Mr. Blair is Very Seldom in the

Expenditure in and Around Rideau Hall Now Much Vaster Than

How | Sir Henri Joly Defends the Additiona Tobacco Tax-One Voting Machine Laurfor Boes Not Favor-Mr. Davin is a Very Incustrious Member

Has Been.

OTTAWA, May 7.—The budget de-bate of this year will fill 603 pages of Hansard, two columns to a page. On government side twenty-six speeches were delivered, while the opposition are responsible for twenty-five. The following is the record by Hansard columns; the length of the speeches may be estimated from the fact that a man speaks from 12 to 20 columns an hour, according to his

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OTTAWA, May 8 .- Monday still belongs to the private members, who skirmished over the ground in a general sort of way, not leaving much to make a record. Mr. McInerney began with lobsters, and the members from the lebster counties in general supported his view that the fishermen should not be prevented from getting ready to fish before the time set for actual operations. The Minister of Marine seems to have a want of confidence in the integrity of the lobster catcher and in the vigilance of his own officers. He takes the ground that if a man is allowed to prepare to fish he will catch lobsters contrary to law, Mr. McInerney thinks otherwise. Besides, he protests against the discrimination which allows men in some districts to prepare as much as they like and pre- stairs. vents others from enjoying that advantage.

Mr. Davin bad a great day of it. He had no less than four bills and motions on the order caper, and by sticking closely to business he was found ready every time his name was called. This fortune was missed by a number of other members, who went off around town, not expecting a run on the docket. Mr. Davin has succeeded at last in obtaining a cancellation of the seed grain indebtedness with which he has been wrestling during the last three or four years. The government opposed at first, then objected, then wavered, and this year the premier has brought in a bill conceding all that Mr. Davin demanded.

One other matter he has long had in charge, that of obtaining scrip for some 30 or 46 half-breed scouts who took some part in the Northwest rebellion. The militia men got their scrip and the mounted police got some reward, but the scouts of this class were not recognized. The late government referred the matter to a judical commission and the judge found that the applicants were not entitled to the reward. present government supported that view, which is no doubt perfectly legal. Moreover, there is a suspicion that is also equitable. For these half-breed scouts were, as it appears by the records, not employed because they were needed, but because they were out of work and anxious to do something. Many of their friends were in arms against the government, and tnese particular half-breeds were sent away south to the United States berder to watch for invaders from the United States. In the house it was suggested that the engagement these men was intended to remove them as far as possible from the scene of operation. Mr. Davin, however, takes another view, and presents their case in the most favorable light. Sir Wilfrid, while admitting the correctness of the finding of the commission, says that it is a small matter anyway, and he is going to give it generous adviser, Mr. Clement, had \$2,500 consideration. No doubt the scouts he went in there. He now gets \$5,000

Mr. Davin had also a bill which, if passed, would compel the government Mr. Sifton in former times. to fill all the offices in the north-west mounted police by a promotion from The student of Canadian politics

the ranks. Of course this bill could not pass. There is too much patronage in these appointments, and it seems reasonable that graduates from the reasonable that graduates from the Royal Military College and enterprising militin officers should have some chance with this force. Sir Richard Cartwright would never have had a son with the mounted police command if he had been obliged to begin service as a plain, simple trooper. So Mr. Davin failed in this case.

Mr. Britton also failed in securing recognition for his voting machine. The machine in this case is not the which carried West Huron and Brockville, but a mechanical construc-tion whereby the voters touches the butten and the machine does the rest. It differs from the West Huron machine where the voter does not have the privilege of touching the button. 3.3 The premier moved the six months' hoist to the Britton machine, and with the greatest possible solemnity arsur-ed the house that in the next election the government would appoint return-ing officers of the most conscientious character and the highest intelligence, whose object will be to give effect to the will of the people. In the present feeling of the country, said Sir Wilfrid, the government would have no object in doing anything else.

