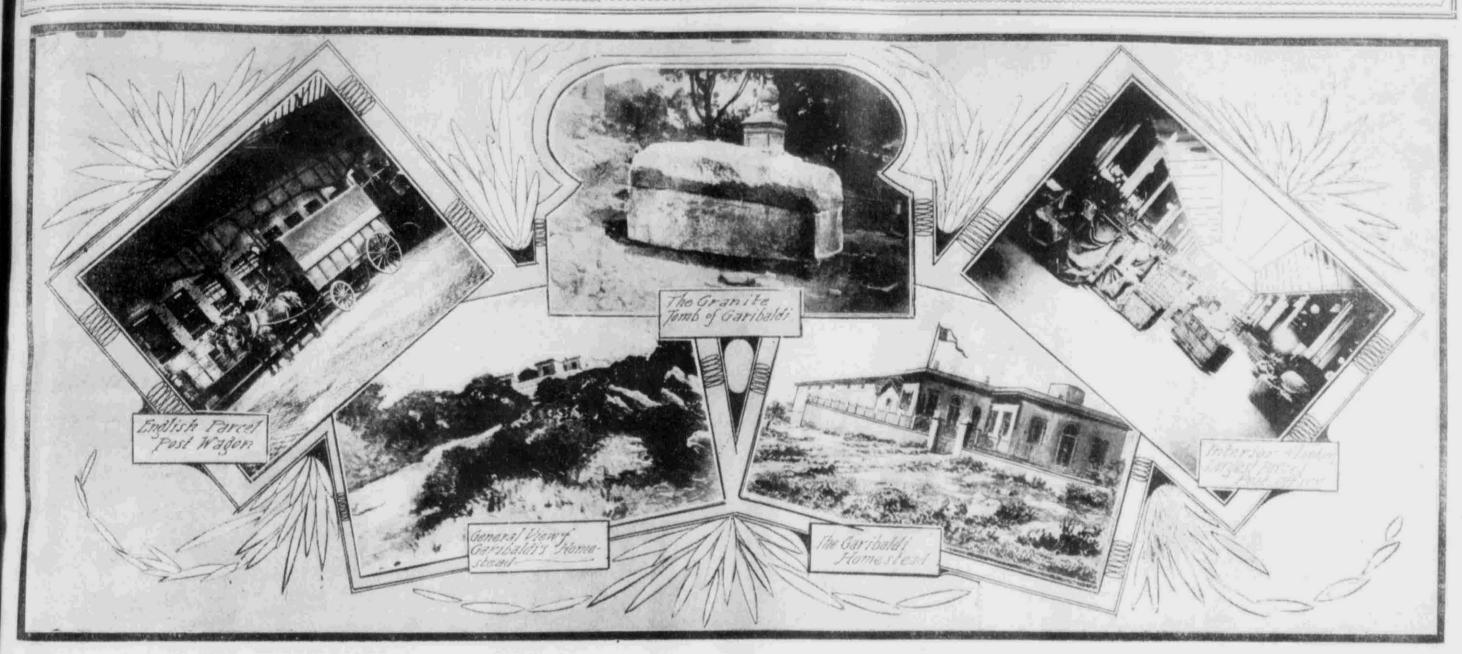
PART TWO

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 28 1907 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

FIFTY-SEVENTH YEAR

The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service.



A HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.

even adorn the roof. The death-bed of Garibaldi is hidden under them like a grave theelf

dotes of Italy's epic days,

AFFECTING SCENES.

At the grave of Garibaldi many af-fecting scenes take place. Grizzled vet-erans shed tears; others kneeling klas the boulder of granite, excavated from the billistic and left in its stern sim-dictive that many left in its stern sim-

icity, that marks the resting-place of

he hero.

Near the grave is the urn dedicated o Manilo which, removed by Gen. Ristill to a greater distance from the atternal tomb, has been put back, for he present at least, in its original position.

f Annila, Garbaldi's first wife,

HIS FAITHFUL COMPANION.

HIS FAPTHFUL COMPANION.

The name of Annita carries a minantic perfume in the mention. This beautiful young woman, flower of two civilizations, was first encountered by the hero in South America, where fighting by his side like a soldier she was his faithful companion during his ten vears of service to the republic of Rio Grande. Auntin lost her life in childbirth during one of Garibald's dynamics and the hero buried mether and table is a treach, dag with his own tainds, in a wood near Revenue; whence many years later he transferred the bodies to Caprera.

