ENGLISH PARLIAMENT

A Look at John Bull's Legislative Houses.

Queen Sovereign in Name Only—The Voice of the People—House of Lords an Ornament—The British Voter—Mode of Conducting Elections—The Candidates—The Speaker of the House—The Parliament Buildings.

DORCHESTER, ENG., July 12, 1892.

PARLIAMENT in England has indeed become a term with some meaning attached to it. The day when a Sovereign could declare his intention to rule without a Parliament has passed, and England has become quite democratic as far as its legislative body is concerned. In that respect the position of the House of Commons is rather unique. Though surrounded by all that pertains to royalty and monarchy, yet it has carved out for itself a position of great power; even greater, if possible, than that of the House of Representatives. Constitutional monarchy as it exists here is not such a bad thing. The great trouble is it is expensive to support a large royal family as an official head of the state; and the nobility are a harmless set of hereditary grandioses from whom, as such, there is no possible resulting benefit.

The Constitution of the United States must have been modeled considerably after that of England. The powers granted to the House of Commons and House of Lords correspond in general to those of the two Houses of Congress, respectively. That is, bills of National interest originate in the Commons and are passed upon by the Lords, and must then be signed by the Sovereign before becoming acts of Parliament.

Appropriations are, however, exclusively confined to the Commons, and all questions of rank to the Lords; while the latter also constitutes the highest appellate court in the land.

The House of Commons is of course the only part of the Government in which the people have a voice. The Upper House and the head of the Government is hereditary, and there

PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

are no assemblies corresponding with State Legislatures. Local bills for the four countries of Great Britain, which in America would come before such bodies, would have to be brought before the National assembly.

The people have jealously fostered that privilege. As a result the position of the two Houses has been almost reversed within the past two or three centuries. Formerly the Lords were the body powerful, while the faithful Commons were swayed by the Royal command. Though theoretically it still probably has less power than the House of Representatives, yet practically its power is almost without restraint. Its power is almost imperial, if not by statute at least by usurpation.

The Queen is sovereign in name only. Her individual will weighs almost as naught. Her official acts are those of the party in power. The "Queen's speech," so called, read at the opening of every Parliament is prepared by the leaders of the prevailing party and contains a setting forth of the measures which it is purposed to pass. Although at heart a Tory, yet should the Liberals be successful she would be obliged to appoint the Cabinet proposed by that party. She has veto power on all bills, I believe, yet she would not dare exercise it. Her "Gracious approval" is a matter of course after a bill has passed the two Houses.

Since the 17th century, when Parliament

A SITTING OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

repudiated the claims of the Stuart family and established a rival claimant on the throne, the choice of Sovereign rests with the House of Commons. Of course, unless for special reasons, the direct line would be chosen; but should one Sovereign become obnoxious he or she would be signing the death warrant of their respective house. The Monarch serves as a figurehead—as an official representative of the Government.

None of the Royal family, although occupying seats in the House of Lords, dare take any part in politics. In return for their magnificent salaries they lay corner-stones, attend public gatherings, and furnish matter for public gossip.

The tendency of late years is toward the abolishment of the hereditary House of Lords. Although such an event may not occur very soon, yet it will, no doubt, be the final result. The necessary turning point toward such an outcome would be obstinacy on the part of the Lords toward any favorite measure of the Commons. The Lords appreciate the situation, and as a rule are obedient and their approbation is generally only a matter of form. If they oppose a measure, a second return of it by the Commons generally has the desired effect, and some unimportant amendment will probably be tacked on merely to preserve their own dignity. In this respect their proceedings are generally very tame in comparison with the occasional stormy sessions of the Lower House.

There is also another way by which the obstinacy on the part of the Lords may be overcome. That is by additions to their own ranks. Peers can be created at any time and without any limit of number. Political leaders are often given peerages for eminent services. Should some important measure be obstructed in the House of Lords, a sufficient number of new peers of the right faith might be created to overcome the opposing faction. This extreme is one, however, that has not been resorted to for many, many years.

The House of Commons is a favorite training-place for the heirs of hereditary peerages. It gives them a training in the usages and tactics of debate and legislation which grants a certain prestige when compelled by cruel fate to transfer their sphere of action to the Upper House.

A wide difference in the political systems of the two countries is found in the elective system. The duration of a Parliament is indefinite, the time of election equally so, and other things differ from the clock-work regularity of the American elective system.

The extreme life of a Parliament is seven years, or it may be dissolved at any intermediate time by command of the Sovereign; also, in the case of some new policy, the members may be obliged to submit themselves for reelection on that issue. Such was the case with the Gladstone party on the Home-Rule question.

When Parliament has been dissolved, writs are issued to all the constituencies for a new election. A day for nomination is appointed, not simply for party nomination, but each intending candidate's name must be presented. If there is only one, then he is declared elected. Otherwise, a poll is ordered for a certain day, when ballots are deposited by the qualified electors, as in the States.

To the person of careful observation it will be apparent that the British voter resembles in more ways than one the American voter. While it is true that the Britisher is a freer agent than his American cousin, yet he is quite as easily influenced, and has an equal faith in the party leaders.

Elections may occur on any day within a certain limit, and not simultaneously all over the country. Likewise, a man may vote in as many districts as he possesses the necessary property qualifications. There is not a manhood suffrage here, but one of property; so that one person may possibly vote for several candidates. The qualifications are of three different kinds. A man must possess freehold property which brings in a clear income of a small amount, or he must occupy rented premises of the value of $50 yearly; or, third, a man must occupy lodgings worth $1.25 per week. The two latter require the occupation of the same premises for one year previous to election.

