

Safety Paper Foils Thieves.

Chemical Composition Prevents Any Erasures.

NEWSPAPER accounts of recent successful forgeries of letters of credit, drafts, certificates of deposit and other documents have created a widespread interest in this subject, one of vital importance to the business community, and the banking world is again discussing, as it does at every recurrence of some cleverly devised scheme by expert criminals to obtain money unlawfully, how to protect itself and the public against this particular form of theft. The police records of the nations bear ample evidence of how skilled artisans, usually expert engravers, lithographers, penmen and others, risk the danger of detection and punishment for the sake of sudden gain. These become professional forgers and counterfeiters, and are not to be confused with the accidental wrongdoer, driven to crime by necessity or tempted by special opportunities, or with those who succeed in obtaining money on check or negotiable paper drawn on banking institutions where no account exists. The latter named succeed in their fraud by taking advantage of the credulity of their victims, not by forgery.

Most financial institutions have been inclined to rely upon engraved steel plates of complicated design, printed with a non-photographic tint, such as the New York Stock Exchange requires; others pin their faith to the familiar safety punch, others to the indelible ink used with another form of bank punch; others, again, make a use of safety tint or safety paper. Those using the latter rely entirely on their lithographers or the various banknote companies to supply them with an acid-proof paper, and the radical and vital difference between safety tint and safety paper is not generally understood. As a matter of fact, safety paper made in this country is used to a great extent in banking circles and employed by many first-class lithographers and general engravers.

It is unquestionably true, however, that it is not generally known that safety paper not only solves the problem at hand, but is also an American invention, and another triumph for American ingenuity and resources, which chiefly accounts for the gradual passing of the forger.

SAFETY PAPER AMERICAN IDEA.

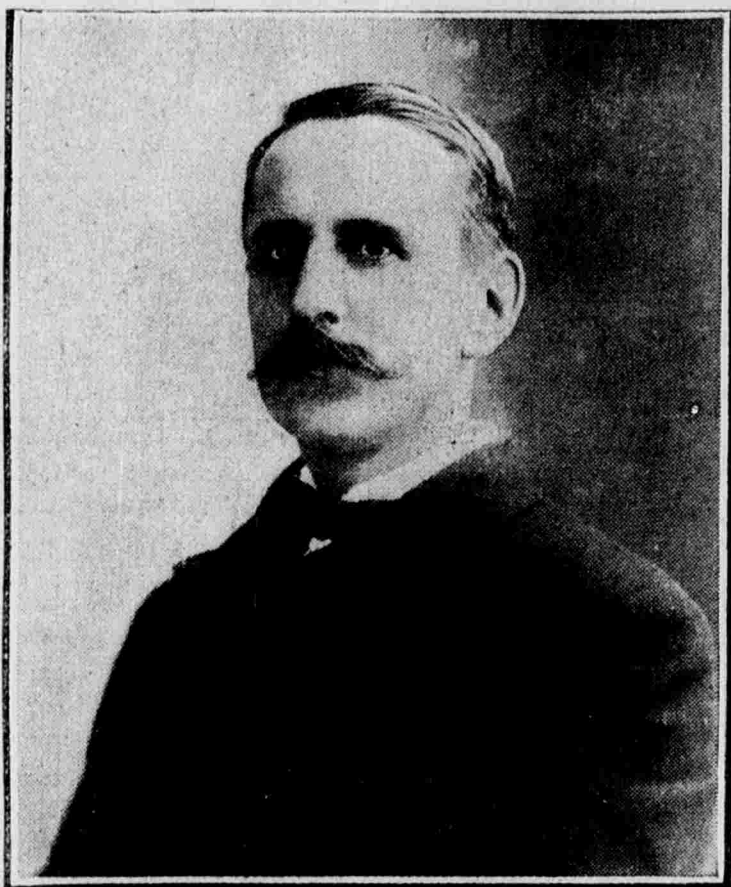
To an American of Scotch descent, George La Monte, whose gallicized spelling of the Scotch name may probably be ascribed to an ancestor's fancy at that period of English history when Scot and Frenchman were allies, belongs the credit of the safety paper principle. To him, also, is justly due credit for devising special machinery and for the discovery of a process, a trade secret, by which safety paper is treated during the course of manufacture. For years the product of Nutley and Brooklyn factories has been considered a standard, like the bond paper from Senator Crane's New England mills, both products being used by the United States government and most banknote companies. Mr. La Monte began to make his safety paper about 1870.

