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## The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service.

### RICH PRINCES WHO WORK HARD.

Two Descendants of the Royal House of Bavaria Have Achieved Fame in Medicine.

### PRINCE LOUIS IN ORCHESTRA.

After a Life Wilder Than Prince Hal's, Another Takes to Theology and Works for \$1.25 a Day.

(Copyright, 1904, by Curtis Brown.) London, Jan. 1.—Bavaria's royal family is divided chiefly into two classes—genuses and madmen. There are few Bavarian princes and princesses who are ordinary humdrum individuals. There have been a number of mad kings of Bavaria, for the curse of insanity has been in the blood of the Wittelsbachs for centuries, and there have been many members of the family who have gained distinction in art, literature and science. The present king of Bavaria, Otto, is a raving madman who crawls about on his hands and knees. His brother and predecessor was also a hopeless lunatic, and committed suicide by drowning himself in a lake after erecting three gorgeous palaces which none but a madman's brain could have planned. At the present time there are two members of the Bavarian royal family who have gained real distinction in science and art—the Duke Karl Theodore and Prince Louis Ferdinand.

Duke Karl Theodore is the head of the minor or dual line of the Wittelsbachs, and is now 64 years old. He is able to look back on a life of useful activity spent in the service of mankind such as few men, princes or plebeians, can show. After he had passed his 35th birthday he had the pluck to throw up his military career in order to become a simple student of medicine at the University of Munich. He attended lectures with the other students, and when he was a young man, he went through the same courses of practical training. He passed his examinations with distinction and worked in a public hospital for two years to gain practical knowledge.

His general course of training finished, Duke Karl Theodore began the special study of diseases of the eye, and devoted several years to the pursuit of knowledge in this particular direction. Ultimately, after more than 10 years of laborious study, he was authorized to practise as a doctor of medicine by a special decree issued by the German imperial chancellor, and at the age of 41 entered on his new life as a working doctor with all the enthusiasm of a youth not out of his teens.

### WILL TREAT ONLY THE POOR.

Duke Karl Theodore began his medical career by working in the poorest quarters of Munich. He went down into the slum district day by day, tended the sick, healed their sicknesses and rendered other kinds of charitable aid with generous openhandedness. His practice at this period was a general one, and, as the duke was desirous of devoting himself to diseases of the eye, he withdrew after a time from his benevolent labors in the slums of Munich and established himself as a specialist at his estate of Tegernsee.

Those who desire his aid must travel to Tegernsee to be attended in the duke's own residence. His "office hours" are from 9 a. m. till 2 p. m. As a rule his waiting room is crowded. So great has become the duke's fame as a successful healer of eye diseases that people flock from all parts of Europe and even from America to submit their eyes to him. He never accepts a cent in payment of his services, but he insists that his patients should be persons who cannot prove that they are genuinely poor and in need of gratuitous medical assistance. In the winter the duke transfers his home to Tegernsee, where eye patients needing aid during the winter months must go.

In the 23 years of his practice as a medical man Duke Karl Theodore has treated more than 40,000 poor patients for eye complaints, besides a large number for general sicknesses. He has performed 10,000 successful operations for "star," and several hundred other operations for still more serious diseases of the eyes. The record of his successes is perhaps unparalleled. Fifty 50,000 poverty-stricken sufferers have received gratuitous treatment which they could never have purchased from other expert doctors; thousands of poor people owe their eyesight solely to his benevolent work.

Duke Karl Theodore has an enthusiastic helper in his wife, Maria Josepha of Braganza, daughter of the late Portuguese pretender, Dom Miguel. They possess an immense fortune, which would enable them to enjoy the most luxurious life of pleasure seeking and idleness, but both are convinced that true happiness is to be found only in hard work, and especially in work for the benefit of mankind.

### A ROYAL FIDDLER.

Prince Louis Ferdinand, who belongs to the elder branch of the house of Wittelsbach, followed in Karl Theodore's footsteps. When the duke was embarking on his medical career at the age of 41, Prince Louis Ferdinand, at the age of 21, was inspired by his kingly example with the courage to desert the royal conventions and prepare himself for the medical profession. He entered the medical department of Munich university and went through all the regular courses of medical training with great distinction, and became qualified to practise as a physician.

Like Karl Theodore, Prince Louis has a beautiful country estate of his own, where he receives the medical aid of his earlier youth and his busy, useful career as a priest was equally wide.



