

"The Quest of the Useful" is the grand old motto—made easier, in half its aspects, by the fixed habit of "ad-reading."

SECRET EVENING NEWS.

A few lines of type, beginning with the word "wanted," will bring changes, untangle tangles and solve riddles in your daily life.

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION. FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1906. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

CHOPPED OFF CAPT. EARL'S HEAD

Chief Vail Gives Veteran Fire-Fighter Fifty Minutes in Which to Quit.

EVEN WROTE RESIGNATION.

Decapitated Official Expressed Himself Adversely to Party Methods and Fell.

Assistant Chief Workman Also Stated For the Block—Byron Crosby a Probable Successor.

To be, and yet not to be. Paradoxical though it appears, it is the position of certain "heads" of departments under the present administration. To be "chief" may be an honor, but it is an empty one when the chief does that which he is ordered to do, whether it suits him or not. This condition of affairs is said to obtain with reference particularly to two departments—the leading ones in municipal government, and they are the police and fire departments.

In corroboration of the assertion, persons who supported the present administration with disgust to the removals, appointments and changes made, with sympathy with the new men occupying presiding positions.

ASKED TO GET OUT.

Here is a case that will surprise many citizens of Salt Lake. Citizens who worked and voted for the American ticket:

Captain Michael W. Earl of station No. 1, Salt Lake fire department, is captain no longer. Wednesday morning, or to be more exact, at 12:10 o'clock of that day, he was asked to go up to Chief Vail's office. It is said that the chief was somewhat agitated. The following colloquy is reported to have taken place:

Vail—Cap, ah, can you sign this?

Earl—Yes, I can sign that. And he did sign it.

Vail—What's the reason for this, chief-politics?

Earl—No.

Vail—Have I failed to do my duty?

Earl—No, Mike, you are one of the best firemen in the department.

Vail—Then, what's this for?

Earl—"For the good of the service."

Vail—Oh, all right. Good luck to you.

WANTED TO STAY TILL SUNDAY.

The old hackneyed phrase, "For the good of the service," Captain Earl intended to resign on Monday next. He wanted to stay until Sunday noon, because at that hour he would have been in the department just twelve years, and seven years and a half as an officer. Twelve years' faithful service under three chiefs. From the ranks he worked his way up to the position of secretary. After W. H. Bywater's appointment, Earl was given his old position as captain of the chemical. Chief Bywater stated that Earl was one of the most efficient officers in that position that the department ever had. He was fearless in the performance of his duty and used good judgment in the same. Former Chief Devine has repeatedly declared that no man in the service was superior to Earl as a fire fighter.

FIFTY MINUTES TO QUIT.

But he has been forced to resign "for the good of the service." He was given fifty minutes to get his things together. It is claimed in defense of Vail that he had no choice. A place had to be made for somebody, and Earl was sacrificed. The strange part of it is that Earl was in the service with the new political party, and was not at all backward in saying so. He worked for the party in the hope that his old chief, James Devine, would get the appointment. Like many others who were supporters of the party, he became disgusted. He was not at all backward in voicing his sentiments, and perhaps this is the cause of his forced resignation.

WORKMAN ALSO SLATED.

It is said, and by one who claims to have received inside information, that another member of the department, one who has been in the service longer than any two together, is to be placed on the block for official decapitation. It is claimed that Assistant Chief W. G. Workman, a man who has been in the service for 30 years, is to go to make room for an American party worker. The name mentioned in the capacity of successor is Byron Crosby. Whether this is done or not, the belief prevails that this change and others will be made in the not distant future.

AXE DOES THE REST.

With reference to the police department removals, it is well known that certain officers were removed much against the will of Chief Sheets. At least he has himself stated that he did not want to see the men go, but he had no choice in the matter. He was simply told to send in their names and the axe would do the rest. Not long since a man who has been a friend to Sheets for years was removed, and Sheets didn't want him to go.

AN OFFICIAL COMMITTEEMAN.

A member of the police committee of the council, walked out to the patrol house. Something about the horses and wagon did not suit him. He entered the chief's office and asked who the patrol driver was. A day or two later the driver was removed and one of the horses was given his place. It requires a stretch of imagination that these departments believe that there are heads of departments who are heads in name only when it comes to the selection of subordinates.

DEFEAT OF DEVINE.

It is now declared by persons who claimed to be familiar with American party "inner circle" affairs that the reason why James Devine did not get the appointment of chief of the fire department is known. It has been positively asserted that he flatly and most emphatically expressed himself to the

THE SNOWSTORM DELAYS TRAVEL.

