Mr. Batch goes to visit again "No wedding bells for him."
Sunday's Funny Pages.

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

Si takes out an accident policy. But the detective is onto him, and Maud Hee-haws.
Sunday's Funny Section.

Established June 6, 1870. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1906 10 PAGES. Price Five Cents.

MURDER OF STEUNENBERG WILL COST SIX MEN'S LIVES

Detective McParland Makes Statement in Denver Regarding Evidence Against Union Officials.

(Special to The Herald.)

Boise, Ida., Feb. 20.—E. F. Richardson of Denver, attorney for the Western Federation of Miners, had a conference with Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone at the penitentiary this afternoon. When seen this evening he was emphatic in asserting the innocence of his clients.

He said they did not know of the alleged confession of Orchard until he gave them the information. They were very much amused, saying it was a cock and bull story. Anything affecting the officers of the Western Federation that might have been stated by Orchard, they declared, was utterly false and without a particle of foundation. They said if he sought to connect them with the Steunenberg murder, he had fabricated the story.

Orchard, they declared, had no ground whatever for implicating them in that crime, for which the law could hold them accountable. His clients, Richardson said, were entirely easy over the outcome of the affair. It was his opinion that Orchard had been promised clemency for telling something that would implicate others. It might be true, he said, that Orchard had told of bombs having been placed under the gates of prominent men, that these had not exploded, and that they had been found there since Orchard told his story, but the federation knew nothing of them.

Richardson said he had arranged for a preliminary hearing of his clients at Caldwell tomorrow. They will leave at 7:30 in the morning, reaching Caldwell in about an hour. The hearing may be held at once, but it is likely the court will set a later date and that the case will go directly to the grand jury, that will meet on Saturday.

Richardson says he never knew Fred Miller of Spokane, attorney for Orchard. He was certain Miller had not been employed by the federation to defend Orchard. He said he knew James J. Sullivan, the Denver lawyer, very well. The latter was formerly in his office, but now has an office for himself on the same floor. He did not think Sullivan ever did any work for the federation.

Sullivan appeared at Caldwell soon after the murder and wished to see Orchard. He declared he had not been employed to defend him, and would have nothing to do with the case.

Fred Miller arrived tonight. He says the arrangement when the stipulation was made to continue the Orchard case was that the preliminary questions should be disposed of at the term of court at Caldwell that opened today, and he was here to attend to that matter.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 20.—In an interview published here today Detective James McParland denies the report that he secured a confession from Harry Orchard, charged with the murder of former Governor Frank Steunenberg at Caldwell, Ida., Dec. 30 last, implicating the officers of the Western Federation of Miners in that crime and many others, though he claims to have ample evidence of their guilt.

"There have been statements made by various parties," said Officer McParland, "but I know of none made by Orchard, and as I have been the only man at work on the case I think I would have known of it had there been one.

"I undertook the investigation of Governor Steunenberg's death at the request of his personal friend Governor Gooding, and Governor Gooding has personally paid what expenses have been incidental of my investigation.

"I felt it my duty as a citizen of Colorado to uproot the gang, and as such I undertook the work. These fellows thought that it was so long ago that I had broken up the Molly Maguires that I must now be in my dotage. They weren't afraid of me. But there is a weak spot in every wall, especially such a one as that upon which the Western Federation was founded, and that weak spot I found. It will cost Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and as many more, their lives."

Charges Other Assassinations.

McParland claims to have secured positive evidence that members of the Western Federation planned and carried out the assassination of Detective Lyte Gregory, killed mysteriously in West Denver two years ago; of Martin Gleason, superintendent of the Wild Horse mine at Cripple Creek, who was thrown down a shaft; of Arthur Collins, superintendent of the Smuggler-Union mine at Telluride, who was shot from ambush; of the fourteen men killed in the explosion of the Independence depot near Cripple Creek June 6, 1904; of Martin B. Walley, who was killed last summer by an explosion in this city, and of other murders.

