

SALT LAKERS IN GOTHAM.

Special Correspondence.
NEW YORK, July 29.—Last year the old-fashioned Hotel Plaza, formerly patronized by many Utahans, facing Central Park and Fifth avenue in New York, was razed to the ground, and there now stands in its place a shining 13 story structure of white marble and white enameled brick, which when thrown open to the public October 1, will be the latest marvel in metropolitan hotelieries.

The new hotel which is called simply "The Plaza" on account of its location and the point attained in its construction, embellishing and furnishing, has caused many of the most prominent people of America to select it as their permanent home.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt, George J. Gould, John W. Gates, E. R. Thomas, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Albert Tilt, and W. E. other prominent people of New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New Orleans, have contracted for permanent quarters, and these names set the hotel at the social future. The hotel will appeal to the best people, who wish above all comfort and refinement, and with it combined all that the modern architect, mechanic, electrician, decorator and chef can produce.

This is an age of common sense, and the hotel, under the management of Fred Sperry, who controls the Royal Americana and The Breakers at Palm Beach, has outlined a common sense policy in the matter of tariff. "Instead of running for the reputation of being the highest priced hotel in New York," he said in an interview, "we wish to make the Plaza known as the hotel where one may get the most for his money. In line with this policy the hotel will not provide a freakish feature, but comfort and refinement has not been sacrificed in any particular. A combination of solid elegance and delicate beauty has been accomplished, which required considerable skill and tact, in the construction of the hotel."

Mrs. Brown of Murray, and Mrs. Fawson, of Grantsville, Utah, are visiting their brother, Mr. Kilpack, at Patterson, New Jersey. Mrs. Fawson returns shortly, but Mrs. Brown will be the return of her husband who has gone to England.

President Evans went to Chicago for a few days' business stop on his way back to Mexico.

Mr. Cecil Gates has been appointed choir leader for church services. Miss Olson's home is in Edgewater, but she has visited her uncle Mr. Olson Fern, of Ogden, and has many friends there.

The picnic at Prospect Park on the Twenty-fourth was one of the most enjoyable that could be imagined. The day was all that a day could be in the ferocious New York heat. President McQuarrie was missing, as he had gone out of town on business. However Dan was there as whole and lively as if he had never seen a hospital. Everybody had "almos" the best time that ever happened at a picnic party.

Miss Blanche Kendall has returned from her summer engagement at Toledo, Ohio. She is at Mrs. King's.

Miss Anna Mae Bowen leaves for Salt Lake today.

Probably few Utah people know that one of the most successful of up-to-date inventors is a Utah man. His name is Patten. He has a new way of freezing ice without employing ammonia. A plant has been installed in Baltimore, where they manufacture the ice for 25 cents a ton. The method is

being introduced into most of the large cities all over the world.

Mrs. Elida Snow is expected this evening to visit with her son Lawrence, who is here on a mission. Mrs. Snow will spend some time in the east before returning to her home in St. George.

On Friday Mr. Joseph Walker left Philadelphia, after spending a pleasant week with friends in New York.

Elders Ashley and Clark are on their way to the European mission field. They will however, spend several days sightseeing in New York and Boston before sailing for the old country.

Tracy V. Cannon, whose sad errand home was so recently recorded, is expected in New York today. He goes to Europe to continue his musical studies in Berlin.

Junius F. Wells was down from Vermont one day this week on business.

At the home of her sister, Mr. A. R. Schumann, Miss Clara Russell of Salt Lake City, has been spending the summer. Miss Russell intends staying until the fall. She also spent part of her time with friends in the country. Both ladies were at church Sunday, enjoying a little chat with friends at the conclusion of the services.

At Hubbard cottage, Spring Lake, New Jersey, Miss Kate Thomas is the guest of Mrs. Lydia Duncan, for the coming week. It is delightfully cool there and after living in some of New York's "hot belts" the change will be a welcome one.

The attendance at church Sunday was somewhat thinner than usual. It is the weather's fault, however, as the heat is driving everybody to the country.

DELICATELY PUT.

Stuyvesant Fish was discussing in Philadelphia the March picnic. "That was delicately put," he said, referring to a remark that indirectly cast the blame for the picnic on a certain source. "Whether your remark is true or false, it was couched delicately. It reminds me of the story of the footman."

"A footman called his master up by telephone and said:

"I regret to inform you, sir, that your house is on fire and fast burning down."

"Oh," cried the master, "what a terrible misfortune! But my wife—is she safe?"

"Quite safe, sir. She got out among the first."

"And my daughters—are they all right?"

"All right, sir. They're with their mother."

"There was a pause, then: "And what about my mother-in-law, James?"

"That, sir," said the footman suavely, "was what I wished to speak to you about, sir, particular. Your mother-in-law is lying asleep in the third story back, and know! your regard for her comfort, sir, I wasn't sure whether I ought to disturb her or not, sir."

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MAJOR W. G. WILLIAMS.

W. G. Williams of this city is the senior major of the First Infantry, National Guard of Utah. He entered the guard as an enlisted man in 1871, and has remained in active connection with the organization ever since, rising from the ranks through the various grades of non-commissioned officers, to lieutenant and the captaincy of H. company. He was commissioned major two years ago, and is the commander of the First battalion of the regiment, with headquarters in Salt Lake.

COUNTERFEIT COIN

Various Metals Used in Imitating Good Money—Ways to Detect the Fraud.

THE most dangerous counterfeiters are struck from a die, and are usually imitations of gold coins. Molds of various kinds are extensively used, but counterfeiters so made are inferior to those made with a die.

