Secret Official Codes

And How Nations Protect Their Confidential Correspondence.

EVERY day, messages of the most important and secret character pass between the government at home and our diplomatic and consular agents abroad, which it is a matter of supreme importance should be kept absolutely secret, except from those for whom such messages are directly intended.

The secrecy is preserved by the use of various codes, the key to which is known to very few persons, and in some instances the precaution is observed of changing the code once every six months.

The four great departments of our government possessing codes are the foreign and colonial offices, the war office, and the admiralty.

The code in use at the foreign office is by far the most intricate, and consists, in fact, of two different codes, which are altered at least twice a year.

There are two officials at the foreign office who are continually employed in revising the codes and altering the keys.

The foreign office codes are made out in two languages, English and French, and a code message has to be dispatched in both languages.

For instance, supposing a code message is being dispatched to our ambassador at Paris by wire—the first part of it is transmitted in English, and is what is officially known as the "shell" of the code.

The message to the uninitiated individual reads exactly like an ordinary communication relating to the every-day business of our foreign affairs, but certain placing of the words informs the ambassador that it is a code message.

The second part of the message arrives in French, and the two together are then read by means of the key which the ambassador or his secretary holds.

If a reply is necessary, it can be sent either in French or English alone.

However, as a matter of fact, it is rarely that messages of very grave importance are sent by wire, except under very special circumstances.

One of the king's foreign messengers, of whom there are ten employed at the foreign office, is generally dispatched to carry a code message, and must deliver it in person to the individual to whom it is addressed.

For messages of less importance, the foreign office uses a cipher code, which is changed about once in three years.

The code in use at the colonial office is made out altogether in French, and is of a very complicated character.

Officials in the government secret service are continually at work testing the secrecy of the various codes.

Fictitious messages of an apparently highly important character are dispatched to these officials at different places all over the world in various codes, which are purposely allowed to pass through the hands of a number of persons, and it is the business of the secret service officials to ascertain if there is a "leakage" anywhere—that is to say, if the real meaning of these messages appears to be known to anyone not in possession of the keys of the different codes.

This sometimes happens, and the particular code in which a "leakage" is reported, is promptly put out of use until it has been revised and the key altered.

The code service of this country costs about £50,000 a year to maintain, and is infinitely the cheapest service of the character among European nations.

France spends £100,000 per annum on her code service, and Russia, two years ago, paid £250,000 for the maintenance of her code service for 12 months.

The Russian code service is the most elaborate and intricate in the world. It is made out by dozens of experts, each of whom works independently of the other, so that none of them has the remotest idea of what the final code is like.

The work of each of these experts is taken in hand by two officials, occupying high places in the Russian government, who, between them, complete the official secret language and the keys to it.

The secrecy of the code is guarded with the utmost care, and a person suspected of giving the key away promptly disappears, together with the individual suspected of receiving it.

Yet, in spite of all the most elaborate precautions, the code service of Russia is more frequently tampered with than that of any other nation.—Answers.

UNWORTHY OF THE PARDON.

While Martin Van Buren was Governor of New York, he listened one day to a full statement of the case of an application for the pardon of a convict from the penitentiary. The case was a good one, and the governor asked for the papers. One of a number of bulky packages was handed to him, and upon it he indorsed: "Pardon is granted. M. Van Buren."

Within an hour the lawyer returned in hot haste, and said:

"Governor, I gave you the wrong papers, and you have indorsed the marriage settlement of an heiress who is going to marry a spendthrift, and she ought not to be punished."

"With the Ladies, I'm a winner all right," said Golden Gate. "This lady told me I was the finest coffee she had ever tasted."

Nothing goes with GOLDEN GATE COFFEE but satisfaction. No prizes—no coupons—no crockery. 1 and 2 lb. aroma-tight tins. Never sold in bulk.

