



Shot His Brother in 1870; He Awaits Trial in 1908.

Special Correspondence.
ROME, Oct. 6.—There has just come to light the most extraordinary story in the annals of Italian jurisprudence. In Rome, in 1870, Pietro Pietri, a boy of 11, quarreled in the street with his brother and shot him dead with a revolver which he was taking to a shop for his father, and which, curiously enough, was loaded. He was arrested, and most cynically confessed his crime, but the taking of Rome occurring just then, all the machinery of the law was out of joint and enormous delays took place.

PARISIENS NOW OBJECT TO HAVING LIGHTS PUT OUT

Special Correspondence.
PARIS, Oct. 5.—Parisians, and especially those who are compelled by circumstances to be out after midnight, are agitating for a better illumination of the public streets. Unlike London, Paris does not retire to bed at midnight, and the thousands of pleasure seekers and even business people who frequent its streets far into the small hours of the morning have protested against the order of the municipal authorities extinguishing, at the stroke of 12, 14,807 of the 68,491 lamps which light the streets of the city. Even the Grands boulevards, crowded as they are with life until long after midnight, are not too busy to object to the extinguishing of the shops and cafes, the brilliantly lighted windows of which reflect their glow into the street in the earlier hours of the evening.

In some of the other large streets conditions of light are even worse than on the Grands boulevards. The prefect of police some time ago reported that at 3 o'clock in the morning on the Boulevard St. Germain four out of every five lamps are not lit until several hours after darkness has set in. This is due to the fact that some of the lamplighters have such long posts that they are unable to make the round in less than four hours. The lighting of gas lamps is regulated by a decree issued 45 years ago and the enormous growth of certain districts since that time has seen no alteration in the arrangement to cope with the changed conditions.

RUSSIAN CAVIAR.

Detailment of Exports to United States—Manner of Preparation.
At the request of Consul John H. Grant at Odessa, Consular Agent George R. Martin, of Rostoff-on-Don, has prepared the following report upon Russian caviar:

circumstances. The chief eye-witness had gone to America and could not be found for some time. It was not until 1882 that apparently all was in readiness for the trial, and the accused was then a young man of 23, who continued to confess his crime with the same frankness as on the day it was accomplished. But through some unexplained obstacle two years more went by, when it was decided to subject the prisoner to an examination to determine his mental status and the amount of his responsibility for the crime at so tender an age. The three experts came to contradictory conclusions so that another nine years slipped by bringing the delay in justice up to 1895.

The boy was then a man of 36 years. He fell ill successively of enteric, pneumonia and meningitis, which kept him between life and death for a long time. So many years had passed that several of the lawyers of the defense had died, new laws had been passed, thus making necessary modifications in the procedure, and causing still further delays in the case. Today, we find the little fatigued man awaiting trial, a middle-aged man of 49, 38 years after the commission of the crime.

on the Volga. There are, however, several fisheries on the river Don and the Sea of Azov. At several of the fisheries large quantities of caviar are prepared, but for home production only. In 1906 caviar to the value of \$19,000 was exported to the United States from Asthakh. Since then, however, the export has wholly ceased. This condition of affairs is thought to be due to two reasons at least. First, and second, the quality of caviar prepared in the United States has proved to be far superior to the imported article.

Caviar is prepared in Russia in practically the same manner as in the United States. The roe, having been extracted from the fish, is separated from the inclosing sacks. It is then salted with from five to 10 per cent of good table salt, according to the time of the year when prepared. Afterwards the caviar is put on finer sieves in order to allow the brine to flow off. After this has been accomplished it is placed in cans and hermetically sealed.

In order to reach the market, caviar is shipped by steamer to the mouth of the Volga, being forwarded thence by fast trains to Hamburg in special cars provided for the export of fish.

During the winter season the caviar is placed on ice which is renewed at various places en route. On steamers from Hamburg to New York, the caviar is stored in a cold room, is always stored on ice.

"After about thirteen years in Mexico, where I was on a Mexican diet into which coffee and greasy food entered largely, I found that everything I ate distressed me," writes a man from our neighboring republic.

"Nervous break-down with pain in the heart caused me to give up mental work. After trying various stomach remedies without benefit, I found relief, at last, by eating Grape-Nuts and cream."

"I could digest Grape-Nuts, and the heart and nervous symptoms soon improved to such an extent that I could do some brain work and a fair day's manual labor."

"When away from home I got out of sorts from eating wrong food, but at home a few days on Grape-Nuts put me right again."

"I once worked 10 consecutive hours on a diet without much fatigue, by having a small box of Grape-Nuts in my pocket and eating a little dry whenever I felt faint. I can now teach all day without fatigue, after a breakfast of Grape-Nuts and cream, stewed fruit, toast and Postum."