By an odd coincidence, while an Italian committee is busy gathering fundator a heroic-steed status of Garibaldin Caprera, the taland of Elina is about to mivel the grounders bidged has made for

in One Pertion of it Lives the Widow of the Hero of Italy, With Her Daughters; While

His Son Occupies the Other Half With His Children-Communicating Doors

Have Been Walled Op and the Two Families are at Bitter Enmity.

ed with myrtle and lentisk, dropping rapidly from sky-line to sea-level. Near by, and connected with it by an artificial isthmus, is the island of La Maddelena, the cherished harbor of Nelson's fleet during the French blockade; now one of Italy's strategic points, where one seas fort and arsens! and a harbor filled with men-of-war, their gay flags waving in the breeze.

HOME OF THE HERO.

On landing, which is inaugurated by the singing of Caribaldi hymns by Halian patriois, one goes directly to the house of the hero. On the trip the now notorious quarrel between the descendants of Caribaidi has been the subject of excited controversy. Some take the part of Ricotti only son of the hero by his first wife. Annita, who presumed to remove from its position near the monument of the hero, the tomb of his stephrother. Manilio, Others side with Donna Prancesca, second spouse of Caribaldi, who considering that the remains of her son had been desecrated appealed to the king of Italy to sustain her in her position.

Caribaldi homestead is literally a ho

divided against treef. Donna Francesca, and her daughter Clelin occup-one part of the house. Ricotti Garrioni il and his family the other. Northe-family will relinquish the possessio

family will reinquish the possession of the property to the other, and each undertakes to play the heat to the stream of visitors that pours thither in honor of the centenary of the hero's birth. With commandcating doors walled up, each couples a rival camp, as it were under the same roof. The situation is no odd one, considering that the head of this discordant family devoted his life to the unity of his native land and the principles of fraternity.

The house, commanding a fine view of the sea, not far from the shore, is the nucleus of the one constructed by Garibaldt himself. It is a white, unpretentious-looking structure, one story in height, its flat roof ornamented with

ards that solid; newcomers.

EXAMPLE OF BAD TASTE.

One's first visit is to Donna Frances it, who occurred the western side of the house with the lattle garden. Donn

died, and where among other sonvenies one sees the little hand-carriage which bore him wounded from the battle o

displays the son or where the her on other souvenir

mand officer. The

GARIBALDI'S OLD HOMESTEAD

APRERA, Italy, Sept. 17.-The Small rocky island of Caprera,

ism. It is here that the hero Guiseppe Garibaldi spent various periods of his

dramatic life, where he ended his last days, and where repose his remains, un-

sent symbolic of the rugged characte

of the man who achieved the Unity

Garibaldi, in the course of his wandering exite's life, first saw Caprera in 1842. Five years later, on returning to Europe from South America, he again came hither, buying from an leading his subject Colline, for \$1,200 a strip of land, on which he lived, like a Robinson Crusoe, in a hut, sustaining himself on the fish of the neighboring waters. Later he cut down timber on the bile, and taking a lead of it to Marseilles, exchanged it for building material, with which he constructed the present homestead of the Garibaidi family

kept a prisoner and watched over by a

kept a prisoner and watched over by a team-mean. Garmaiot one stormy night in Octobel, 1897, escaped in a boat to the ship Beccacetno to renew his struggles against the pontifical power. Returning again to the island, after resigning his command of the army of the Vosgos, the hero did not again desort it until his death.

Starting from Leghorn on a small boat, Elba, crowded with oid red-shirted Garibaldi veterans and other devout piggrims, one passes on the 16-

shirted Garibaidi veterans and other devout pilgrims, one passes on the 16-hour journey to Caprera various small islands, including Gorgona and Caprala, jutting rocks, mostly famous for having figured in the invective Dante, who wished that they might be transferred to the month of the Armo, there to stem up its flood so that the poet's compatriets of Florence might be drowned. Further looms up Elba, largest of the Tuscan archipelago, and home also of another here in the days of his humiliation and retreat.

TWO NOTABLE ISLES.

of his humiliation and retreat.

lying off the coast of Corsica, is a sucred spot to Italian patriot-

## PARCELS POST IS GREAT SUCCESS

In England the Express Companies Have Practically Abandoned the Field.

