GREAT STIR IN PARIS

Precautions for Arrival of the Humberts.

POSSE IS SENT TO MADRID

They Will Travel on Special Trains to Paris—Creditors Meet to Divide Remainder of Plunder—Why Dalazza Was Arrested.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—As a result of conferences between Premier Combes and Minister of Justice Valle, complete arrangements have been made for the reception of the members of the Humbert family now under arrest, but the precaution has been taken not to disclose what prison the fugitives will occupy, or where they will be taken from the train, as a popular demonstration is feared. The government authorities are showing great activity in preparing for the prosecution of the prisoners.

M. Hennion, chief of detectives, who has gone to Madrid, is accompanied by four civil guards, four police inspectors and two of the best detectives in the service. It is expected they will occupy a special car with the prisoners, whose arrival is awaited in Paris with intense interest. The affair continues to be the universal topic for discussion and even affects the Christmas rejoicing, many of the holiday novelties depicting phases in the famous case. One of these is a miniature Humbert safe, so empty as that which induced bankers and others to lend millions to the Humberts.

The nature of the legal proceedings has not yet been definitely settled. The statement in the extradition papers that the accused are charged with swindling and irregular bankruptcy proceedings gives a general idea of the lines of the prosecution. The creditors are chiefly interested in rescuing the remnant of their assets, and plans are on foot for a meeting of the creditors with a view to arranging an equitable division.

The arrest of Madame Dalazza, the friend of Romain d'Aurignac, at Buenos Ayres, was part of the government's energetic plans to apprehend the fugitives. She was not connected with the affair, but it was supposed here that her departure for Buenos Ayres indicated that Romain d'Aurignac and other members of the Humbert family were in that part of the world.

REFORM IN BRITISH NAVY.

Radical Changes in Organization to Be Introduced.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Official papers have been issued which give full details of the new scheme for naval education under which the training of officers is to be simplified by the adoption of a single system for the training of recruits for all three branches of the service, executive, engineers and marines. Earl Selborn, Lord of the Admiralty, in an explanatory article in which he argues that modern developments of the navy require a change in the personnel, says:

"In the old days it sufficed if a naval officer was a seaman, now he must be a seaman, a soldier, an engineer and a man of science as well. Today more knowledge and study is needed than in the past, and the highest type of a naval officer is that in which great professional knowledge is added to force of character.

"The danger within the navy itself is lest insufficient importance should be attached to the results of study and lest the value of what is called 'practical character' should be placed higher than it deserves."

The scheme as now detailed confirms the previous forecast. It will become operative next July. For the first time in several years all cadets will receive identical training in every branch of the service. Thenceforward from the age of 20 the cadets will be drafted into the different branches and will begin to specialize. The scheme enables speedier promotion, provides for revised rates of pay, the disappearance of engineers' disabilities and promotion to the rank of command by selection.

The newspapers this morning generally commend the scheme as a move in the direction of a very necessary reform, but it is expected that it will meet with much opposition. Its defect, it is pointed out in editorials this morning, is that engineers and marines will still be debarred from attaining flag rank, and all cadets therefore will want to enter for the executive branch. The Standard says:

"We do not blame the Admiralty for hesitating to follow the example of the United States, in whose Navy executive and engineer officers have been combined (but with very dubious results); but the Admiralty has gone so far that it certainly will be compelled to go further."

TUNG PREPARES FOR DEFENSE.

Exiled Chinese General Equipping Army to Resist Arrest.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai, via London, says the missionaries and others at the capital of the Province of Kansu, report that although General Tung Fu Siang is undoubtedly accumulating stores and men. The local authorities attribute this action to his fear of arrest and do not expect any aggression on his part. The Chinese officials regard with suspicion the circumstantial reports of seriously organized rebellion north of Mukden, in reference to which the Tartar Generals in three Manchurian provinces recently memorialized the throne.

POPE LAUGHS AT RUMORS.

Disproves Reports of Ill Health by Christmas Merriment.

ROME, Dec. 24.—There is no foundation for the report that the pope is ill. The pontiff is in good health and excellent spirits. He did not retire until 10 o'clock last night, rose at 7 this morning, celebrated mass in his private chapel, and proposes to celebrate a Christmas eve mass at midnight.

