LIFE IN FORT DELAWARE.

friend came in after me every day, and I went out with him and walked up to the fort and all over the island. I had plenty to eat, as I got food every day in the fort.

Still my head troubled me. I did not
want to go to the hospital, as few who
went there ever got well; nearly all died. My Yankee friend insisted that I go. I consented, and was put in Ward No. 4, under charge of Dr. Fromberger. In two weeks I was better, and I returned to the barracks. I got down again, and went back to the hospital. I was again assigned to Ward 4. But a new doctor was in charge. He was Dr. H. Stone. He was a staid, solid man, a perfect gentleman. There were 52 beds in Ward 4, and 1 was given bed No. 52. The hospital was well built. Hot and cold water baths were to be had at any hour, day or night.

There were 12 wards in the hospital, with 50 beds in each except Ward 4, which had 52 beds or cots. Each man had a bed or cot to himself. Ward No. 1 was for the Confederate officers confined on the island. They were confined in quarters in the barracks, separated from the men. Ward No. 2 was for the Yan-

he common prisoners.

Attached to the hospital was a dispen-Attached to the hospital was a dispensary, a kitchen, a laundry and store-room.

A separate building was erected for the smallpox patients. The Surgeon-in-Chief was Dr. Silliman. The Stewards and Ward Masters were Yaukees. The nurses each ward.

kee garrison; the other 10 wards were for

Irish women came over from Delaware City every Monday morning and washed for the hospital until Saturday, when they The man in charge was returned home. The Louisiana soldier.

on my cot as the Doctor came in, when an Alabamian who occupied bed 51 asked me what I was going to do. He had just come out of the bath-room. I told him that I was going back to the barracks. He said that while he was in the bath-room he had heard Cole and the Doctor talking about me, and they had decided to the come in the ward and out me in the ward and out me in the come decided to the confederate soldiers. The come is the ward and out me in the confederate soldiers in their care to feed and look after them the same as if the confederate soldiers, even that they except to answer questions as to my conbed No. 1, and I would be the last patient
he would see. At last he reached my bed,
and asked me how I felt. I told him that
I was able to go to the barracks. He
said he intended to keep me and put me
in charge of the ward. He said too many
sick were dying, and it was because of ignorance or negligence on the part of the nurses. In spite of my protests he would not let me go. He said as he could not make me Ward Master, and as he had the full complement of nurses allowed by the army and hospital regulations, he would be compelled to let me keep my bed, and army and hospital regulations, he would be compelled to let me keep my bed, and put me down as a patient. He then told Cole to put me in charge of everything concerning the ward and the sick in it, and to get me some good clothes. Both not writing anything in this to boast. I intend to tell the truth about Fort Delareturned with a pair of new shoes, a pair of citizen's pants, a Yankee soldier-blouse ware. and a Yankee soldier-cap. I took the confederate nurses steal from pathe Yankee-soldier outfit. He tried to ren-

ships and inconveniences at that place must have some good in him, which merit ed the respect and confidence of all people.

But inducements were offered the men



"JOHNNY, YOU LOOK PRETTY BAD !"

hours.

The wards were 20 feet wide and 120
feet long, including the bath and other rooms. Each ward had four large coal rooms. Each ward had four large coal stoves.

Religious and charitable societies kept the immates supplied with books and papers. There were two Chaplains for our benefit—one an Episcopalian, a come-and set of go, take-the-world-easy man; the other was a Presbyterian, who was glad that Stonewall Jackson was dead. We best long in charge until Dr. Stone asked me if the sick got enough food. I told him that I thought it could be improved by making out a requisition for the amount and kind of food needed. He concated the got and the stone was a Presbyterian, who was glad that Stonewall Jackson was dead. We but some and see what we got for dimer that the Grent Lincoln, he was humane, and some and see what we got for dimer that the Grent Lincoln, he was humane, and some and see what we got for dimer that the Grent Lincoln, he was humane, and some and see what we got for dimer that the Grent Lincoln, he was humane, and Schoeld the garden to the same the entrance to the barracks. Dr. Stone saw this, and, walking up to the man, cut him loose, and advised the gand advised the garden to be and a divised the garden to the man, cut him loose, and advised the garden to the man, cut him loose, and advised the garden to the man, cut him loose, and advised the garden to the man, cut him loose, and advised the garden to the man, cut him loose, and advised the garden to the man, cut him loose, and advised the garden to the man, cut him loose, and advised the garden to the man, cut him loose, and advised the garden to the man, cut him loose, and advised the garden. Stone was the other man, cut him loose, and advised the garden to the man, cut him loose, and advised the garden to the man, cut him loose, and advised the garden to the man, cut him loose, and advised the garden to the man, cut him loose, and advised the garden to the man, cut him loose, and advised the garden to the man, cut him loose, and advised the garden to the man, cut him loose, and advised the garden to the man, cut him loose, and advised the garden to the man, was a Presbyterian, who was glad that Stonewall Jackson was dead. We had preaching sometimes, and prayers sometimes. Everything was done which the times. Everything was done which the guality, but concluded that the variety and quantity could be added to with adsurroundings would suggest.

