

itself is the old movable keyword, the key generally being the name of the place to which the message is sent.

In 1833 a mail bag belonging to the British embassy was captured and a number of cipher messages taken, some of which were afterwards printed in *Le Figaro* in Paris and copied into Irish and English papers. One of these cryptograms—to show the system—was as follows:

Aaf—a—bmtp—esghe—boa—ilaon—
—aiadmo—whsoop—euwt—bwpe
stiwde—hinfael—p—stogrsp—ngu
—baed—pnhaet—xpastkrat—7500—
msllu?

It is altogether probable that the words in this steganograph have been divided wrongly, and those who have put in some time upon the unriddling of the letter believe that the letter "a" is a non-significant, which has been put in only for the purpose of confusing the improper inquirer.

The common police cipher used between the central office and the lower grade of officers, constables, and the like in England and Ireland is simplicity itself. It consists of a simple transposition of letters, for instance "h" for "k" and "k" for "h," and so through the alphabet. This code is changed the first of each month, and a new key sent out from the central offices in London and Dublin. Almost as soon as it is issued it falls into the hands of the National League people, who also have their decipherers, and for any security the cipher gives after the third or fourth of the month police messages might as well be written in ordinary English.

In cabling, a code cipher is used, which, of course, defies inspection. A specimen of this steganograph received in New York, runs thus:

Able—desert—ocean—Chicago—
manly—revolution—silver—Ireland
pretense.

Most of the English detective work in America is done through the Pinkertons; but there are always three or four Scotland Yard men in the country.—*Chicago Tribune*.

THE NATIONAL EXPOSITION.

The following letter has been received by Governor Thomas from H. D. Perkey, president of the National Railway, Electric and Industrial Association at St. Joseph, Mo., under date of July 28th, 1889:

We have taken the liberty to send you this day by express an invitation to be present at the New Era Exposition to be held at St. Joseph, Mo., September 3d to October 5th inclusive.

In an honest endeavor to attract population and capital the western Territories have long displayed a spirit of active rivalry, and have expended large sums of money that the products of their soil and mines, their climatic advantages, and other inducements to emigration might be laid before the people of the eastern States. An opportunity to thoroughly present almost every inducement to emi-

gration which your Territory can offer the house-seeker will be here offered your people at an expense so small as to be scarcely worthy of consideration when the advantages to be desired are so patent.

As our exposition is national in scope and character, it will attract hither many thousands of persons from all parts of the country, and the products of the great west will certainly receive special attention from the eastern visitors. When they return to their eastern homes they will bear to those who were not fortunate enough to attend the exposition the most graphic descriptions of what they saw, and of the displays made by the territories which they had hitherto regarded as the home of the Indian and the wild beast, and as the breeding ground of the long-horned steer. These descriptions will find their way into the public prints, and from the exhibits made the territories will receive more thorough and more effective advertising than they could otherwise secure at an outlay of large sums of money. The unbiased testimony of eye-witnesses will carry with it the most convincing weight, where the printed pen-pictures of the valuable advertising agent would be read and cast aside with natural suspicion. In this intellectual age the people regard extravagantly worded advertisements with dubious eyes, and wink knowingly at each other over what they believe to be attractively baited traps to catch their hard-earned money.

The logic of the presentation of sterling facts must be apparent to you, and your own intelligence cannot but compel you to see the truth of the argument presented. An attractive display at a national exhibition will present to the masses indisputable ocular evidence of the wealth and advantages possessed by the territories represented, while a beautifully worded advertisement read at a distance would be regarded as but the effort of a brainy writer who has drawn largely upon his imagination for coloring for his extravagantly colored picture.

Should your territory have not yet assumed a prominent place in the ranks of cereal growing localities, you could certainly make an attractive display of fruits and vegetables, and no better opportunity could be afforded your mining operators to exhibit the evidence of your underground wealth. While no premiums have been offered for mineral exhibits, every facility will be afforded mining men to place their ores in attractive form for the inspection of visitors, and from information already at hand, it is expected that a marked spirit of rivalry will be exhibited between the mineral producing districts of the west.

In order that the exhibit from your Territory may be in competent hands, our association has directed its president to request you to appoint a commissioner, whose duty it will be to exercise a general supervision over the various exhibits which may be brought thither, and who will be recognized as the

official representative of your Territory at the exposition. Every facility for making an attractive display will be afforded him, and the management will endeavor to render his visit to St. Joseph one of profit to his Territory and of pleasure to himself.

By reference to the premium lists, etc., sent you this day, under separate cover, you will note that the exposition will be given in honor of the creation of the Department of Agriculture and representation in the President's cabinet of the agricultural industries of the country. You will also observe that our most liberal cash premiums are offered for farm products, thus expressing a just recognition of the labors of the tillers of the soil, while the horse jockey, who at the majority of such exhibitions pockets the lion's share of the gate receipts and other revenues, has been ignored. This new departure has been hailed with joy by the farmer element, and is meeting with the most hearty recommendation from both the country and metropolitan press.

We hope that you will lend us your earnest co-operation, and that we may be advised at an early day of the appointment of the commission mentioned.

THE CITY'S FLOWING WELLS.

A few days ago, on invitation of Mayor Armstrong, a party of gentlemen paid a visit to the wells recently procured by the city, on land purchased by the municipality for the purpose, almost immediately west of Lehi City. The party, which left Salt Lake on a Utah Central train at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, comprised the following: Mayor Armstrong, Hon. John T. Caine, Governor Thomas, Councilor Teasdel, Councilor and Water Commissioner Smith, Councilor Dooly, Councilor Sowles, Councilor Jeremy, Chief Ottinger, Mr. J. R. Walker, Mr. George A. Lowe, Mr. Henry Dinwoodey, Marshal Solomon, Mr. A. F. Doremus, Mr. Whitaker, agent of an eastern electric system; Mr. Morton Cheeseman, Judge Pyper, Water Commissioner Jacobs, Supervisor Livingston and Mr. R. Taysum.

Forty wells were found, each sending forth a stream of limpid water, of excellent quality, that of one only having a slight intimation of sulphur in solution. It is approximately estimated that the aggregate flow from these sub-service sources is not less than 5,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. This quantity could be multiplied indefinitely, so that from that quarter alone it will be seen that the water question is in a fair way of being solved.

If the people interested in the several canals which tap the Jordan offer no formidable obstacle, and we do not know why they should, the supply from the wells will be run into the river, measured at the point of emptying and, together with the proportion of the natural flow owned by the city, taken into the canal, the head of which is located four miles below