

FIFTY-SECOND YEAR.

OUR LEGATION GUARD AT PEKIN

Company B, Ninth Infantry, is Designated.

MUST NOT BE AGGRESSIVE.

Will Defend Persons and Property of Americans—May Co-operate With Foreign Troops in Emergencies.

Washington, May 18.—The instructions issued by Gen. Chaffee under direction of the war department in regard to the protection of the American legation at Pekin, after the departure of the United States troops from China, have been made public at the department. They designate company B, of the Ninth infantry, as the legation guard, and Maj. E. B. Robertson, of that regiment, is detailed as commander. Maj. Robertson's attention is especially invited to the fact that the troops under his command are stationed in a foreign country with which the United States is on terms of friendship. The guard must therefore not be used aggressively unless in defense of the American legation or persons and property of American citizens in its immediate vicinity. The guard will repel attacks made by Chinese on the American legation or its own position and if necessary to do so may use upon the assailants. It may co-operate with other foreign troops for the defense of the legation in the event of attack being made on the same by any Chinese forces.

No Meeting of Chancellors.

Berlin, May 18.—The statements in the foreign press of an approaching meeting in Italy between Count von Buelow, the German imperial chancellor, Signor Zanardelli, the Italian prime minister, and M. Goluchowski, the Austrian minister of foreign affairs, are officially denied.

WILL USE AMERICAN COAL.

British Consul at Nagasaki Says It Will Succeed Where Welsh Article.

Washington, May 18.—There can be no doubt that the United States steam coal soon will take the place of the Welsh product to a large extent as the fuel for the navies in the east, according to a report of the British consul at Nagasaki, an extract of which has been transmitted to the state department by United States Consul Lyon at Higo. This American coal, according to the British consul's report, at first was received with disfavor in Japan, but upon trial proved superior to the Welsh coal, and it is only about two-thirds the price of Cardiff coal, and practically just as serviceable, economy, if nothing else, should bring about its adoption.

LYNN CANAL LANDS.

New Hearing in Case of Price et al. vs. Bernard Moore Denied.

Washington, May 18.—The land at the head of the Lynn canal in Alaska, which Skagway is located, is involved in a decision of Acting Secretary of the Interior Ryan today. The new hearing in the case of Price et al. against Bernard Moore in the Sitka local land office, Moore claims title under the trade and manufacture act, under which title to public lands in Alaska may be acquired, and asserts he was in possession of the land until the gold excitement brought adventurous crowds who divested him of possession and established the town of Skagway. The townspeople claim that Moore is not acting in good faith.

A LEPER'S HOME.

Proposal to Establish One Excites People of Jefferson Parish, La.

Chicago, May 18.—A special to the Record-Herald from New Orleans says: The projected establishment of a leper's home in the parish of Jefferson, on the right bank of the Mississippi river, near Orleans, has thrown the residents of the parish into a fever of excitement. For some months the leper board, established by the state, has been looking for an available location to which to remove the lepers who are now held in a home at White Castle, several miles above New Orleans and securing an option upon a large plantation in Jefferson parish, went quietly about the purchase of it. The deal was closed a week ago and a few days later the news leaked out.

FIREWORKS ACCIDENT.

Blow Up on a Steamer and Eleven People Are Injured.

Benidri, Minn., May 17.—During a celebration tonight of Norway's national holiday, which included pyrotechnic displays on Lake Bemidji, fireworks exploded on board the steamer Shadow. The boat was crowded with spectators, and eleven persons were badly burned. The names of those most seriously injured, so far as could be ascertained, are:

Fred McCauley, fatally burned. Al Sacharias. C. E. Arnold. Emil Jeslin.

Many of those on board the boat leaped into the lake and saved their lives by swimming ashore. Fred Driver, a boy, is supposed to have been drowned in his efforts to escape.

THE FATHER PHILLIPS CASE.

Police Now Looking for Dr. Stanley's Alleged Wife.

New York, May 18.—The body of the man found by a young woman in a rear room at 730 Ninth avenue late on Thursday night, has been identified as that of the Rev. Father Edward S. Phillips, the pastor of St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic church in Hazelton, Pa., who came to this city in March to intercede with J. P. Morgan in behalf of the miners who were threatening to strike.

Russia Growing Cotton.