The basic features are a special secret treatment, a peculiarity in surface design, and also certain characteristic differences in texture and feel. The first, for the purpose of preventing acid or mechanical erasure, is based upon the principle that if a piece of paper is treated during the process of manufacture with a combination of chemicals, the basis of which is identical with that of the commercial writing ink, the result when an erasure is

made, of combining the two will be a perfect union. The second feature, in combination with fugitive tints, prevents photographic reproduction as well as the possibility of undetected erasure, while the third is mainly useful in protecting the consumer against imposition, once he becomes familiar with the special qualities of safety paper employed for specific purposes.

"Though widely used by many governments and private institutions," said George M. La Monte, son of the inventor, "the use of safety paper is still in its infancy. If we consider the purposes to which it might wisely be employed as a precautionary measure, our paper is used by the United States, Canadian, Peruvian and other governments. In Cuba, the Philippines, Panama, Japan, Mexico, England, Sweden and other nations, chiefly by the banks of those countries."

"Safety paper has of late years quietly made its way to the front and solved the problem of protection against fraud. It is a matter of interest to the business public, not merely to the banks or the trade, because it will perform efficient service if called upon by those who need it. The day of the former is gradually passing."



JAMES A. TAWNEY.

Hon. James A. Tawney has been named as the successor of James S. Sherman, Judge Taft's running mate on the Republican presidential ticket, as the head of the Republican congressional campaign committee. This is one of the keystone positions in the whole construction of a presidential campaign, and Congressman Tawney has been signally honored by this selection. Mr. Sherman was himself the chairman of this important committee until he resigned on being named for vice president. Mr. Tawney is a lawyer and was born near Gettysburg, Pa.

A Little Peeping Into the Dictionary Will Both Entertain and Interest.

A LEARNED clergyman preaching on the subject of marriage and divorce, says: "I knew a woman who obtained a divorce on other than statutory grounds." He had not thought of the meaning of the word "statutory," and certainly had not looked in the dictionary for its meaning. No divorce is ever granted in California "on other than statutory grounds." There are half a dozen such grounds coming within the scope of some statute. What the preacher meant to say was "scriptural grounds."

The incident suggests the enjoyment to be had in an occasional excursion through a portion of a dictionary. An accurate knowledge of the meaning of the words in our language is in itself a liberal education, and we can accurately be to know their root derivation. English is made up of so many elements that the form of the word is no certain index to its original meaning.

The verb "hag" is very expressive, but doubly so when in our excursion through the dictionary we find that it comes from a Scandinavian verb which means to "gnaw." But in the next paragraph in the dictionary is a word of the very same letters which means a small house. Look at the root and it appears that this is from a word in old Dutch which means "to neigh."

Turn back to the letter "c" and we find "chant" and "chant" and we find the derivatives of these, "enchant" and "incantation." A "chant" is a religious song from the Latin "cantare," to sing. What has the connection to do with human nature, and especially not so to those who make too loud professions about their religion. To be guilty of "chant" is to sing "chants," which come only from the lips and not from the heart. The man may be careful about his devotions, but not about his acts. He sings psalms, but does not keep the commandments.

"Incantation" has also a bad meaning derived from the evil-minded who cast a spell over our minds by the maledictions uttered in a sing-song prayer that evil may happen to someone. "Enchant" carries the same suggestion. It is the spell cast over the mind by a soothing song.

The word "pecuniary" carries us back before the time when coined money was used, and we see that metal was made a medium of exchange. Barter in kind was the usage of primitive races. The sheep was the unit of value. As early as the days of Abraham, silver was used by weight as the medium in vogue. In Rome brass took the place of silver. The English still have the pound sterling in their coinage. But few reflect that there is any connection between the pound sterling and the pound Troy, or the pound avoirdupois. In fact, when brass was used as a medium of exchange by the Latins the libra, or pound weight, was the unit. To save trouble this metal was cast in lumps of exact weight, and Servius, King of Rome as early as 678 B. C., had the figure of a sheep engraved on this piece of brass. In Latin the word for sheep is "pecus," and this gave the name to the big coin. Thus the use of pecuniary responsibility was the name who had a large number of the brass pieces with the figure of the sheep, and he was impecunious who had none. In Latin "pecunia" means our word pound, and the Latins had a coin of twice the weight in silver, which they called denarius, or two pounds, and hence come so many common terms connected with money, as "expense," "disburse," "stipend," the pay of a

soldier, "stipendiarius" (a weight of money). The "dispenders" were those who weighed out the metal. The money generally was called "pecunia," from the figure of the sheep.

