

CHOOSING DISHONOR.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell is to retire and be succeeded by Sir Charles Tupper. The country will find little cause for rejoicing over the change, for the reason that Sir Mackenzie is a respectable politician, while Sir Charles is not. No party could have any hope of success with such a leader, and as the government party were bound to be defeated in any event they might better have been defeated with some show of honor. As the matter stands, the people will see plainly that the disreputable intrigue against the aged premier has been successful and the man who was so aptly described as the "prince of political crackmen" put in his place. The change will not avert disastrous defeat, while it serves to show the desperate condition of the party.

A CERTAIN SIGN.

Tory members of parliament are giving the strongest sort of evidence that they expect the defeat of the government at the coming election, by hastening to take refuge in snug offices from the impending storm. Those who are to be rewarded, like Mr. Masson, for their subservience are thus enumerated: The member for Saskatchewan, Mr. McDowell, to be elevated to the senate; the senior member for Hamilton, Mr. McKay, to be appointed collector of customs at Hamilton; the member for East Toronto, Mr. Coatsworth, to be made a judge like Mr. Masson; the member for Alberta, Mr. Davis, to be collector of the Nepegin district; the member for North Middlesex, Mr. Marshall, to be a postmaster; the member for Monck, Mr. Boyle, to be collector at Niagara Falls; the member for East Lambton, Mr. Moncrieff, to get a judgeship; one member for St. John, Mr. McLeod, to be made a judge; the member for York, N.B., Mr. Temple, to be made a senator; the member for Shelburne, Mr. White, to be made a judge or senator; the member for Richmond, Mr. Gillies, to be made a judge; the member for Kingston, Mr. Metcalfe, to be made warden of the penitentiary; and the member for Leeds, Mr. Taylor, to be canal superintendent. There never has been such a "stand-from-under" mania as this since confederation. The "boas" evidently feel sure the government is to be defeated, and they are undoubtedly right in their conclusion.

PLENTRY OF TIME.

Tory papers object to any doubt being cast upon the intentions of the government with regard to the passage of the remedial bill. They want everybody to believe that Sir Charles Tupper was earnestly endeavoring to get the measure through the house when he ordered that the members should be kept there night and day for a whole week. If we accept the assurances of the Great Stretcher and his friends they are forced to the conclusion that the government was bent on forcing through a wretched piece of legislation. This will be readily seen from the following extract from a report of last Monday's proceedings in the house:—

"The house then went into committee and began the consideration of clause twelve of the bill. This is rather a complicated clause, providing for the work of arbitrators to re-adjust the claims between districts, where boundaries have been changed, by taking territory from one district and adding it to another. The arbitrators are to re-arrange the proportion of debentures for school debts that the respective districts are liable for. Shortly after midnight clause twelve was adopted, after the committee had accepted several amendments, one moved by Mr. McCarthy and one moved by Mr. Davies. "Clause thirteen was then taken up. It is a long one, covering nearly an entire page of the bill. It deals with the school districts in cities and towns, the school wards in cities, and of districts, in parts where municipal organization does not exist. Several defects were found in the clause and the committee set themselves to remedy them, the ministers accepting several suggestions both from their own side and from their opponents. The discussion was carried on until 2:30 when Col. O'Brien rose and asked when the committee would rise. Not receiving a reply, he stated that a long day's work had been done, and it was only reasonable to ask that they should be given rest. However, if the government would promise to say at four o'clock, he would be willing to go on until then. Several other members dealt with this point. "The government, however, represented by Messrs. Haggart and Ives, offered no promise of an adjournment. Therefore, Col. O'Brien moved that the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again."

Parliament was called together early in January for the express purpose of passing the remedial bill. If the government were in earnest they surely mismanaged badly when they failed to draw up a proper bill and have it passed in three months.

THE TORY ATTACK.

It is generally conceded by those who are watching the trend of matters political that a supreme effort will be made by the government's friends to again secure the election in this district of representatives pledged to support the grand old party of protection, boodle and coercion. Therefore a summing up—if we may use the word—of the enemy's plan of attack may not come amiss at this time. Of this we are sure: Every conceivable effort will be made to blind the eyes of the electors and secure a majority for the party with the platform aforesaid.

The dead will vote; or rather, their

votes will be polled. Absentees—men thousands of miles away—will record their votes by a system of proxy invented by Tory patriots, who, regretting the exodus of Canadians to foreign lands, insist that those exiles shall have a voice in the administration of the affairs of the country.