"That old dull feeling, when I tried to live on my former diet, has disappeared and the delightful sensation of being fully nourished is present now. And the smile on our 18 months old baby at a sight of a Grape-Nuts package is worth seeing." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

A \$100,000,000 TRUST THAT THE LAW CAN'T TOUCH

British Public Beginning to Grow Uneasy Over the Vast Secret Funds of the Queer Old "City Companies," Which Spend Half a Million a Year On Banquets Alone.

Special Correspondence.
LONDON, Oct. 7.—Arthur Balfour, philosopher and former premier of England, now may boast the honor of being a "freeman of the Worshipful Company of Playing Card Makers," while Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Robert Ball and Lord Cromer may claim to be "Worshipful Spectacle makers."

That may seem a bit odd, yet in England membership of the great London livery companies is much prized by statesmen, poets, authors, scientists and other aspirants to fame. In fact, the "Worshipful Companies" of London are among the most remarkable institutions of modern times, possessed of vast funds amounting to more than \$100,000,000—which they administer "in secret" and without the least public accounting or control. The London livery companies are in a position of power that the Standard Oil trust might envy.

While statesmen and others vie with each other for "honors" from the closed corporations known as the "City Companies" there is, on the other hand, a clamorous section of the public that is demanding that these great companies should no longer be allowed to administer in secret funds which they say, rightly belong to the people at large. But so far very little impression has been made by such bodies as the London Reform Union and other "citizens' rights" advocates for the simple reason that the companies look upon their privileges as so ancient that they are beyond present-day law. On good grounds, they have even the right to lock up refractory pupils in a prison belonging to the companies and known as Bridewell.

PIONEER TRADE UNIONS.
The London City companies are among the first "trade unions" of which there is any record. Of course, pioneer students will recall that St. Paul had some trouble with the Ephesian silversmiths who controlled the monopoly of making silver shrines to Diana.

Meantime, while the agitators inveigh against them, the city companies go festively on their way, spending every year not less than \$500,000 for banquets alone, while another half a million dollars is devoted to salaries for various "soft jobs" and sinecures. Though controlling funds, which bring them in income of not less than \$500,000 a year, the Lord Chancellor recently has rendered a decision that "The 1,500 members of the self-appointed corporation of London, perhaps the largest in the world, are accountable to no one."

And thus England, with all its boasted freedom from the trust, such as it is known in America, is shown to have some of the most absolute trusts of modern times. The powers of the London City companies are enormous, but fortunately for Londoners, perhaps they have allowed several of their privileges to lapse and get into the state described in the simple language of Grover Cleveland as "innocuous desuetude."

EXERCISE WIDE INFLUENCE.
Though shorn of much of their early trade-restricting powers, these city companies, which are survivals of the old trade guilds, exercise even today wide influence in their own spheres. For instance, all druggists in England must obtain their licenses from Apothecaries' hall; the Goldsmiths' company does the "hall marking" of all gold and silver in England; the Fishmongers' company still inspects regularly, and has power to condemn all fish brought to the London market; the Gunmakers' company tests and stamps gun barrels; the Stationers' company attends to copyright registration; while companies of plumbers, turners, coachbuilders and others exercise similar overwhelming functions.

The City company which holds precedence today is that of the Mercers, but they are not the oldest. The Weavers are said to have been incorporated in 1184, while the "Worshipful Peppercorns" claim to have come into existence in 1180. The Mercers have a total income of \$13,000 a year, while other great companies also control enormous sums.

HUGE INCOMES.
The 12 principal city companies alone have an income of \$2,545,000 a year. In addition to these, there are 12 minor companies, each with large incomes; while there are about 50 still smaller companies. Among the minor companies of most prominence are the Leather-Sellers, Browers, Saddlers, Armourers, Cordwainers (shoemakers), Coopers, Dyers, Cutlers, Stationers, Glaziers, Truellers, Basket-Makers, Distillers, Fan-Makers, Horners (dealers in horn material), Needle-Makers, Pewterers (pewter wares), Scriveners (writing clerks), Tailor-Chandlers, Hat-Band-Makers, Tobacco-Pipe-Makers, Pin-Makers—and others, representing, in fact, every conceivable trade. There were up to 100 "Worshipful Long-Bow String-Makers," but since the modern rifle came in England has more or less dispensed with the long bow.

HAVE PRISON OF THEIR OWN.
The various city companies still have power to compel every person in London engaged in trade to belong to their proper guild, or to "take up their freedom" in the company, as the joining of the public that is demanding that these great companies should no longer be allowed to administer in secret funds which they say, rightly belong to the people at large. But so far very little impression has been made by such bodies as the London Reform Union and other "citizens' rights" advocates for the simple reason that the companies look upon their privileges as so ancient that they are beyond present-day law. On good grounds, they have even the right to lock up refractory pupils in a prison belonging to the companies and known as Bridewell.