His holiness celebrated mass in his private chapel tonight, after which he wished all present a merry Christmas and said laughingly:

"Do I look as if I had been ill yesterday?"

The pontiff delivered the benediction personally.

KLONDIKER IN TROUBLE.

Arrested in Paris on Suspicion of "Irregular Proceedings."

PARIS, Dec. 24.—The police of this city have seized the papers of Jean de Lamar, manager of the Klondike Mining Company. He is suspected of irregular proceedings. The company is a Paris concern, and all the parties interested are Frenchmen. Three arrests have been made.

M. de Lamar asserts that the mines are being worked and that they yield $12,000 a month.

HOMELESS AND FREEZING.

Once Prosperous People of Andidjan Are in Sad Plight.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 24.—While full details of the recent earthquake disaster at Andidjan, Russian Central Asia, are not obtainable, owing to lack of communication, the brief dispatches received here describe the situation as horrible. The temperature has fallen to the freezing point, and thousands of persons are homeless. One section of the city has been completely destroyed. Only one church and cotton gin are standing. The first shock drove the inhabitants generally out of doors, otherwise the loss of life would have been much greater.

Notwithstanding the offers of free transportation, they are remaining in the vicinity of the city, which will be rebuilt. A substantial start has been made in the collection of a relief fund.

Andidjan is a cotton center, and exports 40,000,000 pounds of cotton annually. The population, numbering 56,000 souls, was growing rapidly. The people, who are mainly Sarts, were engaged in cotton-raising and ginning. Of 20 gins, 19 have been destroyed. The Sarts are not like Russians. They are private owners of land, but live in cities and towns. The houses in Andidjan are principally one story high and are built of unburned brick. The War Department here informs the correspondent of the Associated Press that everything is being done to relieve the sufferers.

Barracks in which the population are kept are being built. A letter is expected here within a week. The mail from Andidjan ordinarily takes 10 days to reach St. Petersburg.

Bad Crop Outlook in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 24.—The condition of the Winter crops in nearly all European Russia is regarded as absolutely bad. This condition arises from the delay in sowing, which was due to the late harvest and the rainy Autumn and Winter, and the seed did not germinate sufficiently before the advent of early and intense frosts. The crop outlook is serious, even in several of the southern provinces of the country.

To Promote Siberian Creameries.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—To increase the export of Siberian butter, the Department of Agriculture of Russia has appropriated $39,000. In his report of the plan to the State Department, United States Consul Smith, at Moscow, says the amount will be used in increasing the number of instructors for creameries in Western Siberia, in maintaining creamery schools in Kurgan and Omsk Provinces, educational courses in creamery economy, establishing five examining laboratories, in the organization of creameries in Western Siberia and for traveling expenses of instructors and foremen.

Madame Balenza Not Wanted.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 24.—Mme. Balenza, who was arrested on her arrival here yesterday from France, was released from custody today.

(Mme. Balenza was said to be an intimate friend of Romain d'Auragnac, who with the other members of the Humbert family was arrested at Madrid, December 20, in connection with the famous Paris safe frauds.)

Suicide of Hungarian Noble.

VIENNA, Dec. 24.—Count Stephen Bethien, a Hungarian Deputy and a member of an ancient and noble family, committed suicide today at Abazzi, a watering place on the Gulf of Fiume. The Count had recently suffered from nervous prostration.

Hard Times for Cotton-Spinners.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The depression in the British cotton-spinning industry is evidenced by the fact that 85 joint stock companies in Lancashire, with an aggregate capital of $25,175,000, and having 66,667,000 spindles, record a net loss of $7150 for this year.

Astor Helps a Hospital.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—William Waldorf Astor has given $250,000 to build a new out-patient department for the hospital for sick children in Great Ormond street. It will be dedicated to the memory of his daughter, Gwendoline, who died recently.

Dutch Colony Not for Sale.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 24.—In the second Chamber of the States, General M. von Kola, Minister of Colonies, declared today that the rumors that the Dutch Government contemplated selling the Island of Curacao to Germany or any foreign power are entirely without foundation.

TRUE LOVE, BUT TROUBLE

Youthful Sweethearts United in Old Age Separated by a Cruel Son.

Philadelphia North American.

Sad vicissitude has followed the love story of Rachel Phillips and Jackson Bolyard, of Parkersburg, W. Va., for more than 40 years.