SEND FISH AND DOGS BY MAIL.

Germany it Pays But in British Isles the Railroads Have Formed Conspiracy to Defeat It.

ONDON, Sept. 19. When an Amerian newly arrived in England has occasion to send a package anywhere he naturally inquires of

he first Englishman he meets for the arest express office. With a look of lank astonishment the Englishman ill probably tell him that he has nevheard of such a thing, for exes companies, under that name, are known in England, except as Ameriinstitutions. Then the American to wax sarcustic and ask when a Bull is going to wake up and get

But if he refruin from making the This eagle scream and pursue his lies further he will learn that John not exceed 11 pounds in weight find that the postal authorities ser it for him anywhere in the er if for him anywhere in the sufely and quickly and charge in less than he would have to American express company for service. So well satisfied are folk with their government expansion of the business on a higger scale suit heavier and bulkier goods, of the present agitation on the of the present agitation on the n America some account of problem has been solved in and Germany, within certain

mething like 15 years ago that abused old fogy, John Buil. the costliness and inadequacy the costliness and inadequacy cycles rendered by private exapanies—which he calls goods companies—and got the govto tackle the business by eag a parcel post. Prior to that cry of all packages that could not by letter postage was in the private companies, which lot of money out of it. Of the vested interests and their rallway companies, fought to rallway companies, fought d nail against the innovation— ed it as unfair competition, Soand all that sort of thing.

## SERVICE IS CHEAP.

sicked up by the long-suffering year saw the service cheap-proved and extended until it ned colossal proportions. Hopesed colossal proportions. Hope-calen all along the line, the companies have almost entirely ed this special field to the gov-sed confine their work to the or builder goods, delivery by the government wait—par is it very long to her—is now one of the most realizes of the British postal you only do the general public

of only do the general public all themselves of the serv-transmission of all sorts of anging from a hal pin to a-ronsecue, but the great retail increasing numbers, also em-sending home the purchases ers, instead of using their ery wagons. They find the il does the work for them ill better than they can do it solves. The pairs charged, baid, of course, in postage 

stamps, varies from 2 cents for a par-cel weighing under two pounds to 22 cents for a parcel not exceeding 11 pounds. Many of the London laun-dries now send home the week's wash-ing by the parcel post for the same reason that the big stores are taking to H. The service costs less than that which they have previously provided themselves.

ONE GREAT ADVANTAGE.

to a certain figure, which covers the value of most packages sent. Where the goods are of higher value than that for which the government guarantees compensation in case of loss or damage additional payments on a graded scale secures special insurance. Thus, for instance, by paying 10 cents more than the regular delivery fee an insurance of \$50 is obtained and 31 cents extends the claim which may be made for compensation to \$600.

An entertaining feature of the British parcel post system is the great variety of articles which it is open to receive, it is quite a common thing to "parcel post" live bees and according to a new regulation even human beings

Living animals are also accepted, provided they are "properly packed" and the distance is not too long. A partial that of some of the curious things sent by parcel post includes weazels, young alligators, leachese ligards, pigeons, nice, cats and dogs, or ficials point with pride to the skin which a snake shed in the postoffice some time ago. It was being sent through the mails and took occasion to change its cost while stopping in the parcels office. As the postal authorities undertook to deliver the snake only, they claimed the skin as belong. only, they claimed the skin as belong-ing to the government—another in-stance of "uncarned increment."

but it is remarkable that the breakage is extremely small, provided packing instructions are followed. Eggs are shipped in boxes containing small card board divisions. Fruit—expectably soft fruit—such as strawberties, must be packed in bexes in such a way that the julce will not exude and injure other parecis. At Christmas time vast numbers of turkeys are sent by parecipest. Strange to say, many of these birds never reach their destination. The reason alleged generally is either that the labels get torn off in transmission or that they are insufficiently addressed. These deceller turkeys find their way to the "dead" parcels offer and are premptly disposed of by public auction. Few compensation claims for less birds are ever paid, however, and the government plea of "insufficient address" covers a multitude of turkeys.