CARDINAL MERRY DEL VAL. The New Papal Secretary of State Who Has Aroused Tremendous Resentment by Occupying the Borgia Apartment.

services are sought by men, women and children from all over Bavaria. The medical profession, however, does not alone suffice to exhaust Prince Louis Ferdinand's restless energy, and he devotes his spare time to music. He is not only a composer of genuine talent, but he plays a number of musical instruments to perfection. Recently he became a member of the orchestra in the Royal Opera House in Munich. In this position he works and is treated just like an ordinary fiddler, earning a dollar an evening. Visitors to the Royal Opera House in the Bavarian capital can see his royal highness night by night in the front row of the orchestra, playing his fiddle as though he were a common street musician. During the intervals he goes out with the members of the orchestra and drinks a glass of beer in a common bar situated in the rear of the opera house, where he rubs shoulders with the stage workmen and other humble employees of the house.

Prince Louis takes a keen pleasure in this occupation, and often boasts that he could earn his living either as a medical man or as a professional violinist. In an interview granted recently to a representative of the Berlin Lokalanzeiger, Prince Louis said: "I don't see why I should not play in the orchestra if it gives me pleasure. I work hard as a doctor during the day-time, and I consider that I have a right to spend my evenings according to my own tastes. Must I be an idle, good-for-nothing because I am of royal descent? People may talk and call it eccentric, but I mean to go my own way, and to enjoy life as my natural tastes direct me."

Prince Louis, who is first cousin to King Otto, is married to the Spanish Princess Marie della Be, and has three children, two sons of 13 and 17 years, respectively, and one daughter of 12 years. One of the sons will be a medical man, and the other intends to become a painter. The daughter has musical tastes, and Prince Louis declares that if she develops a good voice he would have no objection to her becoming an operatic singer.

### BEAT "MERRY PRINCE HAL."

Prince Louis and Duke Theodore are not the only royals in Europe who are able to earn their living if required to do so. Prince Max, son of King George of Saxony, renounced all his worldly possessions when he became a priest seven years ago, and now lives in seclusion at the earliest possible age; but then he entered the army and became the wildest of all the wild young men. He was the hardest drinker, the most inveterate gambler, and a Don Juan without pity or conscience. His vocabulary of oaths would have shocked an habitué of Billingsgate, and his record of sins was designated by a Social Democratic writer as sufficient to send a whole army to eternal punishment.

Seven years ago, in his twenty-seventh year, a sudden and remarkable change came over the gay prince. Following on a night of revelry, Prince Max rode straight to a monastery, dismounted, entered, threw off his uniform, unbuckled his sword, and assumed then and there the garb of a priest of the Roman Catholic church. Subsequent to this dramatic renunciation, which surprised his own family as much as it did his boon companions in countless revels, Prince Max applied himself to the study of theology and untroubled industry. His formal admission to the priesthood and his ordination followed in due course, and most of the members of the Saxon royal family, who are intensely devout Roman Catholics, were present at the latter ceremony.

Prince Max worked as a priest for some time at Nuremberg in Bavaria, and gained the love and confidence of his flock. He had given up all his fortune to his brothers and sisters on entering the priesthood, and at Nuremberg had nothing to support him except his salary of \$1.25 a day. He lived in lodgings consisting of one bare room, with an uncovered floor, and containing nothing but a camp bed, a plain table, two wooden chairs and a picture of the Virgin Mary on the wall. A look of glass was labeled as a thing of vanity, and there were no other articles of luxury. The contrast between Prince Max's comfortable lodging and the magnificent palace at Dresden in which he had been born and brought up was complete, and the difference between the life of his earlier youth and his busy, useful career as a priest was equally wide.

### MAY BE POPE SOME DAY.

His royal highness divided his spare time between writing treatises on theological subjects and visiting the poor in his district. His theological writings attracted widespread attention, and he soon came to be regarded as one

### AMAZING ACT OF A PAPAL PREMIER

Cardinal Merry Del Val's Grati-fied Desire of Living in Famous Borgia Apartment.

### WOULD HAVE SHOCKED LEO XIII

Magnificent Rooms Almost as Noted For the Infamies of the Borgias As for the Art of Pinturicchio.

Special Correspondence.

Rome, Dec. 28.—Cardinal Merry del Val, the new papal secretary of state, has begun his term of office by what all lovers of art consider a most unfortunate act, and which has caused such a deluge of protests, maledictions, abuse and aggrieved rejoinders, that he himself "wishes he hadn't."

