# DESERET EVENING NEWS. dvertisers Appreciate the Fact That The Descret News Reaches the Peo-

Are You Progressing or Just "Keeping Shop?" In Other Words: Are You Advertising or Not?

PART TWO

ple in Their Homes.

SATURDAY OCTOBER 17 1908 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH.

FIFTY-EIGHTH YEAR



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

Special Correspondence OME, Oct. 5 .- 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, quarrelled 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.

cumstances. 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 readi-ness 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 accom-plished. 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 ten-

and which, curiously enough, was loaded. He was arrested, and most cynically confersed his crime, but the taking of Rome occurring just then all the ma-shinery of the law was out of joint and shinery of the law was out of joint and shinery of the law was out of joint and shinery of the law was out of joint and shinery of the law was out of joint and shinery of the law was out of joint and shinery of the law was out of joint and shinery of the law was out of joint and shinery of the law was out of joint and shinery of the law was out of joint and shinery of the law was out of joint and shinery of the law was out of joint and shinery of the law was out of joint and shinery of the law was arranged, but had to be discontinued as one after the ciber, the judge, crown counsel and foctor died; as did also two of the principal witnesses, while a third went trazy. The lawyers of the defense de-nanded a fresh examination, which was accorded two years later in 1874. The crown began to look up new wit-nesses, only finding, however, those who had heard second-hand of the cir-

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

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

\$500,000 FOR BANQUETS.

ompanies are accountable to no one;

companies 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 London, perhaps they have allowed several of their wirdlengs to lasse and get into the

privileges to lapse and get into the state described in the simple language of Grover Cleveland as "innocuous desuetude."

EXERCISE WIDE INFLUENCE.

HUGE INCOMES.

Though shorn of much of their early

Special Correspondence.
LONDON, Oct. 7.—Arthur Bal-four, philosopher and former premier of England, now may boast the honor\_of\_being a
"Treeman of the Worshipful Company of Playing Card Makers," while Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Robert Ball and Lord Cromer may claim to be "Wor-shipful Spectacle makers."
That may seem a bit odd, yet in England membership of the great Lon-don livery companies is much prized by statesmen, poets, authors, scientists and other aspirants to famc. In fact, the "Worshipful Companies" of Lon-don are among the most remarkable institutions of modern times. Wield ing enormous powers, possessed of "Trust funds" amounting to more than \$100,000,000\_which they administer "In secret" and without the least pub-lic accounting or control—the London Liveried companies are in a position of power that the Standard Oid trust might envy.
Wile statesmen and others vie with

by simply complying with certain an-tique matters of form, today get the rents and profits from a number of acres of immensely valuable property. while there are about 50 still smaller acres of immensely valuable property. Each year there appears before the lord chief justice a representative of the Mercers' Company, who is requir-ed by the king's "Remembrancer," to de certain "services." Thus, formal tri-bute is paid for several acres of prop-erty controlled by the company, which owns land just back of the Bank of England in what is now Moorgats 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: calls out: "Tenants and occupiers of a piece

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

Special Correspondence ONDON, 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 s a modern Noah's ark where are housed pigmy ponies, tiny "teddy bears," queer kangaroos, "crowned" cranes, and other weird specimens of these strange creatures is Albert Jam-rach, whose name is a household word among animal collectors all over the world.

among animal collectors all over the world. There are many odd places in the world's metropolis, but Jamrach's pop-ularly speaking, "takes the cake," In a dingy street abutting on an even din-gier one, he houses this menagerie. Ask for "Jamrach's" anywhere in that dis-triet, and half-a-dozen bare-fooled, ragged youngsters will volunteer with one accord to show you the way, and, by the time you have reached your des-tination, 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.

tens.

they

far."

lawns.

come to the dealers, the latter must go to the freaks, if not personally, at least through their agents.

HE HAS TO HURRY.