Under the last law it is possible for almost any respectable workman to be entitled to a vote; yet there is considerable agitation of the one-man one-vote theory, and it will probably eventually prevail.

The form of partisan organization that exists in England is a little more modified than that of our country, and it serves to make better government.

Under the present state of affairs any 10 men whose names are duly registered have the power to nominate a candidate, and it will thus be seen that any number of candidates may be nominated with but little chance of anything bearing resemblance to a political machine.

Certain duties devolve upon each candidate upon the event of his nomination. He is required to take every reasonable precaution to prevent any illegal practices; he must keep a strict account of his personal and election expenses and transmit them to the returning officer. Seven years' penal servitude is the penalty for any false statements made. All bills or posters bearing upon the election must have the name of the printer plainly apparent.

Of 536 Liberal and Irish Nationalist candidates as many as 143 are barristers and solicitors, while out of 520 Conservatives and Liberal Unionists 91 are lawyers. Next in numbers come the land-owners, of whom 118 are Unionists and 43 Home Rulers.

Other professions and occupations are represented as follows among the Parliamentary candidates: Manufacturers, Unionists 76 and Home Rulers 72; merchants, Unionists 25 and Home Rulers 34; newspaper proprietors and journalists, Unionists 13 and Home Rulers 29; brewers and distillers, Unionists 11 and Home Rulers 17; stockjobbers, Unionists 8 and Home Rulers 12; company promoters, Unionists 1 and Home Rulers 5; naval officers, Unionists 4 and Home Rulers 0; army officers, Unionists 34 and Home Rulers 11; peers' sons, Unionists 44 and Home Rulers 8; tenant farmers, Unionists 5 and Home Rulers 15; retail traders, Unionists 2 and Home Rulers 14; medical profession, Unionists 3 and Home Rulers 13; teaching profession, Unionists 4 and Home Rulers 11; architects and auctioneers, Unionists 2 and Home Rulers 2.

There are 31 labor candidates, of whom one is a Conservative.

Women actively engage in canvassing, and while they are not permitted to vote for Parliament they can and do conjure the votes for the men. They do a good work by visiting from house to house and pleading for the influence of the voters' wives.

What is called the "campaign van" is made to accommodate two or more workers, and is driven through the country, scattering here and there campaign literature, and also making a handy platform for speech making.

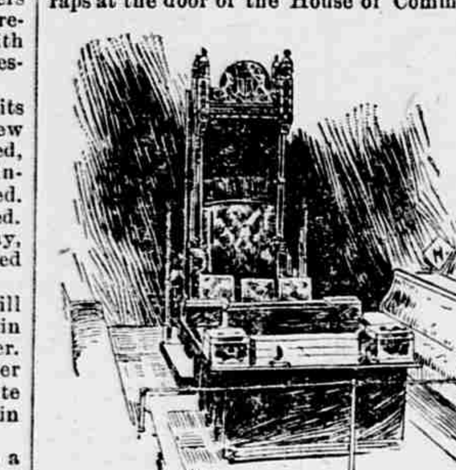
There is no salary attached to the position of member of Parliament. The honor of the suffix M. P. is supposed to be sufficient remuneration for the necessary sacrifice of time and money incidental to a campaign and a London residence of several years. Besides, when once elected a member cannot resign. This result is accomplished by accepting the so-called "Chiltern Hundreds," which gives release from official duties.

A Parliamentary career is one frequently coveted by the wealthy. As there is no residence required within any particular district a qualified citizen can "sit" for any constituency in the Kingdom. So any one wishing to enter Parliament hunts about for a constituency that will "adopt" him as their candidate. Frequently no local man can be found who is willing to stand for the position.

The result of the no-pay system is a scarcity of labor candidates. Unless his adherents are willing to undertake the support of such a candidate, no one but a man of wealth can afford the honor of the position. While it bars out a number of good men it may possibly have an equal cogency in barring out some adventurers whose honor cannot withstand the glitter of gold.

Parliamentary proceedings contain a great deal of glamour and display not characteristic of democratic simplicity. Especially is this true of the House of Lords. When the Sovereign is present or a new peer is to take his seat, the members deck themselves in their bright, official robes. The Queen or her representatives always appear in the Upper House, to which the Commons is summoned by Black Rod, the official messenger of the Upper House.

While waiting for entrance into the House of Commons I witnessed one of these official processions. With slow and stately tread the Sergeant bearing the Black Rod marched across the hall preceded by a majestic Constable. "Hats off," was the command. After three raps at the door of the House of Commons the



THE SPEAKER'S CHAIR.

invitation to enter was given. Then the Commons was commanded to attend the House of Lords to hear "Her Majesty's pleasure." The return was then made by the Lords official followed by the Commons preceded by the Sergeant bearing the mace, the corresponding symbol of that House.

There are 670 members of the House of Commons. Of these the Government (party in power) sit on the right hand of the Speaker's chair and the opposition on the left. The proceedings, especially on party measures, resemble a family quarrel. First one side speaks, then the other, until there is considerable excitement at times. It is very convenient to have members separated on such occasions.

The Speaker has great power vested in his office. The Leader of the House has the arranging of the order of the day. The magnificent salary of $25,000 is given to the Speaker, and he is generally awarded a peerage after a few years.

The number of persons legislated for by the Imperial Parliament is indeed large. No legislative body in the world will compare with it as to the millions directly affected by its measures.

The magnificent pile of buildings situated on the bank of the Thames is in itself worth more than passing notice. It is a fit place of meeting for such a body. Its wide halls and spacious lobbies convey a feeling of quiet dignity worthy the purpose to which they are dedicated.