Dr. Stone was a Union man, but, like there let me put in evidence that Gen. Schofield, the gallant old hero that he day, never for once failed to be the right man in the right place. Both he and surroundings would suggest. Within two weeks I was ready to go back to the barracks. I did not think it right to keep my bed any longer than a few days he ordered double rations for Otherwise things which happened were of superior and inferior, until they then necessary, as there were many sick wait-ing to get into the hospital. But there were numbers who had no scruples about an attack of "Andersonville" as it pre-keeping a bed, no matter who needed it vailed in the barracks. He told me that

worse than they did. Lots of the orison-ers had no brotherly feeling for their com-rades, and would get mad with anyone who forced them to recognize that there rades, and would get mad with anyone who forced them to recognize that there who forced them to recognize that there was such a thing as humanity. This determination to stay in the hospital after getting well gave the doctors and nurses trouble.

IN CHARGE OF WARD.

Dr. Stone visited the ward twice each admitted from the barracks about 10 a. m. One morning at 9 o'clock I got up and sat on my cot as the Doctor came in, when an Alexandre on my cot as the Doctor came in, when an Alexandre of the double rations and extras were not furnished. He came and noticed the state of affairs. He then went out and brought the Steward in, and asked him if that was the dinner he o'dered. The Steward replied "No." for Dr. Silliman had instructed him not to fill the extra ration item. He told the Steward to go and get the rations, no matter who told him not to furnish them. This led to a war of words, until Dr. Stone told them the fine go. He said the order applied to the sick, and as I was not sick he could not put me on the list. Besided to the said that I was doing my cause more good where I was than I could possibly do in the field. He said that he intended to keep me there until the war closed, and then he was going to take me North and we would practice medicine together.

He fenced my arguments as fast as I war of words, until Dr. Stone told them the subject. The atternoon of the day before these men were to leave a prisoner to a member of his staff, he directed him to a member of his staff, he directed him to a member of he would report the matter to Washing. he would report the matter to Washing-ton. He said that he had ordered exactly talking about me, and they had decided to keep me in the ward and put me in they were Union soldiers, except that they charge of it. I told him he must be mist deprive them of their liberty. Speaktaken, as I had never said a word to Cole ing for himself, as a mgn, he said that he taken, as I had never sam a word to come ing for himself, as a man, he sam or the Doctor during my stay in the ward, wanted to see us whipped, but in the about the control of the control sence of our kindred and friends he in The Doctor always commenced at tended to take their part in attending to 1, and I would be the last patient our wants as sick men as far as lay

dying, and it was because of Dr. Stone gave me requisitions for or negligence on the part of the part of the part of the brandy and whisky by the quart, with one

intend to tell the truth about Fort Dela-

The other doctors began ordering deli-

MY BETURN TO DIXIE. The latter part of October, 1864, an orbefore these men were to leave a prisoner was brought into Ward 3. Dr. Stone came in with him. A guard had stabbed him with a bayonet. We took him in the bath-room and then dressed the wound. When the nurses had taken the man out I got after the Doctor again. I told him of my desire to go where I could hear from my wife, if I could not see her, as I had received but one letter from her by flag of truce. He said, of course, he could not refuse to let a man go to see his wife, no matter how well he liked him; in fact, if he liked me he would show it to best advantage by granting my request. He then details of what followed, the happenings

I have tried to give facts about Fort Delaware. The reader can form his own tire distance from our camp in the morniconclusions as to what sort of a place ing.