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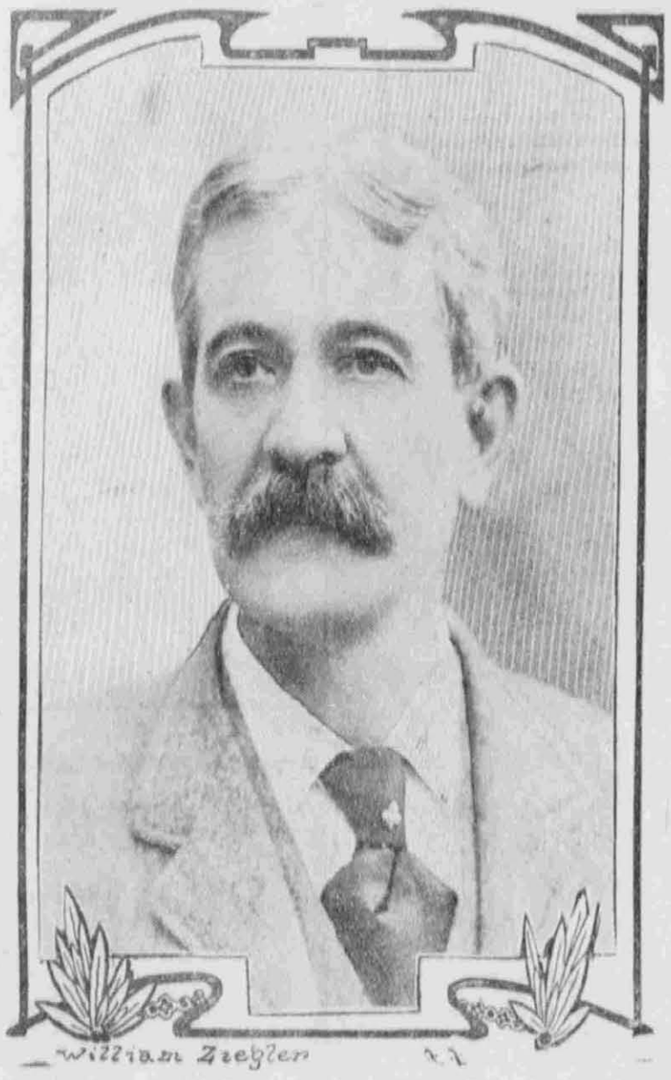
PATRON OF POLAR EXPLORATION



William Zeigler, the multi-millionaire, who is one of the most indefatigable polar exploration enthusiasts, has spent many thousands of dollars in exploration and says he will not abandon the game until the pole is reached. Mr. Zeigler recently met with a serious accident at his summer home in Connecticut.

YOUNG INDIAN TINSMITHS AT CARLISLE TRAINING SCHOOL.

The cut is from a photograph of some young Indians who are being taught the trade of tinsmith at the Indian manual training school at Carlisle, Pa. This useful institution was established by the government in 1879 for the educating and training of Indian youth of both sexes. The experiment had been tried at Hampton, Va., with great success, and the missionaries and Indian agents were in favor of continuing the effort. The government owned some abandoned barracks at Carlisle, and it was decided to convert these into a training school for young Indians. The pupils were selected from the reservations and were entirely destitute of any knowledge of the ways of civilized people. From the first the plan has been an unqualified success, and nearly 6,000 Indian children have been pupils at this famous institution.

RECEIVED A FEE OF $500.

For trivial services no other doctor ever received so large a fee as Dr. John Radcliffe, at one time the most famous physician in England. One of his biographers charitably cloaks Radcliffe's weakness for liquor by saying that he was "often found in an over-stimulated condition."

He was summoned one night to the home of a marchioness, but found himself too intoxicated to count her pulse. He muttered: "Drunk again! Too bad!" and hastened from the room.

The next morning he received a hundred-pound note, in a letter from the marchioness, begging him never to expose her unfortunate condition, and promising total abstinence forever.

MOTHER'S LOVE.

"We special agents of the pension office sometimes have some very interesting experiences," said one of the most capable officials in Washington recently. "I was given a case to investigate some years ago, and it took me to a country town in Illinois. The applicant for widow's pension was reputed to have received a legacy of $7,000 from her late husband, and I was sent to investigate. I found the old lady and told her that if she was really dependent she would receive a pension, but that I must know what had become of her legacy.