HE HAS TO HURRY. "In all the Mediterranean and South American ports," said Jamrach, in de-scribing his peculiar methods of ac-quiring members for his Ark, "I have agents who make it a business to board incoming vessels and search for novelties in the animal and bird line. As soon as an agent makes a find, he where, me, asking what offer I will make. This business has to be done very quickly, as rometimes the ships only stop at the ports a few hours. I immediately wire an offer, if I am in-terested, and my agent buys the ani-mal. He takes care of it and ships it to London. Of course, there is consid-erable risk, and sometimes the animals and birds die shortly after arrival, or during transit, in which case our losses are heavy. All things considered how-ever, a fair number of them manage to get safely through. to get safely through.

FREAKS IN DEMAND.

"Competition is so strong in this trade now,' continued the modern Noah,

article

stored on ice.

### PARISIENS NOW OBJECT TO HAVING LIGHTS PUT OUT

#### Special Correspondence.

ARIS, Oct. 5.-Parisiens, 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 58,491 Jamma which it of 12, 14,807 of 58,491 lamps which light the streets of the city, Even the Grands boule-vards, crowded as they are with life until long after midnight, are notoriously dark and gloomy after the closing of the shops and cafes, the brilliantly lighted windows of which reflect their glow into the street in the earlier hours of the evoning.

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 Source and st. Germann four out of every five lamps are not lit until sev-eral 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 are and the enormous Issued 45 years ago and the enormous growth of certain districts since that time has seen no alteration in the ar-rangements to cope with the changed conditions.

The anxiety of the native Parisien Over the illumination of his streets is undoubtedly due to the alarming in-Stease of Apache crimes. It is in the poorly lighted districts that the vicious Diminizie held energy. The prefect of criminals hold sway. The prefect of police goes so far as to trace a direct ratio between crimes of the hold-up order and the degree of illumination of the streets

The fault seems to lie with the muni-The fault seems to lie with the muni-cipal council of the Scine, who refuse shough money-to permit the prefect to keep the lights going all night long. On the other hand, friends of the coun-cillors urge that the fault really lies with the administrators who waste the money allotted to lighting. Some years \$50 new up-to-date-burners were in-taulted in a great number of the lamp-box's with the result that a saving of \$15,000 was effected in the lighting bill of the city. It is estimated that if the city. It is estimated that if ese economical burners were introduced all over the city enough money ould be saved to satisfactorily light the streets of Paris from sunset sunrise.

## RUSSIAN CAVIAR.

Cortailment of Exports to United States-Manner of Preparation.

the request of Consul John H. Grout at Odessa, Consular Agent Neorge R. Martin, of Rostoff-on-Don, Russia, has prepared the following robort upon Russian caviar: Then center of the caviar trade in soutaheast Russia it at Astrakhan i interest.

on the Volga. There are, however, several fisheries on the river Don and the Sea of Azöv. At several of the fisheries large quantities of caviar are prepared but for home production only. In 1906 caviar to the value of \$10,000 was exported to the United States from Asthakhan. Since, then, howaver, its export hose wholly encoded might envy. however, its 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 pre-pared in the United States has proved

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 lon-ger 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" ad-voctes—for the simple reason that the companies look upon their privileges as so ancient that they are beyond present-day law. Only a special act of parliament can force them even to keen public accounts, and they are able to -prevent, through their enor-omus influence in and out of "Parlia-ment, the passage of any such measto be far superior to the imported Carviar 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 preon finer sleves in order to allow the brine to flow off. After this has been accuplished it is placed in cans and ment, the passage of any such meas

hermetically sealed. hermetically sealed. In order to reach the market, caviar is shipped by steamer to Tzartizn on the Volga, being forwarded thence by fast trains to Hamburg in special cars provided for the export of fish. ure of reform. \$500,000 FOR BANQUELS. Meantime, while the agitators in-veigh against them, the clty 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 an income of not less than \$5,000,000 a year, the Lord Chancel-lor recently has rendered a decision that :"The 1,500 members of the self-appointed corps of assistants to these companies are accountable to no one." During the warm season the caviar is placed on ice which is renewed at various place en route. On steamers from Hamburg to New York, the orincipal importing port, is always

