

The fox (knowing the force of publicity) is not when he would steal the lamb. In these days of business where which fights shy of advertising is open to natural suspicion.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Job said: "The ear trieth words as the palate tasteth meat." And in these days of printing, and of advertising, the word "eye" may be substituted for "ear."

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1905. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

PART TWO.

The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service.

THE POPE'S GUARD TO CELEBRATE.

Unique Relic of the Temporal Power of the Papacy Kept To Protect It.

RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS SAFETY.

Was First Organized in the Days of "Julius II, the Fighting Pope"—Members All Killed.

Special Correspondence. ROME, Oct. 11.—The most picturesque relic of the days when the papacy exercised something like real temporal power, the Swiss Guard, is preparing to celebrate the fourth centenary of its formation.

artist's diverse talents did not also include proficiency in the sartorial art. COMMANDER A. BARON.

Their commander is Baron Meyer de Schueuse de Lucerne, as whoever holds this commission is obliged to be Swiss, a noble, and of a Lucerne family. Baron Meyer himself married into the Roman aristocracy, while his son has an American wife. The commander's father, the late Baron, also commander, had much to do in the quelling of a little mutiny among the Swiss guard on the accession of Leo XIII to the papal throne. Even then—or rather especially then—the finances of the Vatican were not good, and the "new broom," as was satirically termed the incoming pontiff, decided to make a clean sweep of one of their privileges which was not set down on paper though sanctioned by custom. This was the payment of \$100 to each member of the force for his extra work during the conclave, or "sede vacante" as it is called. Thirty of the boldest, backed by the moral support of their comrades, took their arms, barricaded themselves in their barracks and declared war! Neither prayers nor threats, nor bribes could move them. Nothing but the money would satisfy them, and when that, after three days, was forthcoming they came forth, too, but Leo XIII had his revenge, as he kept them waiting for 25 years for the next "sede vacante," while the average length of a pontificate is only from six to eight years.

A FAMILY OF HISTORY. The colonel of the guard is Karl

How Carnegie Heard Latin Prayer "Booed"

Queer Demonstration Which Took Place at His Installation This Week as Rector of St. Andrews' University—Students Have Twice Before Elected The Laird of Skibo to This Office.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Some 250 scarlet gown students of St. Andrews university, Scotland, both male and female, will "boo" a prayer delivered in Latin on Oct. 17, and Andrew Carnegie will smile at them meanwhile. If the prayer is prolonged beyond what they deem a proper length for such an exhibition of perfumery piety the students will drown the speaker's voice by bursting into song. In that event the Laird of Skibo will probably chuckle, for he takes no stock in dead language as an aid to education and is not at all strong on theology.

UNIQUE DEMONSTRATION.

The occasion of this unique demonstration will be the installation of Mr. Carnegie for the second time as rector of the oldest of Scotch universities. Ever since the foundation of the university, early in the fifteenth century the ceremonies attendant on the installation of the rector have been

desire to witness it will be more numerous than on any previous occasion. It will be held in the largest gathering place the city affords, Volunteer hall. Mr. Carnegie will arrive from Skibo castle on the night of the 16th. He will be met at the railway station by a band of students who will respectfully assure him that they regard him as "a jolly good fellow, which nobody can deny." To the accompaniment of cheering and singing they will escort him to Scores castle, where he will be the guest of Principal Donaldson, vice-chancellor of the university.

GRADUATION CEREMONIAL.

Next afternoon will witness the installation and graduation ceremonial. Vice-chancellor Donaldson will preside. With him on the platform will be the members of the "Senatus Academicus" of the university in their robes, representing the Scotch universities, also in robes, and big wigs of various sorts. The brilliancy of the scene will be enhanced by the gaudy colored robes prescribed for the students which have caused the ancient university to be styled "the college of the scarlet gown."

THE LATIN PRAYER.