"Money will be used, secretly and largely, and certain Victorians, thought to have what is known as "a pull," will experience a brief period of prosperity. The electors will be told that the opposition party is composed of "traitors," "enemies of their country," etc., etc., in an endeavor to stir up an antipathy against them.

The "old flag" will be waved vigorously and continually by the very men who have done more to disgrace that flag than any other body of men who can be mentioned.

It will be charged—falsely of course, but nevertheless charged—that the Liberal party will bring ruin—grim, desolate ruin—upon the entire Dominion if they ever assume power.

The electors will be told with unblushing cheek that the charges of corruption, fraud and stealing made against the present administration, are entirely unfounded.

Our "cabinet minister" will defend his action and the action of his party on the school question boldly, as is his wont—in short, the electors of this constituency will be informed that all is well; that good times will soon burst upon them; that bad times never existed, save in the minds of the Liberals; and that the only salvation for Victoria and the country at large is to return the present party to power for another five years.

Everything that was ever hoped for will be promised with prodigal generosity. Great and good things yet unfulfilled will be offered to all if a rally is once again made around "the old flag," the "old party" and the "old policy."

We do not for one moment believe that these efforts to throw dust in the eyes of the electors will be successful. We think, rather, that the mask has been torn off by the ruthless hand of misery and that the "old party" of deceit and dishonesty stands unveiled in all its hideous reality.

But to surely counteract the great effort that will be made to regain this constituency—so plainly lost for the Tupper party—what must be done? The electors must think, ponder and reflect. They must show themselves to be men true to the best interests of their country, and determined to resist the gigantic onslaught that will be made upon them for the purpose of securing for the hand of political frauds and humbugs another season of power, luxury and ease.

The one hope of the government party is the constituency is that they may succeed in throttling public opinion and deceiving the electors once again. None know better than they that were a free, untrammelled vote registered they would suffer defeat by an overwhelming majority, and they will govern themselves accordingly.

THE LATEST SCANDAL.

Another government scandal has been exposed at Ottawa, and the announcement will hardly strike the public with surprise. The revelation is narrated by a correspondent as follows: "James Goodwin, Ottawa, belonging to a family which has always had close political relations with the government, has a contract for one of the sections of the St. Lawrence canal. He made application to the department of railways and canals for a claim of 15 cents a yard for earth which had been wasted material and for which he was not entitled to anything. Mr. Haggart, the minister of railways, referred the matter to his engineers, including his deputy minister and chief engineer, Mr. Schriber. All of them reported against it. The matter was referred to the department of justice, and Sir John Thompson, who was then minister, reported against it. In fact no one in connection with either the justice department or the railway department could make any recommendation in favor of the claim. Sir Chas. Hibbert Tupper became minister of justice, and the matter was, of course, pressed upon him. He made no report upon the case, but before resigning from the government and leaving the department he gave it as his opinion that the claim, which in this instance amounted to \$220,000, should be paid. The opinion was a verbal one, and shortly afterwards, during the political crisis, when the Hon. T. M. Daly was acting minister of justice, the deputy minister of justice, Mr. Newcombe, advised the railway department to allow the claim. Sir Hibbert left the office and there was no responsible minister, Mr. Daly being merely acting, and was not consulted in regard to this claim. At any rate the department instructed the auditor-general to pay the claim. Mr. McDougall, the auditor, before doing so, took the advice of Mr. Lash, Q. C., of Toronto, of the firm of Blake, Lash & Co., who was for many years deputy minister of justice, and Mr. Lash, like all the others, reported against the claim, and Mr. McDougall refused to pay it, despite the order of the railway department and the instructions of the treasury board. Sir Hibbert Tupper, in his defence to-night, refused to accept reports of officers of the department, in his argument, but instead took the contentions of contractors. The Liberals are very jubilant at having stopped payment, as it was feared that a large percentage of it

would meet them in their constituencies during the approaching elections." Sir Hibbert Tupper, Hon. Mr. Dickey and Hon. Mr. Haggart, it is further said, defended this scandalous action of the government—as it was natural that they should. The whole of the claims depending on the payment of this first one are said to foot up to \$750,000, which sum would have been stolen from the treasury if the auditor-general and the Liberals had not frustrated the scheme. How much of that would have found its way into the government corruption fund must be left to the imagination.

"THE CONSTITUTION."