## MEXICAN DIET

Not Conducive to American Energy

"After about thirteen years in Mexido, where I was on a Mexican diet into which coffee and greasy food enter 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 stom-ach remedies without benefit, I found relief, at last, by eating Grape-Nuts could digest Grape-Nuts, and the

rade-restricting powers, these city companies, which are survivals of the heart and a 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 get out 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 Apoth-cearies' hall; the Goldsmiths' company does the "hall marking" of all gold and silver in England; the Fishmongers' company still inspects regularly and

of sorts from eating wrong food, but at home a few days on Grape-Nuts puts me right again. "I once worked 10 consecutive

company still inspects regularly, and has power to condemn all fish brought to the London market; the Gunmakers' company tests and stamps gun barrels; hours on a dike 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 disap-peared and the delightful sensation of being fully nourished is present now. And the smile answer is present the Stationers' company attends to copyright registration; while companies of plumbers, tirners, coachbuilders and others exercise similar overwhelming functions. The City company which holds prece-

the city comparison of the Mercers, but they are not the oldest. The Weavers are said to have been incorporated in 1164; while the "Worshipful Pepperers" of being fully nourished is present now. And the smile on our 18 months old boy at a sight of a Grape-Nuts claim to have come into existence in 1180. The Mercers have a total income of 413,000 a year, while other great compackage is worth seeing." a Reason." 1180. "There's

panies also control onormous sums.-Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. 'Read 'The Road to

Wellville," in pkgs. Ever read the above letter? A new 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 largo incomes; one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human

The various city companies still have While statesmen and others vie with

The various city companies still have power to compel every person in Lon-don engaged in trade to belong to their proper guilds, or to "take up their free-don" in the company, as the joining and payment of membership fees is called, but such regulations are not in these days exercised as rigidly as formi-erly. The companies are bound today to teach the trade over which they ex-ercise dominion to all who apply for instruction and who pay the proper ercise dominion to all who apply for instruction and who pay the prope fees, and they also are bound to so that all apprentices learning trades d that all apprentices learning trades of neg-their work properly. In cases of neg-lect they even have the right to lock up refractory pupils in a prison belong-ing to the companies and known as Bridewell.

#### PIONEER TRADE UNIONS.

PIONEER TRADE UNIONS. The London City companies are among the first "trade unions" of which there is any record. Of course, Biblical students will recall that St. Paul had some trouble with the Ephe-sian silversmiths who controlled the monopoly of making silver shrines to Diana. It might be said that the London Goldsmiths' company is their lineal descendant. The City companies first were formed for the distinct pur-pose of operating as "close corpora-tions" to keep nearly all industrial trades in their own hands. There was a company in the early days for prac-tically every branch of industry. In a measure, each company was a species of "trust" in its particular line. For in-stance, you could not carry on the busistance, you could not carry on the busi-ness of tinsmith unless you belonged to the Worshipful Company of Tin Plate Workers, nor could you dispense Plate Workers, nor could you dispense groceries, or sea sait, or deal in fron, without belonging to the "Workshipful" Gracers, Salters or Ironmongers, as the case might be. Speaking of the tin plate workers, it might be mentioned that they claim to be the oldest trad-ing company or guild in the world, as they say the Phoenicians, who came to England in search of tin 300 B. C., were the first tin plate traders on rec-ord. Even if this be taken as a po-lite fiction, there are documents to show that the tin plate workers really have an unbroken trading record exhave an unbroken trading record ex-tending back 400 years.