What a long way afield in human history this little excursion in the dictionary takes us. We go back to the days of Abraham and Lot with their flocks and see men trading by exchange a number of sheep for a horse, or a cow, for a coat, a piece of land, a range to graze on, a tomb to bury the dead. Then we find the early civilization a step higher, when silver or brass was the medium of exchange first in crude lumps which had to be weighed each time they passed from hand to hand, then another step up when the huge lumps of a pound weight were passed from one to another and accepted as "current money with the merchants." Last comes the wise king who puts the royal stamp of the sheep, the original unit of value, on the coin to witness to its honest weight.

We now call the place where we make money a "mint." If we go on in our excursion through the dictionary we find that the first money coined in Rome was made in the temple of Juno, near the old forum, and just at the base of the Capitol Hill, places all tourists go to see in Rome as it is today. Now in this temple the goddess once gave the Romans sage advice in a certain crisis in their affairs, and hence the temple was called "moneta," the advisor, and from this we get "money" and also the "mint" where it is made.

Your excursion in the dictionary will reveal to you wonderful things.

A "parlor" is a place to talk; a "parson" is a flower for thought; a "pamphlet" is a thing stitched. An ogre originally was a member of a Finnish family Ougour, who all went through the world "on their muscle" and carried a "big stick." A "nick-name" is a tease name. "Lens" is from its shape like a lentil seed. "Lead" is a thing fitting laymen, not the clergy. "Lobby" is a place shaded with foliage. "Magie" is from the Persian magi, priests. "Beads" is not in its origin from the small balls the pious count with. It is of Anglo-Saxon origin in which "bead" is a prayer. "Beldam" is a euphemism. In origin it is French belle dame, a beautiful lady. "Bib" is from "Bibo," in Latin word meaning I drink. The use is obvious.

RICH LOCAL COLOR FOUND IN PARAGUAY

Paraguay is rich in local color. The picturesque character of the native population, with their quaint Indian features and habits of everyday life are interesting to anybody fond of observing strange phases of human life. By nature these people are patient and gentle, seldom complaining, chattering and laughing from sunrise to sunset and taking much thought of what the morrow may have in store for them.

It is hard to imagine how Lopez could have drilled them into fighting material of strength enough to keep in check the combined forces of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay for five long weary years, and it speaks volumes for the indomitable energy of the man that he was able to sustain his position for so protracted a time.

Clothing is very much of a superfluity in Paraguay. The attire of the women is a cotton chemise with a long sheetlike shawl, or manta, passed over the head and around the body in Moorish fashion. The dress of the

men is equally simple, consisting only of cotton shirt and trousers. Both sexes are gullible of foot covering. At times an almost uncanny feeling rises when a group of these white robed, dark haired maidens pass suddenly with the silent tread of unshod feet. Of a morning in the market places the women folk flock to sell their wares, carrying on their heads the baskets containing the few cents worth of native produce they have been able to gather together for disposal in the towns. The soft Guarani language, the common tongue of the Paraguayans, adds further charm to the scene.—Boston Transcript.

A HARD TIMES GROCER.

Obliging and cheerful Mr. Carter, the provision dealer, kept a smiling face even during hard times. Bills were over due and orders small, but he served his customers with genial alacrity, and did not complain. Mr. Oakes, the constable, watched him as he went to the telephone, and admired his happy disposition.

"Yes, ma'am," said Mr. Carter to the instrument, "yes, ma'am, we can deliver them inside of two hours." He bit his pencil and prepared to write. "One cake, yes, ma'am, two lemons, a pound of biscuits, yes, ma'am, box of matches, loaf of bread, yes, ma'am, and a pennyworth of meat for the cat. Thank you. That's all. Yes, ma'am. Be over before noon."

"Well, Oakes, that's the way it goes. Hear that order from Mrs. Wilkins? Two shillings' worth in all. Profit about two pence, and a mile to go to deliver."

"I wouldn't do it," said Mr. Oakes. "You would if you was in the business and wanted to keep your trade. Sundays and parties make her orders good, take it through the whole month."

A few minutes later the telephone

rang again, and Mr. Carter

scolded.

"Is that Mr. Carter?" he asked.

"Yes, ma'am. What can I do for

you?"