To the vice-chancellor falls the task of delivering the prayer in Latin which the students take good care nobody ever hears. Then the president of the students' representative council asks the vice-chancellor to hand the rector. The Vice-Chancellor says something in Latin which is quite as unintelligible as Chaucer to Mr. Carnegie. The professor of the university—a man of learning by the way—then reads Mr. Carnegie in his official robes of black silk, he is garlanded with gold bays. As the laird is a dumpy little man, he cuts rather an amusing figure in this rig, but even all his millions would not suffice to make him a St. Andrews' rector without it. While the robing ceremony is under way the students break loose again and cheer vociferously. When the din has subsided the rector delivers his inaugural address, and while he is speaking the reporters take things easy, for they know that revised proof slips of it are already in their hands.

THEIR TURN NEXT.

The recipients of the honorary degrees have their turn next. Each one of them in turn is presented to the vice-chancellor by the dean of the faculty of arts. Prof. Dawson, helped out by Scots from "Whyle's Who's Who," the professor makes a brief speech, telling what each man has done to merit the dignity of doctor of laws, the victim of the ordeal meanwhile striving his best to put on what is termed a decorative smile. Then the learned janitor puts a gorgeous scarlet robe on him while students and spectators cheer. The vice-chancellor confers the degree on him by tapping him on the head with the "cap," a venerable piece of cloth, and pronouncing a Latin form of words. At the same time the head of the L. L. D.—made of scarlet silk and lined with white satin—is placed around his neck. When his transformation is thus completed, the full fledged "doctor" shakes hands with the vice-chancellor and the members of the senate, and rejoices that he is not required to make a speech.

THE EVENING RECEPTION.

In the evening Mr. Carnegie will hold a reception in the hall, and later he will be invited to attend a smoking concert given by the students in the Students' union dining hall. It is doubtful if he will attend, for he has as strong an aversion to smoking as to tobacco in all forms. That night the students take possession of the town and hold a torchlight procession, winding up with a bonfire.

A RECREATION PARK.

In addition to its share of the munificent donation of \$10,000,000 made by Mr. Carnegie to the Scotch universities a few years ago, he has presented St. Andrews with a recreation park for the students, with a pavilion for men and another for women. He has also added to the equipment of the university a fine gymnasium and swimming bath and has given a fine organ to the college chapel. He will open the park and the gymnasium during his visit. Mrs. Carnegie will inspect the Union for women students which is her special gift to the university.

CARNEGIE'S PREDECESSORS.

Within the last 50 years only one of Mr. Carnegie's predecessors at St. Andrews, the late Marquis of Bute, has been honored as he has by being twice elected rector. He is admittedly the most popular man among the students that ever held the office. At St. Andrews, as at all Scotch universities, the rector is elected solely by the students. Generally there are two nominees put up and the contest waged on their behalf by their partisans among the stu-

dents is a fierce one. But on both occasions Mr. Carnegie's election has been unanimous. The rector holds office for three years and has the right to preside over the meetings of the ruling body of the university called the University court. In former times he had more numerous duties to fulfill, and had the right to demand from the civil authorities that any student who had committed an offence should be handed over by them to be tried in the rector's court. This law has never been repealed though it has long fallen into abeyance. Practically all that is now required of the rector is that he should deliver an address when he is installed. But he has the right of nominating an assessor who becomes a member of the court. He always nominates some one suggested by the students and in that way they obtain a representative in that body who looks after their interests.

NATIONAL PROPOSITION.

Of late years the rector of St. Andrews has always been a man possessed at least of a national reputation. Among the distinguished men who have held the office may be mentioned John

ocean in the course of a week or so to inquire into the conditions under which their fellow-workers in the United States perform their duties.

It is believed by the letter-carriers and sorters of London and the big provincial cities that the system of distribution is less laborious in America than it is here, while it is known that American postal employees are better paid than their British fellows, and the northmen's delegation is to report fully on both subjects. Elevators are not yet in general use in big blocks of buildings in such places as Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, London, and even in London 99 per cent of the big warehouses and offices do not possess such contrivances. In many cases when a letter is to be delivered the postman has to climb 100 to 200 steps. This physical exertion tells severely on the men, many of whom have to retire long before they reach middle age.