Washington, May 18.—It is expected that Russia will be able soon to supply a report received at the state department from Deputy Consul General Hanauer at Frankfort, Germany. She is one of the few countries which export a large quantity of cotton. A tax almost equal to 25 per cent has been imposed on about two-thirds of the cotton imported. The importation of cotton in 1900 was valued at 22,000,000 pounds in 1900, while the production increased 24 per cent during the same year. Grain fields in Russia are now planted with cotton for the cultivation of the fibre is much more profitable than that of wheat.



BARRATT HALL.

Barratt Hall, the second new building of the Latter-day Saints' college, which will be erected at once just south of the business college building. The new structure will be 66 feet square, without the wings, of which there are three, one on each side, for stairs into the basement and gallery, and one in the front for the portico and stairway. The side wings will connect with the building on each side by means of a circular corridor. The wing at the rear is octagonal in shape and will contain a stage about 25x20 feet in dimensions. The facade is much like the business college building, the style being renaissance or classical, with two Greek columns and a portico. The steps will be of stone, and will be broad enough to give an inviting appearance. The roof is to be covered with German tiling, and will be surmounted by a glass dome which carries a statuette in terra cotta. The walls will be of pressed brick trimmed with cut stone. The basement and the gallery are reached through the two side wings.

On the inside the main or upper floor will be arranged with an auditorium and stage; and will be well adapted for lectures, concerts, and public assemblies, and the center part of the auditorium being level, might be utilized for a grand ball on special occasions. The hall will have a seating capacity of about 500. The building is well lighted, and will be used as a daily assembly room by the students in their meetings, and also as a study room during the day. In the two side bay-windows of the stage, art glass will be placed, the center being reserved for the life-size portrait of Samuel M. Barratt, now being painted by Hafen. The gallery will contain five rows of opera chairs, and will extend 18 feet from the rear and 14 feet from each side of the auditorium. The basement will have a ceiling 14 feet high, and will be used for college class rooms. The ceiling of the auditorium will be 32 feet from the floor.

Don Carlos Young, C. E., is the architect, and Geo. Romney, the chairman of the building committee. Bids for the construction are now being called for, and the work of erecting the building is to commence right away.

TROUBLE AT WEST POINT.

Amounts Almost to Insurrection Among Some Upper Classmen.

Some Eight Confined to Quarters—Col. Mills, the Superintendent, is Very Unpopular.

New York, May 18.—A special to the World from Washington says: Information of a semi-official nature has been received here from the West Point military academy of a serious condition of affairs prevailing in the cadet battalion which amounts almost to an insurrection of a large number of upper classmen.

The trouble has been known to exist at the institution since the investigation of the Booz hazing, and matters have grown so bad lately that it is reported here that no less than eight cadets, chiefly of the second or next ranking class, were confined to quarters, and that several, and perhaps a large proportion, might be court-martialed.

The so-called insurrection is said to have been a result of the growing unpopularity of Col. Mills, the superintendent, who, army officers allege, has issued orders and prescribed regulations which the cadets believe are entirely opposed to the traditions and best interests of the school.

Adj. Gen. Corbin said at 12:30 this morning that he had not received any report of trouble at West Point, and that he knew nothing of the affair.

A SCANDAL IN SERBIA.

Queen Dragha Tries to Foist Her Sister's Child on the King.

London, May 18.—A remarkable state of affairs in the Serbian royal family was revealed by official telegrams from Belgrade today. The Vienna newspapers in February announced the accusation of Queen Dragha, who was married August 6, that she was pregnant. Recently the same papers reported that she was about to be confined.

As the czar was one of the attesting witnesses of the marriage, he sent a special Russian envoy to investigate the strange rumors. The envoy summoned a trio of Russian and French specialists, who declared the queen was not enceinte, and an official notification to this effect was sent to the diplomatic corps.

The diagnosis of the doctors, however, does not seem to have satisfied the royal family, and two specialists have been summoned from Vienna and Budapest to report on the case.

Costly gifts have been pouring into Belgrade from the people of Serbia in anticipation of the expected event. The city of Niuch presented to the royal couple a beautiful oration. The greatest indignation has been aroused in Belgrade by reports that Queen Dragha failed in a deliberate attempt to foist upon the king the child of her sister as her own.

A HOUSE DYNAMITED.

The Inmates Though Thrown Out Were Not Killed.