Passenger Train Stalled Sixteen Hours Just West of Cheyenne.

ALL TELEGRAPH WIRES DOWN.

Traffic Interfered With All Through Colorado and Wyoming, With Blizzards Everywhere.

Cheyenne, Wyo., March 2.—The north bound passenger train on the Cheyenne & Northern railroad, the Wyoming line of the Colorado & Southern system, which left Cheyenne at 6:15 a. m. yesterday, reached Iron Mountain, 46 miles north of this city, at midnight, having been delayed 16 hours by the storm. A snowplow and relief train were sent from this city to the rescue of the passenger train which had been stalled by the drifting snow. There were 30 passengers on the belated train.

All telegraph wires entering Cheyenne were down last night save one over the Burlington to Sterling, Colorado. Linemen who were sent out yesterday over the Union Pacific were obliged to wait at Archer until daybreak as they could not see the wires and poles in the storm last night.

Rapid recovery from the effects of the storm is being made today. About nine inches of snow fell in this vicinity. The storm was accompanied by a high wind and in some regions the mercury dropped nearly to zero. Stock losses will be small as cattle and sheep are in good condition.

TRAFFIC DELAYED.

Denver, March 2.—Six and one-half inches of snow fell in Denver yesterday, accompanied by a high wind, making it the worst storm of the winter.

Railroad traffic in Colorado and Wyoming was delayed and telegraph wires in the storm zone were rendered useless.

Advices from Wyoming say that stock suffered in that state. Heavy snow fell in the mountains. In some places three feet on the level, assuring plenty of water for irrigation.

Rock Island and Union Pacific passenger trains which should have arrived last night were stalled all night on the prairies by snow drifts. A wrecking train was sent out this morning to clear the tracks.

Some of the cars are reported to have left the rails due to the solid packing of the snow. The mountain roads experienced very little trouble.

BLIZZARD IN WESTERN KANSAS.

Kansas City, March 2.—A severe blizzard raged today in western Kansas, extending from Ellis, Kas., a point 320 miles west of Kansas City, into Colorado. Although the weather was not very cold, a strong wind drifted the snow and played havoc with telegraph and telephone wires. No serious delay to railway traffic was reported, however.

WORST STORM OF WINTER.

Lincoln, Neb., March 2.—Dispatches from Alliance, Norfolk and other western and northern points in Nebraska say the worst storm of the winter has been raging for 24 hours. At Alliance the conditions are growing worse and wire facilities are being destroyed in the western part of the state. Northwestern Nebraska is feeling the effects of the first blizzard of the year.

BAD AT WICHITA.

Wichita, Kas., March 2.—The worst storm of the season began here at 2 o'clock this morning. The temperature is below the freezing point and a stiff wind prevails. Telegraphic communication to the southwest is impaired.

BLIZZARD CAUSES COLLISION.

Lincoln, Neb., March 2.—A local passenger and a freight train were in collision on the Union Pacific railroad near North Platte, the engineers being unable to see ahead of their trains on account of the blizzards. Engineers Roy-nolds and Garmann of private lands and Brown were badly hurt and several passengers were injured.

HEARING IN PATRICK CASE ADJOURNED TO APRIL 3.

New York, March 2.—The hearing on the motion for new trial in the case of Albert T. Patrick, convicted of the murder of William Marsh Rice, an aged millionaire, was adjourned today until April 3. This will make necessary a further review by Gov. Higgins, as Patrick is now under sentence to be electrocuted on March 19. District Attorney Jerome informed Recorder Goff, before whom the hearing was being held, that he would join with Patrick's attorney in the application for the reprieve.

Recorder Goff said that he also would give his approval to the application for a new reprieve.

Mr. Jerome asked to strike out the affidavit of John T. Milliken of St. Louis, Patrick's brother-in-law, from whom a telegram was received today, saying that he would be unable to attend. Milliken's affidavit concerns the manner in which the Texas witnesses for Patrick were found and their statements obtained. Simultaneously with the district attorney's action Mr. Olcott, counsel for Patrick, made a motion to place on record three new affidavits made by Edward D. McKenzill, of the stenographer to Judge Kittrell of Texas; Adolph Goldan, a real estate dealer and ranchman of Houston, Tex.; and former Chief of Police John C. Blackburn of this city. Mr. Jerome objected, but the affidavits were admitted. Recorder Goff also gave permission to admit the affidavits of H. O. Ilt and Sol Williams of Texas. He then ordered stricken from the records the affidavits of John T. Milliken, Angela Bartle, James Riddan and Fayette Lee.