The killing of Walley is said to have been accidental, the nitroglycerine with which he was killed having been placed on a vacant lot through which Chief Justice Gabbert of the supreme court was accustomed to pass, with the intention of killing him.

McParland denied the charge that he had kidnaped the federation officers of Denver. "The papers were regular," he said, "and were served regularly. I could not be expected to notify their lawyers that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were in jail and about to be taken to Idaho. They knew that if they were captured they would never be able to clear themselves and were about to leave the country when arrested. They had planned to blow up the train if any attempt were made to remove them to Idaho, and for this reason I insisted on having a special train to take them out of this state."

Orchard a Detective.

The Times today says:

"Harry Orchard, who is under arrest in Idaho charged with assassinating former Governor Frank Steunenberg, and who has made a confession charging the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners with instigating a number of dynamite outrages and murders, was in the employ of the Cripple Creek Mine Owners' association as a detective during the great strike in the Cripple Creek district. This most important fact will be used in the defense of the accused labor leaders when they are brought to trial in the courts of Idaho.

"The following facts have come to the Times from a most reliable source and have been carefully verified:

"Orchard was a member of the Western Federation of Miners and employed in the Cripple Creek district when the famous strike was ordered. In November, 1903, he approached a conductor named Jones, on the Florence & Cripple Creek railroad, and introduced himself as a brother Mason.

"'I am a member of the miners' union,' said Orchard, 'and last night I heard some of the members of the union planning to wreck a train on this road. I do not believe in such methods and thought I would come to you and tell of the plot. I picked you out because you are a Mason.'

"Jones immediately took Orchard to Scott and Sterling, the detectives for the Mine Owners' association. He repeated his story and Scott and Sterling immediately employed him as a detective to work for the Mine Owners' association. He was instructed to attend the meetings of the union and report daily.

"Orchard continued in the employ of the Mine Owners' association until June, 1904. The day before the explosion which wrecked the Independence depot he collected some life insurance due him because of the death of a relative.

Charged in the Independence Crime.

"Then came the explosion at the Independence depot on June 6 and Orchard disappeared. A mob took possession of Cripple Creek and Victor and attempts were made to force confession from many suspected parties. A young man was suspended by his thumbs and he finally agreed to tell the name of the fiend who had caused the explosion. When he was lowered to the ground, he said:

"'Harry Orchard did it.'

"The pursuit of Orchard was taken up, bloodhounds being employed. The pursuing mob did not know that Orchard was in the employ of the Mine Owners' association. They knew him only as a member of the Miners' union.

"Orchard and a companion, named Neville, immediately after the Independence explosion secured a rig and drove out of Cripple Creek. They went across country in a northerly direction avoiding the more important towns. When they reached Greeley they disposed of their rig, and took the train for Cheyenne. On arriving in the Wyoming capital Orchard received a considerable sum of money from friends in Colorado and disappeared.

"He returned to Denver last April and visited the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners in this city. He said that he feared arrest because of the charges made against him in connection with the Independence explosion and had therefore changed his name to Hogan. For a time he worked for various insurance companies in this city and last August departed from Colorado saying he was going to New York. The next heard of him he had been arrested in Idaho, charged with the assassination of Steunenberg.

Neville Never Prosecuted.

"Neville, Orchard's companion during the flight from Cripple Creek, was arrested in Wyoming and taken back to Cripple Creek to answer to the charge of dynamiting the Independence depot. No serious attempt was ever made to prosecute him. Sheriff Bell of Cripple Creek claims that Neville confessed to him that he and Orchard dynamited the depot. It is said that Neville is now dead. This latter statement the Times has been unable to verify.