Akron, O., May 17.—A two-story frame dwelling at 220 Johnson street in East Akron, occupied by William J. Bruner, a policeman, was wrecked by an explosion of dynamite early today. Bruner, his wife, Elizabeth, his son George, 9 years old, and Harold, a baby 18 months old, were in the house at the time. They were blown out of bed and buried under the debris, but none were seriously injured. The wife of the house where Bruner, his wife and baby slept, was reduced to kindling wood. The police believe that the dynamiting was an attempt at revenge upon Police- man Bruner. South Akron has been infested by a gang of firebugs and this officer has been most active in apprehending their members.

SMALLPOX AT SOME.

Asst. Surgeon Moore Ordered There With a Supply of Vaccine.

Washington, May 18.—Assistant Surgeon Moore, of the marine hospital service, has been ordered to Cape Nome with a liberal supply of vaccine virus on account of the reports of smallpox from Alaska and Assistant Surgeon Fox has been directed to go to Sitka for the purpose of a general consultation upon the subject with the governor of the territory. Advice received here are to the effect that the epidemic is confined largely to the natives.

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Famous Gainsboro' Portrait Story.

William A. Pinkerton, the World-Noted Detective Tells the Deseret News How it Was Stolen and Recovered—Reads Like a Creation of Fancy.

Among the arrivals at the Knutsford this week was William A. Pinkerton, the famous detective, who with his brother, Robert A. Pinkerton, manages the great detective agency bearing their name. Mr. Pinkerton is en route to his headquarters in Chicago, after a tour of inspection throughout the West. When seen by a "News" reporter Thursday afternoon, he was lounging in his room at the hotel, and after a cordial greeting talked for a few moments about his trip West. Mr. Pinkerton is a tall man of powerful physique. He has large, brown eyes set very wide apart, dark hair and a square jaw. His personal appearance is indicative of power both in mind and body. He looks at one, to whom he is speaking, in a direct manner, and talks straight to the point, using precise and accurate expressions.

"I don't know of a story to give you just now," said he, "unless it is the true account of the theft of the famous Gainsborough portrait twenty-five years ago, and of its recovery and return to its owners only a short time ago. That was our last great case. Much has been written about this great picture, but there are many things concerning its history that are known only to my brother and myself."

"To start at the beginning of the story: Twenty-five years ago there was a band of Anglo-American crooks in Europe, who for a number of years had preyed upon society. They committed forgeries, robberies, murders and all sorts of crimes. It was just twenty-five years ago last March that one of this band was detected in a broker's office in Paris, trying to sell some Bank of England notes, the proceeds of a daring forgery committed by another member of the gang in London.

"Bank of England notes are readily traced, and when they go out of the bank they are checked and registered, and when they return to the bank they are destroyed and the numbers are kept. Knowledge of this, a forger hastens to get to the continent and to procure other means for the bank notes before warning word can be sent from England. Thus it was with the crook caught in Paris. He was evidently an accomplice. He was arrested, extradited back to England and imprisoned. The gang immediately attempted in every way to secure his release, but in spite of all efforts they were unable to accomplish their desire. It was finally decided that the only way to procure his liberation was to get him out on bonds. However, difficulties presented themselves. In England only a freeholder can go on a prisoner's bond and it was extremely difficult to secure one willing to go on the bond of such a man as the prisoner.

"While the gang was trying to secure one day went to walk in Bond street. They were well dressed. One was a large, burly Englishman, and the other a small, wiry and crafty American, as keen as the edge of a razor. As they approached Agnew and company's, the great art dealers, show rooms, they met with an animated crowd coming from and going to that establishment. Naturally, being curious to learn what the attraction was, they also went in and found out that the cause of the attraction was the Gainsborough portrait. The painting had then been in existence for 127 years and had increased in value every year. Agnew and company had just been able to purchase it for \$55,000 at a sale, and the only reason that it was sold at such a figure was that the Duke of Devonshire's agent at the sale stopped bidding long before he should have done. The portrait was of Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire who was one of the most beautiful women of her time and became famous as the "electioneer" duchess for the reason that to help her husband to an elective office, she bought votes for him by giving kisses for them. She was the greatest oculist artist of her time.

"Agnew and company placed their treasure on exhibition, and arrangements had been made to steel plate the painting. Orders for the first proofs at 15 guineas each had been received, amounting to over \$75,000.

"The two crooks marveled at the beauty of the painting, and as they left the little American told the Englishman how they could get their friend out of prison. The plan was that on the first rainy or foggy night they would steal the painting and then compel the owner to go bond for their friend to get back the portrait.