Mr. Olcott asked leave to serve on the

THE SNOWSTORM DELAYS TRAVEL.

Passenger Train Stalled Sixteen Hours Just West of Cheyenne.

ALL TELEGRAPH WIRES DOWN.

Traffic Interfered With All Through Colorado and Wyoming, With Blizzards Everywhere.

Cheyenne, Wyo., March 2.—The north bound passenger train on the Cheyenne & Northern railroad, the Wyoming line of the Colorado & Southern system, which left Cheyenne at 6:15 a. m. yesterday, reached Iron Mountain, 46 miles north of this city, at midnight, having been delayed 16 hours by the storm. A snowplow and relief train were sent from this city to the rescue of the passenger train which had been stalled by the drifting snow. There were 30 passengers on the belated train.

All telegraph wires entering Cheyenne were down last night save one over the Burlington to Sterling, Colorado. Linemen who were sent out yesterday over the Union Pacific were obliged to wait at Archer until daybreak as they could not see the wires and poles in the storm last night.

Rapid recovery from the effects of the storm is being made today. About nine inches of snow fell in this vicinity. The storm was accompanied by a high wind and in some regions the mercury dropped nearly to zero. Stock losses will be small as cattle and sheep are in good condition.

TRAFFIC DELAYED.

Denver, March 2.—Six and one-half inches of snow fell in Denver yesterday, accompanied by a high wind, making it the worst storm of the winter.

Railroad traffic in Colorado and Wyoming was delayed and telegraph wires in the storm zone were rendered useless.

Advices from Wyoming say that stock suffered in that state. Heavy snow fell in the mountains. In some places three feet on the level, assuring plenty of water for irrigation.

Rock Island and Union Pacific passenger trains which should have arrived last night were stalled all night on the prairies by snow drifts. A wrecking train was sent out this morning to clear the tracks.

Some of the cars are reported to have left the rails due to the solid packing of the snow. The mountain roads experienced very little trouble.

BLIZZARD IN WESTERN KANSAS.

Kansas City, March 2.—A severe blizzard raged today in western Kansas, extending from Ellis, Kas., a point 320 miles west of Kansas City, into Colorado. Although the weather was not very cold, a strong wind drifted the snow and played havoc with telegraph and telephone wires. No serious delay to railway traffic was reported, however.

WORST STORM OF WINTER.

Lincoln, Neb., March 2.—Dispatches from Alliance, Norfolk and other western and northern points in Nebraska say the worst storm of the winter has been raging for 24 hours. At Alliance the conditions are growing worse and wire facilities are being destroyed in the western part of the state. Northwestern Nebraska is feeling the effects of the first blizzard of the year.

BAD AT WICHITA.

Wichita, Kas., March 2.—The worst storm of the season began here at 2 o'clock this morning. The temperature is below the freezing point and a stiff wind prevails. Telegraphic communication to the southwest is impaired.

BLIZZARD CAUSES COLLISION.

Lincoln, Neb., March 2.—A local passenger and a freight train were in collision on the Union Pacific railroad near North Platte, the engineers being unable to see ahead of their trains on account of the blizzards. Engineers Roy-nolds and Garmann of private lands and Brown were badly hurt and several passengers were injured.

HEARING IN PATRICK CASE ADJOURNED TO APRIL 3.

New York, March 2.—The hearing on the motion for new trial in the case of Albert T. Patrick, convicted of the murder of William Marsh Rice, an aged millionaire, was adjourned today until April 3. This will make necessary a further review by Gov. Higgins, as Patrick is now under sentence to be electrocuted on March 19. District Attorney Jerome informed Recorder Goff, before whom the hearing was being held, that he would join with Patrick's attorney in the application for the reprieve.

Recorder Goff said that he also would give his approval to the application for a new reprieve.

Mr. Jerome asked to strike out the affidavit of John T. Milliken of St. Louis, Patrick's brother-in-law, from whom a telegram was received today, saying that he would be unable to attend. Milliken's affidavit concerns the manner in which the Texas witnesses for Patrick were found and their statements obtained. Simultaneously with the district attorney's action Mr. Olcott, counsel for Patrick, made a motion to place on record three new affidavits made by Edward D. McKenzill, of the stenographer to Judge Kittrell of Texas; Adolph Goldan, a real estate dealer and ranchman of Houston, Tex.; and former Chief of Police John C. Blackburn of this city. Mr. Jerome objected, but the affidavits were admitted. Recorder Goff also gave permission to admit the affidavits of H. O. Ilt and Sol Williams of Texas. He then ordered stricken from the records the affidavits of John T. Milliken, Angela Bartle, James Riddan and Fayette Lee.