This rather ambiguous expression is supposed to mean that the government feels that the country is with it. If that is so, we are led to the conclusion that the ministers thought West Huron and Brockville were against them, when they appointed the Cummings and the Farrs as returning officers. We have not heard yet in the house any regret expressed over the action of the party managers in Ontario, who appoint this class of returning officers, and who, when they cannot find men bad enough in the district where they live, have sent men of the criminal class from distant places to hold a poll under the assumed name of a resident of the district. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has not yet moved the six months' heist to that machine,

Mr. Casey of Elgin is still fighting the drainage question. He and a dozen other members representing the district along Lake Erie find fault with the railways which dam the farmer's ditches and refuse to allow him to drain his land. The country is almost level, though it has a slight fall towards the lakes and rivers, and much of it originally was swampy. Draining is absolutely necessary and there is always litigation between the railway companies and the farmer, in which the companies, having good legal assistance and plenty of capital, usually get the best of it. Mr. Casey wants a law to be made to enable the farmer to secure a passage for his drain pipes under certain circumstances without having to pay engineers and lawyers and to undergo the cost of litigation.

He had his bill last year and asked that it be sent to a Mr. Blair preferred the railway committee, which includes 130 members. Mr. Casey fought the matter out for a time and finally the bill was dropped altogether.

Mr. Wallace says that Mr. Blair was willing at first to accept a special committee and went across the floor to invite two conservatives to be members of it, selecting two who were apposed to the bill.

Mr. Blair rose indignantly and ask-"Does the hon. member suggest that I was aware of that fact?" Mr Wallace observed that he did not venture to make any statement as to the extent of Mr. Blair's knowledge of the matter. He only knew that both had spoken against the bill in the house and that Mr. Blair could have heard them if he had been in his place, as he should be when railway matters were under discussion. But as he was very seldom in the house, it would not be safe to say that he knew anything about the matter. After considerable disputation, Mr. Blair had his way and Mr. Casey will have to fight his bill out in the other parliament up-

Mr. Gillies' resolution to reduce the duty on tobacco to what it was under the late government was once more adjourned. Sir Henri Joly defends the additional 15 cents a pound tax, stating that it has greatly increased the home production. He offers no other defence than the purely protection argument that the home product is stimulated more vigorously under a protection of 240 per cent. than it was with a protection of only 140 per cent. As a matter of fact Mr. Wallace shows that the average price of native tobacco is less than 10 cents a pound, while the protection is now 30 cents a pound, and was formerly 20 cents, so that the actual protection has been increased from 200 per cent. to 300. In exact figures the imported tobacco which goes into the factory here pays 35 cents a pound and the native tobacco pays 5 cents a pound, making the margin 30 cents, while the price of home grown tobacco is 9 or 10 cents and the imported article is valued at an average rate of 14 or 15 cents. The minister claims that two-fifths of the tobacco now manufactured in Canada

is home grown. In answer to Sir Henri Joly it is easy to point out that if the government is going to improve on the national policy to that extent, it might retain the same protection that it has now by abolishing the excise duty on home grown tobacco and reducing the foreign rate by the same figure. This would afford the same protection and would relieve the consumer to the extent of 5 cents a pound and the profits on that sum.

The Yukon official may be not doing very well for the miner, but he seems to be fairly well himself these times sioner Ogilvie had a salary of \$1,800 before Mr. Sifton, his kindly lative by marriage, took hold of him. Mr. Ogilvie had \$5,000 last year. He has now \$6,000 a year, with \$2,000 a year for living allowance, \$250 for house rent and \$720 additional for a housekeeper, or \$8,970 in all. His legal a year, with \$1,200 living allowance. Mr. Clement is another of those fortu-

Why do Some Women Grow Homely so Soon?

That's a question we ask ourselves every day as we watch the daily crowd in great cities, in villages and towns. Women nowadays begin to lose their good looks before they are twenty-five; the lustre leaves their eyes, and the color their cheeks, and in its place comes dulness, sallowness, muddiness, or any unhealthy pallor—and presto! beauty is gone.

Wives and daughters, you do not take proper care of yourselves, that's why your good looks vanish. Our grandmothers and great grandmothers were

your good looks vanish. Our grand-mothers and great grandmothers were wiser in their generation than are we to-day. They did not allow themselves to be so driven as we are, for their steady, continued health gave them strength en-abling them to keep abreast of their work which, when it was finished, left them tired, but happy, not as we find ourselves today, bilious and constipated and gener-ally forlorn. today, bilious ally forlorn.