N. O. WINTER.

If you come to the Encampment without a supply of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Portrait Cards it will be a great disappointment to your comrades. They all want your picture to take home with them to look at in after years when they are thinking and talking about you.

Only One Man in the Crowd.

"I was one of a party of eight once held up by a lone highwayman," said P. J. Martin, a bridge contractor, to a St. Louis reporter; "I was traveling by stage in Montana. The party consisted of two army officers, a speculator, four miners, and myself.

"The stage had been held up pretty frequently, so we all went fixed for trouble. Every man had a brace of six-shooters, and we were just aching to have the road-agents tackle us; at least, we talked that way. We commented very unfavorably upon men who yielded to the demands of the freebooters without a struggle, and promised them a warm time if they tackled us. One man had little to say. He was the speculator, a red-headed man with a squint. Finally, one of the army officers asked him what he would do if the robbers attacked us, and he replied that he did not know.

"As we swung around a sharp bend in the road, the stage pulled up with a jerk, the driver threw up his hands, and almost before we knew it, we were looking into the barrel of a Winchester. Well, sir, that lone robber marched us out and stood us up in line, with our hands above our heads. Then he threw each man a small sack and made him pull it over his head.

"We all complied, but one. The red-headed speculator pulled his gun and shot the bandit so full of holes that he died before he could touch the ground. Then he climbed up, knocked the driver off the box, and drove the stage into the next station, with the most crestfallen lot of braggarts aboard that ever wore guns and neglected to use them."

Don't put off your orders for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Portrait Cards a single day. It is only a few weeks now until the Encampment, and there will be a great rush for them as the time nears. First come, first served.

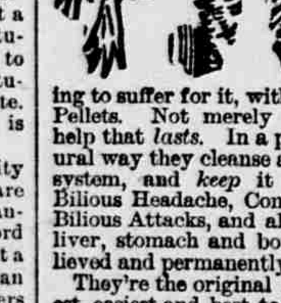
Decreasing Families.

[*Popular Science Monthly.*]

The decrease in the size of families is a subject which causes some alarm. Taking the United States as a whole, it is found by the census figures that in 1850 the average family consisted of 5.55 persons. There has been a gradual decrease, it being in 1860, 5.28, in 1870, 5.09, in 1880, 5.04, and in 1890, 4.94. Looking at the different geographical divisions, it is found that this rule holds true except in the Western division, where the average size of the family has risen from 4.18 in 1850 to 4.88 in 1890, the increase having been steady through the intermediate decades. This result would have been expected, of course, on account of the settlement of the West in the last few years, the population having been increased rapidly, and being more and more brought to the family basis instead of that of single individuals or young families settling in Western Territories. The small average size of the family in Oklahoma, now a Territory just opened for settlement, shows the influence of new settlements upon the size of the family. In Oklahoma the size of the family will increase until population becomes fairly dense, when it will follow the rule of older communities and decrease. When population becomes more or less urban in character the maximum is reached, and after that a constantly-receding average will probably be shown at each succeeding census.

Reciprocity in Canal Wreckage.

Word has been received from Canada, in answer to an official communication recently sent from Washington, inquiring whether it was understood by the Canadian authorities that under the terms of the bill passed by the House of Commons at the last session the principle of reciprocity in wrecking and towing of vessels of either nationality in water of the other extended to the canal system, to the effect that so far as concerned towing, incidental to salvage, the principle would extend to the canals.



Hard to swallow — the great, griping old-fashioned pill; and that's not the hardest part of it, either. Your troubles are only beginning when you get it down.

It's all nonsense. You can get more good, and without having to suffer for it, with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Not merely temporary good, but help that *lasts.* In a perfectly easy and natural way they cleanse and regulate the whole system, and *keep* it regulated. Sick and Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels are promptly relieved and permanently cured.

They're the original Liver Pills, the smallest, easiest and best to take—and they're the *cheapest*, for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the *good* you get. This is true only of Dr. Pierce's medicines.

A perfect vest-pocket remedy, in small vials, and only *one* necessary for a dose.

GEN. R. B. AYRES.

How He Covered the Retreat from the First Bull Run.

BY C. D. BRIGHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GEN. R. B. AYRES, though not specially renowned for great deeds, was one of the ablest corps commanders in the war of the rebellion. He belonged to the artillery branch of the service, having graduated at West Point with great distinction. Proud of the profession of arms, he chafed for active service from the first moment of hostilities.

On and off the field he made a study of the art of war. When the war opened, with at least two score of Regular officers he was stationed, at Fortress Monroe, all eager for active service, Ayres especially, and it was probably the happiest day of all his life when he was ordered to report for duty to Adj't-Gen. Townsend in Washington. The famous Bragg's Battery was his longing. It was his first love, it may be said, and his constant prayer was that the "old battery" and himself might be reunited. He had seen service with it in former years. Especially when a trifle exhilerated by a toast or two to the "old battery," Ayres was eloquent about its exploits and destiny, though they had been separated for years. On such occasions he would exclaim: "The old battery! It knows me as a child knows its father! The horses all know me! The men know me! Every linchpin knows me, and I know them all, and love them, too!"

The day that Ayres departed from Fortress Monroe for Washington to report for duty was one of rejoicing among the officers and men of the fort. The former and their families turned out with the band to give him a proper send-off. It was an event, for the Regulars were slow in getting to duty—for no fault of their own, however. Ayres was tall in stature, and his figure was a truly military one. On that occasion he was taller than ever—actually hardly less than six feet two. The belief that he was to have the "old battery" possessed him, and he imparted it to his friends with becoming emphasis.