When Austen Chamberlain was postmaster general he promised to look into the matter, but his sudden change to the chancellery of the exchequer caused the grievance to be shelved temporarily. The work which the federation has now undertaken has, it is said, his wholehearted support, and although it is not publicly stated, it is a fact that he is posing a substantial proportion of the delegates' expenses. The men selected are Herbert C. Jones, of London; Walter Wilson, Liverpool; and Alexander Mitchell, of Glasgow. They hope to have free access to its distributing departments of the post-offices of New York, Boston and Wash-

YOUNG VAGABOND DUPES PARISIANS.

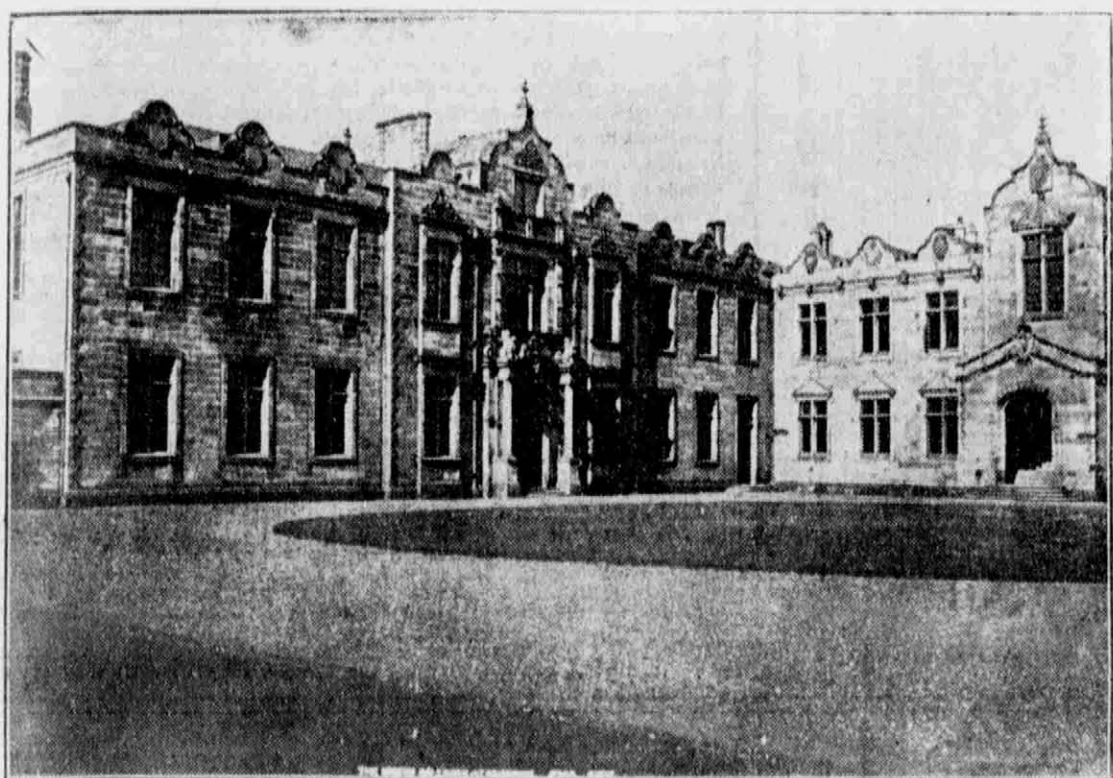
Shammed Ignorance and Spoke a Strange Tongue Which Puzzled Experts.

MAGISTRATE MADE PET OF HIM

Helped Him Start a Dictionary Which Proved to be a Mixture of Thieves' Lingo and Slang.

Special Correspondence.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—Not since DeRouge's ment fooled the Royal Geographical society, the Wide World magazine and the British public generally by his fictitious accounts of adventures among undiscovered tribes of



THE UNITED COLLEGES AT ST. ANDREWS UNIVERSITY.