The secretary of state always lives in the vatikan, in a suite of apartments which he chooses from those lying vacant—and what should the new cardinal do but take the so-called Borgia apartment. Now this suite of rooms is something special, having been decorated by the great Pinturicchio, under the special direction of the most infamous, and perhaps famous, pope in history, Rodrigo Borgia, known as Alexander VI, who lived there, and held there those reunions more or less private so much spoken of by horrified historians, in which the chief attraction was his beautiful daughter, Lucretia, and his powerful son, Caesar, Alexander VI died, it is said, of his own poison intended for another, and his rooms were used by his successor, and several other popes, until there came one who wanted a change, and the rooms lay empty until almost forgotten, while the art of Pinturicchio went out of fashion.

### THE LEO RESTORATION.

About 10 years ago Leo XIII put into execution his project, conceived when he was merely the camerlengo, of restoring the rooms to their ancient glory, and about four years later they were opened to the public. This act of the late pontiff caused his name to be written in gold among lovers of Italian art all the world over. While, I am afraid, the permission to use the apartment for living rooms will take away in like measure from the fame of his successor, Pius X.

### THE BORGIA APARTMENT.

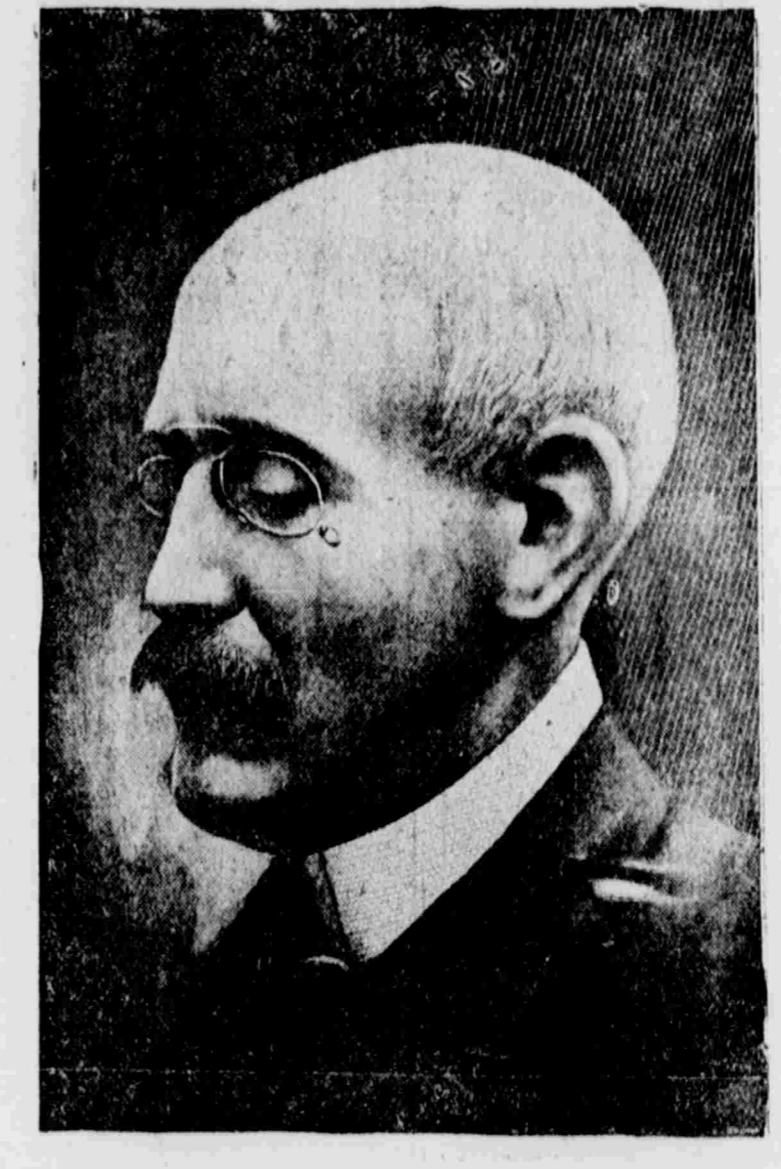
The Borgia apartment is composed of six or seven rooms, but the ones in question are four immense halls, three painted entirely by Pinturicchio. The principal fresco represents the dispute of St. Catherine with the Emperor Maximilian, the former being a portrait of the famous Lucretia Borgia, and the latter that of her brother, Caesar. In the same room, in a lunette, is a portrait of the painter, of course, by himself, and also of Alexander VI looking before Christ. These three rooms are each 325 square feet. The fourth room, the great "hall of the popes," measuring 700 square feet, was much damaged by the soldiers of the Constable de Bourbon during the sack of Rome, and was redecorated in 1590 by the painters, Giovanni da Udine and Pierin da Vago.