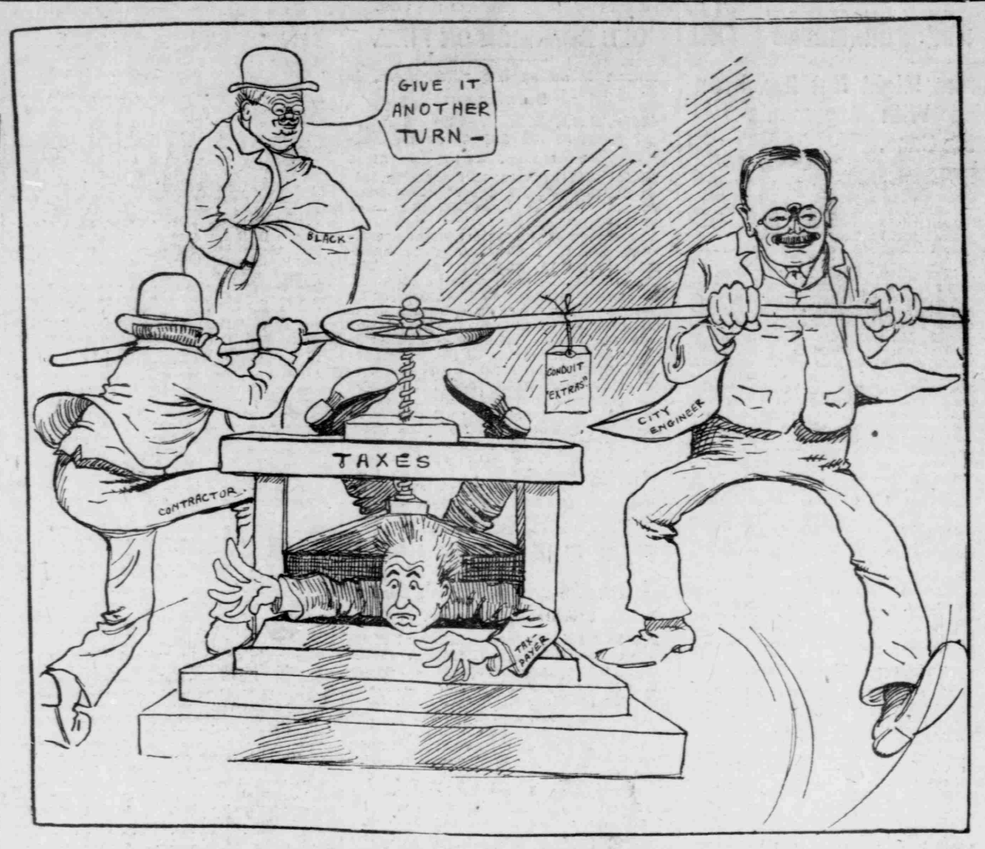
"The alleged confession of Harry Orchard contains so many sensational statements that it was deemed best to investigate them as far as possible before ordering the extradition of President Moyer, Secretary Haywood and former Executive Committeeman Pettibone, and it was only after such investigation, the Colorado authorities state, that it was decided to honor the requisition of the governor of Idaho. The bomb that was intended to kill Luther M. Goddard, justice of the supreme court of Colorado, it is said, was dug up last Thursday by Adjutant General Bulkely Wells and two detectives, it being found at the exact

Continued on Page 2.

RANSOMED BUT PRISONER

New Mexican Ranchman Still Held in Mogollon Mountains by Captors.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 20.—The bandits who kidnaped Colonel Robert Hannigan, the Deming (N. M.) ranchman from a stage near Silver City, N. M., are alleged to have collected $2,000 ransom money to date ($1,000 from the colonel and $1,000 from his son), yet they still hold him. Officers fear to attack them in their retreat in Mogollon mountains, lest they kill the prisoner.



Another Squash For the Taxpayer.

GARFIELD MAKES SWEEPING DENIAL

Says That Statements of the Packers on the Stand Are Untrue.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—Commissioner of Corporations Garfield took the stand today in the packers' case and denied many of the statements made by the witnesses for the packers during the hearing of the case now in progress.

Edward Morris, Edward Swift and Arthur Meeker, representatives respectively of the packing firms of Nelson Morris & Co., Swift & Co., and Armour & Co., all testified that Commissioner Garfield had told them that his department had the power to compel information if they refused to give it willingly.

