the bayonets and blazed in the serried volleys of the soldiers of the south. Nor do her greatest and her best long question the one or put aside the other.

"To the Constitution as he understood it, it is demonstrable that Washington himself was not more devoted than Lee. His purpose is declared in words in that day of ungodly anarchy and in the clearest light his immovable aversion to disunion.

LESTER & WATSON GET FIVE YEARS

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The address also referred to Great Britain's unrivaled reputation for industry, said modern governments were alive to the danger and referred to the fact that Russia, France and Sweden were strenuously fighting the evil. Lady Somerset also mentioned the "massive" efforts of the United States more powerful in its youth to overcome the custom engrained into old countries, enfeebled by time, and concluded with an appeal for the cessation of the home, asserting that the work of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union could be best summed up in the words of its greatest founder, the late Miss Frances Willard, "to make the world wider for women and more home-like for humanity."

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Much corn remains to be planted in the Missouri, Mississippi and Ohio valleys where the early season has been greatly in need of cultivation and much had drowned. Planting was resumed in Nebraska and Iowa during the latter part of the week, where under the most favorable conditions the acreage will be reduced. Under more favorable conditions planting in the middle Atlantic states has been finished.

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THE UTAH NIGHTINGALE.

Miss Emma Ramsey and her mother, who have been visiting with friends in Ogden for a few days, left for home this morning.

LOSES AN EYE.

It was learned this noon that the St. Mark's hospital surgeon had just removed the injured eye of Patrick J. Lively, the Eureka miner injured in the premature blast. The other eye will have cataract, but this will be removed in a few months, so that the patient can see. About 50 pieces of coal were removed from the sufferer's body.

TO RE-ARREST FOWLER.

Judge Stewart Orders Writ to Issue Against the Sheriff.

(Special to the "News.") Boise, Ida., June 9.—Judge Stewart today granted the application of County Attorney Neal for an alternative writ of mandate commanding Sheriff Agnew to re-arrest Frank N. Fowler or to show cause why he should not do so. The writ is made returnable Monday morning at 10 o'clock, this being the first day of the June term of the district court, for this county.

Fowler was the complaining witness in the case against F. W. Ellis on the charge of assault with intimidation in horse-whipping Fowler, and was committed to the county jail by Justice Herrick, the examining magistrate, in default of \$500 bonds, to appear at the trial of the case in the district court. The day following his commitment he was released by the sheriff on an order from Judge Herrick. The legal point in the case is whether the committing judge had the power to commit, inasmuch as the order for Fowler's release, inasmuch as he was accused of no crime.

MORE TEACHERS CHOSEN.

L. D. S. University Engages Several Instructors.

Three teachers have recently been added to the faculty of the L. D. S. university heretofore published for the ensuing school year. They are Prof. Jos. L. Horne, B. S., from Cornell university, and John H. Jones, who is to be the professor of mathematics; Instructor Lewis Ramsey, lately from Paris, who will be the teacher of art; and Instructor Asa L. Keirke, of the Pacific fishing works of this city, who will be the teacher of manual training in wood. These teachers are highly

Juror Stricken With Epilepsy

Incident in the Payne Murder Case That Created a Sensation And Blocked Proceedings For a Time—Carried Into Judge Morse's Private Office Where He Soon Recovered—Excused for Remainder of the Trial.

At this morning's session of the Payne murder case in Judge Morse's court, one of the jurors, James R. Hardman, who was sworn and accepted yesterday, created a sensation by being taken suddenly ill in the jury box and blocking the proceedings for a number of minutes. It was thought at first that Mr. Hardman was seized with a stroke of epilepsy but it proved to be only a fainting spell.

He was taken sick at 11:25 and was immediately carried to the private office of Judge Morse, where every effort was made to revive him. Dr. Plummer was telephoned for but before he arrived the restoratives given Mr. Hardman had become effective and he was able to be removed to the sheriff's office and the doctor was notified that his services would not be needed. The man remained in the sheriff's office on the couch for about a half an hour and he was then taken to his home by a friend at 608 south Second West.