BATTLE OF FRANKLIN.

A Defense of the Conduct of Gen. Schofield. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have be-

done outpost duty from February to May, 1863. Many days we had spent "on pick-et" over this identical ground. We helped

doubt, to all those old comrades who fought in the battle of Franklin. Up to this time we have always thought that John M. Schofield commanded; that Gen. Stanley was along, and did his part nobly, as he always did. He did not reach us at that opportune moment, as you are led to believe. The line had been fully restored, the tide of battle turned, before Gen. Stanley reached us. I saw him riding up the pike with horse at full gallop, closely followed by his staff. When at a point that opportune moment, as you are recombelieve. The line had been fully restored, the tide of battle turned, before Gen. Stanley reached us. I saw him riding up the pike with horse at full gallop, closely followed by his staff. When at a point directly in front of the Carter-House door I saw him struck by a bullet, grazing his neck, so that the blood flowed freely. Without dismounting, he turned and rode back toward the town. "His horse was neither killed nor touched. We called the act at the time, "Heroisin uncalled for." In this connection there was another act of determined bravery which, in my judgment, should be commended by the entire Nation; and if medals are in order the flag-bearer of the old Fourth Corps. should have them without stint. When the alarm was sounded, and Opdycke's Brigade was moving on the double-quick,

held a place in that galaxy of American Generals never to be again equalled, either in the Old World or the New. I saw

Schofield the night before at Spring Hill. I was on picket with my company at the upper toll-gate, on the Columbia Pike just outside the borough. The enemy had en-The enemy were there at dark." Turning to a member of his staff, he directed him to go back and send up the first section of artillery and the first company of infan-try. These came up more promptly than

far more prompt to act than any fire brigade. Our courage, too, was receiving

promised me that he would get me off in the morning if possible. He succeeded, and I left Fort Delaware on a tugboat. We went to Point Lookout, where we spent the night, guarded by negro soldiers. This siled spent the night, guarded by negro soldiers. This riled me no little. Next day we boarded the side-wheel steamer Hernan Livingston, and proceeded to Fortress Monroe. We lay at anchor in Hampton Roads for a week or so. I was on this ship the day Lincoln was re-elected President.

From Hampton Roads, in company with several other steamers, we went to Port Rayal, S. C., and from there to Fort Pulaski, where we were transferred to tugboats, and went on them to Savannes at fighting behind them. The works were Pulaski, where we were transferred to tughoats, and went on them to Savannah. Thus I was exchanged and back on Southern soil. Several men died at sea on our ship, and were cast overboard. guard began closing in an hour later. Our brigade (Opdycke's) was following the Co-lumbia Pike and had been all day; had brigade (Opdycke's) was following the Co-lumbia Pike, and had been all day; had skirmished with the enemy penty that

shoes and the pants, but refused to wear the Yankee-soldier outfit. He tried to reaches related the darks of the late of the cap.

The other doctors began ordering delication in the through and through, I flatly told him that they would have to send me to the barracks if I had to wear those things.

The other doctors began ordering delication in the cap.

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The other doctors and the series for the sick and set them as well as it was in 1852 and 54.

The other doctors and the marks of the cap.

The other doctors and the marks of the cap.

The other doctors and the marks of

on both sides of the pike.

For a brief half hour stillness reigned; but to us who had witnessed the move-ments of the enemy only a short time be-

with regiments in echelon, equally divided

Experiences of a Confederate Prisoner of War During 1863 and 1864.

By W. A. A. DONSON, Co. D. 28 S. C.

The days at I was bearing seating the whole the seatest of the wards. One of these and the terms of the wards of the ward

If these reports are to be discredited the nestion will never be settled. The question, "Who killed Gen. Polk?" will go own the corridors of time we will go clothing and shelter." corridors of time unanswered, along with that other important, but un-

by each of the batteries thus engaged.

However, I rest my case and now await with unconcern the generous and just judgment of the future historian.—J. R. McBride, Washington, D. C.

Hearly the entire 15th Alabama. This regiment had double-quicked for a number of miles, and had been thrown into action without rest; consequently they surrendered without much resistance. On June 30, when the First Brigade, First Di-McBride, Washington, D. C.

ry. These came up more promptly than I can write.