One of the great advantages of the parcel post, as compared with the work of private companies, is its calcrity. Before it came into vogue customers often had to wait days for their goods. Now within the London radius it is a case of only a few hours, for the parcel post makes several deliveries daily. By paying a small additional fee "immediate delivery" is secured, which means that the parcel is started to its destination as soon as the payment is made. Another feature of the parcel post service which commends it to the public is the fact that all goods transmitted by it are practically insured up to a certain figure, which covers the value of most packages sent. Where

cel post" live bees, and according to a new regulation even human beings may be 'mailed." Not long ago a couple in London posted a live baby in this way. It was delivered at the West Strand postoffice properly tagged, the fee was paid, postage stamps of the requisite denomination stack on the label—and the baby reached its destination within a very start lime.

### ation within a very short time. DOGS BY POST.

## CURIOSITIES.

Aside from curiosities sent by parcel post, a very large business is done in staple articles of trade, particularly foodstuffs. Fish are often sent to the large hotels by parcel post direct from scaport towns, and their freshness is assured, as they are delivered the same day as shipped. Fruit, regetables and rage in huge quantities are sent from country farms to London markets by the same method. The restoffice erg business is so large that special departments are assigned to it, and minute instructions for packing and shipment are issued. The postoffice, however, pays no compensation for broken eggs but it is remarkable that the horakage is extremely small, provided backing Aside from curiosities sent by purce of pairiotism.

Caprera lies in the Straits of Boulacto between Sardinia and Carsica.

From the cast it stands forth boidly
like a high and useless wall. From
the west it shows a side densely clath-

octs are as follows: SIZE LIMITATIONS.

inches may measure. In girth as much as 2 feet 6 lisches, while a parcel 2 test in length may measure the same distance around, the essential requirement being that the two factors combined shall not exceed 6 feet. The weight must not be over it pounds. The rates for transmitting parcels have been smadlly reduced from year to year, as the business done has increased. This year the rates for parcels are as follows: 

quantity of wreaths, so many in fact . It will thus be seen that an il-pound parcel builting to 6 feet may be sent anywhere in England for 22 cents—a reanywhere in England for 22 cents—a re-markably cheap rate. Another great advantage which the pursel rost has over its private rivals in the vasity larger number of shipping totals it provides. There is a pursel postorite in every small town and hamlet, and in London they are dituated very fear each other. In some districts one such office is apportioned to every four city blocks. Private companies could not possibly provide so many branches

in Capters, the island of Elha is about to invest the island of Elha is about to buvel the monument to Napolso that the sculptor Didoni has made for the city of Perioforpilo, capital of the list of Perioforpilo, capital of the island. That no great man camera cape his monument is bagical and hu man. To see the little corporal in the main senare of Perioforpiso carved in might well recall to the beholder has unight well recall to the beholder has made emperor. If aspire a descentist, in separal to the proposed statue of caribaldi for Capters, one is inclined to held that the island hasif, dresibly full of movements and that a colossed marble statue in photographic one will be little less than a desceration.

E. U. VALENTINE E U. VALENTINE. DOES NOT PAY,

the gross amount paid to the post-office for the transmission of parcels for the year 1995-96 was \$10.093.56.

its the fact that last year 101, parents were delivered at a cost re than ten and a half million a, the parent post lausiness is 1 on at a loss. At first glance main appear to be a serious observation which would militate against user all adoption of the system, but as objection which in the course is likely to be removed.

The reason for it is that the railway companies, through the powerful "pull" which they are able to exert in the houses of parliament, have succeeded in capturing 55 per cent of the money paid for all parcels sent by rail under government transmission.

## OPPOSED BY COMBINE,

An immense combination of private express companies, aided and abelted by the big railway corporations, has combined against the postoffice, and tried to break up the parcels post business. The postoffice, however, has not capitulated to the ring, and seems in a fair way to win the fight all along the line. As railway companies charged such high rates for carrying government parcels, the postoffice organized a very complete system of transmission by wagons. Of course, the process was a wasteful one, for instead of being able to send parcels direct by rail, the postoffice had to send them by two-horse wagons, which meant that two moto-driver and mail carrier—were needed to each van.