Their secret will be found in the regular use of herb teas, prominent among them being preparations of clover tops and clover roots. These kept their digestion in good trim, and so made their blood pure and muscles strong. That's why they were so nimble on their feet, and could do their own housework till they were three-score and ten! they were three-score and ten! Karl's Clover Root Tea re-vives the use of this wonderful

vives the use of this wonderful plant in our generation; its formula, prescribed by a famous German physician, is printed on every package. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." Why not try this grand remedy? We guarantee your cure or money refunded. Write to S. C. Wells & Co., 52 Colburn Street, Toronto, Ont., and they will mail you a sample free of charge. Sold throughout the United States and Canada at 25c. and 5cc., in England, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 3d.

other ministers, when in opposition, railed at the government of the time borhood of large paper mills, think for their outlay on Rideau Hall, and on the governor general and on the be heard from before this change is governor general's furniture, and his made. On the other hand, Mr. Richstaff, and his ox, and his ass and everything that was the governor general's, even down to the napkins turers have taken advantage of the and the spoons, and especially the present increased demand, by reason wine glasses. Now Mr. Wilson of of the war, and of the burning of the Lennox has been smitten with a curi- mills, to increase the price of goods. osity to learn how far the vice-regal He says that the Manitoba publishers establishment has been economized. have been held up for 60 per cent. adment of the cost of the past seven show that such a combine comes with-years of the governor general for sal- in the meaning of the tariff act, and ary, living expenses, travelling ex- Mr. Fleiding ought to suppress it in penses, Rideau Hall maintenance and equipment. Taking out the expenditure made for putting in steam heat- to accept Mr. Richardson's statement ing and by Mr. Tarte for the new ball of the case, and wants definite room, and calculating only the regular charges before he proceeds. current expenditure we have the fol-

1892-3	\$102,906
1893-4	104,825
1894-5	
1895-5	106,93

Total for last three years .. \$323,693

These awful extravagances occurred under the late government, in defiance lighten the house, he succeeded in of the piteous appeals of many demoratic members and the stern denun ciation of Mr. Mulock and Mr. McMul- mittee over a bill of his to repeal the len. Let us see what happened under act of last year and make the barrel

tion:	
1896-7	 .\$113,148
1897-8	 . 111,209
1898-9	 . 107,389

Total for three years....\$331,746 Mr. Mulock with his associates are not only satisfied but apparently greatly pleased with the state of af-S. D. S.

OTTAWA, May 9.-A newspaper question was first on the list of business yesterday. A number of inembers and others interested in making newspapers gathered in the early part of the day and decided that the situation was serious. It appeared then that the Laurentide mills had been burned, which, following the loss of the Eddy mills, was supposed to have made it turers to supply news print to the jest. Canadian papers. After the destruction of the Eddy mills many of the contracts which were to be filled at Hull were transferred to Grand Mere. The Toronto Globe, among other papers, was in distress. In view of until the Canadian mills should be renewspaper postage should be suspended or abolished.

Sir Charles Tupper is not to be easily led into an embarrassing position. In bringing the matter up in the house he did not suggest even a temporary suspension of the tariff, but asked the government if newspaper postage could not be dropped for the present. The discussion which followed covered both points. Newspaper vostage appears to have few friends in the house and several protectionists thought that the present emergency called for a rebate of duties. It is claimed that this protectionist, since the business of protection is to assist home industries, and in this case it is thought the home industries are not equal to the present demand on them. Again, it is a striking fact that the Canadian newspaper is the one industry in Canada witch makes all the sacrifices that a protected policy calls for, and suffers all the disadvantages which free trade imposes. There is a duty on paper, on ink, on machinery of all sorts, whether made in Canada or not, but there is no duty on newspapers. The United States paper maker is met with a protective tariff at the border of Cas If he makes the paper into a book the tariff is much lower. If he makes it into a newspaper he sends it in free. And now under Mr. Mulock's arrangement the foreign newspaper not only omes in free but pays no postage Canada, while the paper produced at home navs half a cent a pound.

Members of parliament are by no means agreed that the governmen should hastily remove the newspaper

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

No 1 and No. 2 sol 1 in St. John . Vholesale and Retail Druggists.

must remember how Mr. Mulock and duties. Mr. McCleary, Mr. Gibson and Mr. Henderson, who live in the neighthat the paper makers should at least ardson charges that there is a news print combine, and that the manufac-Accordingly he has secured a state, vance. This leads Mr. Wallace to the way provided for. The finance minister does not appear to be willing

> The premier as usual is non-committal. He will consider the whole matter and take such action as the case seems to demand.