"She became deeply agitated. She was past 70 years of age, and her frail frame shook with emotion, while tears ran freely down her pale, thin cheeks. At last with gentle voice she said: 'My days are few, and I will suffer them in poverty before I will answer that question.'

"Was greatly interested in the case I was very sure that there could not be any subterfuge nor dishonor. Consequently I took considerable time to explain to her and convince her that her statement would be absolutely confidential, and she told me this story:

"'Less than a year after father died, our little house burned down. I sold the lot for $200 and put that in the bank along with the other money, making a total of $7,200 in bank—quite enough for my old age. One day when I wanted to invest it in bonds, the banker told me that more than half of it was gone. When I looked at the checks I saw that my two sons had been forging my name, but said nothing. Two weeks later I found that all of my money but $360 had been drawn out. The banker suspected the truth and insisted upon arresting my two sons; but I told him that it was all right. He alone knows of the dishonor of my two boys, and I would rather die in poverty than reveal this to the world. Bad as they have been, they are yet my boys—once my dear little babies—and I would rather suffer than that they should suffer.'

"With her permission I went to the banker, in another state, and he corroborated her story. I made my report, and the old lady received her pension. No, the boys were never prosecuted. The old lady's secret is safely locked away in official archives, and the world shall never know it."

John Farrington's Stable, for stylish light livery, carriages, boarding. Phone 271

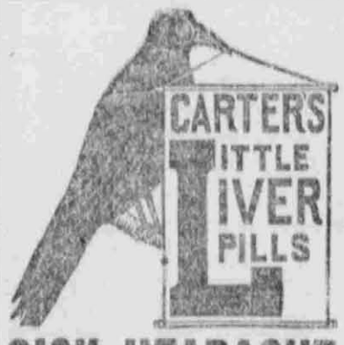
TARTAR IS A TARTAR

Soft, spongy, sensitive gums result from tartar accumulation. It should be removed at once by your dentist and thereafter prevented by the use of

SOZODONT
TOOTH POWDER

and its complement, SOZODONT Liquid. The Powder is slightly abrasive, is absolutely free from grit and acid, and is just the thing for those who have an inclination for the niceties of every-day life.

3 FORMS: LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE.



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They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

WALKER'S STORE.

A GREAT CLEARING TIME IN WOMEN'S READY-TO-WEAR GARMENTS.

Remarkable Bargain Incidents in Suits, Waists, Wraps, House Frocks.

FROM ONE END OF THE CITY TO THE other, and for miles round about it this news should stir all women into finding the Walker Store this week. We are greatly proud of the dresses and waists to present. Every one is new and has style distinction. The house garments are superior and the variety of kinds most comprehensive. No matter, though, what we might attempt to say of the whole procession, all insufficient would be description or the idea of splendidness in price advantages.

Read These Price-Differences on Evening Waists.

Most artistic theater and other dressy waists. Made of all kinds of choice laces, nets, crepe de chines, chiffon, mesalines, taffeta silks. Beauties every one not even the materials of many could be purchased at these asking prices—

$9 Waists for—$4.95	$17.50 Waists for—$8.75
$10 Waists for—$5.25	$18.50 Waists for—$9.95
$11.50 Waists for—$5.95	$20 Waists for—$11.75
$14.50 Waists for—$7.95	$25 Waists for—$13.50

Read these Price-Differences on Shirt Waists.

$3.75 for—$2.48. Made of imported Scotch wool waistings, washable, non-shrinkable; heavy quality.

$4 waists for—$2.75. Made of washable Scotch waisting materials, gray mixtures and blue mixtures.

$5.50 waists for—$3.95. Made of the washable Scotch waisting fabrics, colors—tan and brown, blue and white, gray and white fancy stripes.

$7.50 waists for—$4.85. Made of imported Scotch waistings, white grounds with plaid lines of light blue and brown.

$7.75 waists for—$4.95. Made of imported Scotch waistings in ombre stripes with silk stocks and ties.

$8.95 waists for—$5.75. Made of fancy imported washable waistings that is woven in pretty stripes; the trimmings, bands of silk dotted over with French hand made knots.