Mr. Olcott asked leave to serve on the

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, March 2.—The senate began its session today by agreeing to the conference report on the joint resolution extending the tribal government of the Indian tribes in Indian Territory. As agreed upon the resolution reads:

"That the tribal existence and present tribal government of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek and Seminole tribes, or nations of Indians in the Indian Territory are hereby continued in full force and effect, for all purposes and existing law until all properties of such tribes or the proceeds thereof shall be distributed among the individual members of said tribes unless hereafter otherwise provided by law."

The bill for the settlement of the affairs of the five civilized tribes of Indians was then laid before the senate. Mr. La Follette's amendment prohibiting the sale of coal lands in Indian Territory to railroad companies in support of the proposition. He said senators had said to him that his amendment went too far but meeting with the fact that their officers were to be effective must be positive; that an attempt to do less than is proposed by his amendment was to give hushes instead of kernels to people who were crying out for relief.

He laid especial stress upon the necessity of prohibiting railroad stockholders from acquiring the lands and in support of his contention recited the fact that through their officers the railroads of Pennsylvania own 88 per cent of the coal lands.

He declared that they had driven the independent operators and independent producers out of business, thus rendering all the people who use anthracite dependent upon the eight or nine corporations for their fuel. He declared that the people have no right to assert their sovereign authority over the transportation lines, and that they must be so controlled as to protect the general public. It had been said that if the railroad companies want the coal lands they will get them regardless of what Congress may do. He could not agree to that doctrine.

"I want," he said, "to put on record the protest of one individual against the doctrine that the railroad companies should secure the mastery of the national products of the country, so as to interfere with their being fair and even-handed transporters of the products of the country. I want it put on record that this government of the United States is stronger than any of its creatures, stronger than the railroads in the aggregate and all the centralized power of the corporations respecting the ownership of the coal lands, but further leases also should be prohibited."

Mr. Teller doubted the right of Congress to say that railroad stockholders shall not become the owners of coal lands in Indian Territory. He said that the railroads would proceed in an orderly and legal way and not in a way that would create greater evils than it would eliminate.

ALL QUIET IN CHINA.

Yale Mission Cables Missionaries Not in Terror.

New Haven, Conn., March 2.—In answer to a letter sent by Secy. Stokes, of Yale university, to Yale's mission in Chang Shai, in the province of Hunan, China, the following cablegram was received at the university today: "Central China is quiet. Missionaries not in terror."

The cablegram was sent by Dr. Edward H. Lane, who is in charge of the Yale mission in Chang Shai.

FEDEROFF SUCCEEDS KUTLER.

St. Petersburg, March 2.—M. Federoff, assistant minister of commerce, has been appointed minister of commerce ad interim in succession to M. Kutler who resigned Jan. 16 on account of the opposition to his scheme for the exportation of private lands and their division among the peasants.

ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

Chicago, March 2.—Samuel O. Wallace, president of the Iron Forge & Foundry company of Vandergrift, Pa., is under arrest here on a charge of having embezzled more than \$20,000 belonging to the firm. A charge of conspiracy against Wallace is also made and three other men said to have been indicted along with Wallace, by the grand jury of West Moreland county are being sought.

Wallace admitted his identity but declined to discuss his case.

TRUESDALE GETS DEMANDS.

New York, March 2.—W. H. Truesdale, president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, and David Wilcox, president of the Delaware & Hudson company, announced today that they have received copies of the demands formulated by the anthracite miners' committee of seven.

MCCALL'S WILL FILED.

New York, March 2.—The will of the late John A. McCall, who for many years was president of the New York Life Insurance company, was filed for probate today.

According to the petition for the probate, the estate is valued at over \$200,000. It is left entirely to his wife, who is the sole executrix. The will is very brief, and is dated Feb. 17 last.

ACCEPTS RESIGNATION.

Washington, March 2.—The president today accepted the resignation of Mal Cassius Gillette, who has been appointed superintendent of the Philadelphia Traction plant.

