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FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

PART TWO.

· SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1906. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Saturday News Special Service From Lands Across the Sea

SHEEDY'S RESCUE OF AN OLD MASTER

The First Bonafide Reproduction Of the Famous Stolen Picture.

AUTHENTIC DETAILS. THE

How An American Recovered the Great Gainsborough Painting After Many Long Years.

LGECIRAS, Spain, March 8 .-Thanks to Budgett Meakin, who received it direct from Zeenat, in Morocco, I am able to send herewith the first reproduction that has yet been made of the remarkable panel painting by Correggio which was recently recovered from Raisuli, the Moorish brigand, by Patrick Sheedy, the famous Irish-American sport who created a sensation a few years ago by restoring to the Agnews another famous work of art, the long-lost "Duchess of Devonshire" by Gains. ough, which was stolen nearly 30

years ago. reproduction of the Correggio painting here sent was made at Zeenat, which is Raisuli's own village, at Sheedy's order by an amateur photographer and was forwarded to Budgett Mea-kin, who, as perhaps the foremost living authority on Morocco, has been in Algeciras recently on business connected with the international conference here. It was, in fact, by means of a telegram sent to London by Mr. Meakin that the first inkling of Sheedy's strange quest in northern Africa and his eventual bargain with Raisuli reached the public; but beyond the fact that a masterpiece by Correggio had been recovered by the American "sport," au-thoritative details have yet to be given. The following account, however, the following account, however, can be depended upon as accurate in every respect.

AN ANCIENT PAINTING.

Curious enough, it was the fame which Curious enough, it was the fame which he gained as the recoverer of the miss-ing Gainsborough which detectives on both sides of the Atlantic had failed to locate which led to Sheedy's being told about the ancient panel painting by *Corroggio* of which he has just become possessed. A foreign resident in the interior sent word to Sheedy that Rais-ul held an ancient European painting on wood which the brigand chief be-lieved to possess same incredible value

Special Correspondence.

TIENNA, March 15 .- Seventy-five

years old last birthday, Theo-

dore Leschetizky, the most fa-

world, and master of Paderewski and

some of the other of the greatest of pi-

anists, is working harder every day

younger. With eyes undimmed and his

wonderful touch unimpaired, the pro-

mous planaforte professor in the

HAD PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN. Before consenting to treat at all. Sheedy had the accompanying photo-graph of the picture taken, and this alone suffices to show its value: The subject is the Infant Christ in the virgin mother's arms, placing a mar-riage ring on the finger of St. Cath-erine as a reward for having refused many noble suitors in order that she might remain devoted to her Master. The central portion will be seen to be in nerfert preservation, the flesh tints being still wird, but the edges are bad-ly worn and cracked, and the half-luch ly worn and cracked, and the half-luch thick panel, about thirty inches by twenty-five, on which it is painted, is twenty-nive, on which it is particled, is much bent, and will require long and careful soaking—perhaps for months— to restore it to the flat without injur-ing the picture. It is now in Paris for this purpose.

this purpose. Although it has not yet been decided finally, this is probably one of the paintings made by Correggio after the great Italian master of the fourteenth century removed from Parma to his na-tive town-from which he takes his name-in 1530. It is from this period that his finest works are dated, among them the "Innitian and Automot" of the them the "Jupiter and Antiope" of the Louvre, "The Education of Cupid" of Louvre, "The Education of Cupid" of the National gallery, London, and the "Leda," of the Berlin museum. It is a fact, however, that many of the more a fact, however, that many of the more a fact, however, that many of the more serious works of Correggio, who died in his fortleth year, were painted when he had barely attained his majority, per-haps the most striking example being his altar piece for the Franciscan con-vent, which was executed early in 1514. Meanwhile the slory of this master-niece will set every one thinking of piece will set every one thinking of Sheedy's connection with the affair of the stolen Gainsborough, and as the facts in that remarkable case have become more or less nebulous in the public mind it may be worth while to

public mind it may be worth while to recall them briefly. Picture lovers will remember that the celebrated painting of the Duchess of Devonshipe was bought by Messrs. Ag-news at Christie's auction rooms in Pail Mall, London, in 1876. The paint-ing had attracted a great deal of atten-tion, and the bidding by several wealthy would-be purchasers was keen. Finally, amid great excitement, Ag-Finally, amid great excitement, Ag-news—one of the largest picture deal-ers in London—acquired the work of art at the enormous figure of \$53,000.