By agreement between District Attorney Elchorn for the state and attorney W. C. B. Allen, E. Q. Knowlton and John A. Silver were the first jurors called into the jury box. Mr. Silver was excused because of the sickness of his wife. Mr. Allen and Mr. Knowlton were passed for cause by the defense and the state, but were later excused upon the fifth and sixth peremptory challenges of the defense.

George W. Keel, Walter C. Orem and John A. Berrett were then called into the box and examined for cause. They were passed for cause by both the defense and state. Mr. Keel was then excused upon the seventh peremptory challenge of the defense and Mr. Orem upon the eighth peremptory challenge by the defense. Mr. Berrett was sworn and accepted to try the case. W. C. B. Allen, E. Q. Knowlton and John A. Silver were the first jurors called into the jury box. Mr. Silver was excused because of the sickness of his wife. Mr. Allen and Mr. Knowlton were passed for cause by the defense and the state, but were later excused upon the fifth and sixth peremptory challenges of the defense.

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A THOUSAND PEOPLE IN DANGER

In Towns of Madison, Venice and Granite City—They Are Awaiting Rescue—Many Destitute Flood Refugees—Some Ill From Exposure—Water Spreading Out Over Vast Area.

St. Louis, June 9.—At 7 a. m. the official gauge registered 37.4 feet, a decline of .1 since yesterday, when the crest of the flood, 37.5 feet, was reached. The tendency of the river this morning seems to be to rise, but the great volume of water coming from above is spreading out and does not make itself apparent on the gauge by added inches.

In the tri-cities, Madison, Venice and Granite City it is estimated this morning that at least 1,000 men, women and children are in a precarious condition. They are awaiting rescue, many in the second and third stories of houses and other points above the flood, less in danger of death than starvation. Immediate steps are being taken to remove these people to places of safety.

In East St. Louis, where the railroad yards and that part along the river on both sides of the Eads bridge are flooded, the conditions are the same as yesterday. All of last night, men were at work strengthening the levees, that is, keeping the water back from the business and residence sections of the city. The railroad situation shows no improvement.

From police reports it is learned there are 280 destitute flood sufferers in St. Louis, refugees from East St. Louis, Madison, Venice, Granite City and Kaskasia. All are destitute. There are over 3,000 refugees in the city, but they are being cared for by relatives and friends in St. Louis and its environs. A number have been ill from exposure. There were 1,200 flood refugees in Edwardsville, Ill., last night, from the tri-cities and Newport. Because of the conditions it was found necessary to distribute the sufferers in the cities and villages along the Wabash a far north a Litchfield.

Four-fifths of the 5,000 inhabitants of Granite City remain within the limits of the town. One-half of them are homeless. The steamer Cape Girardeau, which has arrived in St. Louis, brings accounts of the immense damage inflicted on the farmers located on the Mississippi lowlands, south of here.

CONCERN AT MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Tenn., June 9.—Some concern is felt here over the flood of the Mississippi river to the south. A stage of 24 feet is thought to be probable at Memphis and large forces of men are engaged in rapping the breaks left in the Arkansas levees north of the city, made by the late flood. Repair work at two breaks has given way and water is passing to the country behind the levees, flooding a considerable area. A pile driver and 10,000 sacks have been dispatched to these points. Much trouble is being experienced in securing laborers for the work.

SPECIAL RIVER BULLETIN.

Washington, June 9.—The crest of the flood at St. Louis was reached Monday morning with a gauge reading of 37.5 feet as forecasted on Friday last. This just equals the high water reading of May 19, 1858, but is three feet nine inches below the great high water mark of June 20, 1844. The water this morning stands at 37.4 feet and from this time on will fall steadily, though at first slowly. The upper Mississippi is also falling slowly and steadily, while below St. Louis the rise continues. The stage at Cairo this morning was 42 feet, a rise of 1.1 since Monday morning. A crest will be reached at Cairo Wednesday or Thursday at about 42 or 44 feet.

SENATOR CLARK WILL PRESIDE.

Chief Promoter of the San Pedro Road Chosen to Wield the G