

is the story of how he telegraphed on an occasion without instruments. In July, 1862, he became seriously sick as the result of exposure. In October, 1862, he was made an aviator of the telegraph, and was sent to the front with the rank of captain and assistant quartermaster. Later, his position was extended to that of major, and he was made a major in the regular army. He was in the department of the Gulf since then, and he was made a major in the regular army. He was in the department of the Gulf since then, and he was made a major in the regular army.

MAKING HISTORY. Invaluable Service of the Corps in Saving Official Records.

No war in its history left so abundant an amount of authentic records of its operations as the American rebellion, and this was largely the work of the military telegraph corps. Early in the conflict operators and managers received an order that "the original copy of every telegram sent by any military or other government officer must be retained and carefully filed, and at the end of the month be mailed to the War department at Washington."

ENDER DIFFICULTIES. Example of the Adaptability of the Telegraph to Circumstances.

W. H. Wilson was one of the first operators in the telegraphic service of the army, being detailed for duty in the department of the Gulf for that purpose. He was assigned to various posts in Virginia, and was at Bermuda Hundred for some time. Later he was attached to General Hancock's headquarters. While in this position he was ordered one evening to open an office at the bridge across the James river, and he established himself at 8 o'clock at night.

SECOND BELL RUN. During Operations Gathers the First Authentic Report sent to Washington.

Operators J. H. Nichols and Ed Conway had a magnificent view of the second battle of Bull Run for a couple of hours and sent the first connected report received in Washington for a day or two following a week of served complaint from the secretary of war. After watching the fight long enough to get a tolerably clear idea of the situation they rode back to Fairfax station, where E. Rosewater was working the wire with the War department. His report was the first authentic report of the battle, and it was received in Washington, greatly relieving the anxiety of the government.

Darkness overtook them, and they wandered about all night, avoiding camp fires and pickets as best they could, but having frequent collisions with trees and stumps. Early in the morning they were captured at Fairfax courthouse and were arrested by a German picket, but were released by a Federal cavalryman. They gathered such information as they could and started again for Rosewater's office at Fairfax station. They had barely reached there when they were captured and wired their report when the confederates were getting uncomformably near.

AVANT-COURIER OF CIVILIZATION. An Omaha Boy at the Front in Crossing the Continent.

Mr. Frank Leber, secretary and treasurer of the Missouri Dry Goods company of Omaha, was living in Omaha in 1860, and in the fall of that year entered the office of the Missouri and Western Telegraph company as a messenger boy. This company had a line from St. Louis to Omaha and employed one operator at this time. At that rate, the boy was let out on the pica that it was necessary to economize. The operator then delivered the messages himself.

In the summer of 1861 the Creighton line reached Fort Kearney by an overland route along the Platte river, and in the following winter young Leber went there as an assistant operator. That was the jumping-off place. From Kearney westward telegrams were sent by the famous pony express to Marysville, Cal. At distances of ten miles across the plains were stations with relays of horses. A rider started out from Kearney at a pace of ten miles an hour, and at the next station he threw his saddlebags over a fence and started out on another ten-mile race against time. It now seems almost incredible that this could have been done day after day for the length of the trip, and endurance of man and beast tested that the pony express had a regular time table.

When the war broke out all the officers at Fort Kearney with but one exception sympathized with the south and threatened to decamp with the munitions and other government property, which happened to be of extraordinary value at that time. There were runners of the approach of a body of Union soldiers, and the officers, who were locked to it for protection armed with such guns as they could pick up and organized a band of desperadoes. Among those who enrolled themselves in this impromptu home guard was the boyish assistant operator, who shouldered a musket to fight the "rebels."

One day Judge Walsh, a prominent man in the little settlement of Kearney City, two miles west of the fort, came in with a report that the Johnsons were surely coming. Some distance behind the judge rose a cloud of dust, evidently made by a mounted party of cavalry. At that time it was assumed, of course, that the approaching party was a troop of rebel cavalry, and the disloyal officers were in a state of confusion. The loyal officer, backed by the soldiers and the settlers, took command and determined that the supposed rebels should not be allowed in the fort without a fight. One of the officers who had turned traitor was compelled at the point of a revolver to go outside, meet the troop and warn it off. He did as ordered and reported the strangers to have been a body of Indians. He was not known where they had come from or why, and there are people who still believe the strangers were rebels, who left quietly for fear of putting the disloyal officers' necks in the noose. At that rate the Union people made it so warm for the traitors that they deserted the fort that night and fled to the south, taking a number of saddles and quantities of other property.

ward across the Great American desert, the Kearney operators were sent out to take the stations at the front. Young Leber then became an avant-courier of civilization, and he was made an aviator of the telegraph, forty-seven miles beyond Laramie. In the spring of 1862, at the age of 16, he went to St. Louis and enlisted in the military corps under Colonel R. C. Clower. He served in Missouri for two years, being shifted about at frequent intervals as needed.