CROMWELL GETS EXCEEDINGLY SASSY

Terms Senator Morgan's Questions About Panama Matters "Unusual and Indecent."

TALIAFERRO TAKES A HAND.

Not First Time Has Noticed Inclination on Witness' Part to Insult Interrogators.

Washington, March 2.—The letter from William Nelson Cromwell to the late Secy. of State Hay, under date of Dec. 5, 1898, was taken up by Senator Morgan today in the examination of Mr. Cromwell before the committee on inter-oceanic canals. The period covered by the letter was when the Panama Canal company was seeking a prolongation of its concessions on the isthmus. The letter referred to an inclosure and Mr. Cromwell repeatedly declined to state the nature of the inclosure or to discuss the correspondence in any manner. Extraordinary political conditions in Bogota were referred to in the letter and Mr. Morgan asked concerning this reference and when the witness declined to discuss it, the senator asked whether the witness felt that he was obliged to conceal any actions that would be against the interests of the United States.

"I refuse to answer such hypothetical and impertinent questions," said Mr. Cromwell.

"I am compelled by the attitude of this committee to accept your unusual and indecent replies," said Mr. Morgan.

"They are no more unusual or indecent than your questions," asserted the witness.

Senator Taliaferro interrupted and demanded to know wherein the question was indecent and witness said the indecency was in the assumption that he had been employed to do anything against the interests of the United States. Mr. Taliaferro then demanded that the witness be instructed not to make insulting replies to inquiries.

Chairman Millard said he thought the character of the reply by witness was unbecomingly insulting and suggested that the questions be couched in different language.

"This is not the first time I have noticed an inclination on the part of the witness to insult his interrogators," said Mr. Taliaferro.

The colloquy between the members of the committee was brought to a close by Mr. Morgan, who said he entertained no resentment to inuents from the witness, that he had too much respect for that. He counseled his colleagues not to concern themselves in his behalf.

In resuming his examination Mr. Morgan had read the testimony of the secretary of the Panama Canal company before the canal committee four years ago, discussing the desire of the company to surrender the canal project to the United States. Mr. Cromwell refused to testify on this subject, taking shelter behind his professional relations to the company.

As Mr. Morgan resumed the testimony of the witness, Mr. Lampre, he said the company planned to take the canal project out of the republic of Colombia and Americanize it. Mr. Cromwell refused to answer the question on the subject, but Mr. Morgan pursued the inquiry, asking the witness if he had not himself drawn the plan. Again the senator asked Mr. Cromwell if he had not shown this plan to a number of persons. Mr. Cromwell said he had outlined a different plan to the rivers and harbor committee of the house, but he refused to state the difference between the two plans and the plan that he submitted to the house committee. Mr. Taliaferro appealed to the chairman to know whether the witness could refer to the plan without the aid of the secretary, Mr. Lampre, and he refused to explain his provisions on the ground that professional secrets were involved. Mr. Cromwell said the document would speak for itself.

Mr. Taliaferro should not dictate the manner in which the committee gets its information. After considerable discussion the witness outlined the house committee plan to the witness. Mr. Morgan kept close to the civil war in Colombia which was the forerunner of the organization of the Panama republic. He appeared to be trying to show that the witness was the internal disturbances of this South American republic. Mr. Kritledge's objections disturbed this examination. At 12 o'clock a recess was taken until 2 p. m. to hear J. E. Tarkel of Omaha.

GERMANY DESIRES NO WAR BUT IS READY.

Paris, March 2.—The Journal today publishes the result of an investigation made by its correspondents along the German frontiers. The paper says the Germans do not desire war but the mobilization plans permit a rapid invasion of French territory. The Journal counsels the abandonment of French reliance on fortifications and the adoption of the German plan of a rapid invasion of the enemy's territory.

J. M. PATTERSON RESIGNS AND MAYOR DUNNE ACCEPTS

Chicago, March 2.—Commissioner of Public Works Jos. Medill Patterson has tendered his resignation to Mayor Dunne. The resignation was sent by Mr. Patterson to Mayor Dunne Wednesday. Nothing was publicly known of the resignation, however, until a copy mailed by Mr. Patterson at Washington was received by the city press association here.

The letter written by Mr. Patterson to Mayor Dunne in part follows: "It was through a common belief in the cause of municipal ownership of municipal utilities that I first be-

PHILIPPINE TARIFF BILL DEFEATED.

Senate Committee on the Philippines Refused to Report It Favorably.

OR TO REPORT IT ADVERSELY.

