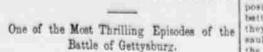
THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1898.



ANNUAL REUNION OF THE SURVIVORS

The "Forlorn Hope" of the Confederncy and the Awful Slaughter it Entailed-A Non-Combatant's Story of the Charge,

The reunion of the survivors of Pickett's charge at Gettysburg, now being held at Philadelphia, recalls one of the most daring of ammunition. The opportunity so long and deadly exhibitions of valor recorded in American history. The story of PicketUs charge is familiar to all students of history. It was the forlorn hope of the fateful field of Gettysburg. It did not need success to insure it a foremost place in the annals of the civil war.

The story is well worth another recital. Here it is, told by the Count of Paris in his personal history of the civil war. After reciting the movements of the two armies In the first two days of the battle, he tells of the determination of Lee to attack the federal lines and spend his all in one glorious, final effort. He then proceeds as follows:

"Lee had designated Pickett and his gallant Virginians to sustain the principal be explained to his soldiers. As the ranks charge, but had not yet settled the order in are reforming many of them can no longer which the rest of the army was to take part rise, but all able-bodied men are at their in the combat. He seems to have relied at first upon Hood's and McLaws' divisions to sustain Pickett's, but no order was given to Hill's troops, which alone could accomplish this task. In order that Hood and McLaws might be able to co-operate in this attack. they would be obliged to abandon the position conquered with so much difficulty on the right, and leave the ground free to the extreme left of the federal army.

"The sounds of the battle in which Robertson and Anderson are engaged near the Emmettsburg road reach Lee's ears to remind him of the danger which menaces him on that side. Finally, Longstreet has since asserted that the two divisions led by him the day before had suffered too much to again undertake a decisive effort. They might, at all events, have assigned to them a very useful and less perilous task than the assault on Ziegler's grove by causing a portion of these two divisions to make strong demonstrations against the left wing of the enemy. The nature of the ground would have enabled troops relatively few in number to draw Meade's attention without compromising themselves, and thus to turn aside a portion of his forces from the point designated to Pickett.

Preparing for the Attack

"All the troops of the Third corps destined to participate in the attack are placed under Longstreet's command, and the latter is authorized, if he deems it necessary, to push Perry's and Wright's brigades forward. He directs Pickett to designate to each officer the exact place that has been assigned to him. This concentration no doubt weakens, but does not entirely strip, the defensive line which the general-inchief is obliged to preserve in case of a reverse; the positions which Pickett and Wilcox are about to abandon are covered with a powerful artillery. Anderson, drawn up in line of battle behind Heth, and the two brigades of Trimble, is ready to fill the space which the latter will leave. This line has, from one wing to the other, a development of at least five miles; it is, therefore weak at all points, and if the projected as sault does not succeed there is no reserve left to prevent a counter attack.

"Longstreet learns at last that every thing is ready; his orders are awaited to open the fire which is to precede the assault. He has placed Colonel Alexander at the entrance of the wood near Warfield's to watch the effects of the cannonade and to

PICKETT'S FAMOUS CHARGE federates, for a slight breeze from the northeast, driving the smoke over their northeast, driving the smoke over positions, covers with a thick well their tetteries and the valleys through which they are advancing to the assault. This assault, as we have stated, is directed against the salient point occupied by Hancock.

is against this point, therefore, that the onfederates should concentrate their fire. out, on the contrary, they scatter it along the whole extent of the enemy's line.

Ominous Silence. "Colonel Alexander, hoping speedily to flence the union guns, intends to give

Pickett the signal of attack after a quarter t an hour's cannonade. It is near 2 o'clock however, when Alexander writes to Pickett, saying that if he wishes to charge the moment has arrived. The federal artillery appears to be silenced from the lack waited for has, therefore, at last arrived-a mistake which the assailants will soon find out to their sorrow. In fact, about a quarter past 2 o'clock. Meade, believing that enough ammunition has been expended, and wishing to provoke the attack of the enemy, orders the firing to cease; Hunt, who is watching the battlefield in another

direction, issues the same order at the same moment and causes two fresh batteries. taken from the reserve in the rear of Han-For awhile the cock's line, to advance. voice of the confederate cannon is alone heard.