The picket line was in a country infested with guerrillas and had many a dangerous mission to perform. Sometimes he was sent out on long lines, and like many another telegrapher he knew he was taking his life in his hands. Men were shot by sneaking highwhackers just in front of him and just behind him, and one day he pulled into a station to find nine dead soldiers lying on a hand car. They were picked up and buried, and he just went on his way in a squad of federals. Many little squads of Union soldiers were located in dirt roads along the lines of railroad to guard against raiders, and these north-woods, knowing the woods along the track to be infested with rebels, often urged Leber to come for the terms of surrender. He reported to the form and treachered on. His heart was in his mouth, but there was only one thing for him to do and he did it as bravely as any man ever did. He was shot in the back, but he never molested, and he accounts for it on the theory that the bushwhackers were ashamed to fire on a mere boy.

L. M. RHEEM. Sketch of the District Telegraph Manager With Omaha Reminiscences.

L. M. Rheem of Omaha, manager of the American District Telegraph, has been in the telegraphic career with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad at Charleston, Ia., in 1857. He picked up his first knowledge of the business while acting as a railroad clerk. In 1870 he went to Council Bluffs to take the Associated Press report, and three years later he came to Omaha, and after a few months in J. J. Dickey's office he was appointed manager of the Atlantic & Pacific. With the exception of a few months in Denver in 1870, he remained here until the outbreak of the war in 1861. He was in the Union in 1871. After a year in the hotel business he became manager of the American Union office. He transferred his services to the American District Telegraph in 1870, according to Mr. Rheem's recollection, there were fifteen operators in Omaha, and they were paid \$100 a month and 40 cents an hour for extra time. Everything went by magic wire, there being no dunks or multiplex. There were only three wires to Chicago, and the Western Union had three west of the Creighton line.

One of the peculiar phenomena of that time was an electrical storm accompanied by a dry sky, which came without warning in the middle of the night, and it was a time being. There was a superabundance of electricity, for the switch boards were alive, but there was no evidence of lightning and the electricians were puzzled. In 1871 this disturbance lasted four days. It came each season a few days later than in the preceding year, and it was not until the spring of 1872 that it disappeared. It has since been declared that the phenomenon was simply the manifestation of a urora borealis. During one of these seasons a Federal cavalryman was captured at Chicago without using a battery.

TELEGRAPHERS AS PRISONERS. Characteristic Examples of the Risks of Capture They Freely Took.

Frank Drummond was in the Winchester office when Jackson undertook to drive the federals out of the place and break their communication with Harper's ferry. He was nearly exhausted from a rush of work for several days and nights, but remained at his key an hour after the Union retreat had begun. He saw that his horse was ready to bolt, and he sent his orders to join their regiments. The rebel yell and the crack of the musketry were coming in at the window. His dispatches were on his person. His hand was on his instrument ready to tear it from its hold. A moment more and he would be off. He was in a state of confusion when he rushed in with a telegram for Harper's Ferry about reinforcements. With one hand Drummond burned his dispatches, and with the other called for Harper's Ferry. The operator at that point happened to be talking with Washington, and of course was fully conversant with that ominous yell at Winchester.

Drummond started out to get his horse up to a trot, and he was in a state of confusion when he was captured. He was nearly exhausted from a rush of work for several days and nights, but remained at his key an hour after the Union retreat had begun. He saw that his horse was ready to bolt, and he sent his orders to join their regiments.

M. H. Korner was stationed at Martinsburg, W. Va., when the war broke out. He was in a state of confusion when he was captured. He was nearly exhausted from a rush of work for several days and nights, but remained at his key an hour after the Union retreat had begun. He saw that his horse was ready to bolt, and he sent his orders to join their regiments.

A party of confederate cavalry made a dash for Winchester and captured the telegraph office. The wire was cut on both sides of the office and a soldier was stationed at the door to keep away any Union soldiers. During the excitement, however, Korner wrapped his instrument in a blanket and passed the guard with the wire. He was in a state of confusion when he was captured. He was nearly exhausted from a rush of work for several days and nights, but remained at his key an hour after the Union retreat had begun.