Mr. Garfield today on the stand declared that he had never made such a statement. He also denied that he had ever promised immunity to the packers, saying that the only protection that had been promised was protection for the individual packers of their confidential figures. This, he said, had been given them, and although the average of these confidential figures had been given in the report of the commissioner on the beef inquiry, individuals had been respected and their names had not been given. He also denied positively that he promised that all information would be regarded as confidential. He also denied that he had at any time said anything regarding an oath in connection with the inquiry. Mr. Garfield was the first witness for the government, the packers having rested their case shortly before the noon recess of court today.

Mr. Garfield's Testimony.

Commissioner Garfield told of his coming to Chicago and meeting the packers, his account of the occurrences and conversations not differing in any essential from those given by the witnesses for the packers. He declared, however, that Mr. Krauthoff, the attorney who had advised Mr. Armour to allow the inspection of their books and plants, told him that he would consider an inspection by a federal officer of the beef business rather an advantage than otherwise to the packers.

He declared that Mr. Krauthoff asked what would be done with the information given by the packers, and was informed by the witness that it would be given to the president.

Mr. Krauthoff asked what the president would do with it, and Commissioner Garfield declared that he could not answer that question, but added:

"I told him that, of course, the president would not make any improper use of it."

"Did you say that the packers would be protected if they gave the information?"

"I did not."

"Did you say that all information would be strictly confidential?"

"No, I did not."

"What did you do with the confidential information you secured?"

"It was made into averages and given to the president."

Was No Confidential Information.

The witness added that no confidential information other than that averaged and contained in his official report had been given to the president.

"Did you say anything to Mr. Krauthoff about an oath?" asked District Attorney Morrison

"No."

"Did you say that you would let them know about an oath?"

"I did not."

The witness then told of meeting Edward Morris, Edward Ewift and Jesse P. Lyman, and declared that his interviews with them were similar to the one had with Mr. Krauthoff.

"How did you happen to come to Chicago Feb. 28?" asked the district attorney.

"I came here so that the packers might see that I had used in my report the figures taken from their books in line with our agreement. I wanted

Continued on Page 2.

POPE PIUS DISCUSSES SITUATION IN FRANCE

Says Frenchmen Are Excitable and Too Hurried, but Believes France Will Not Separate Herself From the Church —Catholics to Suffer Persecution.

London, Feb. 21.—The Daily Express this morning prints an interview with Pope Pius by its Rome correspondent on the policy of the vatican on the church question in France. After remarking that the abrogation of the concordat had not yet been officially given to him and that it was permissible for him to wonder to whom France would entrust the notification now that she no longer had a representative at the vatican, the pope commented reproachfully on the impatience displayed by French Catholics.

"Oh, those Frenchmen," he said, "always in a hurry; always restless; always excitable."

The single word "wait," his holiness remarked, would suffice to indicate his policy. "Certainly I shall speak in my own good time—and that time is not yet," he added. "It is a treacherous law—full of snares and pitfalls. Its passage is not everything. It has yet to be applied. When we are able to ascertain the exact position of our adversaries we will in turn disclose ours. We are ready."

In a further conversation the pope, according to the correspondent, said he was willing to be called "inert," but inert in the hands of God who upheld him and for whom he would be strongly active when the day came for action.

"Catholics are about to suffer persecution for their faith," he continued, "but let them not fear. France will never finally separate herself from that church to which she has always remained faithful in spite of so many attempts to estrange her."

The pope then briefly mentioned what may be expected in the future. He alluded to the coming convention of the council of bishops in France and to the creation, if necessary, of a sort of state council of the church, which will be joined by the most distinguished of former judges and presidents or notabilities of judicial orders, often repeating gently the expression, "I promise you it will all be done little by little."