#### INCOME FROM REALTY.

The enormous incomes of the London City companies are derived mainly from property in houses and lands, mostly situated in the best portions of mostly situated in the best portions of London. Acquiring these sites hundreds of years ago, the value has increased by leaps and bounds. For instance, some of the property adjoining that on which the Goldsmiths' hall stands, near the London general postoffice, recently was sold at the enormous price of \$12.-

was sold at the enormous price of \$12,-500,000 per acre. In addition to the valuable site owned by the Goldsmiths' company, each of the 24 principal companies-there are 74 in all-owns land in the very heart of the city of London prop-er-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 this property is of such great worth, it originally cost the City companies

practically nothing. UNIQUE CEREMONY.

For instance, some of the compaines,

waste ground called the he county of Salop, come forth and to your service."

do your service." Whereupon, a lawyer representing the Mercers' Company steps forward and chops up two bundles of fagots, one with a wood-chopper and the oth-er with an antique "bill hook." This "waste land" today enables the Mer-cers' company to extract \$413,000 per annum in the form of rent from its leads in Londen. ing in the vicinity of the miinature zoo is the presence of two tiny ponies when are allowed to wander about in the open streets near Brittain's court, where their home is situated. They are only 33 inches high, and play about the streets just like any other "children." Their owner seems to have absolute confidence in the honesty of the neigh-bors, for no guard is placed over them. The children of the streets do not at-tempt to worry them, and they are as gentile and playful as a couple of kiting in the vicinity of the miinature zoo lands in London.

#### FOR SIX HORSE SHOES

Another of the city companies at-tends the King's Remembrancer each year and hands over six horseshoes. This repersents the tribute for the site of an old blacksmith's shop in the Strand. The site today brings i \$80,000 a year. Another company, for a like privilege, gives the King's Re-membrancer, with much formality, 61 horse shoe nails, whereupon, the Remembrancer, with equal pomp and ecremony, notifies the company that the nails are "good count." This en-titles the City company to collect the enormous rents which accure from other Strand property, which sums also represent extremely "good count" to the particular company.

#### SELECTING LORD MAYOR.

The City Companies exercise ab-solute 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 com-panies mentioned. The Lord Mayor receives \$50,000 a year by way of sal-ary—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 with-out his compision. This is why each out 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 in Fleet street, just facing the law courts (formerly Temple Bar) and hercourts (formerly Temple Bar) and here any royal procession must stop while obtaining the formal permission of the Lord Mayor to enter the sacred city boundary. The king or queen re-ceives 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 Hosts of English hotabilities have also gone in for the new craze, which has even extended to royalty. Prince Adolphus of Teek has bought several "freaks" for his children, while Baron Alfred de Rothschild has established a private circus on his estate at Tring park. Among those who are competing with each other for the possession of mayor of London is a sovereign in the ity 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 mat-ters. For many years a sort of civil war went on between the "Worshipful Company, of the Skinners" and the "Worshipful Company of Merchant "Worshipful Company of Merchant Tailors" as to which was sixth and which was seventh in the matter of precedence. The affair finally was set-tled by a lord mayor—a sort of civic Solomcn—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 perpetu-(Continued on page eighteen.)

of Jamrach's pets. The first intimation you receive of be-

gentle and playful as a couple of kit-

"I turn them loose and nobody ever

troubles them," said Jamrach when the writer found him in his menagerie, feeding a "teddy bear" not more than

feeding a "teddy bear" not more than a foot high. "Everybody knows then about here. When they get hungry they know where to come for them

meals, and they don't wander very

QUEER COLLECTION. Jamrach's establishment occupies a hree-story building which, in its balmy

days, was evidently a residence of some proportions. Since the zoo invaded it, however, the interior has been fitted out with numerous iron barred cages

out with numerous from barred cages instead of rooms, and only the four walls remain of the ancient mansion. Where human beings once dwelt, you now see pigmy ponies and tiny bears, diminutive undergrown Indian cattle, enus and armadillos, cranes and kan-garoos, in fact, all sorts of queer ani-mats some of whose names are even

on one corner of the room is a pair of wily wallables who gaze at you with deccitful eyes, while not far away, even

more suspicious looking, is a "flying phalanger."

demand for these freak animals and birds of all kinds. Americans in high

society are taking a leading part in encouraging the strange fad. The Countess of Craven, daughter of the Bradley-Martins, has recently bought

several pigmy ponies; while other wealthy members of the American col-

ony who own fine country mansion have invested in cranes and kangaroo

LOYALTY INTERESTED.