Naturally, the record price was ad-vertised all over the world, and this

vertised all over the world, and this notoriety attracted the attention of a gang of elever crooks, led by Adam Worth, alias Henry Raymond, then operating in London. Worth had come to Europe from America for the pur-pose of looting some of the art treas-ures of the British museum, but find-ing them too closely guarded, he turned his attention to Agnews. His results his attention to Agnews. His results were most successful.

STARTLED BY THEFT. One morning London was startled by the news that the famous painting had been cut lily from its

part of pirate plunder from Spain of from some merchant vessel carrying it through the Straits, and it is not by any means the first object d'art to have been recovered in Morocco, where many excellent specimens of mediaeval craft found their way in the days of the Salli rovers. HAD PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN. Before consenting to treat at all, sheedy had the accompanying photo-sraph of the picture taken, and this

fessor refused to entertain it. "I | has meanwhile been thinking of his art should much have fiked to have gone to and studies. Quite often the few min-New York," he said to me, "but I am utes so spent are much more valuable now too old to make such an entire than a whole hour's drudgery over change in my manner of life as such a the keyboard."

move would involve. Ten years ago I might have accepted the offer. Now I must be content to watch the develthan many of his colleagues 20 years opment of the institute from here. It will, 1 am sure, be very interesting, and of very great value to music and art in America."

fessor teaches and studies and plays and composes with unabated vigor, in Then he expressed his regret that he had never been able to go to America his charming villa in the "cottage" district of Vienna. In ordinary times even for a holiday, but he could only most of his day is taken up with pupils, get away from Vienna in the summer, but just now he is working in another when it would be altogether too hat for direction. He is going to Leipsic to him to think of visiting the United play some pieces for a sort of mechan- States.

ical plane on the lines of the planela, INTERESTED IN UNITED STATES. only, as is reported, much more won-In Americans and everything con- been taught. He follows, too, the

For the old master has a horror of useless drudgery. He admits, of course, that hours of practise are requisite for technique, but he thinks that many students spend altogether too much

time at the plano. Especially delighted is the professor with several of his old pupils who have returned to the United States and engaged in music and teaching. Every now and again one of them sends a pupil of his own over to Vienna for further instruction, and Leschetizky says he is sometimes amazed at the wonderful manner in which they have

unted. But where were they? He could not find them; he could not hear their deep roar. Not a vestige could he behold of Southey's mighty torrent tumbling and thundering down the mountain side.

"Tired with his vain search, he sat down to rest; and while he rested, a young farmer approached.

"Young man,' said the American, 'where is this Lodore waterfail?' "The young farmer frowned, "You're sitting on it," he said."

THE USEFUL CAMEL.

As appears in the cut, a new use has been found for the patient and invaluable camel. In some of the cities of India he is utilized as a street



sprinkler. A large skin bag filled with water is laid across his back. This water bag has a nozzle at each end, and as the uncomplaining beast moves along the highway a native on either side of him manipulates the nozzle. For a limited area this substitute for the water wagon does very well.

A MOTOR MITRAILLEUSE.

The cut shows the motor armored mitrailleuse recently constructed by a French firm and now being tested by a commission appointed by the French minister of war. It is mounted on a thirty horsepower chassis and is per-





Domestic Pets Treated According to the Latest Medical Practise.

SUBJECTED TO ANESTHESIA.