At the outbreak of the rebellion they lived in Barbour County and were engaged to be married. But her sympathies were with the North and his with the South, and even love could make neither waver in the faith.

They separated and Bolyard entered the Confederate Army, where he was a valiant soldier. At the end of the war he sought his former sweetheart, believing that blood had healed the breach, but when he found her she was the wife of another. Then he, too, married and returned to his farm.

Recently they met again after all these years, he nearly 80 years old and she only a few years younger. Death had left each without a helpmate, the old love was renewed, and they were married.

Then Bolyard's son came home and learned that his father had taken another wife. In a fury of anger he drove her from the house and forbade her to return, while the old man stood by helpless.

Both are heartbroken, and it is feared that the old woman, so ruthlessly turned out in her long-delayed honeymoon, cannot survive the shock.

Neither Scared, but Both Busy.

New York World.

Herewith is a correspondence between ex-Representative Hedge, of Burlington, Ia., and Representative Hay, of Oskaloosa, Ia., during the last campaign:

Dear Lacey: I am not scared, but I wish you would come over to my district and make three speeches during the last week of the campaign. THOMAS HEDGE.

Dear Hedge: Neither am I scared, but I guess I shall stay in my own district until election day. JOHN F. LACEY.

HER PITIFUL PLEA WINS

PORTLAND GIRL ESCAPES JAIL SENTENCE IN EAST.

Convicted of Check-Swindling Through Man's Deceit, She Awakens Pity of the Judge.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—(Special.)—Miss Clara S. McGovern, who said she had come to New York from Portland, Or., four years ago, and had been staying with friends in this city, was made desperate by the prospect of a turn in prison today, and pleaded so eloquently for her liberty that the Justice of the Special Sessions Court was moved to pity and ordered a probationary officer to make an investigation of the girl's case.

Miss McGovern, who is about 20 years of age, was convicted in the court of petty larceny. The complainant against her was a butcher named Louis Volp, who said that the girl had given him a check for $25 drawn by herself on the Colonial Bank, and that it had been returned marked "no good." Volp also said that she had passed two other bad checks for $25 on him before that, so he had the girl arrested.

The prisoner in her defense stated that she had lived here with relatives and friends, but refused to give their address, claiming that she did not wish to cause them any trouble or disgrace. During an accident in a Broadway car some time back, she met a woman who invited her to call and see her. This she did and was introduced to a man there. The man, the girl says, in return for her favorable testimony for him in the accident case, told her that he had deposited $150 in the Colonial Bank in her name, and, she says, gave her the check book. The girl says she had drawn the checks in all innocence, believing that they were perfectly good. The name and address of the man and woman whom she had met Miss McGovern also refused to give.

The probationary officer of the court told the Justice that she had found the girl's story to be true. Miss McGovern was nevertheless convicted of the charge. When asked if she could show any cause why she should not be sentenced to prison, the girl said:

"Please, I beg of you, do not send me back to prison. Don't you think I have been punished enough? I have spent nearly a month in the filth and dirt of the jail, listening to the screams and curses of dissolute women and drunken men. I am sure that, if you will let me go, I will be able to procure a pass which will enable me to get back to Portland again."

The girl was so earnest that the Justice was visibly affected by her plea. After consultation he decided to suspend sentence and place the girl in charge of the probationary officer, who was to find some means of sending the girl back to her parents, who are said to reside in Portland.

STATE PRINTER J. R. WHITNEY AND HIS BRIDE.

Joseph Richmond Whitney, of Albany.

Miss Zella Emelie Wood, of Long Beach, Cal.

HEROD AND THE INFANTS.

H. K. Sargent Says the Story Is Obviously a Myth.

PORTLAND, Dec. 24.—(To the Editor.)—It is to be regretted that the authors of the Christmas sermons, reports of which appeared in last Monday's issue of The Oregonian, did not intimate that that most atrocious story of "the slaughter of the innocents," found in the second chapter of Matthew, is not to be taken as an historic fact. The joyous season of Christmas-tide is chilled when we think of this monstrous tale as having actually occurred, and as an inseparable fact in the origin of the Christian institution of Christmas. The mental picture of the infant in the manger, the star, the magi, the singing angels, are impressive to the believer, the agnostic and the infidel; but the wholesale butchery of innocent babes throws a sickening cloud upon the whole scene.