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of rebel raiders approaching. He wired two Union trains down the railroad, enabling them to cross a bridge to safety before it was burned. The rebels, who were passing through the line as "aids" needed for the batteries, and many amusing adventures did this "secret service" have.

AMID DEATH AND DYING. Trying Circumstances Under Which Operators Offered to Join the Army.

L. D. Parker joined the corps in October, 1861, and was assigned to Paducah, Ky. When the battle of Pittsburg Landing broke out he was one of the first four operators called into the service of the government by the War department, that quartet being the crew from which the military telegraph corps grew.

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MEDDLERSOME OFFICERS. Their Unwarranted Interference Promptly Resented by the Operators.

Military operators sometimes suffered from the interference of meddling army officers, but the humble telegraphers generally evened the score. During the operations about Donelson, General Sherman was at Paducah and anxious about the location of Nelson, who had started to reinforce Grant. There was a telegraph office at Smithland on the river, and the operators were in a state of confusion when he was captured. He was nearly exhausted from a rush of work for several days and nights, but remained at his key an hour after the Union retreat had begun.

BELLIGERENT OPERATORS. Getting Angry Over the Wires, Some Sought Satisfaction in Person.

Nothing was so trying as the position of the operator who had important dispatches to pass through the wires. He was in a state of confusion when he was captured. He was nearly exhausted from a rush of work for several days and nights, but remained at his key an hour after the Union retreat had begun. He saw that his horse was ready to bolt, and he sent his orders to join their regiments.

WORKING UNDER FIRE. Field Wires Successfully Erected and Operated During Battle.

During the war about 1,000 miles of field wires were erected. They were of untold value in the hands of the telegraphers. The operators were in a state of confusion when he was captured. He was nearly exhausted from a rush of work for several days and nights, but remained at his key an hour after the Union retreat had begun.

"BATTERY MATERIAL." Ingenious Uses of the Telegraphers to Get Out of the Good Things.

The military telegraphers were only human after all, and had some of the desires for the good things of life the same as other men. While in front of Corinth Hallock's provost marshal issued an order closing the bars on the Tennessee river steamers and forbidding the landing of liquor. The operators were puzzled how to overcome this difficulty, but finally one of them made a social call on the provost and incidentally dropped a remark about the field lines working badly.

FOUND AN ARMY BY WIRE. Sample of the Rapidity of Telegraph Construction Under Great Difficulties.

In September, 1861, General Banks began falling back from Harper's Ferry, and no one at Washington knew where he was, or how far he had gone. The telegraphers were in a state of confusion when he was captured. He was nearly exhausted from a rush of work for several days and nights, but remained at his key an hour after the Union retreat had begun.

out, and for months the marshal's deceptor, labeled "battery material," was the sole source of friends who called to console with him. The operators at the front with the batteries were William J. Dealey and A. P. Pritchard. One rainy night after they were fairly asleep couriers came from Banks and ordered them to open an office at the end of the line. Groping their way about through the rain and darkness for a suitable place, the best they could find was a pig sty. They covered it with their blankets and snivored through the balance of the night.

This feat of building is more notable, because it occurred early in the war when the corps had the most vague organization. Later it was no uncommon thing for the wire to go down, and the operators were ordered to repair it during the war. The corps did it impossible to create a wire over any route traversed by an army, and it often constructed lines of telegraph over routes impassable to large commands.

WITHOUT INSTRUMENTS. Reading Messages by the Length of the Wire.

In January, 1862, W. G. Fuller, a superintendent of telegraph, was ordered to build a line south from Lebanon, Ky. Some distance out a rebel troop raided his camp and carried off everything but the clothing worn by the party. Fuller was unable to open the Columbia office immediately because he had no instruments. He was in a state of confusion when he was captured. He was nearly exhausted from a rush of work for several days and nights, but remained at his key an hour after the Union retreat had begun.

General J. T. Boyle, who was in command, was greatly provoked and threatened to shoot Fuller, but that threat, greatly to Boyle's astonishment, sent his important messages by using the wire ends as a key. It was comparatively easy to send a message in this manner, but the difficulty was to learn if it had been received. Telegraphic signals are combinations of long and short clicks, which are ordinarily read by sound. Fuller, having no instrument, could only read the messages by the electric current that passed through it, and Fuller distinguished the long and short clicks by the length of the shocks.

A few days later the line was extended to the river at Pittsburg Landing and a cable was run across the river. The operators were in a state of confusion when he was captured. He was nearly exhausted from a rush of work for several days and nights, but remained at his key an hour after the Union retreat had begun. He saw that his horse was ready to bolt, and he sent his orders to join their regiments.

