



Tribune.

THAT CLUB?
You intend to raise a club, but keep putting it off? Send \$10 now, and get 100 coupons for the club. You will equip you for raising a club at any time before July. This deal entitles you to make 100 guesses for the month, \$10, \$15, \$25, \$50, \$100, \$200, \$1,000, or \$10,000, as fortune may favor you.

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Great pleasure to win a good prize. It seems an assurance of a "run" of good luck in all undertakings. Test your luck in this contest. Absolutely fair, and therefore a good test.

ESTABLISHED 1877—NEW SERIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1902.

VOL. XXI—NO. 23—WHOLE NO. 1074.

Who Goes There?

Story of a Spy in the Civil War.

By B. K. BENSON.

CHAPTER XXVIII.
BEYOND THE POTOMAC.

"Thus far our fortune keeps an upward course. And we are graced with wreaths of victory. But, in the midst of this bright-shining day, I spy a black, suspicious, threatening cloud. That will encounter with our glorious sun."
—Shakespeare.

We left the position near Fairfax Court House early in September, and marched northward, crossing the Potomac on the 5th at White Ford, near Edwards's Ferry. We reached Fredericktown, in Maryland, about midday of the 6th, after a fatiguing tramp which, for the time, was too hard for the boys. The rain which gave me trouble, while wading the Potomac, I noticed fresh blood on the scar. We rested at Fredericktown for three or four days. On the 10th, the army of Co. H, while quietly looking at his fire, suddenly fell back and began kicking and foaming at the mouth. We ran to him, but he was doing nothing but kicking. He struggled for a few moments and became rigid. Some men ran for the surgeon; I thought there was no sense in going for help when all was over. This incident was a warning to me. It seemed a forcible illustration of the trite saying: "Never give up." "While there's life there's hope." And it became to me a source of frequent encouragement.

North had risen at the first news that Lee had crossed the Potomac, and McClellan's army, vast as it was, yet continued to receive reinforcements almost daily; his army was perhaps stronger than it had been before his disastrous campaign of the Chickahominy. His troops on James River had marched down the Peninsula and had been taken in transports to Fredericktown and Alexandria. Porter's and Heintzelman's Corps of McClellan's army had fought under Pope in the second battle of Manassas. Now McClellan had his own army. Pope's army, Burnside's Corps and all other troops that could be got to his help. To delay this army until Jackson could seize Harper's Ferry had been the Federal intention.

On the 10th we marched westward from Fredericktown. The mountains of western Virginia were in sight of the most beautiful valley, dotted with farms and villages. Where the enemy was no longer seemed to be in the distance. We passed through Middletown and Boonsboro, and recrossed the Potomac at Williamsport, where we learned definitely that Longstreet's wing of the army had been held in Maryland. We marched southward to Martinsburg. The inhabitants were greatly rejoiced, and were surprised to find Confederate troops nothing amongst them from the north. At Martinsburg were many evidences that we were near the enemy. Capt. Haskell said that it was now clear that Lee intended to take Harper's Ferry, and that Longstreet's retention on the north side of the Potomac was part of the plan. We destroyed the railroad near Martinsburg, moving along it toward the east. Late in the forenoon of the 13th we came in sight of Harper's Ferry. The short siege of the place had been begun by the Federal army from a mountain side on our right were throwing shells into the enemy's lines, and the enemy's batteries were replying. The 15th of September, the 15th of Greg's Brigade marched to the right. We found a narrow road running down the river—the Shenandoah—and we crossed it cautiously. There were strict orders to preserve silence. The guns were uncapped to prevent an accidental discharge. In the middle of the night we moved out of the road and began to march. The march was very steep and rough; we pulled ourselves up by the bushes. Pioneers cut a way for the artillery, and lines of men drew the guns with ropes.

When morning came our guns commanded the intrenchments of the enemy. Our batteries were in full action, the bridge in line of battle. The enemy replied with all his guns, but they were soon silenced. A brigade at our left seemed ready to advance; the enemy's artillery opened answer. Then from our left a battery stormed forward to a position much nearer to the enemy. We were ordered to fix bayonets and the line began to advance, but was at once halted. Harper's Ferry had been surrendered, with 11,000 prisoners and 79 pieces of artillery, and munitions in great quantity.

We had been hearing at intervals, for the last day or two, of the capture of Harper's Ferry. The only division at Harper's Ferry, the 12th of the Federal army, Jackson's Corps having marched away, some said to the help of Longstreet on the north side of the Potomac; then we felt that some great event was about to occur, and we wondered whether it should befall us to remain distant from the army during a great engagement.

The 15th passed tranquilly. Sounds of artillery could be heard in the north and northwest, but we had nothing to do but to rest in position while our details worked in organizing the camp and property. The prisoners were not greatly downcast. We learned that they were to be released on parole. Crowds of them had gathered about the rear of our camp to see Stonewall Jackson whenever he rode by, and they seemed to admire him no less than his own men did. Late in the afternoon the regiment marched away of the lines of Harper's Ferry and bivouacked for the night some two miles to the west of the town.