$2.25 waists for—98c. Made of fancy mercerized vestings, washable stripe and plaid effects, endless variety of colors and color combinations.

$1.25 and $1.50 waists—60c. Made of excellent quality of black sateen, but in large sizes only.

Read of Price-Differences on Women's Suits.

Two charming lots comprise this offering of fashionable suits. Every kind of coat or jacket model is there, superbly tailored, trimmed and lined. Cloths to choose from—coverts, cheviots, tweeds, worsted mixtures, fine broadcloths and novelty cloths; all the colors.

$20 Suits for—$14.75.	$45 Suits for—$25.
$22.50 Suits for—$16.75.	$50 Suits for—$28.75.
$27.50 Suits for—20.50.	$62.50 Suits for—$35.
$32.50 Suits for—$18.50.	$65 Suits for—$48.
$35 Suits for—$26.	$70 Suits for—$38.
$37.50 Suits for—$28.	$87.50 Suits for—$47.50.
$40 Suits for—$22.50.	$95 Suits for—$61.

Lot of $7.75 separate skirts—$3.95. Made of all wool materials, winter weight, brown mixtures only; skirts are well tailored; styles are right. A real snap at the price.

Read of Price-Differences on Sweaters and Knitted Blouses.

$2.95 women's sweaters—$1.45. All wool; white, blue, black; a few slightly soiled, sizes 32, 34, 36, 42.

$4 women's sweaters, $2.60. Handsome patterns; blue and red shades.

$7 women's sweaters—$3.95. All wool and hand made; white with black, white with blue, and black with white. Some of these are slightly soiled.

$6.50 Norfolk sweaters or jackets for women—$3.50. All wool, fit perfectly; well made throughout, colors—red, black, gray.

Read These Price-Differences on Some Splendid Furs.

$17.50 fur sets, muff and scarf—$9.98. Scarf is 27 inches long, has eight tails.

$16.50 stoles—$9. Made of sable oppossum, squirrel lining, length 36 inches.

$1.25 black Coney scarfs reduced to—85c; the $1.50 to—98c.

$13.75 handsome fox scarfs reduced to—$8.95.

Read These Price-Differences on Fifty Coats.

An odd assortment, but from the regular prices you may gather all are good values. Winter coats in tans, blue, black.

The $5.75 for—$2.75.	The $12.50 for—$6.75.
The 6.50 for—$3.95.	The $15 for—$9.50.
The $7.50 for—$4.25.	The $18.50 for—$11.75.
The $8 for—4.50.	The $20 for—$12.50.
The $10 for—$6.	The $30 for—$18.75.

Read These Price-Differences on House Dresses

Made of cashmere and Henriettas; colors—navy blue, red, light blue, pink, tan, old rose, heliotrope; models all new.

The $8 kinds—$4.75.	The $13.50 for—$7.50.
The $9 kinds—$4.95.	The $20 for—$11.
The $10.50 for—$6.25.	The $25 for—$13.75.
The $12.50 for—$6.95.	

Read These Price Differences on Knitted Shawls

Made of white wool, knitted and crocheted, very large sizes and medium:—

The $2.75 for—$1.38.	The $4.50 for—$2.25.
The $3.50 for—$1.75.	

Silk shawls and scarfs, knitted and crocheted, white only—

The 65c for—35c.	The $3.50 for—$1.85.
The $1.50 for—90c.	The $4.25 for—$2.50.
The $2.50 for—$1.35.	The $5 for—$2.75.

Read These Price-Differences on Eiderdown Robes, Night Gowns, Petticoats, Corsets.

$5 eiderdown robes—$3.45. Made of wool eiderdown, full length, with stitched satin trimmings and facings, silk fastenings, heavy cord girdles.

$1 outing flannel night gowns—69c. Pretty colorings, well made, good grade of outing flannel.

$1.75 black sateen petticoats—98c. Nicely made with tucks and ruffles, splendid value.

$1 corsets—75c. Not more than enough for Monday in this lot. White, black, drab, long and short hip models, high or low bust; all sizes.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.