I accompanied Ayres from Old Point to Washington. There was an appropriate amount and kind of hilarity as the time approached for the Baltimore boat to leave the Fortress Monroe wharf. When the cheers on shore grew faint as the boat rounded the lighthouse, Ayres turned to me, and in tone and manner at once serious and earnest, said: "Come! let's do appropriate honors to the occasion," and he moved towards the bar. Leaning against it the Lieutenant—for that was the rank of Ayres then—and drawing himself up to the full hight of his spendid figure, said: "I'm not quite 40 years old. I've been in the Army all the years I could be. I've a wife and three children." Then drawing forth the hand which he had inserted into his pocket, he slapped a two-and-a-half dollar gold-piece down on the counter, saying: "That's all I've got to show for it, except the order to report for duty, which means the old battery. Let's drink to the old battery!"

The boat's passengers were interested listeners to Ayres's conversation—rather, speeches.

"War!" exclaimed he. "It's the greatest of all civilizers—the true pioneer of progress and the best of all the Christianizing agencies. There is nothing on earth like war. It whips mankind into shape whenever it gets wrong and out of gear, and it is about to take a hand in the affairs of this country, and I'm going to have my share at helping with the old battery—God bless her!"

In the morning, on reaching Washington, we went to Willard's. The hotel was a complete caravansary. Officers and men of every profession, all in some way interested in the pending "On to Richmond" movement, crowded every inch of room. As we were moving as best we could towards the breakfast-room, Ayres said he felt sure that the "old battery" would be his. He declared that the night before he had slept with it, that all the men and all the horses knew him, and much more he said, half jocular, half seriously.

We parted to meet at the same place at 4 p. m. Ayres was there. I knew it by his loud proclamation 50 feet away: "I've got her! The old battery is mine." These words were uttered in a tone that attracted the attention of the crowd present, through which Ayres mowed his way, towering above all heads. He would have embraced me had not his outspread arms closed above my head, while his body nearly crushed me by its weight. It was plain enough that he had prosecuted an active campaign since morning. By the express wish of Gen. Scott the battery was given to him.

Withdrawing to a quiet place, Ayres said to me: "Time has come to be serious. I've got the battery, and hereafter work is to be the order of the day. Important operations are in the immediate future, and I will take a part. A great many foolish men are around here who will know more than they do now in a few days!"

He then told me of the impending Bull Run movement. What he said about it, if repeated, would elevate him not a little as one of the few men who understood what was likely to attend the "On to Richmond" movement, which in obedience to clamor was about to be undertaken.

The movement came, and Ayres with the "old battery" participated. His account of it with which he interested a company of friends was as entertaining as any play. It fell to him to cover the retreat, which was a rout, to which I am pursuaded no account has ever done full justice. "Going to the front" and taking what came of it was no new thing to Ayres. His men were seasoned in the service.

Congressmen, gentlemen with ladies, politicians and others also went out with the idea of going to a picnic rather than a battle. These, mingled with fresh volunteers, who had never before smelt gunpowder, constituted the stampeded mass of humanity whom it fell to Ayres to protect. His description transferred to canvas would constitute a panorama of surpassing interest. "It became necessary at times," said Ayres, "to let the crowd of Congressmen and politicians, who came out for fun and didn't find it, know that it was a touch of war, not the slightest approach to a picnic."

As, for instance, "Coming to a bridge at which was a jam of vehicles of all sorts, the drivers and owners of which seemed to think it was my work to protect from injury, it didn't take long to teach them the error by ordering men to clear the horses and pitch the carriages aside, while the occupants took care of themselves as best they could. A cry was raised that the 'Black Horse Cavalry' was upon us. That was what I wanted, and I saw I would be placed to see the fellows. Sure enough, there they were, hovering in woods on my flank. Ordering a couple of guns to be unlimbered and shotted with grape, I waited until the fellows were well bunched, and then let them have the grape. Any one who has been fishing with worms for bait has noticed how they squirmed when the lid of the box was taken off. Well, that's the way the Black Horse fellows squirmed when they got the grape, and I heard no more of them. It was not long after," continued Ayres, "that a volunteer Colonel, who had never before smelt gunpowder, rode up, and in the wildest and most confused manner ordered me to move my battery to a position, where had I done so the guns would surely have been lost, as many others were. I looked at him in disgust, and signified he did not know what would be the consequences of my doing so. He expostulated, whereupon I drew from my side-pocket a little volume entitled, 'Napoleon's Rules and Maxims of the Art of War,' inviting him to take it home and read it at his leisure. When he had done so he could come back and give me orders on occasions like the present. The fellow went off. I never knew whether he got on or not." Ayres brought in his own guns, and two of the famous Rhode Island battery's, for which he was personally commended by Gen. Scott.

Gen. Ayres—for such he became by going up rapidly in rank—was thorough in his methods. He frowned upon fictitious devices for obtaining a reputation and rank. A severe disciplinarian, he was careful of his men, who though they knew that it was Gen. Ayres's idea that they were soldiers to fight, it was, nevertheless, his duty never to sacrifice them uselessly. It was on this account that they liked to serve under him.

On the third day of the march up the Peninsula, when Hancock's Brigade, of Smith's Division, struck a rebel battery at Lee's Mills, on the Warwick River, Hancock and Ayres forthwith prepared to carry the work, and probably would have done so the same evening, but McClellan got wind of it and counseled delay until morning. That night 10,000 rebel reinforcements came up, and this was the beginning of the halt of six weeks on the famous Yorktown line. Ayres never got over the mistake. He, Hancock, and Smith were for going on in dead earnest. Had they done so—that is, had not McClellan interfered to stop them—there would have been no halt. In other words, had Smith, Hancock, and Ayres been allowed their way the history of the Peninsular campaign would not have been the history of a stupendous failure. Three better soldiers than those the war did not produce.