On the 17th the division was put in motion on a road running up the Potomac. The march began at sunrise. Soon the sounds of battle were heard far in front, and the step was lengthened. The march turned northeast—a rapid march; many men had fallen out before we reached the river; now many more began to struggle. All the while the rear of our great battle extended across our front, mostly in our left front. We passed through a village called Sharpsburg. Its streets were encumbered with wagons, ambulances, stragglers, wounded men, and all the horrid results of war that choke the roads in rear of an army engaged in a great battle.

and the men knew it, and the gallant of deer did not drop a group to group of fleeing men as they streamed up the hill. He was a most conspicuous target. Many shots were fired at him, but he continued to ride and to storm at the men and to wave his sword. Suddenly his head went down, his body doubled up, and he lay stretched on the ground. The riderless horse galloped off a few yards, then returned to his master, bent his head to the prostrate man, and fell almost upon him.

The Federal infantry could now be seen nowhere in our front. On our left they were to develop and to advance, and on the right the sound of heavy fighting was yet heard. The enemy continued to develop from our left until they were uncovered in our front. They advanced right and left; just upon our own position the pressing was not yet great, but we felt that the 12th regiment, which joined us on our left, must soon yield to greatly superior numbers, and would carry our flank with it when it went. The night now raged hotter than before. I saw Capt. Parker, of Co. K, near to us. His face was a mass of blood—his jaw broken. The regiment was so small that, although Co. H was on its left, I saw Sam Wieg, a Corporal of the color-guard, fall—death in his face. Then the 12th S. C. charged,

and the darkness gathered, the regiment fired and rushed back to bivouac. I limped along and kept up. We got water and food and, at length, rest; and sleep banished the fearful memory of a fearful day.

In the fight at Shepherdstown the Confederate infantry drove the Federals to the river bank, where many surrendered. Some succeeded in getting across the river, but the rest were captured. It was a tempting the crossing was lost. It was said in Lee's army—but with what truth I do not know—that blue corpses floated upon the river.

After this fight Lee was not molested. Jackson camped his corps near Martinsburg, and a week later moved to Banker Hill. From June 25 to Sept. 27—82 days—the Army of Northern Virginia had made three great campaigns: first, that of the Shenandoah; second, that of Manassas; third, that of Harper's Ferry and Sharpsburg. The Confederates had been clearly victorious in the first two, and were now drawing with the fruits of Harper's Ferry, and with the honors of a drawn battle against McClellan's mighty army.

While A. P. Hill's Division had suffered but small loss in the battle of Sharpsburg, and while our part in the battle had been fortunate, it was clear that Lee's army as a whole had barely escaped a great disaster. I have always thought that McClellan had it in his power on Sept. 18 to bring the war to an end. Lee had fought the battle with a force not exceeding 20,000 men, and had lost nearly a third, McClellan, on the 18th, was fully three times as strong as Lee; but he waited a full day, and gave the Confederates opportunity to cross, almost leisurely, the difficult river in their rear.

For hours we lay under the hot sun and the hotter fire. The fight had long since ended, but we were held fast by the Federal army, and our own men were out would be to lose many men uselessly.

A shell burst at the top of the rise. Another came, and I felt my hat fly off. It was torn in the middle. A great pain seized my shoulder and a more dreadful one my hip. I was hit, but how badly I did not know. The pain in my front of Richmond's head, fixed to look. Since our great loss at Manassas I was the tallest man in Co. H, and the Captain was lying very near to me. I said to him that I was a fool. "What?" said he, "again? You must break that habit, Jones." I wanted to be taken out, but could not ask it. What with the danger and the heat and the thirst and pain, I was unnerved and afraid to look. Perhaps I lost consciousness for a time; the pain had decreased. At last I looked, and I saw nothing. I examined, and found a great contusion, and that was all. I was happy—the only happy man in the regiment, for the cannon on the hills beyond Harper's Ferry had not been fired, and the sun was hot, and the men were suffering.

As the darkness gathered, the regiment fired and rushed back to bivouac. I limped along and kept up. We got water and food and, at length, rest; and sleep banished the fearful memory of a fearful day.

All of the month of October, 1862, Jackson's Corps remained in the Valley of the Shenandoah. It was here that we learned of Lincoln's proclamation freeing the slaves. A few copies of the order were in our hands, and, undoubtedly, by some device of the enemy. Most of the officers and men of Co. H were not greatly impressed by this action of the President. I, however, had had reason to know, however, that Capt. Haskell regarded the proclamation a serious matter. One day I had heard two men of our company—Davis and Stokes—talking.

"I wonder why Jones never gets any letters," said Stokes.

"No; I haven't, except for somebody else; he writes letters for Linus and Pledge." Linus was a negro, Lieut. Barnwell's servant. Pledge was one of Co. H, and a valuable member of the infantry corps, but he could not write.