"But new actors are preparing to appear on the scene. Pickett has caused the object of the charge they are about to execute to posts, and an affecting scene soon elicits a cry of admiration both from enemies and friends. Full of ardor, as iffit were rushing to the assault of the Washington capitol itself, and yet marching with measured steps, so as not to break its alignment. Pickett's division moves forward solidly and quietly in magnificent order.

'It moves onward full of confidence, consinced that a single effort will pierce this line, which is already wavering, and feeling certain that this effort will be sustained by the rest of the army. Taking its loss into consideration, it numbers no more than 4.500 men at the utmost, but the auxiliary forces of Pettigrew, Trimble and Wilcox raise the number of assailants to 14,000. If they are all put in motion in time and well led against a particular point of the federal line their effort may triumph over every obstacle and decide the fate of the battle. Marching in the direction of the salient position occupied by Hancock, which Lee has given him as the objective point, Pickett, after passing beyond the front of Wilcox, causes each of his brigades to make a half wheel to the left. This maneuver, although well executed, is attended with serious difficulties, for the division, drawn up en echelon across the Emmettsburg road, presents its right flank to the federals to such an extent that the latter mistake the three echelons for three successive lines. "The moment has arrived for the federal rtillery to commence firing. McGilvery concentrates the fire of his forty pleces against the assailants. If the thirty-four pieces of Hazzard bearing upon the salient

position could follow McGilvery's example this artillery, which Pickett thought to be paralyzed, would suffice to crush him. But by order of his immediate chief, Hazzard has fired oftener and in quicker succession than Hunt had directed and at the decisive moment he has nothing left in his calssons but canister. He is therefore compelled to our war ships characterized the early hiswait until the enemy is within short range.

Fearful Cannonading. "Pickett, encouraged by his silence, rosses several fields enclosed by strong fences, which his skirmishers had not been absolute mysteries today as when they hap- and rock is always an important part of able to reach before the cannonade; then, pened.

having raised the base of the elevation he is to attack, he once more changes his di- boats to prosecute the war against Tripoli rection by a half wheel to the right, halting in 1805, relates Leslie's Weekly, they were were hoisted up the excavated material to rectify the line. The confederate artil- sent out as soon as they were finished and to support him, but is before they were named. Each one was ry is endeavoring ounting its shots, for it is obliged to be given a number and dispatched to the scene sparing of its ammunition; the seven light of the war. No. 7 sailed from New York pieces intended to accompany the infantry. being wanted elsewhere, fail to appear at tenant Ogelvie, and after she cleared Sandy the very moment when they should push Hook light she was never heard from again. forward and no other battery with sufficient She went down with all on board before she had even been named. supplies can be found to take their place. But what is still more serious, orders do A most extraordinary accident was that ot seem to have been clearly given to the which happened to the corvette Monongaheia pops that are to sustain Pickett. Pickett at Santa Cruz, in 1867. While at anchor in therefore finds himself alone with his three the harbor a tremendous tidal wave lifted brigades. Far from hesitating, his soldiers her upon its crest and carried her clean over ush forward at a double-quick. A fire of the town of Frederichstadt and back again nusketry breaks out along the entire front without injuring the town or the boat to of Gibbon's division. The confederate ranks any great extent. The receding wave are thinning as far as the eye can reach. landed her on the beach instead of in the deep waters of the harbor, and it cost our Garnett, whose brigade has kept a little in advance and who, although sick, has de- government \$100,000 to float her again. Fully lined to leave the post of honor, fails dead as strange was the fate of the sloop-of-war within 100 yards of the federal line; for an Wateree. She was anchored in the harbor instant his troops come to a halt. They of Arica, Peru, in 1868, when a buge tida are immediately joined by Kemper, who at wave swept inland and flooded the whole a distance of sixty yards in the rear has al- city. The wave carried the sloop several lowed their right to cover his left. The miles inland and finally landed her in the two brigades form a somewhat unsteady midst of a tropical forest. It was impossible to release her from such a peculiar position line, which opens fire upon the enemy. "Gibbon, seeing the enemy advancing with and the government sold her for a nominal such determination, tries to stop his progress sum. The purchasers turned the vessel into by a countercharge, but his voice is not a hotel, and the remains of the once formidheard; his soldiers fire in haste, without able war vessel loom up in the tropical forest today as a monument to the power of leaving their ranks; the confederates rush tidal waves upon them. Unfortunately for the as-Among other cases of disaster, which are sailants, their right not being protected by atatributed to the violence of the waves or Wilcox, their flank is exposed to the little weather, there is none more interesting wood which stretches beyond the federal than that of the strange fate of the Sara-Stannard's soldiers, concealed by the toga. When she sailed from Philadelphia foliage, have suffered but little from the in October, 1780, under the command of bombardment; Hancock, always ready to Captain James Young, there was no finer seize a favorable opportunity, causes them or handsomer war vessel afloat. That she to form en potence along the edge of the was as formidable as she was attractive wood in order to take the enemy's line in she soon demonstrated in a practical way. flank. Two regiments from Armistead's Aftrr cruising around a short time she capright thus receive a murderous fire which tured three British vessels in succession almost decimates and disorganizes them. and then with her prizes she started to re-The remainder of the brigade throws itself turn to Philadelphia. But off the Delaware in the rear of the center of Pickett's line, capes she encountered a British ship of which, following this movement, momentaline. As the Saratoga carried only eighteen rily inclines toward Hays in order to attack guns and the Intropid was a seventy-fourthe federals at close quarters. Armistead, gun ship, Captain Young considered it urging his men forward, has reached the safer to run away. The enemy did not front rank between Kemper and Garnettchase her far, but returned to protect and if it be yet possible to distinguish the regirecapture the British prizes. The Saraments and brigades in this compact mass toga sailed away in the very teeth of a of human beings, which, all covered with torm, and she was never heard from again. blood, seems to be driven by an irresistible Did she founder at sea in a gale, or was force superior to the individual will of those she blown up by her own magazines? composing it-and throws himself like a There are some peculiar accidents to our solid body upon the union line. naval vessels in the past that are accounted