Every Appliance of Modern Science Called Into Requisition to Minimize Animal Pain,

Special Correspondence.

ONDON March 15 .- Dogs with false teeth and wooden legs and cats with glass eyes are the latest things in veterinary science.

Modern medicine has lent itself, etpecially through Dr. Frederick Hobday, of London, to the treatment of animal suffering and every appliance that can add to the pleasures, substract from the cares, or multiply the comforts of ani. mal life-to put the case arithmetically-is now brought forward by the veterinarian. For example, the X-ray machine is now used to locate swal-lowed pins and needles in the bodies of atling kittens, while the inventor's skill has been called upon to manufacture feeding bottles for nursing pupples.

ACCOMPLISHES MARVELS.

Dr. Hobday-whose letters of F. R. C. V. S. and F. R. S. E. stand for the most eminent degrees in veterinary practise-accomplishes many marvels n his methode of treating animals. For instance, with reference to supplying glass eyes to the animal world, he has had some extremely successful results. The removal of the eyes of animals with the minimum of pain is accom-plished by means of the usual anesthetics applied as in human cases; while local applications of cocaine are also utilized. After the eyes have been taken out, proper glass ones, suiting the kind of naimlas, are inserted and the animal goes about its ordinary avoca-tions with apparent comfort.

tions with apparent comfort. As a matter of fact, the insertion of a glass eye in the orbit of an aristo-cratic pug or Blenheim spaniel gives it a rather distingue effect-almost monocular in its impressiveness. Doubtless, before many years, it will be considered quite the thing for dogs be-leaging to the fashionable class to longing to the fashionable class to wear glass eyes merely for their decora-tive effect. There seems to be little at-



THE NOTED EUROPEAN PIANIST AND HIS PRIVATE RESIDENCE.

lieved to possess same incredible value. So to Morocco from Nice came the Amrlean discoverer of the Gainsborough to ascertain the truth about the new

No one needs to be reminded, of tourse, that it was the notorious Raisuli ventured to capture Mr. Perdicaris and other foreigners on the outskirts of Tangier and to hold them to ransom. Instead of being swept away when once his preposterous terms had been granted built was been been been once his preposterous terms had been granted, Ruisuli was perforce recog-nized as governor up to the very walls of Tangier, or over the district he had successfully raided, and there this in-teresting personality, erstwhile cattle lifter and highwayman, foster-brother and performer of a pervious governor of and partner of a previous governor of Tangiers, rules supreme and snaps his Tanglers, rules supreme and snaps his finger at treaty rights of foreigners. He was open to deal, however, with the in-dividual "Nazarene" who would pay for the board he had inherited from his srandfather, Abdallah, along with a great idea as to its value. And at last the two came to terms—although the price finally paid to Raisuil by Sheedy has been kept a secret—and the Ameri-can took the ancient Corregulo away with can took the ancientCorreggio away with him after having twice packed up and repared to leave empty-handed in disgust at the extravagant terms upon the brigand insisted.

Undoubtedly the Correggio cante and and and a century ago, and arocco at least a century ago, than that, as Morocco at probably much earlier than that, as , and he mingled in the richest society,



derful. It is fitted with cylinders somenew's gallery in Bond street. Certain building alterations were being conwhat on the principle of the phonograph. ducted at the gallery, and the thlef-who evidenly had studied his plans carefully-knew every inch of the ground. In cutting the painting from the frame, however, the knife broke off in the heavy canvas, and a portion of the blade dropped down behind the pic-ture, the canvas being slightly torn in one place. It was through this rent that Agnews was afterward able to identify the painting when negotiations were being made for its restoration. For more than twenty-five years the do. exact manner in which the painting had been stolen remained a profound mystery, baffling the police of the ci-

vilized world. It was then that Adam Worth, through the influence of "Pat "Pat' Sheedy, came in touch with the Pin-kertons; and, on being given a guar-antee of safety, told his story. Worth's confession revealed one of the most remarkable stories ever told