The story of this slaughter, which is said to have taken place about the time of the birth of Jesus, is as follows: "Now, when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea, in the days of Herod, the King, behold there came wise men from the east to Jerusalem, saying, where is he that is born King of the Jews? for we have seen his star in the east, and are come to worship him. When Herod the King had heard these things, he was troubled, and all Jerusalem with him. . . . Then Herod, when he had privily called the wise men, inquired of them diligently what time the star appeared. And he sent them to Bethlehem, and said, 'Go and search diligently for the young child; and when ye have found him, bring me word again, that I may come and worship him also.'"

The wise men went to Bethlehem and found the young child, but instead of returning to Herod as he had commanded them, they departed into their own country another way, being warned of God in a dream that they should not return to Herod. Then the angel of the Lord appeared to Joseph in a dream and sent him and the young child and his mother into Egypt, where they remained until the death of Herod.

"Then Herod, when he saw that he was mocked of the wise men, was exceeding wroth, and sent forth, and slew all the children that were in Bethlehem, and in all the coasts thereof, from 2 years old and under."

Some may feel constrained to ask why was not Herod also warned in a dream that the child he sought to destroy had fled the country, thereby saving not only the death agonies of the murdered children, but the lamentation and weeping of the mothers whose infants were snatched from their breasts by Herod's cruel soldiers.

But this was not necessary, for the story is obviously a myth. It has been told of many other miraculously born personages being a very common form, and has been termed "The Myth of the Dangerous Child." The general outline of the different stories is the same: A child is born concerning whose future greatness some prophecies have been given. Some powerful individual, generally a monarch, fearing the expected greatness of the child, endeavors to take its life, but it is preserved by divine care. As Dr. Hooykaas remarks: "Antiquity in general delighted in representing great men, such as Romulus, Cyrus and many more, as having been threatened in their childhood by fearful dangers. This served to bring into clear relief both the lofty significance of their future lives, and the special protection of the deity who watched over them." (Bible for Learners, volume 3, page 77.)

Dr. Samuel Beal, in his "History of Buddha," tells us that the principal ministers of the King Bimbasara told him that a newly born child of a Northern tribe was liable to overturn him. The child was Boodha. They advised the King to "at once raise an army and destroy the child (pages 103-104.) Zoraster, the chief of the religion of the maji, was also a 'dangerous child.' Prodigies having announced his birth, he was obliged to flee into Persia, being pursued by a King who wanted to destroy him."

A long list of virgin-born Saviors could be given who have had similar experiences, if the stories told of them be true; but we find almost the exact counterpart to the story told in Matthew in that related of Crishna of India, which shows how closely the mythological history of Jesus has been copied from that of the Hindoo Savior. Gangooly, "a Hindoo convert to Christ," tells us in his "Life and Religion of the Hindoos," that:

"A heavenly voice whispered to the father of Crishna and told him to fly with the child across the River Jumna, which was immediately done. This was owing to the fact that the reigning moparch, King Kansa, sought the life of the infant savior, and to accomplish his purpose, he sent messengers 'to kill all the infants in the neighboring places.'" (P. 134.)

Godfrey Higgins says: "Soon after Crishna's birth he was carried away by night and concealed in a region remote from his natal place, for fear of a tyrant whose destroyer it was foretold he would become; and who had, for that reason, ordered all the male children born at that period to be slain." (Anacalypsis, vol. 1, p. 129; see also Cox: Aryan Mythology, vol. ii, p. 134; and Maurice: Hist. Hindostan, vol. ii, p. 331.)

Sir William Jones says of Crishna: "He passed a life, according to the Indians, of a most extraordinary and incomprehensible nature. His birth was concealed through fear of the reigning tyrant Kansa, who, at the time of his birth, ordered all the new-born males to be slain, yet this wonderful babe was preserved." (Asiatic Researches, vol. i, pp. 259 and 273.)

We are told that the epic poem "Nahabarata" was composed more than 3000 years ago and gives the whole story of Crishna as an incarnate deity, born of a virgin, and miraculously escaping in his infancy from the reigning tyrant of his country, related in its original form. Representations of this flight with the babe at midnight are sculptured on the walls of ancient Hindoo temples. This story is also the subject of an immense sculpture in the cave-temple at Elephanta, where the children are represented as being slain. The date of this sculpture seems to be lost in the most remote antiquity. It represents a person holding a drawn sword, surrounded by slaughtered infant boys. Figures of men and women are also represented, who appear to be bewailing the death of their children. (See Higgins and Maurice, above quoted.)