MYSTERY.

[Choice original contributions and solutions solicited from every reader of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Write puzzles on one side of paper, apart from other communications. Address everything pertaining to this department to "Puzzle Editor," THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.]

T. A. MORRISON.

The subject of this sketch, Sammy Smug, first saw the light of day in the Hub of the Universe in 1858, and is consequently 34 years old. While attending the public schools of his native city he evinced a strong liking for the Mystic Art. As far back as 1870 he was solving in the *Boy's and Girl's Weekly.* He never captured any prizes, as his esteemed friend, Sphinx, corralled (no pun meant) all of the five dollar notes of each issue. All this was in the days of the four-word square and seven-word diamond. Illustrated rebuses were all the rage at that time, and one which he has never forgotten was "On his sty is the best poll I see." The first prize Mr. Morrison won was a silver quarter, offered in the Philadelphia *Sphinx,* for the first answer to a special puzzle. He has won many prizes since, but none has ever given him greater satisfaction than the first one. For a period of 10 years (from 1876 to 1886) he was inactive, but during the latter year he was induced by Sphinx to try his hand at it again, and since that time he has been lending his support to the different departments and papers throughout the country, and hopes never to have to retire again. Although not being able to turn out eight-word squares and 13-word diamonds, he nevertheless takes a great pleasure in composing seven-word squares and 11-word diamonds, and it has been our pleasure to present to the friends of "Mystery" quite a number of his contributions.

"SAMMY'S MUG."

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN NO. 51.

489—Pumpkin-pies.

490—
T
CAM
COMAS
CARACAS
CORNICULA
JAMAICAROSE
MACCABEES
SAURELS
SLOES
ASS
E

491—
P
COW
TRIAS
TRANSIT
CRAFTSMAN
POINTDAPPUI
WASSAILER
SIMPLER
TAPER
NUR
I

492—Deified.

493—
ASPASIA
SILLONS
PLAINTS
ALIZARI
SONATAS
INTRANT
ASSISTS

494—
SAMPLES
AXOLOTL
MORASHA
PLATTEN
LOSTANT
ETHENYL
SLANTLY

495—Nero; Reno.

496—
PARADIS
ADAMANT
RABENAU
AMELAND
DANAIDE
INANDIN
STUDENT

497—
BATATAS
ALAMORT
TAMANDU
AMASSED
TONSURE
ARDERON
STUDENT

498—Leap-year.

Authors of above forms: J. E. W. (2), Hal Hazard (2), T. Hinker and Jack O'Lantern, respectively.

SOLVERS.

Complete Lists: T. Hinker, Jack O'Lantern, Jo Mullins, K. T. Did, X. L. C. R.—5.

Incomplete Lists: Nyas, Urania, S. A. D., E. Lucy Date, Howell Idew, Eglantine, Alexander, W. D. J., Aspiro, Bison, Waldemar, Mack, Ellsworth, Madchen, Ed Ward, Harry, Lucile, R. O. Chester, Nemo, Hattie Heath, Rokeby, Mrs. G. P.C., Sphinx, Ben Trovato, M. C. S.—25. Total, 30.

PRIZE WINNERS.

1. T. Hinker and Jack O'Lantern.
2. Eglantine, Binghamton, N. Y.
3. Mrs. G. P. C., Fort Edward, N. Y.

NO. 547—TERMINAL DELETION.

March.

March is the vernal month when night and day
Are TWO throughout the earth from pole to pole.
From Capricorn the sun then wends his way,
And speeds for Cancer as his Northern goal,
But ere he drives in half his brilliant course
Boreas, rude, attempts with blustering force
To stop advance. Thus now, as through all years,
Is Progress checked by Ignorance; while fears
Of Bigots make them WHOLE naught for delay,
As they will know when Reason's light appears,
Intolerance, ashamed, must fly away.

—OLIVER OLDBUCK.

NO. 548—HEPTAGON.

1. A letter. 2. A sheltered place. 3. Shows a vehement desire. 4. The act of pushing or thrusting. 5. The assistant of a professional anatomist. 6. A snare. 7. Searching out. 8. City of Switzerland. 9. A harbinger. 10. Narrated in a grand style. 11. To infatuate. 12. Not. 13. A letter.

—GOLDEY, Easton, Pa.

NO. 549—LETTER MULTIPLICATION.

ROCKLATHNB
HAT
KRNHBCLNLNT
LRKAKHBNBNA
TORBTTKTRNH
HLCTNRCLBBRAT

Though in this country somewhat rare,
Will flourish at an Irish fair.

—M. C. S., Springfield, Ill.

NOS. 550-1—SQUARES.

1. A slight salute with the cap. (Obs.) 2. Loving. 3. Knavery. (Cent.) 4. Frantic. (Cent.) 5. Wanton. 6. Italian writer and scholar, 1369-1459. 7. Of or pertaining to the soul.

—SPHINX, Boston, Mass.

1. P. O., Lyon Co., Ky. 2. A headland. 3. Stones, flat at the bottom, used for grinding pigments. 4. A genus of small, glassy heteropod mollusks. 5. An opening in a wall in a coal-mine. 6. Pasteboard boxes. 7. A village of Irkootsk, Siberia.

—HAL HAZARD, Baltimore, Md.

NO. 552—TRANSPOSITION.

Too much FIRST in love may cloy,
Though it be osculating;
Though honey we may all enjoy,
Too much is satiating.

And LAST in love betrays more woe
Than words, though e'er so witty;
A beggar who is mute, we know,
Will challenge double pity.

—NYAS, Washington, D. C.