ECHOES OF THE WAR. Characteristic Incidents of the Telegraph Service Told Briefly.

In General Morgan's campaign about Cumberland Gap the telegraph party was organized into a corps of mimmers and sappers, who aided materially in opening roads, removing obstructions and building bridges. For days they lived exclusively on corn grated on a tin plate.

EDISON'S BOYHOOD. Incidents of His Youth as Told by His Father.

The bustling little city of Fort Gratiot, Mich., snugly resting at the foot of Lake Huron, is a city of some distinction. It is more than that. Nine-tenths of the population of Washington would be helpless if asked how to go to work to secure their rights through the departments. The Bee Bureau of Claims gives the advantage, not only of personal residence, but of thorough familiarity with the machinery of the government. It offers Absolute Security.

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with the troops until they reached Rich mountain, a distance of over thirty miles, when the battery of that name was fought, and the electric spark sent to the north the news of his first victory, almost before the fight was finished. Operator David had barely opened an office at the fortifications occupied by the enemy the day before, when a Confederate prisoner marching by exclaimed in wondering astonishment to a comrade: "My God, Jim, here's the telegraph!"

With McClelland was J. L. Cherry, who had been in the telegraph office at Cleveland, and he had been occupied hours with a little printing outfit. He had been recommended to McClelland because of his industry and knowledge of the telegraph, and he had secured an outfit of press and type. He issued an address congratulating his army on the victory at Rich mountain, and that probably was the first order ever printed in a portable printing office regularly connected with an army while on campaign.

FEATS WITHOUT PARALLEL. Sending the Glorious News of Richmond's Fall and Lee's Surrender.

When the federal army entered Richmond at 8 o'clock on the morning of April 3, 1865, General Wetzor prepared a dispatch announcing the fact to the telegraph office at Norfolk. For four years the confederate city had been out from the north, and the nearest office with a connection was five miles out in a union camp. W. B. Wood, the operator, was just about to close the office and move into the city, when he espied a courier riding toward him at a gallop. He stopped him, and Fuller, who was waiting for the horseman. He quickly called Ferriss Monroe, and Operators William J. Dealey and C. A. Homan at that point but the War department office at Washington in connection that it might receive the news at the same time.

At the latter was little Willie E. Kittles, a precocious boy but an expert operator, who had already done distinguished service. "Sharpen your wire for Richmond," said Dealey. Then Wood called and Kittles answered. The boy took the message with tremendous excitement and then, upsetting his inkstand and instrument, rushed into Major Eckert's room with the glorious news. War news of that nature was not often sent, rushing into the office, he snatched up Kittles and held him at arm's length out of the window to the view of the gathering crowd, which had heard the news from an official source, but could not control itself. Stenton was in his shirt sleeves and tears of joy were coursing down his cheeks.

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drugs. He would work until late at night endeavoring to study out various questions and bring his experiments to a successful issue. He was interested would be become that he failed to notice the passing away of the hours, and his father had frequently to arise at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning and compel the latter to go to bed. So proficient had he become in the art of telegraphing by constant practice during the three years spent by him in the study of the telegraph, that at the end of that time he was offered a position as telegraph operator. He left the cars and immediately took charge of the Fort Huron telegraph office.

He had remained there for some little time when the Great Trunk sent him to Stratford, Ontario. He went thence to Fort Wayne, Ind., and then successively to Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Louisville. During the war he entered the service of the government as an operator in "Knox county." After the war, having been offered a position abroad, it became necessary for him to master the Spanish language, which he did in the remarkably brief period of four months without losing an hour of his time as operator for the government. Later in life he concluded to accept a position in Central America, but his way down was taken still with such success that the physicians on the boat sent him back. He landed at New York city and went to his home for several weeks. He then went to Boston where he completed his first invention and received his first patent for the "repeater," the familiar instrument which the father is naturally very proud of his son, and readily tells what he can regarding him. When some funny incident in his son's life dates upon the old man's mind he slips his knee an exclamation:

"Oh, he was the darndest kid I ever saw," and then the old gentleman chuckles quietly to himself.

The old man is quite wealthy, owning a large amount of property in the very heart of Fort Gratiot, but notwithstanding this the inventor annually gives him a large sum of money with which to travel abroad and see the world. The old gentleman is still one of the "boys" to a great extent, and has an intimate friend named Symington, a man about his own age, whom he takes with him in his annual trips. The last time they went to old Mexico, and there is no reason to believe that they did not have a good time though they were twenty or thirty years younger.

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