Over and over again, the story is found in the history of ancient religious leaders, gods and demigods. Some one has predicted that a child born at a certain time shall be great. He is therefore a "dangerous child," and the reigning monarch, or some other interested party, attempts to have the child destroyed, but he invariably escapes and grows to manhood. This almost universal myth was evidently added to the fictitious history of Jesus whose authors have made him escape in his infancy from the reigning tyrant, with the usual good fortune. It is found only in Matthew, and is not mentioned in contemporary history. Josephus, who gives us a detailed account of the atrocities perpetrated by Herod, even up to the time of his death, never mentions the incident, and I think that we may fairly say that our Christmas festival would be purified by the removal to the limbo of ancient fiction of the horrible crime of "the slaughter of the innocents."

H. K. SARGENT.

THE SICK AND THE DEAD

Captain Hanson, Veteran of Spanish War, Has Expired.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Captain Alexander Hanson, during the Spanish-American War commander of the transport Seguranca, running between Tampa and Santiago, is dead here of Bright's disease, aged 57 years.

Vice-President Warner Ill.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24.—Charles G. Warner, vice-president and general manager of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, was stricken with a sudden and serious attack of illness at the Noonday Club today. Mr. Warner, while at the table, sank unconscious from his chair. Physicians were summoned and succeeded after an hour's work in restoring Mr. Warner to consciousness.

D. S. H. Smith, treasurer of the Missouri Pacific road, arrived at Mr. Warner's side a few minutes after he was stricken. He said:

"Mr. Warner merely suffered a fainting spell. He has revived and is resting easily at home. The attack was due probably to the fact that he had been confined very closely to his office of late and had not taken sufficient outdoor exercise."

Hi Jolly, the Camel Man, Dead.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 24.—Word was received today that Hi Jolly died last Thursday after a short illness at Tyson Wells on the desert, 100 miles west of Wickenburg. When the Government brought a caravan of camels here at about the time of the Civil War to experiment with them in crossing desert wastes, Jolly secured the animals in Asia and had charge of them here. The experiment was a failure and the camels were liberated, roaming for years in the Arizona Mountains, where some of them are supposed to still exist.

Vanderbilt Will Recover.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The following bulletin was issued at the Vanderbilt residence at 9:30 o'clock:

"Mr. Vanderbilt passed a slightly better night. His temperature is a little lower and his general condition is also slightly improved."

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—On leaving the Vanderbilt residence at 10:45 tonight, Dr. Austin Flint said:

"Mr. Vanderbilt has turned the corner. He will get well."

Old Soldier and Editor Dead.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24.—Major Emery S. Foster, Union veteran of the Civil War and prominent citizen of this city, is dead at Oakland, Cal., as the result of an old wound. He was 64 years old. Major Foster had held numerous public offices of trust and for nine years was editor of the St. Louis Journal, Times and other papers.

Nate Salisbury Is Dead.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Nate Salisbury, controlling partner in the Buffalo Bill Wild West Show, died today at his home in Long Branch, aged 57 years. Disease of the stomach, from which he had suffered for several years, was the cause.

Howard Ellis Dies Suddenly.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Howard Ellis, a lawyer of this city, an ex-United States Consul in Holland, dropped dead on Broadway today. He had been attending to a law case a few moments before.

Spain and Uruguay Agree.

MADRID, Dec. 24.—A notification of the conclusion of an arbitration treaty between Spain and Uruguay was gazetted today.

Some 2200 Irish donkeys are to be shipped at Cork for South Africa.

THE HUB
N. E. COR. 3RD & BURNSIDE STS.
PAUL STRAIN PROP.

WILL BE OPEN UP TO 12 O'CLOCK
CHRISTMAS DAY

And all holiday goods such as Men's Neckwear, Suspenders, Mufflers, Jewelry, Fancy Slippers, Sox, Smoking Jackets, Silk Umbrellas, Embroidered Suspenders, Silk Handkerchiefs, Boxes of Handkerchiefs and the thousand other things that made up a holiday stock, will be cleaned up at

1/2 PRICE

PRESS TELEGRAPHY AN ART

HOW THE IMMENSE BODY OF NEWS IS HANDLED BY EXPERTS.