NO. 553—HALF-SQUARE.

1. A letter. 2. An abbreviation of Central America. 3. A policeman. 4. A source. 5. Italian composer, 17th century. 6. Of death. (Dungl.) 7. French representative, b. 1800. 8. An embellishment resembling a trill. 9. Lord Chancellor of Scotland, 1422. 10. Italian music composer, 1616. 11. Firmness. 12. Parts of churches.

T. HINKER, Bangor, Pa.

NO. 554—CHARADE.

(*To K. T. Did.*)

What need for man to worry o'er the thought
That life on earth, at best, is only brief?
Or TOTAL ills with which he fears 'tis fraught,
Thus bringing to his heart a nameless grief?

Within the PRIMAL shade I love to sit
And listen to the song birds, blithe and gay;
I watch, and, as from branch to branch they flit
I envy them—so happy all the day.

We were not born NEXT happiness to meet,
Nor yet to suffer only pain and woe;
The bitter must be taken with the sweet—
To him who stands it best most blessings flow.

—R. O. CHESTER, Rochester, N. Y.

PRIZES.

For the first complete list, a bound book. Among those solving one or more puzzles in this issue who have not heretofore won a prize in this department will be awarded by lot three bound books.

Answers, solvers and prize-winners will be given in six weeks.

CHAT WITH CONTRIBUTORS.

Old Sol appears to have been getting in his deadly work, as our correspondents have almost entirely deserted us, thus rendering us unable to present any news to our readers this week.——Watch for our next biography. It will be the most interesting we have yet presented.

7-28-92. EUGENE.

HISTORY OF THE CORPS.

(Continued from first page.)

prisoners and four 20-pounder Parrotts with caissons. On the 28th the Third Division moved back to the vicinity of Petersburg, and the remainder of the corps followed on the 29th and 30th. During the action following the explosion of the mine (30th) the corps was held in reserve. The total casualties for the month of July, including First Deep Bottom (or Darbytown, Strawberry Plains and New Market Road) affair and "The Crater," was 29 killed, 122 wounded and 55 captured or missing.

Gen. Birney was promoted to the command of the Tenth Corps on the 23d of July, and was succeeded in command of his division by Gen. Mott.

During the month of August the corps was engaged at Deep Bottom (13-20), losing four officers and 77 men killed, 37 officers and 523 men wounded, and six officers and 315 men captured or missing, an aggregate of 962; also at Ream's Station (25th), losing 26 officers and 91 men killed, 52 officers and 387 men wounded, and 78 officers and 1,968 men captured or missing; an aggregate of 2,602. The casualties in the skirmishes (22d to 24th) are embraced in these losses.

On the 21st of August Gen. Hancock, who had been called from the north side of the James, moved with a part of the corps rapidly toward Weldon, striking the railroad a short distance north of Ream's Station. He destroyed the track to that point and some distance south, completing the work of destruction on the 24th. That night the intrenchments at the Station were held by the First Division, commanded by Gen. Miles, and the Second, commanded by Gen. Gibbon. About 2 p. m. on the 25th two spirited attacks were made on Miles's front, which were quickly repulsed. The enemy then concentrated a powerful artillery fire on the line, followed by a strong storming force, and succeeded in breaking the lines, and captured three batteries. Gibbon attempted to retake the position and recover the guns, but failed. Gen. Miles, who had rallied a portion of his column, a small force of the 61st N. Y., by desperate fighting, recovered some of the lost ground and retook the guns of McKnight's battery. Gen. Gibbon was assailed at this time and driven, but pursuit was stopped by a heavy flank fire from Gregg's dismounted cavalry. The corps was then withdrawn to a rear line, where the troops had been rallied, and at night were withdrawn from the Station. The Confederates also withdrew, gaining nothing by their victory.

On the 30th of September the Third Division was engaged at Poplar Church Spring, otherwise known as Wyatt's, Peebles's, and Pegram's Farms, Chapel House and Vaughan road, losing 12 killed, 65 wounded, and 12 captured or missing.

On the 26th of October the Second and Third Divisions, with 12 pieces of artillery, moved forward, and at night were massed near Fort Dushane. On the 27th they marched toward the Southside Railroad, and were heavily engaged during the day near the Boydton Plank road, or Hatcher's Run, Va. Casualties: 11 officers and 88 men killed, 36 officers and 503 men wounded, and three officers and 417 men captured or missing; total, 1,058.

During the absence of the Second and Third Divisions, a small command of the First Division attacked the enemy's works near "The Crater," and for a time succeeded in occupying the same, capturing several prisoners, including two field officers, but finally had to retire with small loss.

On the 26th of November Gen. Hancock left the Second Corps forever, turning over the command to Maj.-Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys, until that time Chief-of-Staff of the Army of the Potomac. It had been proposed to Gen. Hancock by the Secretary of War that he should resign the command of the corps and undertake the organization of a new corps, to be composed entirely of veteran soldiers, which duty he promptly accepted.

The new commander of the corps was a graduate of West Point, appointed Second Lieutenant 2d Art., July 1, 1831, and First Lieutenant Aug. 16, 1836. He resigned Sept. 30, 1836, and was recommissioned First Lieutenant Topographical Engineers, July 7, 1838. On the 5th of March, 1862, he was appointed Colonel and A. A. D. C. Promoted, April 28, 1862, Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and, on July 8, 1863, Major-General of Volunteers. He was brevetted for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Fredericksburg, Va., Gettysburg, Pa., and Sailor's Creek, Va.; and, at the close of the war, appointed Brigadier-General and Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, retiring from active service on the 30th of June, 1879. He died Dec. 27, 1883.