"This is Mrs. Wilkins," she

went on. "I just wanted to say

to cancel that order for meat for

cat. He won't need it. He's

caught a bird."—Saturday Jour-

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MONDAY. 20c Organdies In black, tan, red, cream, champagne and green. Limit 12 yards to a customer at a yard.	ESTABLISHED 1864 F. Auerbach & Bro. ONE PRICE TO ALL NEVER UNDERSOLD		MONDAY. 8c Turkey Red Prints White prints, striped and dotted designs, with or without borders. Limit 2 yards to a customer at a yard.
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MONDAY. 40c Black Mercerized Sateen Double width, 38 inches wide. Limit 10 yards to a customer, at a yard.	MONDAY! Apron Sale 40c grade, sale price— 19c Ladies' White Aprons with 4-inch deep hemstitched front, plain white and white with colored dots; regular value \$3.00 Monday only— 19c	MONDAY! \$3.00 Lawn Waists \$1.39 Hundreds of beautiful lawn waists, mostly with brodered fronts, plain white and white with colored dots; regular value \$3.00 Monday only— \$1.39	Monday Only! LADIES' SKIRTS All our best \$2.25, \$2.50 and \$2.75 grades on sale \$1.49 Ladies' Underskirts of fine Cambric Lace or embroidery trimmed, a great variety of nobby styles to choose from regular \$2.25 to \$2.75 values, on sale \$1.49	MONDAY! PEARL BUTTONS All sizes, 2 1/2c a dozen White Pearl Buttons in a splendid 10c grade, all sizes on sale Monday only at, a dozen— 2 1/2c	MONDAY! \$8.00 DRESS SKIRTS \$2.95 Such a skirt bargain as this we have never before, so show before, so be here early, regular value \$8.00 Monday they'll go quick at— \$2.95	MONDAY! \$6.00 Imported MARSEILLES BED SPREADS The largest size made, Hemmed, trimmed and cornered, choice designs, for one day at each— \$3.30
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Remarkable Price Concessions

In Women's Ready-to-Wear Apparel

If this is not the busiest week of the season in our cloak department, it will be, because price counts for nothing, and extraordinary values in garments for immediate wearing goes for naught. Here are the greatest values of which the retail world can boast.

\$12 DRESS SKIRTS \$4.95 A limited quantity of handsome dress skirts of voile and pongee cloth in many models. Regular value \$12.00 no 1 week they'll go at— \$4.95	\$10 SILK JUMPER SUITS \$4.98 Handsome tulle silk Jumper Suits in all the season's shades in plain colors and fancy stripes and plaids. Regular value \$10.00 next week they'll go at— \$4.98	\$12 WASH SUITS \$5.00 Every wash suit in our stock all this season's goods, styles very latest, that have been selling up to \$12.00 next week as long as they last— \$5.00	UP TO \$35 WOOL SUITS \$12 Wool suits of light and medium weight can be worn throughout the fall season that sold up to \$35.00 next week they'll go at— \$12.00
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EXTRA SPECIAL. LONG GLOVES PRICE REDUCTIONS THAT INSURE THE GREATEST GLOVE SAVINGS. SALT LAKE HAS NEVER KNOWN. 12-B, length fine Lisle Thread Gloves—black or white, all sizes, best 75c grade, 39c 16-B, length fine Lisle Thread Gloves with 2-inch mouse wrist—white, black and grays—best \$1.00 values 50c Same quality, 16-B, length \$1.50 quality, on sale 75c Kayser's heavy Silk Gloves, 12-B, length—black, white and colors—\$1.75 grade, 90c Same in 16-B, length—regular \$2.00 grade \$1.25 Kayser's best, heaviest quality Silk Gloves—black or white—all sizes—regular \$2.50 \$1.50	THE SHOE STORY for next week is only begun here—fully two score of equally good bargains await you. Any Child's' Misses' or Youths' Oxford or Slipper in the entire stock—value up to \$1.00 Infants' Fancy Patent or Kid Dress Slippers—sizes 1 to 5—value up to \$1.50, at 75c Ladies' Fine Patent Kid Oxfords with turn soles and Cuban heels—sizes 2 1/2 to 7— \$1.95 Clean-up sale of Highest Grade Oxfords in patent or kid, heavy or light soles—value up to \$5.00—while they last \$2.95	THE GENT'S FURNISHING BULLETIN For next week shows how easily you can save on your purchases if you do your trading here. Fine Imported Silk Lisle Hose 35c plain black, tan, blue and pearl grey; also fancy check, stripe, plaid, embroidered and drop stitch half hose. Special next week 23c Negligee Shirts \$1.25 and \$1.50 shirts with collar attached, made of such well known materials as madras, mercerized chambray and pongee silks in various plain colors and hair line stripe patterns. Special for next week at— 95c Golf and Negligee Shirts \$2.00 shirts in either style (collar attached or with neckband for white collar), made of extra fine pongee and mercerized materials in plain white, cream, tan, blue, drab and grey; also various colors with silk thread stripes of contrasting colors; special for next week at— \$1.45
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