both lie at the foot of the clump of trees. which marks the extreme point reached by the confederates in this supreme effort.

The Mix-Up. "If the federals have seen a large number of their chieftains fall and their artillery left without ammunition, the effort of the assailants, on the other hand, is exhausted On the right Wilcox has started in great. baste to cover Pickett's flank, but the direction he is following leads him to the low grounds interspersed with bushes, whence Plum Run derives its source, separating him from this division, to which he can no longer afford assistance. Pettigrew, on the left does his best to support him. His own brigade and that of Archer have reached Hays' line, but have failed to effect a breach. Trimble, who is following them closely, sus-

tains them vigorously. Lane has already penetrated the first line of the federals. drawn up, as it is elsewhere, at the foot of the acclivity, and beginning to scale it. he draws near the wall which stands at this point about half way from the summit. Archer and Scales, covered on their right by the movement of Pickett, who has passed the same wall at the point where it skirts minutes. But Pettigrew's two brigades of the left, having remained in the rear, cannot or will not arrive in time to support After a comcat at short range-very them. brief, but extremely murderous, in which Trimble is seriously wounded-his troops and those of Pettigrew retire, even before

the two brigades under Thomas and Perrin have reached their position, and while Pickett is still fighting on the right. "The regular fire of Hays' impregnable

line drives the assailants from that point in the greatest disorder as soon as they have taken one step in retreat. The four brigades of the Third confederate corps that have thus been repulsed leave 2,000 prisoners and fifteen stands of colors in the hands of the enemy. A few regiments of Archer's and Scales' brigades, which outflank Hays on the left, throw themselves on the right and unite with Pickett's soldiers

who are still contending with Gibbon. This reinforcement is, however, quite sufficient for the confederates, who thus find themselves isolated, without support and without reserves, in the midst of the federal

"Kemper is wounded in his turn. of the eighteen field officers and four generals Pickett and one lieutenant colonel alone remain unharmed. There is hardly any one left around them and it is a miracle to see them yet safe and sound in the midst of such carnage. The division does not fall back; it is annihilated. The flags which a while ago were bravely floating upon the enemy's parapets fall successively to the ground, only to be picked up by the conquerors. A number of soldiers, not daring to pass a second time the ground over which the federals cross their fire, throw down their arms. Among those who are trying to gain the southern lines many vic tims are stricken down by cannon balls. The conflict is at an end. Out of 4.800 men who have followed Pickett scarcely 1,290 to 1,300 are to be found in the rear of Alexander's guns. Three thousand five hundred have been sacrificed and twelve stands of colors lost in this fatal charge."