now bent upon crutches, and he receives his guests surrounded by his family—a numerous one—dressed in uniform, his red shirt adorned with the galloon of his command, his kept with the gold braid of a general; a distinction that his heroic father refused to don. His manner, kindly and natriarchal, does not lack dignity despite his invalidism, as he receives the homoge of his old companions in arrise and joins with them in exchanging anodotes of Italy's epic days. However, by dint of organization, these wagons provided a remarkably good service, even to points 30 and 40 miles away from the metropolis. For miles away from the metropolis. For longer distances the railways got their "rake-off," which makes such a big hole in government receipts. In the last two years, however, the government has been able to trump the railway are, so to speak, by instituting a motor wagon service, which is really competing spleidfiely, even as to speed, with the railways, fluxe motor-wagons, exceeding built for make work addicompeting spletdidity, even as to speed, with the railways Huser motar-wagons, especially built for quick work, deliver parcels from house to house direct in the country districts throughout England. Several hundreds of these are in operation and masty others are now being built. By means of the mator-wagons, the government hopes to break the back of the opposition, and eventually compel the railways to accept parcels at low rates. In spite of the cost to the government of operating these opposing lines, the charges are very low. The average rate per narcel throughout the country is only 10 cents. The rules charged by express companies in America are far in excess of those now levied by similar English companies, because the latter, owing to the postofice competition, have been compelled to lower their figures.

## IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

The English parcel post is available The English parcel post is available also for transmission of packages to barrope Australia, Canada, Egrypt, India and other foreign countries. Of course, the rates vary according to distance. The rate to the continent is very low, comparatively, but no house delivery is made. The parcels have to be called for at the foreign railway.

to be called for at the foreign railway station or custom home, as the case may be.

All things considered, the British parcel post service is a most excellent one. Were it not for railway apposition, it would support itself, and probably yield the government a reasonable profit.

In some respects the German parcel post system is superior to the English. In some respects the German railways are care generally much lower for short distances, at least, owing to the fact that several of the German railways are comed by the state and, therefore, cannot dictate their own terms to the express business. A fixed number of packages are carried by these state reads for the parcel post service free of charge. For packages in as case of that number the government has to pay the state reads a small charge.

charge.

RAILBOAD CHANGES.

The private and semi-private ruitroads also exact a much lower cate from the government than do the Signish railways. In Germany a parent weighing II pointed may be sent by pared post for 12 cants. Nor is the extreme weight of purcels which may be sent restricted in II pounds, as in England. Pareds up to 50 stograms, or 110 pounds, in weight may be sent for a little over 60 cents. Even trees may be sent by pared post for 12 cants. Nor is the extreme weight of purcels which may be sent restricted in II pounds, as in England. Pareds up to 50 stograms, or 110 pounds, in weight may be sent for a little over 60 cents. Even trees may be sent by pared to the sum railway fine.

But there is a difference between the systems of the two countries. In England distance makes no difference the systems of the two countries. In England distance makes no difference the charges vary according to the distance the pared is carried, For instance, while the charge is only 50 cents to carry a pared weighing its pumble, the amaximum weight) a distance of from all and his skill was questly railing. Here the amaximum weight) a distance of from all and his skill was questly railing. They railing the maximum to the grand of the maximum to the sum of the maximum to the sum of th

(Continued on page significan.)

# AS A TOREADOR

Mexican and a Mere Youth Makes Tremendous Hit in Old Madrid.

## HE ARRIVES UNANNOUNCED.

Jewelry and Acclaim Him a Professional Bull Fighter,

ADRID, Sept. 17.—There are some torenders who become millionaires, in peses if not dollars. But there is only, in dollars. But there is only, in he buil ring's history, one milliomire who has become a torendor. This mil-itenaire is young, but 22. He is a

Mexican born in Pachucha and named

Vincente Segura-Since a boy in his jeens Segura's one ambition was to become a famous toreador. After five years' continued hard work he has achieved the distinction and is today hailed as a master, in the very first flight of famous buil fighters of the world. Segura achieved this fistinction in this city when he was oubliely crowned in the Madrid arena he other day by the celebrated Fe-

On his nutive heath in Mexico, See gura, as a boy, equipped himself with the built fighter's regulia and his faths or having constructed a ring for him, fought cuives. He soon graduated to cows and then to young bulls,

## HIS FIRST BULL

At last on his eighteenth birthday his father allowed the young Vincento to fight his first fathercoven and savage buil. It was a fete day on the estate, Amid louid accluler from the tenants and villagers Segura skilluily despatched his annual. Shortly after this Amelanic Montes, the famous "prima espate" of Spain journeyed to Mexico and Scoth Actorian there to give exhibitions of his skill. He was invited to may a visit to the packucha rands and young Segura received many valve atte assesses in hards. The mask also allowed the young man to foliate troupe at some of the near-by fights and in a few months Segura was the most skilled of all Mexican torcite.