There are four other papal corps, and one of them, the Noble Guard, is of still more ancient origin, dating back to 1188, but the Swiss Guard has long attracted most attention among visitors to the Eternal City. This has aroused the jealousy of the other bodies comprising the little papal army, for, alas! envy, malice and uncharitableness can exist even within the confines of the Apostolic Palace. In case of an attack it would certainly not be "united we stand" but decidedly "divided we fall."

YOUNG CATHOLIC STALWARTS.

The Swiss Guard now consists of 100 stalwart young Catholics from German Switzerland. They watch over the various entrances to the palace and are responsible for the personal safety of the pontiff. They are armed with Remington breech-loaders and also carry sabres which, with their quaint scarlet, black and yellow uniforms, supply something more than a hint of the mediaeval times which called them into existence. The pope is entering with great zest into the preparations for their centenary and at his own expense a commemorative medal will be struck off in honor of the occasion.

The guard owes its origin to Pope Julius II, who was known as the "fighting pope." In fact, he is said to have thrown the boys of St. Peter into the Tiber having more use for the sword of St. Paul and the halberds of his Swiss guard. He also loved the arts, patronized Michael Angelo and Bramante, and added the corner stone of the new Basilica of St. Peter's.

CAME FROM SWITZERLAND.

In October, 1505, he brought from Switzerland 200 Swiss youths commanded by Gaspard de Silemen, a nobleman of Lucerne, who subsequently died in Rome. He constituted them his own personal body-guard, designating them officially "Pretoriani excolibores Pontificis corporis et palatii introitus."—"Pretorian guards of the person and palace of the pope." The idea of such a guard did not originate with Julius II, but with his predecessor Nicholas V. This pontiff however, was afraid to carry the idea out in face of the opposition of Louis XII, who threatened to do a lot of unbolty things if the project was not abandoned. Julius II was not easily intimidated, and finding the idea to his taste, set to work to give it effect to it. But the poor Swiss subsequently had to pay for his rashness with their lives in the Pontifical of Clement VII, the French Constable de Bourbon led a force against Rome and sacked the city. The guards barricaded themselves in St. Peter's, and sold their lives dearly, but he got them all; not a man escaped. For 21 years thereafter no effort was made to reform this guard, but in 1548, under Paul III, it was again organized. It has existed ever since with two short exceptions, during the French occupation of 1798 and 1809, but it returned with Pius VII and is still here, clothed as of yore, and quite as ferocious looking. The design of their peculiar uniform, of yellow, scarlet and black clothed, which in print suggests a harlequin, but does not look like one, has been variously ascribed to Michael Angelo, Raphael, Bramante, and other artists. The Swiss themselves like to think it was the illustrious Michael Angelo who dressed them, and there is no reason to suppose that the great

Pfyer d'Altishofen of Lucerne whose family is inextricably mixed with the history of the Swiss guard. Already one of the same house have held the post of commander, and there is no doubt Pfyer held the post in 1623 under Clement X. The family, of course, comes from Lucerne, but the branch which Col. Karl belongs had long been domiciled in the Eternal City. He is most indefatigable in the interests of his "boys" and the on-coming festivities are mostly due to his activity.

The guards themselves sign for five years' service which can be renewed if they wish. After 25 years' service they have a pension, but they can only rise from the ranks to the grade of colonel. The men, on the whole, have little to complain of. Their pay is \$18 a month, and as they are obliged to be unmarried and quite gutless. The officers of whom there are six, of course get very small pay, the position being more honorary than anything else, and bringing prestige as compensation. The corps is lodged in magnificent quarters in the vatican near Porta Angella with every modern convenience. The service, although somewhat heavy, cannot be said to be of great responsibility, and the men have many free hours in which, in multi, they are often seen about the streets of Rome. They are not allowed to wear their uniform outside papal territory; that would be going armed into a foreign country!

RED, YELLOW AND BLUE.