SOME NAVAL MYSTERIES.

War Vessels of the United States that Have Disappeared Completely. Curious disappearances and accidents to

tory of our navy, and in spite of all the efforts of the Navy department to explain the cause of the disasters, many of them are as

When the government built ten new gun

THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY Progressive Strides in the Harnessing of Idle

Water Power.

AMERICAN PUSH STIRRING OLD LONDON

Electric Ronds Ontfitted with American Rolling Stock-French Experiments on the Canacity of Telegraph Wires.

The harnessing of water power to electrical wheels has long since passed the experimental stage. Niagara was not the forerunner of the new industrial power. It wa the most extensive and therefore centered the world's attention on the possibilities of water power converted into electricity. Sev eral small Niagaras in the west have been harnessed with marked success, and other waterfalls are receiving attention from en the plain, have preceded Lane by a few terprising investors. The latest is a waterfall near Seattle, bearing the outlandish name of Shoqualmie. The fall is twentytwo miles from Seattle, has an unbroker vertical fall of 270, or about 100 feet greater than Niagara, and is the only waterfall west of the Cascade range of commercia value. The entire flow of Snoqualmie river. equal to 20,000-horsepower at low water, ontrolled by the company, and the plan of

installation is such that by a small add tional expense for dams and reservoirs the entire drainage from the snow fields of the Snoqualmie water shed of 1,000 square miles will be available, making over 100,000-horse power whenever the business of the adja cent cities may demand it. Capitalists are about to hitch this great

power to generators of electricity and transmit it by wire to Seattle and vicinity. Electric Roads in London. Electricity has been more extensively em-

ployed for operating street railways in America than in Europe. But the idea developing great popularity on the other side of the Atlantic, London, the larges city in the world, has evinced much interes in the subject in the last four or five Ou years. Her first underground electric road the City & South London, was opened for traffic nearly seven years ago. The scheme was experimental, and the managers of other lines waited to see how it worked before following the example thus afforded. This road, by the way, passes under the Thames, and is a short one. The second underground electric road to to into operation will be the Waterloo & lity, formally opened in July, four years after active work was begun upon it. The third enterprise of this class, the Central London, will not be finished for a year or wo yet, but will then have the longest unlerground road in the world that has been perated by electricity from the outset. Rapid progress is being made in constructng this seven-mile tunnel, and in many ways the achievement will be a remarkable one from an engineering point of view. Still other underground electric roads have been projected in London, but up to date hey have been rather nebulous affairs.

The Waterloo & City railway is a mile and a half long. It has two terminal staions, one thirty-eight feet below the station of the London & Southwestern, a steam runk line, and the other in the vicinity of the Mansion House. This road, like the City & South London, passes under the Thames, and that fact was turned to advantage while the tunnel was under con-The removal of excavated earth struction. the work of tunneling. In the present instance shafts were sunk at the river's edge. to intercept the tunnel, and through thes which was then transferred to barges. The Waterloo & City line is a double-track road, and has a separate tunnel for



apprise Pickett when the moment for making the charge arrives; but, having no faith in the success of the attack, he writes to Alexander, advising him not to give the order unless the enemy is driven from his position, or unless he deems the latter sufficiently disorganized to secure the success of the attack.

"Two cannon shots fired on the right by the Washington artillery at intervals of one minute suddenly break the silence which prevails over the battlefield. It means 'Be on your guard!' which is well understood by both armies. The solitary smoke of these shots has not yet been dispersed when the whole confederate line is one blaze. To the seventy-five pleces of cannon of the First corps are added sixty-three of the Third corps, which Hill has placed in line and which, with the exception of Poague's battery, ranged within the line of the former, are posted along the prolongation of Seminary Hill at a distance of about 1,300 yards from the federals. One hundred and thirty-eight pieces of cannon, therefore, obey Longstreet's signal.

Federals Prepared.