Sir Henri Joly had several seances last year over the apple barrel question. After many confusing explanations, which served to greatly unenestablishing a standard barrel. This the present democratic administra 61-2 quarts smaller. Sir Henri is not an ideal steerer for a government bill. If he did not explain there would be some opportunity for the house to understand his measures, but in his excessive courtesy he tries to tell all he knows, and usually goes much farther. This makes legislation difficult and tedious. Among the questions connected with this is whether the apple barrel for export shall be made the same size as the New York barrel, with which the farmers of Canada compete in the English market. The Nova Scotia people have brought the question up. They say that their apples are sold by auction along with New York apples, and no one knows that our barrels are larger, so that the seller gets no advantage from the extra quantity. Dr. Montague suggests that this is the British preference. impossible for the Canadian manufac- But that is regarded as an implous

Again it is a question whether in fixing a size for export the house should also regulate the size for home sales, and whether the establishment of a standard barrel will affect the use these facts and without raising the of flour barrels, sugar barrels, and question of protection generally, the other odd packages which he farmers meeting decided to ask the government sometimes find convenient to use. The to suspend the customs duties on paper bill deals also with potatoes and other things. Mr. Mills of Annapolis is built. It was also suggested that anxious that it should also fix the weight of the bushel of potatoes and make it correspond with the proposed standard of the barrel.

> The bill is still in committee and will remain there for a time, while the Ontario farmers and packers and the Montreal shippers are considering the question. They seem to be away behind the times compared with the Nova Scotians, who are quite on the alert and have been heard from in

The apple barrel question gave way to another agricultural matter. Mr. view may consistently be held by a Fisher proposed to extend the cold storage subsidy to certain steamship lines and finds that he will have to subsidize them all at the old rate. Last year he did not take power to renew the subsidies and informed the house that his arrangements had been so successful that the service would now go on without subsidy. He has been forced to change his opinion. Not only does he come back to have special allowance paid to the steamers for cold storage continued, but he admits that the price to be paid by the shipper for special accommodation is to be increased from the former rate of ten shillings to a future of fifteen shillings per ton. in addition to the regular This freight, which has also increased. Therefore Mr. Fisher's predictions are so far from correct that the cost of the accommodation is 50 per cent higher than it was, while the country is to pay \$28,500 a year to the Allan and Redford system as a special cold storage subsidy.

Sir Charles Tupper, Dr. Montague and several other opposition members maintained this was all the fault of Mr. Fisher. He had waited till the contracts had lapsed and he was absolutely at the mercy of the steamship lines. Then with the war lemand on and shipping scarce, he had to make such terms as they demanded, or else lose the whole service. complaint against the government is not so much over the failure to get the service without the subsidy, as be-

cause the exporter is obliged to pay half as much again for the use of it. after the government has subsidized

Mr. Fisher pleads that last August the war and the war demand could not be forseen. Sir Charles and the exminister of agriculture do not take that view of the case. They point out that the war was forseen elsewhere, that the imperial government was getting ready for it and that the increased demand for ships was already in sight. Mr. Fisher meets this by re-minding the opposition that last year when the house was in session we were all praying that there should be no war and therefore war could not be anticipated. Sir Charles does not deny the efficacy of prayer, but ap-peals to history to show that the fact that men are praying for deliverance from war cannot be accepted as a reason for neglecting to prepare for war. Sir Charles refers Mr. Fisher to Mr. Tarte, who states that "elections are not made with prayers," and suggests that Mr. Tarte would probably inform Mr. Fisher that cold storage was not made with prayers either. Dr. Montague adds that while Englands prayed that there should be no war, England kept her powder dry, and Paul Kruger, who also prays, did not neglect his other defensive measures. Mr. Fisher would appear to have neglected half of the injunction

The leader of the opposition ex-

to watch and pray.