Their flag, which may be seen waving over their barracks, is of red, yellow and very dark blue stripes, with the arms of the reigning pontiff on one side, and on the reverse those of the actual commander. It is a highly artistic production as are, for that matter, the guards themselves, and I am afraid it is only in this light that they are regarded by strangers, who are apt to think that they are put in their places only to look pretty and appropriate.

The whole army of the pontiff is composed of five armed corps, the Noble, Swiss and Palatine guards, Gendarmes and firemen, comprising 300 men more or less, probably a few more. During Leo XIII's pontificate, Rome was shocked one day by an enormous headline in one of the leading papers, "Mobilization of the Army," and thinking that war must be upon her looked favorably for further news, whereupon the words "of the paper" were revealed in much smaller type, and the Eternal City breathed freely again. These maneuvers, announced with such pomp and solemnity, were a new thing in the vatican since the fall of the temporal power and occupied a month, in the vatican garden. It must be confessed that the officers and men showed themselves somewhat rusty from long disuse, and came out of their hiding houses and somewhat stiffly. Leo XIII used often to go into the garden to witness the maneuvers, and it is, perhaps, just as well that he was not a military man as he might have seen much to criticize while in reality he was greatly delighted.

ISABELLA COCHRANE.

WELL, HARDLY.

Magistrate: You say you stole the cube because your family was starving, yet I have been given to understand that you keep three dogs. Prisoner: Yes, your honor, sir; but I couldn't ask my family to eat dog meat, sir.

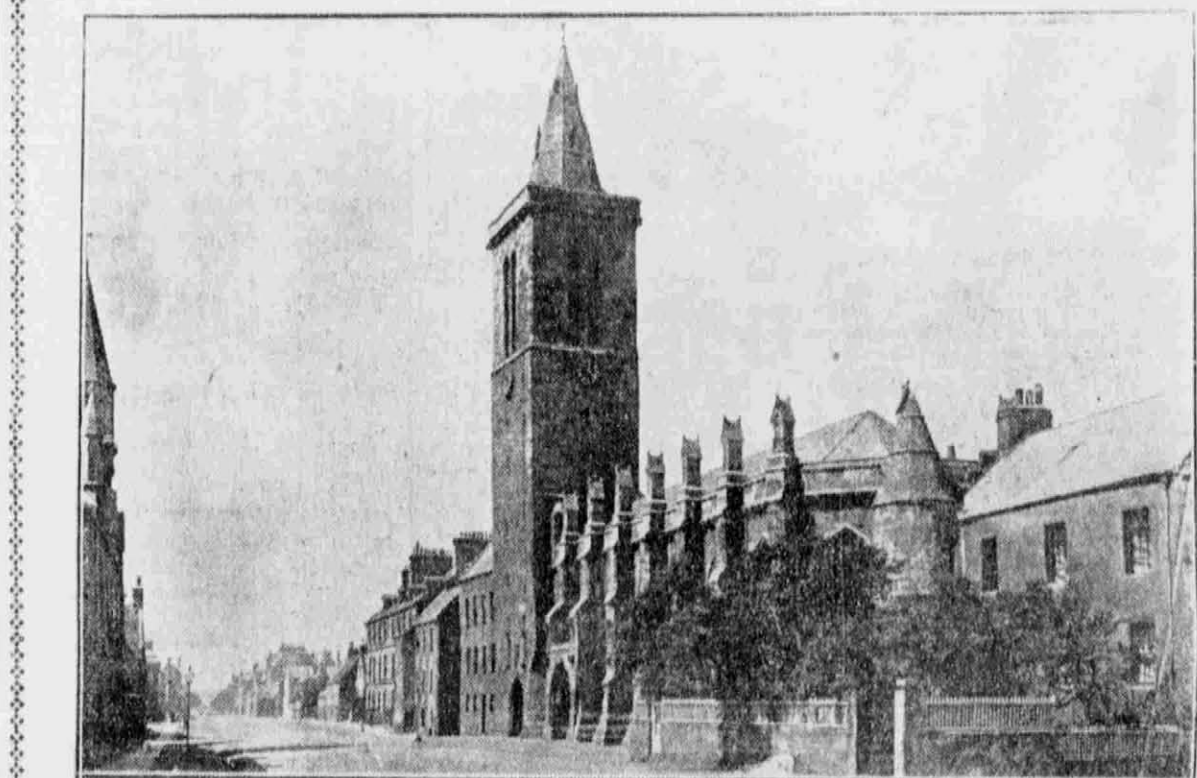
opened by a prayer in Latin. Prior to the reformation, of course, it was regarded as something sacred. Just when the students began to "boo" it is not known, but they have been doing it for over a hundred years, and it is regarded as one of their most cherished privileges with which no member of the faculty would dare to interfere. Even when the late Marquis of Bute, one of the most fervid of Roman Catholics, was installed as rector, the students proclaimed their contempt for the Latin invocation in the customary fashion. But the marquis did not smile. There has never been any evidence that Providence ever objected either to the prayer in a dead language or to the interruption that accompany its delivery.