"The federals are not at all surprised at this abrupt prelude. They have had time to recover from the shock of the previous day, and have made good use of it. Meade, assisted by Hancock and his several corps commanders, has spent all the morning in rectifying the line; the general disposition is not changed, but the whole portion of the front which the enemy seems to be menacing is occupied by a stronger force. General Hunt is examining and rectifying with untiring zeal the position of his batteries. Those of the reserve, engaged somewhat at random, have been consolidated. Those army corps which have left the largest portion of their supply trains in the rear find their guns short of ammunition; the reserve artillery supplies this deficiency. At the extreme left two batteries of the Fifth corps crown the steep ridge of Little Round Top. McGilvery, with his eight reserve batteries, occupies the position in which he rendered such valuable services the day before. Four batteries of the Second corps, placed by Major Hazzard in the rear of the infantry, are along the rocky line which gradually trends northward; one of them placed half way on the left, the other three, under Arnold. Cushing and Brown, are located on the high ridge. Woodruff's regular battery occupies Ziegler's grove. Finally, to the right of the front exposed to the enemy's fire, a regular battery, and eight others belonging to the First and

Eleventh corps, form under Major Osborne an irregular line turning northwestward and northward. "More than 200 guns are thus engaged in

this artillery combat, the most terrible the ple; he is presently wounded. The struggle new world has ever witnessed. The con- is waged at close quarters; the confederates federates fire volleys from all the batteries at once, whose shots, directed toward the the latter, dislodged from the wall, fall same point, produce more effect than successive firing. On the previous day their projectiles passed over the enemy; they have rectified the elevation of their pieces and readily obtain a precision of aim unusual to them. In every direction may be seen men seeking shelter behind the slightest elevations of the ground. A still larger crowd of stragglers, wounded and noncombatants, than that of the day before is again making for the Baltimore turnplke with rapid haste.

"Meanwhile the federal infantry, motionless under this fire, stands the trial with remarkable composure. The artillerists are sustained by the excitement of the conflict, but they are also the most exposed. The men who are serving the guns must be relieved, and presently the guns themselves are successively dismounted. The reserve batteries come to take their places, silencing the guns of the enemy, who is advancing too boldly upon Gettysburg for the purpose of taking Cemetery Hill by en-

Shock of Battle.

"The shock is terrific; it falls at first upon the brigades of Hall and Harrow, then concentrates itself upon that of Webb, against which the assailants are oscillating right and left. The latter general in the midst of was bound home from Yokohama, but when

pierce the first line of the federals, but the Oneida immediately fired her guns of distress; but in the darkness the Bombay back upon the second line, formed of small earthworks erected upon the ridge in the her. In a short time the sloop went to the vicinity of their guns. The troops posted bottom, carrying all of her crew with her. on the right and left hasten toward the When the news reached Yokohama the cappoint menaced. tain of the British steamer was mobbed by

"The regiments become mixed; the commanders do not know where their soldiers missed from the service in disgrace. are to be found, but they are all pressing Hurricanes have been responsible for the each other in a compact mass, forming at random a living and solid bulwark more than four ranks deep. A clump of trees, in brig-of-war Bainbridge was turned over by some. the neighborhood of which Cushing has a hurricane off Cape Hatteras in 1863, and posted his guns, commanding the whole everybody on board was lost except a colplateau, is the objective point that the conored cook, who managed to cling to pieces federates keep in view. Armistead on foot, of the wreck until picked up. Ninety-eight his hat perched on the point of his sword, lives were lost by the wrecking of rushes forward to attack the battery. With sloop-of-war Huron in 1877. A small hurri-150 men determined to follow him unto cane blew her on the shore off Norfolk, and death he pierces the mass of combatants. she was pounded to pieces by the violent passes beyond the earthworks, and reaches surf. The Saginaw was wrecked in the very the line of guns, which can no longer fire middle of the Pacific in 1870. for fear of killing friends and foes indis-

criminately. But at the same moment, by All sides of the political questions are ade. "Nature seems inclined to favor the con-adversary, he falls pierced with balls. They ary 1, 1899, for 25 cents. given in the Weekly Bee. Sent until Janu-

each track. Hence there were about three miles of tunnel to construct. The hole is June 20, 1805, under the command of Lieutwelve feet in diameter, and is circular, Most of the way the two tunnels lay side by side, but at one point it became necesary to bring one up over the other. some places the line is fully sixty feet below the surface of the soil. At the

Mansion House terminus hydraulic elevators will carry passengers up and down, to and from the street. Most of the equipment for these roads is

of American make. Portable Electric Road.