### WOULD HAVE HORRIFIED HIM.

Pope Leo XIII spent infinite pains on the restoration of these magnificent halls, and would have been horrified if he could have seen the use to which they are now being put. Little or nothing was done to the frescoes but clean them, but walls many feet thick had to be removed, together with false

HAROLD BURNHAM.

### CAPTAIN DREYFUS TO BE REINSTATED.



Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, long believed to have been unjustly accused of having sold military secrets of France to Germany, whose case has been ordered revised by the court of cassation, now is likely to be vindicated and restored to his former rank.

walls, and the accumulation of rubbish of centuries. As there was nothing left of the pavements, they had to be entirely restored. Fortunately a few tiles were discovered in their places, and these were used as models, the design and colors being quite clear. The expense was enormous, the tiles, of course being specially made and in shades now little used, besides having to go through a particular process to give them an antique appearance. But the result was an immense success.

Leo XIII gave the persons to whom the work was confided no peace, saying day after day: "Be quick, be quick, perform a miracle that I may see the end before I die." However, with the utmost dispatch the work lasted four years, and with great economy, cost \$100,000.

### WHERE PREMIER LIVES.

And it is just these six rooms, out of the 11,000 of which the palace is composed, that his eminence has chosen to live in. We would all, of course, like to have rooms painted by Pinturicchio, but most of us would hesitate to live in them, especially after the pious care so lately given to restoring them. It is claimed by the cardinal's friends that the rooms cannot be injured by furniture, and they are lighted by electricity, all of which is well in theory, but wear and tear comes imperceptibly, dust rises, there is always more or less fire as they must be heated, and fire means gas and smoke, and above all, they are at present closed to the public. It makes the art-lovers or antiquarians heart stand still when he sees, what to him is a sanctuary, used as offices and living rooms, open to the carelessness of servants and to the rough treatment of the ignorant. The floors are only just less precious than the walls, and are still more abused, by having heavy chairs dragged over them and all the ponderous furniture of a cardinal's rooms, to say nothing of the risk they run of being broken.

### HIS SPANISH BLOOD.

Cardinal Merry is popularly credited with being much more proud of his Spanish blood than his Anglo-Saxon, and in fact, the "del Val" is a recent addition to his name. His father was a Spaniard, and going to Ireland he married a Miss Wall and assumed her name. Returning to Spain, his countrymen, not being able to get their tongues round the W, turned it as usual into a V, and thus gave the cardinal his present name, Merry of Val or Wall. Those who do not like him are in the habit of laying stress on the "Val" in this being a case in which they can irritate his eminence without his being able to show his resentment, as on the whole he is not liked in the sacred college, having been raised over the heads of his elders, into a position to which many of them not only aspired, but did all their best to obtain, and this, in the present state of weak human nature, does not make them love him.

ISABELLA COCHRANE.

### TO GET POINTS FROM US.

### English Watchmakers, Afraid of American Competition.

Special Correspondence. London, Dec. 28.—In one of his recent speeches Mr. Chamberlain declared that at that moment there was in England a representation of an American watch company endeavoring to place on the English market 50,000 watches at a price with which the home trade could not compete. The statement has been taken so seriously by English watchmakers that the Horological Institute, representing the watchmakers of the United Kingdom, is organizing a delegation to visit the United States at the end of the present month to inquire into the system of producing watches there. The machinery employed will be the special object of their attention and they will visit all the leading centers of the watchmaking industry in the United States. Their inquiries will extend over a month, and on their return to England they will place before the institute the result of their observations.

The delegation will consist of W. Barnsdale, Arthur Baume, Edwin Desbols, R. W. Cole, all of London; W. A. Bryant, Bay William Ferrer of Dundee, and James Stevenson of Aberdeen. It is anticipated that the result of their investigation will have a revolutionary effect on the watchmaking industry of England. Certain parts, important in the construction of English made watches, may be dispensed with, and machinery instead of hand labor may be introduced where considered practicable. The watchmakers of the country are awaiting the report of the delegates with eagerness.