No movements of importance took place during November and December, 1864. The corps lost in these months 33 killed, 175 wounded, and 46 missing.

The organization of the corps on the 31st of December, 1864, was as follows. This organization was maintained, with but few changes, until the corps was finally disbanded:

Maj.-Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys, commanding.

First Division—Brig.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles. First Brigade—Col. George N. Macy—26th Mich.; 5th N. H.; 2d N. Y. H. A., 61st N. Y.; 81st, 140th, 183d Pa., Col. George T. Egbert. Second Brigade—Col. Robert Nugent—28th Mass. (5 Co.'s); 7th N. Y. H. A.; 63d (6 Co.'s), 69th, 88th N. Y. (5 Co.'s). Third Brigade—Col. Clinton D. McDougall—7th, 39th (7 Co.'s), 52d (7 Co.'s), 111th, 125th, 126th N. Y. (5 Co.'s). Fourth Brigade—Col. William Glenny—4th N. Y. H. A.; 64th (6 Co.'s), 66th N. Y.; 53d, 116th, 145th, 148th Pa.

Second Division—Maj.-Gen. John Gibbon. Provost Guard—2d Co. Minn. Sharpshooters. First Brigade—Col. James M. Willett—19th Me.; 19th, 20th Mass.; 7th Mich.; 1st Minn. (2 Co.'s); 59th, 152d N. Y.; 184th Pa.; 36th Wis. Second Brigade—Col. Matthew Murphy—8th N. Y. H. A.; 155th, 164th, 170th, 182d N. Y. Third Brigade—Lieut.-Col. Francis E. Pierce—14th Conn.; 1st Del.; 12th N. J.; 10th (battalion), 108th N. Y.; 4th Ohio (battalion); 69th, 106th Pa. (battalion); 7th W. Va.

Third Division—Brig.-Gen. Gershom Mott. First Brigade—Brig.-Gen. P. Regis de Trobriand—20th Ind.; 1st Me. H. A., 17th Me.; 40th, 73d, 86th, 124th N. Y.; 99th, 110th Pa.; 2d U. S. S. S. Second Brigade—Brig.-Gen. Byron R. Pierce—1st Mass. H. A.; 5th Mich.; 93d N. Y. (seven companies); 57th, 84th (four companies); 105th, 141st Pa.; 1st U. S. S. S. (two companies.) Third Brigade—Col. John Ramsey—11th Mass. (battalion); 7th (battalion), 8th (battalion), 11th N. J.; 120th N. Y.

Artillery Brigade—Maj. John G. Hazard—Me. Light, 6th battery; Mass. Light, 10th battery; 1st N. H., Battery M; N. J. Light, 2d and 3d batteries; 1st N. Y. Light, Battery G; 4th N. Y. Heavy, Cos. C. and L; N. Y. Light, 11th and 12th batteries; 1st Pa. Light, Battery F; 1st R. I. Light, Battery B; 4th U. S., Battery K; 5th U. S., Batteries C and I.

The total strength, "present for duty," was 19,923; total present, 25,060. Aggregate, "present and absent," 47,213.

Nothing occurred of consequence to the Second Corps between Jan. 1 and Feb. 5. On the latter date, at 7 a. m., the Second and Third Divisions, with Battery K, 4th Art., and the 10th Mass. battery advanced to the crossing of Hatcher's Run, on the Vaughn road, and at Armstrong's Mills, and took position. At 5:15 p. m., the enemy in strong force attacked the right of Smyth's Division and the left of McAllister's Brigade, of the Third Division, and were finally repulsed, the action lasting until after 7 p. m. Casualties: 25 killed, 100 wounded, and 10 captured or missing. Other casualties in minor affairs during the month: 1 killed, 5 wounded, and 17 captured or missing.

On the 25th of March the Second Corps lost 513 killed and wounded and 177 missing. The news of the assault on Fort Stedman having been communicated to Gen. Humphreys, he at once moved out in search of the enemy in his front, capturing his entire intrenched picket-line.

In the operations following prior to the final assaults on Petersburg, the corps took an active part, participating in the engagement at Boydton and White Oak roads on the 31st, losing 461 killed, wounded and missing.

At dusk on April 1 the left of the line of the corps rested near the Claiborne and White Oak roads. On the morning of the 2d, after repeated assaults, all the Confederate works south of Hatcher's Run were captured by the Second Corps. The losses on April 1 and 2 were 456 killed, wounded and missing.

The troops were at once put in motion in pursuit of the enemy, crossing Namozine Creek on the 3d. On the 4th great delay was caused by the almost impassable condition of the roads and the cavalry, which had the right of way. The head of the column rerched Jetersville on the afternoon of the 5th.

The pursuit continued next day. For hours the Union troops were marching in lines parallel to those taken by the Confederates. Every effort was made to bring Lee's army to a stand, until at last Sailor's Creek was reached, when in a short but sharp contest 13 colors, three pieces of artillery, several hundred prisoners, with more than 200 wagons and 70 ambulances, were captured by the corps, with a loss of 396 killed, wounded, and missing.

On the 7th the corps attacked the enemy at Farmville, capturing 19 guns, 400 prisoners, and a number of wagons, which were destroyed. Casualties: 571 officers and men killed, wounded, and missing. Brig.-Gen. Thomas A. Smyth, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, was mortally wounded in the fight. He was the last general officer who fell in the Union armies during the war.

On the 8th and the 9th the corps moved rapidly until within about five miles of Appomattox, when it halted. The news of the surrender of Gen. Lee was received the same afternoon. During the Appomattox campaign, from March 28 to April 9, 1865, the casualties were: 21 officers, 176 men killed; 2 officers, 1,146 men wounded, and 14 officers, 394 men captured or missing; aggregate, 1,833.