in criminal annals. He had begun life as a tramp and sneak thief, and when about forty years old had "risen" to the leadership of the greatest crooks in the world. In those palmy days he was occupying a splendid house in London, to which some of the best sporting men of the day resorted. He was xtravagant terms upon tand insisted. the Correggio came to He had a fine steam yacht, which was wont to cruise in the Mediterranean

which are said to produce in a most wonderful manner the exact performance of the original player. Leschetizky has been engaged to play some of his own compositions, and also some of the great classic works for reproduction by these cylinders, and he is practising as hard every day for this object as the most ambitious young student could

STILL COMPOSING.

In spite of lessons and practises the professor contrives to find time for composing and has just now completed a number of works which are in the hands of the publisher and will appear very shortly. There is a volume of Scherzi, another of Nocturnes, and a third of 24 preludes, all of these are, of

course, for the planoforte. IF HE WERE YOUNGER.

Were he only a few years younger there is no doubt that Leschetizky would go to the United States. Several months ago he received a very flattering offer through Mr. Damrosch to join the staff of the Carnegie Musical Conservatoire in New York. The remuneration suggested was very high, something like \$25,000, it is said, but the pro-

which, from time to time, was victim Worth even concealing the fact of its being in his possession from his most trusted "pals." One of these, who sus-pected him of having it, arranged, on one occasion, a police trap; but the only ized by his accomplices, though Worth himself took little part in these man-Worth had become looked upon by bin result was that Worth learned of theis plans and gave his would-be betrayer a thorough thrashing. Afterward Worth visited Paris and South Africa, and for more than 25 years nothing was confreres as the brainest man in the business, and all the efforts of the po-lice forces of England, France and America failed to connect him with vome of the most daring robberies known in history. He robbed some of the largest banks in American citles, engineered many famous private "hauls" in England, and his accomheard of the painting. Various negotia-tions for its restoration failed through fear that the giving up of the property would lead to the conviction of the thief. Sir George Lewis, Agnew's lawplices all over Europe bewildered the police by their gigantic successes. yer, was approached on one occasion, but as the reward originally offered would not be raised, and Agnews would The theft of the Gainsborough paint-ig elicited the offer of a reward of 5,000 by Agnews, but the crooks denot undertake to guarantee the safety 5,000 by of the thief, these plans fell through The cost of the painting has, practical manded \$20,000, which was refused. In the lining of a metal trunk the canvas was secreted and taken to America. ly, amounted to \$119,275-taking into considreation 25 years' interest at 5 per



THE FAMOUS GAINSBOROUGH AND MOORISH BIGAN PAINTINGS.

nected with their country Leschetizky feels the greatest interest. A large proportion of his pupils come from there and many of them have donhim great credit. Although he has frequently complained that they posers. are somewhat stiff and mechanical in their playing when they first come over, he gives them the greatest praise for their eagerness and

capacity for study. "Study" not "work." For the latter word he abhors, declaring that it should not be used or even mentioned in connection with music. "There is no work in art." he says, "but study." And so when an eager, bright young American comes for his lessons and tells the professor how he has "worked hard" for five hours, he is frequently surprised and disappointed not to receive warmer commendation.

"TIME IS NOT MONEY."

cent on the original purchase price.

The concealment of this painting for

a quarter of a century was almost as famous an accomplishment as the orig-inal theft. Worth during this time was

forger, and general highwayman, even successfully planning the theft of a million dollars' worth of diamonds from the De Beers of South Africa. He

was in touch with gangs of crooks all over Europe; none of whom, however, ever succeeded in obtaining any information from him, though numerous at-tempts to blackmail the painting out of him were made. Only once during his career of crime did he find himself in prison; and this was owing to a piece of clumsiness on the part of an ac-

Finally, after looting about \$3,000,000 -a conservative estimate-from the public in the face of every police and other precautions, Worth fell upon evil days, and was reduced to poverty. It

was at this time that he came in con-tact with Sheedy, who brought his case to the attention of Robert A. Pinkerton, Pinkerton knew that Worth was the man who had stolen the Gainsborough,

and finally, after giving the thief guarantees of safety, negotiations were opened up with Moreland Agnews, who

made a special trip to America, and, as the result of the meeting with Pinker-ton, came back to Europe with the ple-ture in his possession. By means of the rent in the canvas he was able to

At the Gainshorough into its original

frame, and the painting again found

complice.