plained that the government had bungled this matter very much as had been done with the fast line. fast line contract made by The late government would have given the most modern and effective cold storage service during the last two years in fast thips. This government had cancelled that contract and after four years of bungling and bargaining had not succeeded in providing a substitute. Sir Charles declines to say whether the failure is intentional or the result of the blunders. Sir Richard Cartwright origanally opposed the fast line. Then he made a fast line contract which collapsed. The business was put in the hands of Mr. Dobell, who had previously denounced the idea of establishing a fast line service. That minister took hold of it and succeeded in making a laughing stock of himself and of the whole project with his bottle neck experiment. Perhaps it was the understanding from the first that the scheme should fail; if so, the government has pursued a cowardly and treacherous policy, and has been trying to deceive the country by false pretences. If the Petersen contract was serious, the ministers involved themselves in a series of grotesque blunders, which the minister of agriculture now seems to be trying to imitate. So think Sir Charles Tupper and Dr. Montague. Mr. Wood of Hamilton, Mr. Frost of

Leeds, were two members who con- look on bim as an intruder in their the fast line scheme. They seem to think that the government deserves some credit for the collapse of the scheme. walling the second processing

It was observed that a good many government supporters cheered these observations. Sir Adolphe Caron and they believe to a party whose patron-Mr. Casgrain had some fun with Mr. Dobell over this, and pointed out to not saying much, but they are thinkhim that the supporters of the govern- ing hard. Their resentment does not ment were either cheering him for his find expression in noisy personal deincapacity or for his treachery. If they were cheering him for not being fective expression. They trusted Mr. able to do what he professed to be Tweedie, and he had betrayed them. sure of accomplishing, it is no great They showed their faith in him. and credit to his capacity. If they were cheering him for destroying a scheme which he was pretending to carry out, Mr. Dobell had no reason to be proud of it. Mr. Dobell had an unpleasant evening over the matter, but protested that he was serious in his attempts, and that he still believed in Bottle Necks, and expected some time to carry the whole thing through. Mr. Wood and Mr. Frost did not cheer this expression.

Incidentally there was discussion over the fact that Canadian goods are still sold as English goods in the English market. Mr. Featherston, a government supporter, made the strongest statements on this point, and there was a general discussion over the failure of the department to have the Canadian goods sufficiently designated. Mr. Taylor before the change of government succeeded in obtaining the appointment of an officer at Montreal to see to the marking of Canadian goods for export. He charges that the government is to blame for abolishing the office. Mr. Fisher declared that another officer now performs the same functions, which led Mr. Taylor to observe that this was another case of false pretence. The government had pretended to abolish the office, and had apparently only done it for the sake of abolishing the man and making an appointment themselves.

Mr. Osler does not oppose the subsi dies, but strongly condemns the gov ernment for moving so slowly in the matter. He says that Mr. Fisher is away behind the times and is not doing nearly as much to teach the farmers and shippers the use of cold storege as he ought to do.

Mr. Taylor has learned of a remarkable experiment lately carried through by the minister of agriculture. It ems that the minister has been experimenting at some of the experimental chicken feeding establis ments on a new diet for hens. This is a mixture of meal and sawdust. The results, according to Mr. Taylor, are remarkable. The first dozen eggs hatched produced eleven chickens with wooden legs, and one wood cock. S. D. S.

PUT TO SLEEP IN THE DARK. (Bishop H. W. Warren in the Independen The weary child, the long play done, Wags slow to hed at set of sun, Sees mother leave, fears night begun, But by remembered kisses made To feel, the lonely, undismayed, Glides into dreamland unafraid. The weary man, life's long day done, Looks lovingly at his last sun, Sees all friends fade, fears night begun, But by remembered mercles made To feel, the dving, undismayed, Glides into glory unafraid.

University Park, Col. (Bishop H. W. Warren in the Independent. University Park, Col.

TO CURE A COLD IN A DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.
All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. Zc. E. W. Grove's signature is on



MR. TWEEDIE IS BORN AGAIN

(Chatham World.)

Mr. Tweedie, though antagonistic to Mr. Foster and other conservative leaders, stoutly maintained that he was a conservataive and was not to be read out of the party by anyone. He was "as big a man as old Grant," in the words of a private who fought under that leader, and was as much entitled to dictate conservative policy as. Mr. Foster. It is a matter of months. or weeks, since he publicly claimed to be a conservative, and a matter of days since he inferentially made the same claim in conversation with Chatham political friends. He in fact got a great many votes for mayor on party grounds, and would have been beaten by a hundred more if he had announced the new birth previous to that contest. Many conservatives would have resented his declaration by dropping him from their ballots, and not one liberal the more would have voted for him. This is the effect the transformation would have had on the voting in Chatham in the recent election. What effect it may have in the future we are not inspired to foretell, as new issues may arise that will obliterate the memory of old ones. At present, however, the local liberals have no use for Mr. Tweedie, terference with the distribution government patronage, while his old conservative supporters are waiting impetiently for a chance to show him by their votes, that they are not such brainless puppets as to follow him from the party in whose principles age he wishes to share. These men are nunciation, but bides its time for ef-