system of portable or field electric rallway has been brought out in Germany with complete success. As described by a correpondent of the Boston Transcript the track onsists of easily transported rail frames, made of two rails of the usual field railway profile and connected together by, say crossbars; the middle crossbar extends five a few inches beyond the rails on either side, and to its ends is bolted an iron yoke, or frame, in shape an inverted U, the top of which is high enough to be well clear of the cars. The overhead conductor is supported at the center of the upper horizontal part of the yoke; the yokes are placed closer together at curves, and at the sharp-

est curves it may be necessary to fit every rail frame with a yoke in order to keep the overhead conductor sufficiently near the cen. ter of the track. The generating station is fitted in the usual way with a dynamo, and two feeders are led from the station to one end of the track, one being connected to the end of the overhead conductor and the other to the rails. running the trolley wire a special truck has been devised. On it are a pair of ladders, leaning toward each other, and between them on the floor of the truck is a reel containing wire, and at the top, where their upper ends meet, is supported a guide pulley. By means of this truck a long field line, it is found, can be run out in a surprisingly short space of time.

A French Telegraph Experiment. Experiments are at present being conducted on the Paris-Bordeaux line with some very interesting machines, which the inventor, M. Mercadier, has been working on for many years. With these instruments, called duodecaplex, twelve Morse transmitters can work simultaneously on a single wire, each sending a signal to the proper

receiver at the end of the line. This result is brought about by the use of alternating for, but while the mystery of their loss is or, at any rate, interrupted currents. Each removed and explained, the strangeness of transmitter receives its current through a their mishaps is no less interesting. For tuning fork having a special note, its viinstance, there is the sinking of the United brations being electrically maintained. States sloop-of-war Oneida in 1869. She These vibrations furnish a current of the proper period to cause resonance at each his soldiers encourages them by his exam- a short distance from port the British application in the proper receiving circuit. steamer Bombay ran into her and cut off which has its self-induction and capacity her stern. The injury was so mortal that adjusted for this result. This receiver is a telephone (a monotelephone, as it is called by M. Mercadier), so constructed and arcrept away instead of returning to assist ranged that the acoustic resonance qualities also help to damp out from the signals re ceived everything not intended for it. Thes signals are read in the ordinary way by ear alded by rubber tubes like those used on the indignant populace and he was dis- phonographs. The sifting out of the sig-

nuls, it seems, is very perfect, each ceiver giving no evidence of those signals wreckage of several of our naval vessels | not intended for it except a slight murmurother than those at Samoa in 1889. The ing, very indefinite and not at all bother-

M. Dussaud's Telescope.

the

One of the inventions to be shown at the Paris exposition in 1900 and which will doubtless attract much attention is the Dussaud telescope, devised by M. Dussaud, good order. the inventor of the microphonograph, which

used with much advantage by the deaf the man asked fearfully. and dumb. The apparatus consists of a

and dumb. The apparatus consists of a "Eggs is ordered, sah-got 'em on the social of shouling "stew one' in strident is placed a movable shutter containing a series of apertures in the form of a spiral and a peculiar arrangement of selenite plates. It is well known that the electrical resistance of selenium depends upon the do is just that," and again he made the site made the site is the order is half a dozen fried ops-

this property it has been employed in the finger above his head. majority of attempts at visual transmission. The man was almost overcome by surprise, reports the Chicago Tribune. At last The person to be photographed forms an image on the selenium plates, interrupted. he had found the place he had so long sought, where he could ent in quietness. When he of course, by the rotary shutter, and as the different illuminated parts of the image had finished the eggs and coffee he sought are thrown on the selenium they produce out the manager of the house and said: urrents of varying intensity in the primary "I want to buy a ticket to eat here the of any induction coil. The inducted current rest of my life. And I want to find out some things about this system of yours." The n the secondary flows by the line wire to the receiving station, where the disk of an manager took him aside and told him the appliance similar to a very sensitive telesecrets of the queer messages which had passed from walter to head walter and back phone is caused to vibrate. The disk imparts its motion to an opaque plate, which to the kitchen. The distance is too great is ruled with opaque lines. In front of for the waiter to walk back and transmit this is a similar, though stationary, plate. every order to the cooks and then return Through these two plates passes a beam of to his customer. Years ago two waiters arallel light from an electric arc, and the who should go down to fame for their servamount of light transmitted depends on lice to dyspeptic and unhappy mankind detheir relative positions. If now a shutter vised a system of signals for all the articles similar and synchronous with the first in- of the bill of fare. At first the system was terrupts the transmitted beam in precisely quite simple and the signs were few, callthe same manner, a lens projects on the ing only for the principal things on the screen a series of images which the per- card, but it has grown with time until now sistence of the luminous impression blends there are over 150 articles of food which