"Several nights after, a thick fog enveloped the city, and the two crooks made their way to Agnew and company's. They eluded a police officer besides the care taker and the watchman. To get into the room where the painting was hung, they had to reach a balcony. By holding the smaller man on his shoulders, the larger one was not quite able to get him far enough up, so he took the American's feet in his hands, and by raising him above his head the American made the balcony, got to the painting, and cutting it out of the frame, returned with the magnificent canvass rolled in a bundle. He handed it down, and the two crooks quickly made good their retirement from the place."

"All London was aghast the next day at the boldness of the robbery, and the loss of such a magnificent painting. A reward of \$5,000 was offered and the matter was published all over the world. The police suspected who had done the work but they could find no proof.

"The plan of the two thieves was to get a crooked solicitor named Froggatt, who was afterwards convicted and sent to prison for his connection with the De Concourt affair, to slip a small piece of the painting in to the prisoner at Newgate, then to go to Agnew and tell him that he had a client at Newgate who could tell about the portrait. The condition upon which the portrait would have been returned would have been that Agnew should go on the prisoner's bond. To convince Agnew of his connection with the painting the prisoner was to have produced the original bit of the painting.

"Before this plan could be carried into effect the trial of the prisoner came up. A very able barrister, now Judge Baesley, defended the prisoner. He proved that the extradition from Paris had been illegal on account of some technicality and petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus which was granted. The prisoner was given his freedom and the two crooks decided that they would attempt to restore the picture to the owners. Communication with Scotland Yard officers and Agnew & Company were had but they proceeded so slowly and cautiously that the matter was abandoned.

"The robbery occurred on the 13th of May, twenty-five years ago. Early in the eighties the Pinkerton agency arrested and convicted in New York a man named Joe Riley, alias Joe Elliott, on a charge of forging \$50,000 from a New York life insurance company. The prisoner proposed to the Pinkerton brothers that if they would restore the picture to the owners, Communication with Scotland Yard officers and Agnew & Company were had but they proceeded so slowly and cautiously that the matter was abandoned.

"The English police were all this while trying to unravel the mystery, but could get no definite proofs."

Mr. Pinkerton stated that later, in connection with Scotland Yard detectives and especially a thief of detectives Donald Swan and Inspector Foster, they had been able to recover the picture. With this object in view Mr. Pinkerton got a prominent American sporting man who has lived in Europe for a number of years and was acquainted with the American crook to endeavor to bring about an interview between himself and the crook.

One morning, two years ago in Chicago, Mr. Pinkerton received a telegram dated from the North Western station and signed by an unknown name, to the effect that an important letter was at his own home. Sending up to the house he found that a letter had been left there and that the writer was none other than the American crook.

The letter said that an interview might be had with the writer provided protection to him was assured. This was done and the next day a meeting was had. The crook told the history of the theft and said that he was getting old and broken down. He desired to restore the picture to the owners. Communication with Scotland Yard officers and Agnew & Company were had but they proceeded so slowly and cautiously that the matter was abandoned.

"About three months ago," continued Mr. Pinkerton, "the matter was again taken up by the receipt from Superintendent Swanson of a letter directing that the threads of the case be taken up again and if possible another interview be arranged. The crook, it was found out, was in Europe, but through my brother Robert, we got track of him in London, and upon receipt of a cablegram he left for Chicago and arrived there a few weeks ago.

"Meanwhile C. Moreland Agnew, the present head of Agnew & Company and son of the man who managed the business at the time of the theft, had arrived in Chicago. An interview was arranged to occur in the rotunda of the Auditorium hotel. The picture was delivered at 10:30 on a Thursday morning to Mr. Agnew, who recognized it at once and wept profusely at the recovery of it.

"Considering the fact that it had been rolled up, stuffed with cotton and been in a trunk for 25 years the picture was in remarkably good condition. From the story of the American crook the painting was in America fifteen years. Mr. Agnew left immediately for New York and the following morning sailed on the Etruria for England, carrying the picture with him.

The sale of the famous Gainsborough portrait has just recently been made by Agnew & Company to J. Pierpont Morgan for \$250,000. Mr. Pinkerton read a letter to the "News" reporter received from C. Moreland Agnew, which the latter expresses his father's and his own happiness at the recovery of the painting. "There is no doubt in the world," wrote Mr. Agnew, "that the painting is the original."