There is another Anglo-Saxon point of view in which Leschetizky also ab- | kind." solutely refuses to share, viz: "Time is money." "No it is not," he says, "not in art. It is a mistake to suppose that the time occupied in smoking a cigarette, or in looking out of the window for 10 minutes, is all lost. It is nothing of the kind if the student | works.

asked.

'Yes,' I answered.

work of American composers with the closest attention, and thinks very highly of it, a testimony all the more valuable because he is not inclined to favorable opinions over modern com-

MUCH THAT IS PROMISING.

"You Americans," he said, "seek and try and find something, the secessionist school also seek and try, but they find nothing-there is the difference. I find very much that is encouraging and promising in the music world in America-much more, I must confess, than I do in many parts of Europe. Too many musicians and composers here are like some of those modern artists who paint some skin and bones and say 'Here is a woman.' So with some of our modern composers particularly in the French 'impressionist school' they write something and call it music. But it is nothing of the

And the professor struck a few banal notes on one of the two grand planos in his teaching room and shrugged his shoulders contemptuously as he expressed himself regarding the French "impressionists" and their MABEL ELLWOOD.



fectly armored in light steel, all the vulnerable parts being thoroughly prolected. On the top of the car is a revolving turret which mounts a quick firing gun. The machine can attain a speed of twenty-eight miles an hour. If the test is favorable, the motor will be adopted as an adjunct to the French military system.

FINGER NAIL PORTRAITS.

Finger nail portraiture, herewith depicted, is becoming quite a fad in England. In addition to the time honored engagement ring it is becoming the fashion for afflanced couples to have

tempt on the part of the surgeon to re-lieve pain by total annihilation-as some animal lovers advocate in cases of severe injury-but he strives to foster the spark of life wherever it glimmers ever so faintly. SUPPLIES GLASS EYES.

In supplying cats and dogs with glass eyes, Dr. Hobday takes particular care to see that the two eyes of the animals match in color, size and other characteristics. Cats are given eyes that have elongated pupils, while any amount of variety is obtained with reference to dogs, great and small. What is re-markable in this connection is the fact that the animals manifest no discomfort, in using these substitutes for vis-on; saving that they display great ion; ion; saving that they display great carefulness in avoiding danger to the artificial organ. As a means toward peace, it might not be a bad scheme, for dogs and cats living in close prox-imity to wear glass eyes, which might prove a solution of the historic anti-pathy between the two animals. With some such common bond as a class eye such common bond as a glass eye would afford, each animal would doubt-less respect the affliction of the other and thus a sympathy might spring uplove. The logic carries conviction on its face-or rather, in its eye,

USES ANESTHETICS.

In the insertion of glass eyes into the visages of his cat and dog friends, the earned veterinarian employs anestheofourse. He has discovered that the ordinary means of anesthetia work well with animals; but chloroform is more suitable to dogs than to cats; though the giving of chloroform to pug dogs is not so easy, owing to the blunt-ed shape of the nose. A special cone-shaped muzzle, to which is connected

False Legar

- For Dogs and Cat.





"Then, he said I would sympathize of the left hand a miniature likeness of "Then, he shill I would an American with the experience of an American abroad. This man had lived beside Niagara all his life, and loved the great dence would be very awkward. the chosen one. In the instance of broken engagement this indelible evi-



WHAT CANINE SURGERY IS DOING FOR "MAN'S BEST FRIENDS."