into a continuous image, similar to the can be ordered by waves and motions of inematograph. The shutters make ten rev- the hand. No other restaurant in the coun lutions per second, and as the telephone try has a system like it

device is capable of moving the glass plate A head waiter or his assistant stands in with sufficient rapidity and corresponding the center of the floor during the rush o the variations in current occasioned by hours and keeps an eye on the watters bethe change in resistance of the selenium hind the long counters, surrounded by plates, it seems possible that there is much "stool climbers." If a customer orders reast in the new invention which should com- beef medium, the waiter snaps his fingers Even if there is but the gern mend it. of the right idea it is possible that subsequent experimentation will improve and ingenious mechanicians will be able to per- thumb. Instantly the head waiter reperts fect it.

WIGWAGGING IN A RESTATRANT.

A Chicago Lunchroom Where Orders Are Given by Signals.

ducked instinctively that the waiter's voicemight pass over his head; but it didn't.

his right hand with the thumb and fore- right firt on the left palm. finger held to form a circle and the other to an urn to draw the coffee quietly and in thin move of the hand following anoth-

"Alu't you going to order my eggs?"

cheek, that being the signal for fried ham, and then extends his arm with the palm of the hand up and the fingers closed, which means fried eggs. Some of the signals are continuous motions, indicative of some process through

which the food must pass. Thus, an order for corned beef hash is transmitted by a shaking motion of both hands backward and forward, indicating how well shaken the ingerdients of the hash are before being served. For baked beans the waiter holds up his right hand and beckens rapidly with his four closed fingers. For liver and bacon the waiter scrapes his right index finger with the forefinger of his left hand, showing how the bacon is sliced, and then places a forefinger over his side about where he thinks his liver is located. Pork sausage, too, is a signal easily discernible. The walter links his two little fingers together, indicating the links of sausage.

fingers spread far spart. For ham and eggs

the waiter places his right palm against his

HOW FAR ONE NEWSPAPER WENT.

Price Paid by Alaskans for News of Dewey's Victory.

"Papa" Cobb, the old Harvard athlete, who returned from Dawson on the Roanoke with a big bag of gold, told the Seattle Fost the following story about patriotism for the Stars and Stripes at Dawson;

attract the attention of the head waiter "One day a man showed up in camp with Then us makes a cut across his left hand a single copy of a newspaper containing the with his right and sticks up his right first account of Dewey's victory at Manila, This single paper was the first intimation the signal to a man in the back room, who we had of the great things our navy had transmits it to the cook and the roast beef been doing, and it was sought after more is being prepared before the waiter who concerts than gold.

took the order could have gone five feet An enterprising Yankee purchased it for oward the kitchen and there is no noise \$10 and then hired Tammany hall for the The other day a man slipped into a Mon- or fuzz about it. If a small steak is ordered roe street lunch room, ordered medium the waiter holds his right hand at the evening. He charged 50 cents and packed the hall. He read the paper to the crowd, boiled eggs and when he had done so he height of his head, paim out, fingers joined, and after every sentence there was a regu-If it is to be medium, he clinches his hand har warwhoop. If made the walls of the quickly and lets his thumb project. If the building tremble. The success of the ven-The waiter anapped his fingers vigorously, sustomer wants it well done the open hand ture was so pronounced that he rented the looked across the room and then raised sign is followed by two quick blows of the hall for the next eight and resped another harvest. He made \$400 off that one news-The eye of the interpreter must be quick paper and sold it to a miner who was going three fingers in the air. Then he turned to catch the changes in the sign, for a cer- into the diggings for \$50."

means something entirely different from

Disproved.

what a certain move means if originally dis-Washington Siar: "What nonsense," exbe man asked fearfully. Played. If an oyster stew is called for, in- chaimed the proud young father, as he flung "Eggs is ordered, sah-got 'em on the stead of shouting "stew one" in strident the book aside.