Latter Decision Prevents Measure Coming Before Senate And Being Discussed.

This Effectually Disposes of Bill and Averts Any Possible Ill Effects Upon Beet Sugar Industry.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., March 2.—The senate committee on the Philippines today settled the fate of the Philippine tariff bill and that measure is buried under an adverse report. By a vote of 5 to 3 the committee decided against a favorable report, but it is not yet known whether or no the committee will make a direct adverse report on the measure. But in any event there is not the slightest prospect that the bill will ever be passed by the senate. When a bill was up for consideration in the house, the "insurgents" under the leadership of Bailewick made a vigorous fight to bring about its defeat, but they were beaten badly. Since then the contest has been carried on in the senate committee with the final result this morning which puts the measure to sleep. The action of the committee is a complete victory for the beet growing regions of this country, for it was the beet sugar men who bore the brunt of the fight and while the rice planters and tobacco growers were opposed to the measure from the outset, they permitted the sugar men to bear the principal burden of the fight. It is notable that in the vote to pigeonhole the bill neither political nor geographical lines were drawn, for the senators whose votes killed it were Hale of Maine, Burrows of Michigan, Nixon of Nevada, and Brandegee of Connecticut, Republicans; Culberson of Texas, Dubois of Idaho and Stone of Missouri, dissenters.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, March 2.—By a vote of 8 to 5, the senate committee on Philippines today defeated the Payne bill which had passed the house by a vote of 268 to 71. The action of the committee had been foreshadowed for nearly a week, although the exact vote had not been known.

Senators voting for the bill were: Lodge, Beveridge, Long, Carmack and McCreary. The negative votes were:

Hale, Burrows, Dick, Nixon, Brandegee, Culberson, Dubois and Stone.

After this decisive action had been taken Mr. McCreary moved that the bill be reported to the senate adversely in order to give the senate a chance to consider it. Mr. Brandegee moved to table the motion and this was carried by a vote of 7 to 6. Mr. Nixon voting with the minority on this proposition. This action effectually disposes of the measure unless the chairman should appeal to the senate by resolution.

After Mr. Brandegee's proposal that the bill should be tabled, Mr. Lodge, the chairman, addressed the committee. He said the course proposed was unusual, and that there could be no good purpose accomplished in thus preventing the senate from reviewing the action of the committee if it desired. The opponents of the bill made no reply.

After the bill had been effectually disposed of, Mr. McCreary moved to report his bill which provided for free trade with the Philippines immediately. This motion was lost, only four senators voting in the affirmative. They were McCreary, Culberson, Carmack and Stone.

The Payne bill provides for the reduction of duty on sugar, tobacco, and rice, imported from the Philippines to 22 per cent of the Dingley schedules and for absolute free trade after three years.

FROZEN BODY FOUND

Identified as G. W. Chapman's, Who May Have Been Murdered.

Des Moines, Ia., March 2.—A body found frozen in the ice near Harvey last night was identified today as that of George W. Chapman, an Emmetsburg merchant, who disappeared from his home on Dec. 15. The body was clinging to a cake of ice when discovered. Chapman is believed to have been murdered.

JOSEPH SIEBENREK DEAD.

Pittsburg, March 2.—Joseph Siebenrek, former editor and proprietor of the Pittsburg Chronicle and for 13 years editor-in-chief of the Chronicle-Telegraph, died today of pneumonia after an illness of only a few days. Mr. Siebenrek was for years a director of the Associated Press. Since 1901 he had been in retirement. He was 74 years old and leaves two daughters and one son.

MOVE AGAINST VENEZUELA.

Paris, March 2.—According to information which has reached official headquarters here, a movement against Venezuela is on foot. The revolutionists are concentrating on the island of Trinidad, where they are awaiting arms supplies previous to landing in the Venezuelan coast.

JOSE MARIA DE PEREDA DEAD.

Santander, Spain, March 2.—Jose Maria de Pereda, the novelist, is dead. He was born in 1832.

TRYING TO FIND FAMILY.

Assistant Postmaster John Doan of Silverbell, Ariz., has written Postmaster Thomas of this city, of the soldiers at Silverbell of Frank Davidson. Feb. 3 last. An effort is being made to ascertain Davidson's home and family connections; and as he had written to one Eugene Rocco of this city Jan. 16 last by registered mail, Mr. Doan thought Rocco would be able to shed some light on the matter. Rocco works nights in a First South street saloon, but as his lodging place was unknown he could not be reached.