In counterfeiters made from a mold, lettering, milling, and reeding are usually poor, weight very defective; the coins lack the sharp and clear-cut appearance of genuine coin. Most counterfeit silver coins in circulation are made from molds, as it is an inexpensive form of counterfeiting. Some fair specimens have been produced in this way, but usually they are much lighter than the genuine, and if of required weight differ in diameter or thickness, says the Counterfeit Detector.

Various molds are used by counterfeiters, principally platinum, silver, copper, brass, antimony, aluminum, zinc, type metal, lead, and their numerous compositions.

LOW GRADE GOLD. Among the most dangerous counterfeiters of gold coin are those of a composition of gold, silver, and copper. They are a low grade gold, and the acid test shows they lack the fineness

of standard gold used by the United States mint, which is 900 fine, or 21.19 carats. These counterfeiters average from 400 to 800 fine. Platinum counterfeiters are dangerous, as the metal used gives required weight, and they are heavily gold-plated. When they have been in circulation for a time the plating wears off, especially on the edges.

The most dangerous counterfeit of silver coin is made of a composition of antimony and lead, the former metal predominating. These counterfeiters are of the dollar, have a fine appearance, are heavily silver-plated, with fair ring; some are only slightly below the standard weight.

Some pieces among the smaller coins are made of brass, struck from a die, and when heavily plated are fair imitations. They lack required weight, except in a few instances. Counterfeits of type metal, lead, and other compositions are much lighter than genuine; some having required weight are much too thick.

Genuine coins of all kinds, for the sake of gain, are tampered with in various ways. These operations are confined almost exclusively to gold coins, which are sweated, plugged, and filed.

Sweating is removing a portion of the gold from surface of coin. The process does not interfere with the ring, and as the portion removed is generally slight the coin is left with a very fair appearance, weight only being sacrificed. Two principal methods of sweating are the acid bath, filling the edges or reeding, the operator finding a profit in the small quantities of gold removed from numerous pieces. The average reduction in value of coins subjected to these processes is from one-twentieth to one-tenth.

Plugging is done by boring holes in the coin, extracting the gold and filling the cavity with a cheaper material. The larger coins—double eagles and eagles (\$20 and \$10 pieces)—are used for this purpose. Holes are bored into the coin from the edge or reeding, the gold extracted, and the cavity filled with a base metal. The small surface of the plugging material, where it shows on the edge of the coin, is covered with gold and reeding retouched with a file or machine. The average loss in value to coins treated in this way is from one-eighth to one-sixth. Coins of this kind are very dangerous, as they are perfect in appearance, the edges only having been tampered with.

Filing is most commonly done by sawing the coin through from the edge or reeding, removing the interior portion and replacing it with a cheap metal. Coins of all denominations from quarter eagle to double eagle are subjected to this process. When platinum is used to replace the gold extracted the coin has the same weight as genuine. By this process coins lose four-fifths of their value, as the original surfaces are left only of paper thickness.

When edges have been covered with gold and reeding restored, the coin has the appearance of being genuine, having correct size and weight, and a fair ring. Sometimes the covering of gold on edges is so thin that filling can be distinctly seen. When other and less costly filling than platinum is used, coins are of light weight and have a bad ring. If of correct weight they are too thick.

Another method of filling is sawing the coin partly in two, from edge of reeding on one side, leaving a thin and thick portion. The thin side of the coin is turned back and the gold extracted from center of thicker portion. The cavity is filled with base metal and sides pressed back into original position and soldered or brazed together. It is difficult to give average loss to coins treated in this manner, as hardly any two seem to have the same amount of gold taken from them.

For detecting counterfeit coin, compare impress, size, weight, ring, and general appearance with genuine coin of same period and coinage. The three tests of weight, diameter, and thickness should be applied, for it is almost impossible for the counterfeiters to comply with these three tests without using genuine metal. —Washington Herald.

OVERLOADED.

aside and said in an aggrieved tone: at a dinner against long speeches. "But, senator," said a congressman, "you can't accuse me of ever having made too long a speech, can you?"

Senator Hale smiled.

"Perhaps not," he said; "and again—but did you ever hear about the temperance lecturer?"

"Well, you must know—that there was a temperance lecturer in Maine who came to Ellsworth and lectured. He hit out pretty hard from the shoulder at these so-called moderate drinkers, and at the end of his remarks an Ellsworth man took him."

"Look here, Jim, I am a moderate drinker, as all the town knows, and to many people it is going to seem as if a good part of your lecture was pointed straight at me. What did you want to do it for, Jim? You never saw me with more on board than I could carry."

"What's that?" said the temperance lecturer.

"You never saw me with a bigger load than I could carry, did you?"

"The lecturer frowned.

"Well, no," he said slowly; "but I have seen you when I thought you'd done better to go twice for it."



KOREAN PRINCE WAS NEW YORK SPORT.

Prince Huiwha Yoo, brother of the new emperor of Korea, is well known in America and especially in New York, where he often visited while a student at Roanoke college, Virginia. He was a fashionable dresser and a "good spender," and captivated many a maiden of the chorus while disposing of his golden shower along the Great White Way. Owing to his strong pro-Japanese feelings and the constitutional weakness of his brother, Yi Syok, it is believed in Washington that he may shortly come to the throne of Korea.

EFFIGY OF THE LATE CARDINAL VAUGHAN.



The recumbent figure of Herbert Cardinal Vaughan, third Roman Catholic archbishop of Westminster, has been unveiled recently in the cathedral which he was instrumental in building. Many of the Vaughans have been ecclesiastics. The late cardinal's second brother was an archbishop, four others were priests and four sisters were nuns. One of his uncles was a bishop, two others were priests and two aunts were nuns. The Vaughan family, which is very ancient, has always been devoted to the Catholic faith.

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