### TANGLED THE DUKE IN RED TAPE COILS

Marlborough's Attempt to be a Hustler is Very Rudely Checked.

### "LADY MARY" TELLS THE STORY

Governesses Can't Find Work if They Are Pretty—Lively News and Interesting Social Gossip.

Special Correspondence.

London, Dec. 28.—Alas, the Duke of Marlborough has slowed up! As second in command at the colonial office under Joseph Chamberlain, he set forth to be as energetic as his chief, and was the wonder of all Downing street. But when Mr. Chamberlain left office to lead the tariff fight, the Vanderbilt son-in-law became tangled in red tape. According to my informant, the duke began office by hustling his subordinates, imposing extra duties upon them, and keeping the merest office boy under his dual eye. The humblest clerk would be summoned into his grace's presence for the most trifling cause. Now it had always been the privilege of the permanent under-officials of the office to boss the office boy and the minor clerks, and they resented this liberty with their authority. They sent a delegation to the duke and told him that he must confine himself to his own part of the work in the establishment. In consequence, the duke has abandoned his democratic ideas, and the old dignified style of time-wasting has been restored. Having succeeded in removing one grievance, the permanent officials are now waiting to wait for the removal of his grace to a higher office before they agitate for more favorable terms. It is noticed that the duke is taking things much easier than he did at the beginning when he had to work eight or ten hours a day—sometimes even more.

### BUYS A LITTLE GIRL.

The Most Noble Marquis of Anglesy has made a new investment of which news has not yet reached the English papers. His grace has long been the favorite pastime of the marquis, who at the present moment with his company is engaged in going the round of a number of towns in the United Kingdom, where he performs his favorite role and gives the marquis, who is to charity. As is well known, the marquis also derives much satisfaction from the possession of innumerable jewels and generally the first water. With these distributed about his person, he has been in the habit of dazzling the eyes of his retainers and neighbors at Anglesy castle, and of the audience at his theatrical performances. Now, however, the duke has decided to stick to his point, and in appointing Cardinal Merry del Val to his present high position he deliberately chose an unknown man, who is thus bound to him by the ties of gratitude, and who is young enough to be admonished if he attempts to give a direction to the policy of the holy see different from that of his master. He is certainly a power behind the throne, and a great power, but only up to a certain point, the increasing of this power is in his own hands if he chooses, but to do this he must be a reader and leader of men, and it is yet to be proved if he is so. However, all depends upon the life of the pope, when he dies the power of secretary of state goes with him, and he will become merely a member of the Sacred college with nothing to distinguish him from all the others, as recently in the case of Cardinal Rampolla, who is now never heard of at all.

### WANTED—A GOVERNESS.

There is an advertisement which appeared in one of the afternoon papers this week:

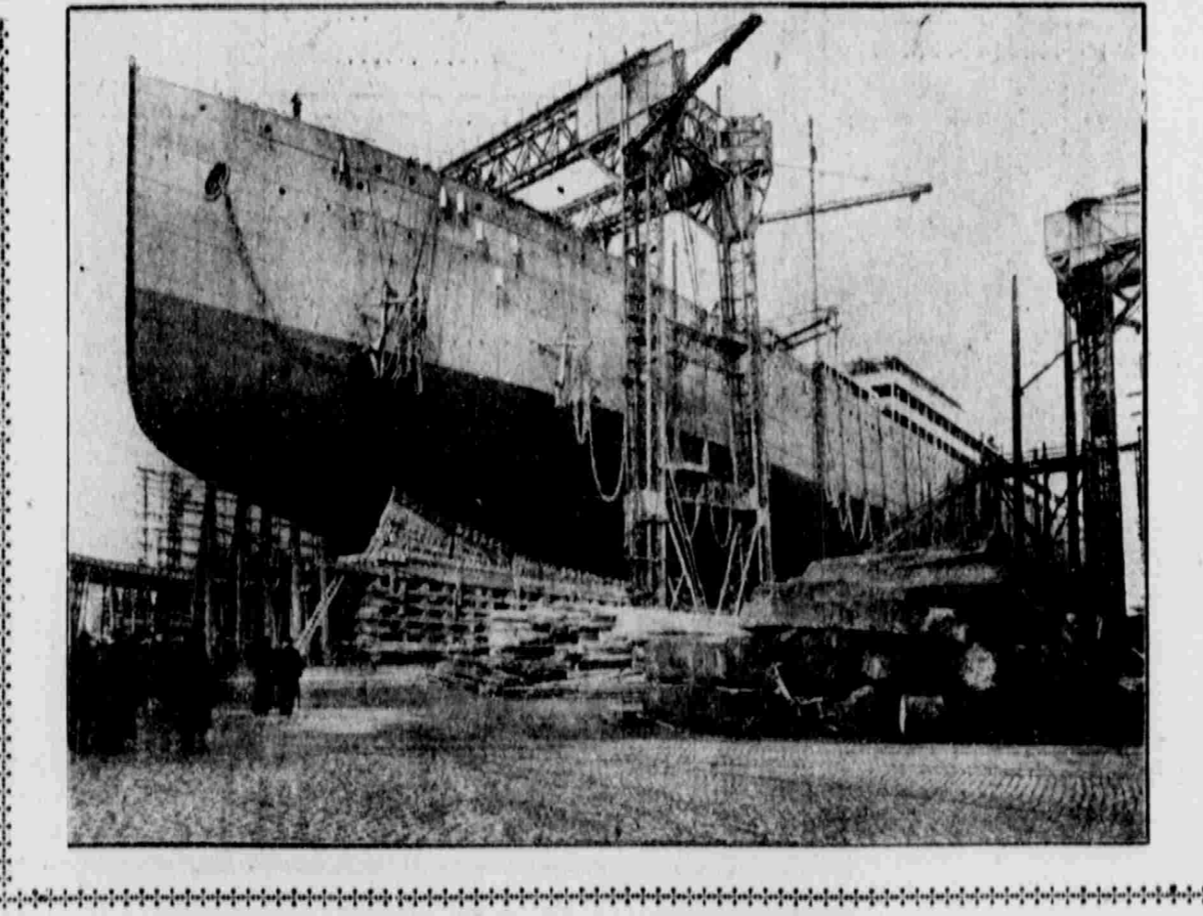
Wanted, a really plain but experienced and efficient governess for three girls, eldest sixteen; music, French and German required; brilliancy of conversation, fascination of manner, and symmetry of form objected to, as the father is much at home, and there are grown up sons.—Address "Mater," etc.

### TEN CENT RESTAURANT.

Although it seems hardly possible that a restaurant in which a meal of meat, vegetables and pudding, can be served at a profit for ten cents, such a place will soon be opened in London, and judging from the business-like way in which the promoters have laid out their scheme, they are sure that the venture will be successful.

The restaurant will cater principally to the dressmakers and milliners' assistants who work in the shop district, and whose wages are so low as to permit a lunch at any of the good places of refreshment in the neighborhood. In addition to comfortable dining quarters, the management hopes to add a reading and rest room to the establishment. Within a short time the principal business houses in the shopping districts will receive prospectuses with requests that some arrangement be made for regular luncheon hours, that the restaurant may avoid overcrowding by handling its customers in sections.

LADY MARY.



THE BIGGEST SHIP IN THE WORLD. The New White Star liner Baltic, recently launched at Belfast. She is 725 feet long, of 23,000 gross tonnage, and can carry 3,000 passengers besides a crew of 350.

London, Dec. 28.—Through the courtesy of her builders, it is possible to send herewith the first photograph that has been taken of the new White Star liner Baltic—the largest ship in the world, which was launched last week. The picture shows the monster vessel as she looked on the stocks at Harland & Wolff's yard at Belfast, and gives a rather good idea of her great size. The new leviathan's length is 725 feet, and her gross tonnage nearly 23,000, or 3,000 tons greater than that of the White Star liner Cedric, which recently held the title of largest vessel afloat. But perhaps most people will find it easier to realize the immensity of the new "ferry boat" of the Atlantic when her capacity is given. She will be able to carry nearly 3,000 passengers and will also have quarters for a crew of 350. There will be space, too, for over 28,000 tons of cargo. Like the other great White Star liners, the Baltic is not a racer, and her speed will not exceed 17 knots. The vessel next in size to the Baltic, Cedric and Cedre, is the Kaiser Wilhelm II of the German line, and it now is expected that the White Star boats will be exceeded in bulk, as well as speed, by the proposed new Cunarders, which will be about 24,000 tons.