These came up more promptly than to the memory of Gen. Leonidas Polk, the Bishop General of the rebel army, and bread or a pie could not be purchased for canister," said Schofield to the Captain, "and clear the road up there of all obstructions." These gillant fellows were structions." These gillant fellows were who was killed by a shot from battery in less than 50 cents." conspicuous object on the top of the mountain, and bears on its face the word "South" with a design of the rebel batis and an inscription to Lieut. Gen.

Hiram F. Lyke, First Lieutenant, Co. F., 28th Wis., Oconomowoc, Wis., would like some comrade who was at Pine Bluff, in 1864 to give the particulars of benefit. The horrors of rebel prison were the flag and an inscription to Lieut-Gen. like some comrade who was at Pine Bluff, vanishing.

Leonidas Polk. It was erected by J. Gidd Ark., in 1864, to give the particulars of the price of the particular of the particula position in As to the happenings of whole expense of the work. Mr. Morris and Mary J. Morris, who bore the happenings is a farmer in Cobb County, Ga., and a most successful peach grower. He served in Whooley's Caralter. Wheeler's Cavalry,

Restorative; and he will let you test it a month. If satisfied, the cost is \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay your druggist myself.

There are 39 chances in 40 that I can care you. No matter how difficult your ease, I take the entire risk, for those half

PICKET SHOTS

From Alert Comrades Along the Whole

his report of that matter to the corps commander, says:

* * * The second shot, fired from a rifled section of the 5th Ind. Battery, exploded in a group of rebel Generals, killing Lieut. Gen. Leonidas Polk."

Again, on page 243, same volume, Brig. Gen. Walter C. Whitaker, commanding Second Brigade, First Division, also says:

* * * On the 14th a shell from the Mountain."

Second Brigade, First Division, also says:

* * On the 14th a shell from the Mountain."

Again, on page 400, Vol. II, Adjutant General's Reports of Indiana, is the following:

* * * On page 400, Vol. II, Adjutant General's Reports of Indiana, is the following:

* * * The second shot, fired from a rifled section of the 5th Ind. Battery, commander by Lieut. Ellison, killing Lieut. Gen. Leonidas Polk."

* * The second shot, fired from a rifled section of the 5th Ind. Battery, commanding shilling Lieut. Gen. Leonidas Polk."

* * * The second shot, fired from a rifled section of the 5th Ind. Battery, exploded in a group of rebel General's killing Lieut. Gen. Leonidas Polk."

* * * The second shot, fired from a rifled section of the 5th Ind. Battery, exploded in a group of rebel General's killing Lieut. Gen. Leonidas Polk."

* * * The second shot, fired from a rifled by Mrs. Ulrica Dahigren a Louisian soldier.

Rebels also assisted in the kitchen. The Rebels also assisted in the Rebels

GETTYSBURG.

along with that other important, but an answered query, "Who struck Billy Patterson?"

N. H. Decke, Sth N. I. Cav., 120 Syda more street, Lansing, Mich., replying to the statements of Dan, L. Lewis, Co. G. Mail dr. Really, the matter is not of sufficient of Sth. Y. Cav., and Comrade Ellis, of Call Preference of the Statements of Dan, L. Lewis, Co. G. Oil Prefere Really, the matter is not of sufficient importance to warrant continued discussion of it, and I don't suppose the comrade (Serg't Sam' P. C. Freeman, now dead) who sighted the gun, nor the one who pulled the lanyard, if alive to-day, ever claimed any distinction or desired any notoriety for their unerring marksmanship upon that occasion.

Only the other day I was surprised to learn from one who was an officer in the 1st Mo. Battery, that it "was well understood that the credit belonged to his battery."

As there were a number of batteries in the same vicinity upon that occasion, and all of them concentrating their fire in the same same general direction, it will not be surprising if "eye-witnesses" can be produced to show that Gen. Polk was killed by each of the batteries thus engaged.