TALKED FOR 36-HOUR BILL

Railway Man and Cattle Growers Appear Before Committee of Senate.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce conducted a hearing today on the Stephens bill extending from twenty-eight to thirty-six hours the time live-stock may be permitted by carriers to remain in cars. Edgar Van Etten, vice president of the New York Central railway; Murdo MacKenzie of Trinidad, Colo., president of the American National Livestock association; M. P. Buell, president of the Chicago Livestock exchange; John Moore, chairman of the railway committee of the Chicago Livestock exchange, and M. C. Cowan, Fort Worth, Tex., representing the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, were among the speakers who appeared in support of the bill. All of them urged that an extension of the twenty-eight-hour limit was necessary to the advancement of the cattle industry, and insisted that the additional time would work less hardship than cattle suffer in the extra transfer from cars to stock yards made necessary by the short-time limit.

LUNCHEON FOR SUSAN.

Birthday of Aged Woman Suffragist Is Celebrated.

New York, Feb. 20.—A luncheon was given today at the Hotel Astor in honor of the eighty-sixth birthday anniversary of Susan B. Anthony. It had been expected that Miss Anthony would be present, but her strength was not sufficient to permit her to come down from her home in Rochester. A message of greeting was sent to her.

The luncheon was given by the Interurban Political Equality council. About 400 women were present, and seven men. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt presided. One of the speakers was William M. Ivins, Republican candidate for mayor of New York at the last election, who declares that men have no right to withhold suffrage from women.

NEGRO PAYS PENALTY FOR INFAMOUS OFFENSE

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 20.—A special from Andalusia, Ala., says that at midnight last night a negro named Pedigree forced an entrance to the home of a prominent white citizen in the outskirts of the town and assaulted a young woman. Early today a posse located the negro and he was identified by his victim. The posse started to jail with him when the negro broke away and began to run. He was quickly shot to death by members of the posse.

WHISKY MAN'S ARGUMENT

Counsel for Wholesalers Oppose Hepburn Pure Food Bill.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Warwick G. Mough of St. Louis, general counsel of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' association, spoke before the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce today in opposition to the Hepburn pure food bill. He said the provisions relating to whisky did not insure purity and were misleading. A straight whisky may be either pure or impure, he said, and a blended whisky also may be either pure or impure. All whisky is an artificial and not a natural product, and he said it is not fair to compel distillers to make public their formula for flavoring whisky as this is a trade secret and has nothing to do with the purity or impurity of the product so far as wholesomeness is concerned.

BUCHANAN IS NAMED.

Will Head American Delegation at Conference of Republics.

Washington, Feb. 20.—It was said at the state department today that William I. Buchanan would head the American delegation to the third international conference of American republics, which will meet at Petropolis, Brazil, next July.

Mr. Buchanan was appointed minister to the Argentine confederation, as a Democrat, by President Cleveland, and was retained there by the late President McKinley. He was subsequently director general of the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, and headed the American delegation to the second conference of American republics in Mexico several years ago.

TO RECLAIM 30,000 ACRES

Mormons in Chihuahua Engage in Big Irrigation Scheme.

(Special to The Herald.)

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 20.—The Mormons of Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, are preparing to add 30,000 additional acres of cultivated land to their colony by constructing irrigation canals from Casas Grandes river, which will be dammed. The canals will follow the course of the ancient canals used by the Aztecs.

Work will start as soon as the present floods subside.

MANY DEAD AT KHARTOUM.

London, Feb. 20.—The Evening News this afternoon published a dispatch from Cairo, Egypt, announcing that a great explosion has occurred at the British barracks in Khartoum.

Considerable loss of life and much damage are reported.

THREE SCHOOLS WILL BE BUILT

Board of Education Will Expend $105,000 Within Next Year for Buildings.

MAKES DEFICIT OF $17,000

OTHER ROUTINE BUSINESS TRANSACTED LAST NIGHT.

The board of education last night adopted the recommendations of the grounds and building committee for the construction of two twelve room school houses and a gymnasium for the Salt Lake High school, estimated at the cost of $105,000. One school house is to be constructed in the southwestern part of the city for $40,000 to relieve the Grant and Franklin schools. A similar school house is to be built in the northwestern part of the city to relieve the Union school so that part of the building can be used by the High school students. This is also to cost $40,000. The High school gymnasium is to be erected at the cost of $25,000.