SELECTING LORD MAYOR.
The City Companies exercise absolute sway over what is known as the City of London proper. The City Companies each year appoint from among their own members the Lord Mayor. He is not elected by the citizens of London, or appointed by the crown, but simply is elected by the various "liverymen" of the City companies mentioned. The Lord Mayor receives \$8,000 a year, and his salary is equal to that of the president of the United States—and so great is his power that not even the sovereign has the right to enter his precincts without his permission. This is why, each year, the newly appointed Lord Mayor meets the sovereign at the western boundary of the city—now The Griffin street, just facing the law courts (formerly Temple Bar) and here a royal procession must stop while obtaining the formal permission of the Lord Mayor to enter the sacred city boundary. The king or queen receives from the Lord Mayor at Temple Bar the official sword of the city, but they always hand it back to him in token of his superiority within the city.

LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.
In one sense of the word, the lord mayor of London is a sovereign in the city. Each year, after his election, the lord mayor is expected to prepare a "show," which, as a rule, typifies the history of the city companies. These companies are great sticklers in the matter of formality and precedence, and they in the past have had some very famous quarrels over these matters. For many years a sort of civil war went on between the "Worshipful Company of the Skinners" and the "Worshipful Company of Merchant-Tailors" as to which was sixth and which was seventh in the matter of precedence. The affair finally was settled by a lord mayor—a sort of civic Solomon—who decreed that every other year one of the contending companies should invite the other to a big dinner, and so even today it is a toss-up as to which company is sixth and which is seventh, and hence the old phrase, "a matter of sixes and sevens."

CURIOUS CUSTOMS.
Some of the companies still perpetuate

UNIQUE CEREMONY.
For instance, some of the companies,

by simply complying with certain antique matters of form, today get the rents and profits from a number of acres of immensely valuable property. Each year there appears before the lord chief justice a representative of the Mercers' Company, who is required by the king's "Remembrancer," to de certain "services." Thus, formal tribute is paid for several acres of property controlled by the company, which owns land just back of the Bank of England in what is now Moorfields street. In the early times, this tract was a large swamp or "moor." The Mercers' Guild drained it, and each year since then, an official of the lord chief justice's court, on a certain day, calls out:

"Tenants and occupiers of a piece of waste ground called the moors in the county of Salop, come forth and do your service."

Whereupon, a lawyer representing the Mercers' Company steps forward and chops up two bundles of fagots, with a wood-chopper and the other with an antique "bill hook." This "waste land" today enables the Mercers' company to extract \$412,000 per annum in the form of rent from its lands in London.

FOR SIX HORSE SHOES.
Another of the city companies attends the King's Remembrancer each year and hands over six horseshoes. This represents the tribute for the site of an old blacksmith's shop in the Strand. The site today brings \$80,000 a year. Another company, for a like privilege, gives the King's Remembrancer, with much formality, 61 horseshoes, when upon the Remembrancer, with equal pomp and ceremony, notifies the company that the nails are "good count." This enables the City companies to collect the enormous rents which accrue from other Strand property, which sums also represent extremely "good count" to the particular company.

INCOME FROM REALTY.
The enormous incomes of the London City companies are derived mainly from property in houses and lands. There are 74 in all—owning land in the very heart of the city of London proper—that is, the square mile of land surrounding the bank of England. This is the most valuable building land on earth. It is a singular fact that though this property is of such great worth, it originally cost the City companies practically nothing.

Some of the companies still perpetuate

(Continued on page eighteen.)

Noah's Ark in a London Slum Where Live "Teddy Bears" Come From

Special Correspondence.
LONDON, Oct. 8.—Whitechapel's crowded Ghetto is the last place in the world where one would expect to discover a collection of freak animals. And yet, in one of the narrow courts of this district, there is a modern Noah's ark where are housed pigmy ponies, tiny "teddy bears," queer kangaroos, "crowned cranes," and other weird specimens of animal and bird life. The keeper of these strange creatures is Albert Jamrach, whose name is a household word among animal collectors all over the world.

There are many odd places in the world's metropolis, but Jamrach's popularly speaking, "takes the cake." In a dingy street abutting on an even dingier one, he houses this menagerie. Ask for "Jamrach's" anywhere in that district, and half-a-dozen bare-footed, ragged youngsters will volunteer with one accord to show you the way, and by the time you have reached your destination, you will be attended by a strange body-guard of half a hundred youngsters, all eager for a peep at some of Jamrach's pets.

The first intimation you receive of being in the vicinity of the miniature zoo is the presence of two tiny ponies which are allowed to wander about in the open streets near Britain's court, where they are kept in a cage. They are not allowed to do with inventing the ponies themselves. These tiny ponies are in great demand, not only in Great Britain, but in America. The dealer always has a number of orders from the United States, "waiting" for fulfillment. The animals come from Iceland. They do not naturally breed as "pigmy ponies," but their diminutive size is the result of a lack of proper food, owing to the sparsity of the grazing lands of the island. Out of the average of ponies of Shetlands—there will be two or three undersized, or stunted ones; and it is these dealers who are even more anxious to recognize the advantage of the pigmy, or "lap" pony, as they have been nicknamed. The small ponies, though of course, he had nothing to do with inventing the ponies themselves. 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