But little more remains to be told. The corps after resting the 10th moved to Burksville, Va., remaining there until May 2, when the march toward Washington began. The corps participated in the Grand Review of the Army of the Potomac on May 22, and was formally discontinued on the 25th of June, 1865.

It is what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story of its merits and has given it the largest sale.

Lost and Found.

The following articles have been lost or found, as the case may be, by the persons whose addresses are given:

LOST.—At hotel in Elyria, O., discharge as musician, Co. I, 177th Ohio, and photographs, including one of Lieut. Theo. Wire; also Twenty-third Corps silver badge; by George W. Perkins, Fort Pembina, N. D.——Smith & Wesson revolver, which was given to a comrade by writer when captured near Versailles, Ky.; by Isaac R. Lane, Barnesville, O.——Sachel at Centralia, Ill., in October, 1863; by H. W. Prescott, Salem, Ore.——At battle of Shiloh a hymn-book, which was taken from writer's knapsack by a Confederate; by Chas. Hussey, Houghton, Iowa.——Discharge Isaac Devoe, which is supposed to have been taken from the body of Capt. Perkins; by C. W. Dean, Wellston, O.——In Fall of 1863 a haversack which contained a Bible and other little articles which writer saved through battle of Gettysburg; by Robinson Balsley, Connellsville, Pa.——Discharge of writer, Co. E, 5th U. S.; by Charles W. Smith, Maine P. O., Minn.——Discharge of writer, Co. F, 106th Pa.; by William W. Warner, Enterprise, Neb.——At Crutchfield House, Chattanooga, in Spring of 1865, a large sachel containing suit of clothes and other articles; by W. E. Crowder, Knoxville, Ark.——Discharge Eason Howell, who enlisted from Scottsville, Ky., as Surgeon; by John E. Gates, Hayes, Ill.——Sword-belt and Smith & Wesson revolver near Atlanta; by H. H. Hatch, 62 Third street, Middletown, O.——Silver watch and gold locket belonging to Abraham D. Cole, at Yorktown Hospital, Va.; by Mrs. M. H. Cornell, Mancelona, Mich.——Discharge Charles Warrin, Battery A, L. A., and Henry Warrin, U. S. S. Mackinaw; by J. W. Morgan, Box 185, Buckfield, Mo.——Sword Capt. Balfour, Co. G, 122d Ill., who was captured at Trenton, Tenn., December, 1862; by S. R. Green, Virden, Ill.

FOUND.—Medal given by the State of Ohio to Benj. Sodders, Co. K, 44th Ohio; by L. W. Hoyt, Jefferson, O.——Discharge Andrew Neighbor, Co. C, 40th N. Y.; by Frank F. Foster, Cincinnati, O.——A "Missal Romanum," on the fly-leaf of which is written "Edwardie Johannes C. Kellyorie"; by John T. Booth, Station C, Cincinnati, O.——Discharge Joseph W. Moor, Co. H, 6th Ind. Cav.; by C. C. Gaines, Pueblo, Colo.——Day-book which contains an invoice of personal property; by John Gilman, Woodstock, Vt.——Case-knife at Jacksonville, Fla.; by C. H. Burpee, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.——Bible printed in German found near the battlefield of Chickamauga, and on a fly-leaf of which is written "Joseph Gessler, Co. A, 64th Ohio"; by Postmaster R. C. Jones, Rock Springs, Ga.——U. S. belt-buckle with the name W. H. Smith inscribed on back; by Cornelius Boyer, Vicksburg, Miss.——Photograph album, containing photographs of members of 81st Ind.; by J. R. Sherwood, Pine Bluff, Ark.——Discharge of Perry Morrison, Co. K, 85th Pa.; Wm. Melson, Co. K, 2d Pa. H. A.; Eli Vandivender, 85th Pa.; Philo Coykendall, Co. D, 1st Pa. Cav., and Wm. Davis, Co. A, 1st W. Va. Cav.; by Richard Varndell, Uniontown, Pa.——Two commissions of Calvin A. Rice, one as Major and the other as Lieutenant-Colonel, 144th N. Y.; by Frank Nolen, 102 W. Lexington street, Baltimore, Md.——Daguerreotype of three Union soldiers (one sitting with revolver in his hand), found at battlefield of Stone River; by George Sperry, Lockport, Ill.——Discharge and Sergeant's warrant, Jos. F. Keller, Co. H, 10th Ill. Cav.; by J. P. Barron, Cincinnati, Ark.——Bible taken from body of Union soldier at Fair Oaks, Va., June 1, 1862, and on a fly-leaf of which is written "W. M. Peel, Schooley's Riflemen"; by Edwin P. Barrett, Richmond, Va.——Discharge of Henry Strouse, Co. D, 76th Pa.; by J. R. Balsley, Connellsville, Pa.——Discharge and deed of Nicholas S. Harris; by James A. Boyant, Maple Grove, Mo.——Discharge of Timothy Horrigan, Co. I, 13th Ill.; by R. M. Hevenor, Creston, Ill.——Discharge of Corp'l Lester Coolidge, Co. F, 111th Pa.; by Benjamin F. Malin, Cooper Tract, Pa.——Discharge of John Morris, Co. E, 13th Regulars; by A. Sherman, Huron, S. D.——"Soldier's check-book" calling for $200 belonging to John H. Steel, and showing that he has that amount deposited with First National Bank, Columbus, O.; by Alex. E. Holland, Mt. Ayr, Iowa.——Discharge Henry Gaylord, Co. B, 138th Ind.; by Wm. Van Gundy, Ellsworth, Ill.