The building and grounds committee was authorized to call for plans and have them presented before the board as soon as possible for consideration. It is estimated that the amount of money in the school fund for building purpose will have amounted to $88,000 by July, 1907. This is a deficit of $17,000 over the funds allotted to building purposes, which was voted for last night by the board of education to be expended within the coming year.

Two Votes Against Move.

After the recommendation of the grounds and building committee was read before the board, for the construction of the three buildings, a discussion followed which lasted about three hours. When the motion for the adoption of the recommendation was placed before the board, A. G. Glauque and C. S. Martin were the only members who voted against it. During the discussion Mr. Glauque proposed to amend the motion of H. P. Henderson, who moved to adopt the recommendation, by adding another eight-room school house to the list to be built in Poplar Grove, at the cost of $23,000. Upon presenting this amendment M. M. Thomas took the floor and accused Mr. Glauque of trying to push through a rider to defeat the building of a gymnasium at the High school. Mr. Glauque resented this in a stirring manner, but before there was any discussion the question was called for and the amendment was defeated by a vote of eight to two.

In the recommendation of the building and grounds committee it was stated that the residents of the northwestern part of the city would donate ten lots for building site in block 91, plat C, providing that four of the adjoining lots would be purchased for the sum of $700, making a building site of 160x297 feet. The site of the school to be erected in the Uintah school district is estimated at the cost of $2,000 by the building and grounds committee.

Plans for Gymnasium.

The committee also presented three propositions from architects in regard to the size of the gymnasium and the cost. They were as follows: Two-story building, 40x80 feet, $22,000; 60x120 feet, $43,000; 65x130 feet, $50,000. In each case nothing except the actual construction of the building was considered in the estimates.

When the motion for the building of a gymnasium was presented to the board by Judge Henderson, it read that the building was to be not less than 50x100 feet in the clear, and was to be one story high. The board authorized the committee in passing the motion to get an estimate of the cost of such a building and present it before the next meeting of the board. It was decided that the two school houses should be similarly built, and that but one set of plans would be required.

Independent Company Wins.

The Independent Telephone company won its exclusive right to install telephones in the High school and the Bryant school last night when the board ordered the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company to take out its instruments at once. It was stated that the Bell telephone had been installed for Principal George A. Eaton's personal use, but it violated the contract signed with the Independent company.

The committee also offered the following recommendations for adoption: That the contract for the toilet room addition at the Washington school be awarded to Ashton Bros. for $1,929; that the contract for heating and plumbing at the Washington school be awarded to Higson & Rossiter for $2,252. The board accepted the recommendation presented by the committee.

When the recommendation for the sale of the Irving school, Second West and Fourth North streets, was read, it was objected to by Professor Byron Cummings. The highest bid was $3,850, made by Nephi L. Morris, and after some discussion it was laid on the table until the next meeting.

Attorneys Get Fees.

Upon the recommendation of the committee on finance the following appropriations were made by the board: That $310 be paid to Ray Van Cott and $300 to E. B. Critchlow for legal services in court in the case of the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Route against the board of education. The committee on teachers recommended that the resignation of Miss Lou L. Lewis be accepted, to take effect Feb. 23; that Miss Mary Hoag be granted a leave of absence until the end of the school year, and that Samuel Doxey be given a leave of absence until the end of the school year on account of his health. The recommendations were accepted.

A resolution was presented to the board by Mr. Thomas that in memory of the late William Pinney, supervisor of buildings, a bronze tablet properly inscribed be placed in an appropriate place in the Lafayette school in recognition of his work in planning the construction of the building. The resolution was adopted.

TO PAY MORAN FOR POOR WORK

"American" Councilmen Would Allow Him Big "Extras" for His Own Mistakes.

CONDUIT GRAB IS SCANDAL

BAD CONCRETE IS CAUSE OF LEAKS WHERE ICICLES FORM.