Telegraph and Typewriter Are the Instruments, and an Ingenious System Gives Marvelous Speed.

Few people, outside of those connected with the profession, says W. H. Van Dusen, expert Associated Press operator for the Johnstown (Pa.) Democrat, realize to what state of perfection telegraphy, in its higher branches, has been brought. Nor is it generally known to what degree of proficiency a telegraph operator must bring himself successfully to do the work required by the great press associations in handling the press telegrams with which our daily papers are filled. The advent of the typewriter in connection with telegraphy, and the demand of the public for the news of the world in complete detail through the newspapers, were the incentives that caused the formation of a system with which great speed could be attained in transmitting words by the Morse alphabet.

While the typewriter has increased to a certain extent the speed of the operator in handling ordinary commercial messages, this increase is not to be compared with the advance made in sending and receiving press telegrams.

Typewriter a Great Adjunct.

Under the old system of copying with pen or pencil abbreviations were impossible, because no man could write fast enough to keep on an even basis with the telegraph instrument. A few years ago, after the writing machines began to be generally recognized as an adjunct to the telegraph, it became evident that by abbreviating the words greater speed of transmission could be secured. Several different systems of these abbreviations were devised. Experience proved many of them undesirable, and finally one system, edited by an operator named Phillips, was adopted, and soon came into general use. This work has been revised many times, and hundreds of additional abbreviations and combinations added, until today it is apparently perfect.

In former times a telegraph operator who could take and make a perfect copy of 900 to 1000 words an hour was considered fast. With the typewriter and abbreviation system or "code," as it is known, 2500 words per hour is regarded as only fair speed. To such a state of perfection has the code been brought that it compares very favorably with stenography, and many newspaper reporters, who are thoroughly conversant with its mysteries, use it to make notes of interviews and speeches.

Queer Abbreviations Used.

There is scarcely a word in common use in the English language but has its abbreviation. In addition to this, there are hundreds of combinations of from two to seven or even more words, which are signified by one to four letters. These combinations of words are those which frequently come together. A majority of the "short cuts" are phonetic in character, but there are a great many which one not acquainted with the system could never guess.

A press operator must have every one of these at his fingers' ends, as it were, and the very instant they are heard on the telegraph instrument he must be able to translate them and at the same time "pound" out the words in full on the typewriter. When the copy goes to the editor it must be practically ready for the typesetter. Even though a person be a good telegraph operator, he might stand and listen to this matter as the instrument ticks it off, and if he be uninitiated in the intricacies of the "code," only a small part of it would be intelligible to him. But to the thoroughly experienced press operator, and the press associations have no use for others, receiving the code is perfectly easy. He sits at his typewriter, or "mill," as he knows it, working away, unmindful of surroundings, and the result is the news of the entire world, flowing in veritable streams from the writing machine.

A few illustrations of how this code is used will prove interesting. When the sending operator comes to the words "President of the United States," he does not spell them out, but simply sends the signal "potus." The receiving operator, with his typewriter, is able to put this in intelligible form almost as quickly as the five letters are made on the telegraph instrument. Likewise "scotus," which means "Supreme Court of the United States."

Affixes to abstractive verbs are usually signified by the addition of one letter to the basic code. As a fair illustration the word "continue" (ku) may be taken. "Kud" makes it "continued"; "kun," "continuation"; "kux," "continuous," and so on with the several affixes to this verb. This plan is followed with nearly every word to which there is a continuation or affix.

Need of Closest Attention.

While many of the thousands of combinations of letters signifying words, or groups of words, are similar, none of them are in actual conflict. The similarity, where it occurs, is greatly increased when the combinations are ticked off by the telegraph instrument. It is only by the very closest of attention on the part of the receiving operator that mistakes in his copy are avoided. By watching the general run of the story being received, the operator is able to judge what the next word should be. In cases where the sounding of the code is somewhat alike and doubt exists, if the operator is following closely the trend of the sentence quick thought will relieve the doubt and tell him which of two or three words is the proper one.