He way of the same and continued discussion of it, and I don't suppose the comrade (Serg't Sam' P. C. Freeman, now dead) who sighted the gun, nor the one who who who was in officer on the fight at Gettysburg. History shows that the 8th N. Y. Cav., and Comrade Ellis, of Ca dona, and scenze 20 shares Rerthoud in present to the opening of the interpret of the to the opening of the interpret of the 12th III. begin to the opening of the ight nearly says: "The 9th N. Y. Cav. did not begin the battle of Gettysburg. History shows that the 8th N. Y. Sti III., part of the 3d Ind. and part of the 12th III. begin to the fight near the Seminary at 7 a. m., July 1, the 3d Ind. supporting our battery. The battery was located first just across the road from the Seminary, the Sth N. Y. in front, and on the left of it were thrown out as skirmishers crossing Willoughby Run, the Sth III. supporting the skirmish line and the 12th III. held in reserve. Of course there were many changes during the day. After the First Corps came up we charged with a regiment had double-quicked for a number of meaning for Decoration Day and all Memorial Services. Price per copy, Is cents; per dozen copies, \$1.50.

He was the fight near the battle of the open through th vision, commander by Gen. Buford, passed Monument to Gen. Polk.

A plain white marble shaft has been rected on the symmetric Plan Montain and the town, we were treated

A REBEL SPY.

time, the Lieutenant being in command of the company, provost guard and mili-tary prison, and had charge of Hicks

Asher S. Childers, Co. C. 11th Kan. you get your money. Write at once, Send no money; simply state the book on want. It will tell you what I spent a fetime in learning.

Cav., Salem, W. Va., writes: "Comrade P. W. Roseberry, Co. I, 13th Ind., McCune Kan., in The National Tribune of says about the Neosho River being a run-ning stream 40 or 50 miles above Chetopa. As I have been acquainted with that river for 41 years, at, say, Hum-boldt, and I have never known the river to be dry at that place. But from Chetopa down to the junction with Spring

Geo. W. Buck, 810 Third Ave., Altoona, Pa., claims for Co. A, 110th Pa., the honor of having the largest number of brothers. The following is a list: Joesph Goss, Adam Goss, Frederick Goss, Elias Goss; Elijah Gonne, Isaac Gonne, Lewis Gonne; William Spittler, Perry Spittler; Simon Kephart, Perry Kephart; Noyes Barnes, John Barnes; Henry Plummer, Amos Plummer; Graham Closson, Thomas Clossan; Joseph C. Foreman, John Foreman; Capt. David Copelin. Capt. Charles Copelin, Isaiah Copelin; Thomas Weight, Adam Weight; George Weight, David Weight; Richard Newman, John New-

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your

Comrade J. H. Bloom, and read before the Amuel Reunion of the Battery in 1891: Capt. D. T. Cockeral, Lieut. G. J. commanded by Gen. Harris (our brigade commanded commande done outpost duty from February to May, 1863. Many days we had spent "on pick et" over this identical ground. We helped to build Fort Granger. The site of this fort was at a point at the beginning of the bend in the river, which circles the town. From it the approaches to Franklin were commanded. As our breastworks were constructed from river to river again, it will be seen that our fort was very near the left of the line, and was in fact the only place for viewing the field to be found. But of this later on.

You say in your editorial that Stanley commanded; that he outranked, etc. This ill strange news to me, and, without doubt, to all those old comrades who found, and the fort was attained to say and without and the fought in the battle of Franklin. Up to

war history. Comrade Green has for 20 years been a subscriber to The National

1400 "A Lake of Oil" 1400 Mail draft for \$50 to NEWELL & NEWELL, Piscal Agents, Denver, Col., and secure 250 shares Berthond Oil Preferred and \$50 gold bond, which absolutely se-cures return of investment in full. Common stock, 100 shares \$10. All stock full paid and non-assessable.

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Is a book of Postic Genrs, Recttations, Exercises, etc., for Memorial Day, Reunions, etc.

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Order of the author, an old soldler. C. V. STRICKLAND, Huntington, Indiana.

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Surveyor General's Certificates, Agricultural College Scrip, Soldier's Adultional Homestead Rights, Forest Reserve Land, or any valid Land Warrants or Land

PENSIONS

Mr. Hunter is a hustler; had 117 cases allowed in one day. He is at the Department each day, looking up neglected and rejected cases. He uses all the testimony on file, and will look up yours. Fee due when

JOSEPH H. HUNTER, Pension and Patent Attorney Washington, D. C.

WANTED The addresses of all Federal Soldiers, their widows or beirs, who filed a soldiers, who filed a soldiers who filed a soldiers with the soldiers of their widows or beirs, who filed a soldiers with the soldiers of their widows or being their widows filed and their widows or being their wid

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