Hosts of English notabilities have

with each other for the possession of these curlosities are the Marquis of Stafford, the Marchioness of Bute, Lord Hindlip, Lord Gerald Grosvenor, Lord

Edward Cecil and many other lords and

o add "decorative effect" to their

In England, just now, there is a big

mals, some of whose names are neerer than themselves. For instance trade now, continued the modern Noah, "that my agents have to look very sharp. Hesides, it is always necessary to invent new ideas; to create a de-mand, for instance, for certain things in the french line."

to invent new ideas; to create a de-mand, for instance, for certain things in the freak line." Jamrach may truthfully claim to have "invented" the craze of pigmy ponies, though, of course, he had noth-ing to do with inventing the ponies themselves. These tiny ponies are in great demand, not only in Great Brit-ain, but in America. The dealer al-ways has a number of orders from the United States, "waiting" for fulfilment. The animals come from Iceland. They do not naturally breed as "pigmies," but their diminutive size is the result of a lack of proper food, owing to the spareity of the grazing lands of the is-land. Out of every herd of ponies-the normal size being about the aver-age of Shetlands--there will be two or three undersized, or stunted ones; and it is these dealers are after. Jamrach was the hirst one to recognize the ad-vantage of the pigmy, or "lap" pony, as they have been nicknemed. The small-eat one he has so far received was only 27 inches high, and it was imme-diately purchased on its arrival in Englaud by Lord Alfred de Rothschild, who now has it in his famous menag-orie. LORD ROTHSCHILD'S ZOO. rie.

### LORD ROTHSCHILD'S ZOO.

Lord Rothchild's establishment at Lord Rothchild's establishment at Tring is a place of strange sensations for visitors. On his lawns, one sees kangaroos hopping about in great numbers. They are thoroughly tame, and follow visitors about like dogs. Their antics are the delight of all the children whom Lord Rothchild fre-quently invites to his estate. Many of the animals are splendidly "educated," and could easily make a fortune for their owner if his lordship did not hap-pen to possess so large a fortune al-ready. Kangaroos are worth \$150 apiece, and Lord Rothchild has a whole "herd." Lord Rothchild's "eir-cus" also boasts wallables-very small kongaroos-"demoselle" and "crown" eranes, both these varieties of variekangaroos—"demoselle" and "crown" eranes, both these varieties of varie-ties of crane being extremely rare, ar-madillos, pigmy Indian cattle, and oth-er small "fry."

#### PIGMY PONIES.

Of all the pigmy tribe, however, the popular fancy runs most to "teddy bears" and pigmy ponies. The former are immense favorites. Whether it is the association with President Roose' veld, or not, the "teddy bear" is always first choice in competition with other freaks. These bears come from Borneo, and Jamrach disposes of them for about \$50 each. They are very hardy little animals and once tamed, are quite doclle. One "teddy" which Jam-rach has in his London zoo is an im-mense favorite with the neighboring slum children, who play with him by the hour, whenever they get a chance. He follows any little boy who will brite him with a handful of sugar. RUN ON TEDDY BEARS. Of all the pigmy tribe, however, the

### RUN ON TEDDY BEARS.

Several of the English royal children have already provided themselves with both "teddy bears" and tiny ponles. The two little princes of the Teck fam-fly called personally at Jamrach's re-cently and selected their "monits:" while an advertisement of a "teddy bear" in the Times, brought hosts of applicants, and several very prominent members of the aristocracy came per-sonally to bid for him. All things considered, the prices Jam-Several of the English royal children

(Continued on page eighteen.)



away with. As the freaks no longer