In many cases a single dot or dash changes a word or perhaps several words, and consequently the meaning of an entire sentence. "Pip" means "Philippine," but "pep," a difference of only one dot as expressed by the Morse alphabet, signifies "presented a petition." Nearly all words in which the first syllable is "com" are very similar when coded. "Com" means "committee," "cmm" is used for "commission," and "cmn" for "combination." Affixes to the two latter and other words of this class are transmitted by substituting a letter for the last one of the code, as "com" means "committee," "cmm" is used in "commissioner," which is made "cmr." The code signs for "appropriate," "appoint," "approach," etc., and their various affixes are decidedly similar, and it requires the utmost vigilance to distinguish them. This is also true of such words as "postpone," "propose" and "prepare."

The letter "k," used alone, denotes "out of the," but in connection with other letters has a varied meaning. "Co," as in "conference," "collect," "kfc" meaning the former and "kl" the latter. In other cases, as in "conclusion," the letter "c" is used, the code for this word being "cncn." "Pk" is "particular"; "xk," "execute," and "ckx" means "committed suicide."

The letter "j" alone denotes "by which." Prefixed by "w" makes it "wound" or with "f," "found." "Jj" signifies "explain." "Pj" tells the receiving operator the second or final parenthesis is denoted. "Qj" is used for the second quotation mark and "uj" denotes the ending of italics.

The letter "x" plays an important part in many portions of the code. Used singly it means "in which." "Cx" tells the operator the following word is to be capitalized. "Xg" is "legislate," or xgr," legislature." "Constitution" is expressed by "xn." All words commencing with the letters "ex" are transmitted by using "x" with other letters added.

In a few combinations of words, double letters are used. Expressed singly "with which" would be "w wh," but as a combination it is simply made "ww." "On the question," instead of using the unit form "q qsn" is transmitted "qq."

In some instances the code is so arranged for the sake of speed that combinations do not mean at all what one unacquainted with it would guess. For the word "where" the figure "4" is used and "fr" is substituted for the figure, or "fou" for "14." The figure "5" means "that the" and "fv" denotes the figure. This is done on the supposition that the words are used more frequently than the figures, which, of course, is the case. In groups of figures, such as "454," the code is dispensed with and the figures sent in the usual way. The operator, if he has followed his copy, is able to decide instantly whether the figures or words are meant.

Nearly every letter in the alphabet is used singly to denote one or more words. "F" signifies "of the," the two words used together more frequently than any others in the English language. "D" is used for "in the," "g" means "from the," and "q" "on the." "V," when single, denotes "of which," and "z" "from which."

Illustration of Method.

Several short words in the English language are code for long ones. Here again it requires constant watching of the matter being received to avoid confusing these words. The word "odd" is also code for "ordered." Likewise "win" means "within," or "wit" "witness." To illustrate this, the following sentence may be taken:

"It is understood that the chief of police has ordered every such joint within his jurisdiction closed."

This sentence would be sent over the press wire like this:

"Ixuš c op h odd ey sh jnt win hs jrn clod."

If the receiving operator has watched his copy closely it occurs to him instantly which of these words belong in the sentence. With the telegraph instrument ticking off words at the rate of 40 or 50 or more per minute, it can be judged what space of time, the receiving operator has in which to reach a decision in matters of this kind.

It would require clumns of space to explain in full detail the thousands and thousands of combinations possible with this code, and which are in every-day use by the more expert telegraphers of the United States. Only a very small portion of them are or could be enumerated here.

It is frequently contended by some people outside of the telegraph profession that it is impossible for the human mind to remember accurately such a mass of mixed letters and their meanings, let alone recognizing them as ticked off by the instrument, translating them on the instant, and writing them on the typewriter. Such, however, is not the case. Operators who do their work exclusively by this code, say learning it resembles somewhat studying a foreign language.

To perfect one's self in the use of this code, he must first be a telegraph operator of the first class and thoroughly experienced in the use of the typewriter. Lots of study and faithful practice are the other requirements.

"By Way of" Saying It.

New York Sun.

You must never say now that you are going to be in a certain place at any time or that you are going to do a thing in the future. That form of speech indicates a pitiful ignorance of the modish talk of the day.

If you're going to London in the Spring, for instance, don't state the fact in such bald terms.

"I'm by way of being in London next Spring," is the only form in which such intentions may nowadays be expressed with due regard to the fashions of speech. And it embellishes a conversation, according to the present style, to talk about one's future plans as much as possible just for the sake of saying the things that one is "by way of" doing.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signatnre of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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