For every \$10 sent to the paper during March for subscriptions, or subscription coupons, books or pictures, or Subscribers' Advertising, the purchaser can have 160 guesses. For every dollar over \$10 he can have 16 additional guesses. All prizes paid in cash within two weeks after announcement of the awards. No claim for an award considered after awards have been paid. Winner of Bulls-eye prize, or any of the first four Regular prizes, is not eligible for a Consolation prize. Consolation prizes are intended for those who make many guesses and yet do not win a good prize. If more than one guess makes the same winning, the prize will be divided.

Make 100 guesses when your remittances in this contest amount to \$10, and make 16 additional guesses for each \$1 sent in excess of \$10. Make the guesses when sending money or at any time so they will arrive before March 29. Write them plainly. About 40 guesses will go on a letter page. Do not write anything else but guesses and your name and address on guessing page. Write on one side of the paper only.

Monday, March 11, \$2,723,632.74
Monday, March 18, 2,304,877.70
Monday, March 25, 2,098,450.04
Monday, April 1, 1,908,948.14

Monday, Jan. 6, 2,270,372.55
Monday, Jan. 13, 2,627,960.59
Monday, Jan. 20, 2,280,012.08
Monday, Jan. 27, 1,979,945.29
Monday, Feb. 3, 2,135,297.40
Monday, Feb. 10, 2,148,229.50
Monday, Feb. 17, 2,643,591.73
Monday, Feb. 24, 2,793,200.79
Monday, March 3, 1,965,436.41
Monday, March 10, 2,339,923.97

The Treasury Receipts last year for the last Monday of March were \$2,098,450.04. Will they be greater, or less, or about the same, this year, for the last Monday of March? You can guess it as close as anybody else. You will have, in this contest, at least 100 guesses, and you can make some higher, some lower, and some about the same, and thus feel confident of a prize.

Comrade Samuel Anderson, winner 39th prize. Comrade Samuel Anderson, Cism, Ill., winner 39th prize, reports as follows: "Born in Ireland, came to America when a child. Enlisted March 1862, in Co. —, 32d N. Y.; served in the Peninsula Campaign, under McClellan; in battles of West Point, Gaines's Mills, Seven Days' Retreat, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam and Frederickburg. Comrade Thos. B. Linn, Indianapolis, Ind., winner 13th prize, reports as follows: "Thanks, although I am disappointed, I tried hard for the Bulls-eye, for I very much needed that \$10,000. However, I proved one thing: the number 13 is not unlucky, after all. Born at Millersburg, Ohio, 1842. Enlisted as private in Co. B, 16th Ohio, August, 1861; detailed to

Comrade Wm. H. Ward, St. Johnsbury, Vt., winner 10th prize, reports as follows: "Born in New Hampshire, 1829; moved to Vermont. Enlisted February, 1862, in Co. C, 7th Vt.; re-enlisted, February, 1864; discharged August, 1865. Was at Ship Island, battle of Baton Rouge, and skirmishes around Pensacola; took part in the siege and capture of Mobile; also in the 'scrap' at Whistler Station." Comrade Henry Lindsay, Amsterdam, N. Y., winner fifth prize, reports as follows: "Born in Ireland, came to America when a child. Enlisted March 1862, in Co. —, 32d N. Y.; served in the Peninsula Campaign, under McClellan; in battles of West Point, Gaines's Mills, Seven Days' Retreat, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam and Frederickburg. Comrade Thos. B. Linn, Indianapolis, Ind., winner 13th prize, reports as follows: "Thanks, although I am disappointed, I tried hard for the Bulls-eye, for I very much needed that \$10,000. However, I proved one thing: the number 13 is not unlucky, after all. Born at Millersburg, Ohio, 1842. Enlisted as private in Co. B, 16th Ohio, August, 1861; detailed to

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Then, in addition, comes the grand chance of one or more of the 160 guesses winning from ten to ten thousand dollars. Double the deal and get 320 guesses.

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"I FELT A SHARP, LITTLE PAIN AND JUMPED BACK INTO THE DITCH."

the duty intrusted to Longstreet and his lieutenants. But Longstreet with his 20,000 men in danger being over-whelmed. On the 15th, in the afternoon of the surrender at Harper's Ferry, two of Jackson's divisions had marched to re-occupy Longstreet. Had not time been so pressing, Hill's Division would not have been ordered to assault the works at Harper's Ferry—an assault which was a waste of time and blood unnecessary by the surrender.

McClellan knew the danger to Harper's Ferry and knew of the separation of the Confederate forces. On the 15th of September, a special order outlining his movements had fallen into Gen. McClellan's hands. This order was dated Sept. 9; it gave instructions to McClellan to capture Harper's Ferry, and it directed the movements of Longstreet. With this information Gen. McClellan pressed on after Longstreet; he ordered Gen. Franklin to carry Cramp-ton Gap and advance to the relief of Harper's Ferry.

On Sunday, the 14th, McClellan advanced divisions attacked the Federal position on the South Mountain, near Boonsboro, and Franklin carried Cramp-ton Gap, farther to the south. Though both of these attacks were successful, they were in the Confederate had in each case been sufficient to gain time for Jackson. On the 15th Harper's Ferry surrendered, and McClellan continued his advance. Longstreet prepared for battle.

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