Contractor P. J. Moran, who wields a powerful influence with the "American" party leaders in the city government, is to be paid more than $75,000 for "extras" on the Big Cottonwood conduit, instead of being compelled to replace at his own expense leaking and crumbling concrete which he has used in the conduit. Such is the comment of engineers on the big conduit grab contemplated by the "American" party leaders.

Nobody disputes that when water was run through the finished portion of the conduit, it seeped through in places, and icicles hung down from the bottom; but at other places water did not seep through and icicles did not form, showing conclusively, engineers say, that where good concrete, properly coated with "grout," was used, the conduit didn't leak; that the leaks occurred only where Contractor Moran used poor material.

Big Bill for Plaster.

But there is no intention of the "American" leaders to compel Mr. Moran to live up to his contract and to comply with the specifications under which he took the contract. Instead, he is to be paid $17,519.59 for plastering the inside of the conduit with cement paint, and $39,993 for adding two inches to the sidewalls.

Competent engineers say that the use of cement plaster in covering concrete work is pronounced unnecessary by all late authorities on engineering. Its use is decried where it is likely to be washed away by water, and where, owing to othe presence of water, it would be impossible to replace it.

The specifications under which Moran took his contract required him to cover the surface of the conduit with "grout," which is a thin coating of cement, and which, in all cases where first-class concrete is used, seals up the pores of such concrete, and renders it water proof.

The thickness of the sidewalls is merely a matter of computation. Engineers in determining their thickness figure on the amount of water pressure to the square inch inside the conduit, and the amount of earth pressure on the outside. It was on this purely mathematical basis that the engineers who prepared the plans for the Big Cottonwood conduit determined that six-inch sidewalls were thick enough.

Moreover, the concrete used in the conduit is called "reinforced concrete." This means that at intervals of a few inches twisted steel rods are imbedded in the concrete. These rods are placed through the entire top of the concrete, and at all points in the sides where the earth pressure requires it.

In Switzerland there is a conduit the size of the Big Cottonwood conduit in which the walls are only four inches thick, and one in Texas larger than the Big Cottonwood one in which the walls are but six inches thick, the same thickness as those in the conduit here.

No Danger From Floods.

Notwithstanding the fact that Utah is noted for its dry climate, several "American" councilmen almost shiver with fear that, where the conduit crosses ravines and small streams, it will be washed out by floods, and this shiver is responsible for an item in Mr. Moran's plan for "extras" of $24,315 for covering the conduit with earth for its entire length.

Among engineers not connected with the conduit grab this item is the subject of unrestrained hilarity. In all places where the conduit crosses ravines it is built so high in the air that any water which may run down the ravine will not come within several feet of the bottom of the concrete work. The concrete crosses ravines and streams after the fashion of an aqueduct bridge. The piers are fifteen feet apart from center to center, giving ample scope for a flood which would have drowned Noah and all the animals in the ark to sweep unvexed under the conduit. The piers are also imbedded so deeply in the ground that there is no chance for them to be dislodged by any flood that ever came to Zion.

Black and Moran.

Councilman T. R. Black is chairman of the engineering and sewerage committee which will recommend the Moran bill for "extras." Mr. Black is the "American" leader in the council, and is the warm and intimate friend of Contractor Moran. When the engineers' recommendation for the $75,000 expenditure came into the council Monday night, Mr. Black was quick to move that it be referred to his own committee.

Mr. Black has a son named "Bud" Black. He is employed under City Engineer L. C. Kelsey, and at one time he was employed under Mr. Kelsey's predecessor. He lost the last named job, however, and, until the "American" party came into power and he was restored to the public pay-roll he was employed by Mr. Moran out of consideration for his father, then and now a member of the city council.

The friendship between Councilman Black and Contractor Moran, therefore, is much deeper than that founded upon mutual respect and esteem, and it is a subject of comment among those who are aghast at the conduit grab contemplated by the "American" party leaders.

GREELEY'S NEW COMMAND.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Major General A. W. Greeley, recently promoted, has been assigned to temporary command of the Pacific division, with headquarters at San Francisco, pending the return to the United States of Major General Arthur MacArthur, the regular commandant, now in India.