Mr. Tweedie, no doubt, is welcomed by Mr. Blair, but the liberals of this county will not welcome him, nor recognize him as a leader, nor vote for him as a government candidate for parliament. The more recognition be obtains from the government, as adviser on Northumberland matters, the deeper will be the disgust and resentment of the liberal party of the county. We have informally interviewed a great many liberals and conservatives since Mr. Tweedie's gymnastic feat was announced, and not one liberal was ready to say him, "Welcome, brother!" while many conservatives said, in effect, "Let him go to his own place; I'm dene

he has made a mock of their loyalty.

He has used them, profited by their

support, and now casts them aside like

an old shoe.

him." The conservative party in Northumberland has lost one vote by Tweedie's desertion, and that No conservative will follow him out of the ranks. A little knot of langerson to his coattails, who follow him for what they get in the way of public pap for so doing, will follow train, of course, but they are camp-followers and not soldier: was as a conservative, as one preached and professed conservative principles, that Mr. Tweedie had following, that he wielded a polit influence, and he has sacrificed that to some ambition in the line of what calls practical politics. He can no gain, in the liberal party, the he held in the conservative ranks Northumberland. He can never regain not even by tears and repentence. respect and confidence of the m has deserted.

Children Cry for CASTORIA

NEW INVENTIONS.

Below will be found a list of pa recently granted by the Canadian and United States governments, through the agency of Messrs, Marion & Marcon, New York Life Building, Montreal, who will send the Inventor's Help to any address upon receipt of

67,124 Banjamin Eastman, Carsonby. Ont., apparatus for forcing water wells and cisterns. 67,131—Charles Houzel, Alma, mowing machine. 67,130 Richard Barnes, Lauder, Mail.

harness United States.

648,434 Camille Richard, Monireal, P. Q., car brake. 648,459-Joseph Orson Hebert, Montreal, P. Q., toy. 648,650—Henry James Bickle, Gladstone, Man., buckle.

Unparalleled H Character The Order of Mar the Way to

SECOND

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Major Howe in Com Incident-Canadi

(From H. S. Whi Correspondent Canadian

VAN WYKS,

ing the Strain a

25.-We had exp many difficulties ! Kenhardt-we h heat, for more d for want of wate the most unexpe ted has happen has vanished as and instead of absolutely floode ed, red, sandy Karoo, from wil around the colu boiling water, is a series of lakes stretching areas ditches, knee-dee amusement, we are now, indeed the places that floundering mud; water str we possess; and were dusting o we are now scr chunks.

This is, indeed dictions. The n two years they decent shower some cases for have eked out the little reser they so carefull of dams, almost they are compe now, of a sudde of the climate i and nights the scending upon downpour, and patter and to p wettest climat earth. It is a the memory of it is a rainfall this droughtvainly yearned it is a rainfall changed the wh try; and, alas! fall that has en culations of the ing the moveme If I had a ben

give you the fal compare n but, as I have matters, you with the un method of th here declare th days as much than during a There is no sig of the downpo reservoirs are are flooded. but the widely kopjes is unde the road-our other road-is to anything lik port wagon.

THINGS M

But things

they might no

might have veldt fifty mil of shelter. Ins least the good lage of Van Van Wycks V ents, would cl a place! But two or three ! be called hou has, moreover, the abodes, in firs and other rough shelter umn. Terts, der the existing than nothing. ground to can gravelly slope washes in a flat swamp, at which is ank choice was n and our camp allow the men selves wherev cers occupy the airy cells are their own come and go demands, but are most of t ment comfor They count have such goo say, a somev pass the af done, going f roo jail payin upon the gall of the Plains ners. Bedroon ing room are occupants s on their unro vite their vi

home and fin sit upon-if they extend within their thrown open in hard-tack if he be fort visit, may a of a hot cup from dear Ca it is infused the same bui Colonel Drur mandant. in crdinary has been co am sorry to

accompanime

field is pretty