HONORS FOR AMERICANS.

The installation ceremonies this year in the "old grey city" by the Northern sea" will be of unusual interest because of the predominance of Americans among those on whom honors will be bestowed. The honorary degree of L. L. D. will be conferred on two American ambassadors—Whitlaw Reid and Charles D. Tower—and on Bishop Peter of New York, Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, New York, and W. J. Holland, director of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh. The other recipients of L. L. D.'s will be Lord Low, Lord Ardara, Sir John P. and Professor David Masson—all Scotchmen. The nominations for these honors are voted in the Rector. As a Scotch-American he has distributed them between the land of his birth and the land of his adoption, and given the preference to the latter.

AT VOLUNTEER HALL.

Usually the ceremonial takes place in the hall of the university library, but because this year the spectators who



THE COLLEGE CHURCH, ST. ANDREWS.

Stuart Hill, Dean Stanley, Sir William Stirling Maxwell, James Anthony Proude, the Marquis of Dufferin, and Arthur James Balfour, now prime minister. Mr. Carnegie is the only American citizen on whom such an honor has been bestowed. A nomination was offered to James Russell Lowell when he was American ambassador here, but he declined it.

THREE COLLEGES.

St. Andrews university consists of three colleges—two in St. Andrews itself and one in Dundee. Of the three the United College in St. Andrews, where the subjects taught pertain to the departments of science and art, has the largest body of students enrolled. St. Mary's, the other college in St. Andrews, is devoted to theology and is but recently founded.

St. Andrews is sometimes termed the Pompeii of Scotland because of the number of picturesque ruins it contains. To the world at large it is best known because of its famous golf links. But there are those who hope that its old university will some day be recognized as constituting its chief claim to distinction. It will have to expand a lot before that day comes. If a few more men like Andrew Carnegie can be induced to take an interest in it that will not take long, however.

CHAMBERLAIN'S SON PUTS UP THE MONEY.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Three delegates representing the Postal Federation of Great Britain, of which most of the postoffice employees of this country are members, will cross the

ington. The duration of their stay in the United States is at present indefinite.

LITTLE AMERICAN GIRL RANG ABBEY BELL.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Now that most of the summer visitors from the United States have gone back home, there are not as many little American girls in London as there were a while ago, but of those who remain there isn't a prouder one today than Miss Evelyn Mae Niven of Butte, Mont. Little Miss Mae Niven, whose years number only eight, yesterday had the honor of ringing the bell of Westminster abbey that summons worshippers to the venerable fane. It is the first time a little American girl has ever done this, or, in fact, any little girl so far as is known.

It is because the small Miss Mae Niven possesses the enterprise of the true American girl that she had this enviable experience. She and her parents, who recently arrived in London, were paying the visit to "the abbey" which is invariably one of the first duties of Americans in the metropolis, when the little girl wandered off on a tour of inspection of her own among the royal tombs. Springing on the "vergers" or ushers, the little girl from Butte promptly annexed and plied him with questions. It happened that, during the absence on holiday of the regularly bellringer of the abbey, it was this official's duty to ring the bell, and the hour of the 3 o'clock service approaching, he asked his small questioner to whom he had taken a fancy, if she would be the first little girl to call worshippers to Westminster abbey.

Naturally she jumped at the chance, and so when her parents had been "collected" all parties set out for the town below the great bellry of the abbey, where the chimes are rung, and there, after having been instructed by the vergers, the little girl from Butte had full charge of the ringing rope and gave the note of the shrilling tone and gave the note of several long strokes, followed by three quick ones which the vergers explained were destined in the early days of the great abbey to summon the clergyman to be in their places. Not every little girl could have rung the bell correctly, but Miss Mae Niven did, and it will be a long time before she forgets her unique experience.

THE KING'S CURE.

Following is an extract from a letter from Marjehed, in Germany, where the King of England makes a "cure" every year, in order to reduce his superfluous weight:

"The cure itself begins on the following day and it continued for three weeks. The king rises at 6 a. m. and a glass of water taken from the famous Kneubrunnen well is brought to him by his valet while he dresses. The king then takes the public promenade and drinks a second glass of Kneubrunnen water between 6:30 and 7.

Australian aborigines, has there been such a successful hoax as that by which a young Tyrolean vagabond has duped Parisian magistrates, poliziot savants and a host of other clever folk.

While dribbles of the strange story have doubtless reached America by cable, now that the exposure has come it is worth recounting at greater length.

ARRESTED BY POLICE.

Agostino Rinaldo, to give him his real name, was arrested by the Paris police on a charge of vagrancy. He was discovered sleeping on a bench, and his ragged clothing afforded presumptive evidence that he had been guilty of that heinous offense among civilized communities—existing without visible means of support. That he had been for some time a stranger to a square meal was shown by his gaunt frame and hollow cheeks. There was nothing in his face to indicate that he was possessed of a particularly shrewd intelligence. He looked much like many other lads who have led a life of vagabondage. But the rough school in which he had been trained had sharpened his wits more than it does those of most youths who pass through it. And previous experience of prison fare had taught him that it was an extremely unsatisfactory diet for a hungry man. As soon as he found he was nabbed, he concocted a scheme to profit by his arrest. Shamming ignorance of the remarks addressed to him by the policemen of the law, he answered them in an unintelligible jargon. Before the magistrate, M. Rety, he pursued the same tactics. He spoke volubly, but none of the court interpreters could make anything out of it, whereas he appeared much relieved. Learned philosophers and professors of nearly every known language were equally baffled by his strange tongue.

A WONDERFUL DICTIONARY.

Receiving the suggestion that the lad was an impostor, the sympathetic judge let him off. He laboriously to work to acquire a knowledge of his strange language. The prisoner established some connection between "Amel" and "Amard Rinald," which the judge took to be his name. In the same way he arrived at the opinion that the tongue which he spoke was called "Agrach." He spent several hours daily with his prisoner consulting an Agrach-French dictionary. He would draw a picture of a house, a house, or a tree, and for a few minutes the youth endeavored to do so. He then brought a kindergarten method he fashioned some sort of history of the lad from which it appeared that at one time he had lived in the midst of a forest—a forest where the tiger roamed—by the side of a river. In a rooming with two females he had crossed the ocean and the rest was a dark mystery.

HERO OF THE HOUR.

Rinaldo, meanwhile, became the hero of the hour. The judge supplied him with food from his own private table and replaced his ragged coat with good clothes. He held receptions daily to which beamed men resorted to acquire a smattering of Agrach. All sorts of theories were ventilated in the press in relation to him. That which seemed most acceptable was that he was some species of savage who had escaped from the tutelage of Col. Cad's "Wild West" show which had been traveling recently in France.

FINGER PRINTS TOLD.

If it had not been for the tell-tale

SWISS GUARDS IN GALA UNIFORM.