It is absurdly false to say that either the constitution or the judgment of the privy council requires the Dominion parliament to restore separate schools in Manitoba. It has been expressly declared by the judicial committee of the privy council that nothing in the federal compact required Manitoba to establish separate schools in the first place, and surely the man must have an unusual supply of "gall" who now ventures to say that the judicial committee was wrong in its judgment. The second judgment, dealing with the contention that once having established separate schools Manitoba could not do away with them, is as plainly against those who are so fond of spouting about the "constitution." That judgment did not order the restoration of separate schools in Manitoba. It did not decide anything except that the minority had a right to appeal to the Governor-General-in-Council, and that the appeal must be heard. Their lordships declared most distinctly that it was not for them to say whether the Dominion government must do anything or nothing in answer to the appeal; they could give no mandatory directions further than to say that the appeal must be heard. More than that, Messrs. Blake and Ewart, the counsel for the minority, distinctly admitted that nothing more could come from the privy council than an order that the appeal should be heard. The following extracts from the bluebook report of the argument before the judicial committee show this clearly:—

"The Lord Chancellor—All we have to see is what we think the jurisdiction of the Governor-General is."

"Mr. Blake (senior counsel for the Roman Catholic minority)—The question whether upon the whole, acting in their political capacity, the privy council (of Canada) believes that they ought not to act, or to act in what we consider a lame and half-hearted way, or to go the whole length of our demand, is no part of the question I have to submit to your Lordships." (Page 38.)

"The Lord Chancellor—Then you say that there is a case for the jurisdiction of the Governor-General, and that is all we have to decide."

"Mr. Blake—That is all your Lordships have to decide. What remedy he shall propose is quite a different thing." (Page 62.)

"Mr. Blake—In case the provincial legislature does not act in pursuance of the views of the Governor-in-Council it depends on the determination of the Canadian parliament whether or not they will pass a remedial law—make remedial laws." (Page 90.)

"The Lord Chancellor—It is not before us what is to be declared, is it?"

"Mr. Blake—No, what is before your Lordships is whether there is a case for appeal."

"The Lord Chancellor—What is before us is the functions of the governor general."

"Mr. Blake—Yes, and not the method in which he shall exercise them—not the discretion which he shall use, but whether a case has arisen on the facts on which he has jurisdiction to intervene. That is all that is before your Lordships." (Page 26.)

"Lord Watson—I suppose we are bound to give him (the Governor-General) advice in this appeal. He has asked nothing else but advice throughout. He has not asked for a political decision that will fetter him in any way."

"Mr. Blake—It could not be. The law which creates the tribunal for the purpose of giving advice expressly states that in their political capacity they are not bound by that advice."

"Lord Watson—That is a Canadian statute?"

"Mr. Blake—Yes." (Page 39.)

"Mr. Ewart (in concluding his argument)—As it has been already remarked, we are not asking for any declaration as to the extent of the relief to be given by the Governor-General. We merely ask that it should be held that he has jurisdiction to hear our prayer and to grant us some relief if he thinks proper to do so." (Page 93.)

"Lord Watson—I apprehend that the appeal to the governor is an appeal to the governor's discretion? It is a political administrative appeal and not a judicial appeal in any proper sense of the term, and in the same way after he has decided the same latitude of discretion is given to the Dominion parliament. They may legislate or not, as they think fit."

"Mr. Blake—Only within the limits of his discretion; they cannot go beyond." (Page 193.)

"The Lord Chancellor—He (the Governor-General) cannot do anything of himself. At the last resort the only person or body who can do anything more are the parliament of Canada, who are certainly not under legal compulsion to act, and certainly would not act unless they conceived there was some substantial ground for it." (Page 250.)

There was no order made that the

government and parliament of the Dominion should draw up and pass a bill to re-establish separate schools in Manitoba, or any sort of a bill. On the contrary, their Lordships said it was not essential that the old legislation should be restored, but that the legislation of 1890 could be easily modified so as to secure justice to all parties. Such modification has been offered by Manitoba, and the offer has been rejected. The Dominion government has by its rejection of that offer shown that its aim is not to do justice to the minority or carry out the views of the judicial committee, but to secure a possible party advantage. Fortunately this unworthy ambition is not likely to be gratified.

QUESTION FOR THE COLONEL.

Victorians will have noted with some interest the proposal of the Dominion government to advance to the Canadian Pacific Railway company the tidy sum of \$5,000,000, to be spent on the construction of their projected line from Lethbridge to Nelson, through the Crow's Nest pass. The proposal has failed of execution for this session, for the reason that the time was short and the opposition threatened to be strong. Already during the session this favored company has received substantial benefits in the way of increased mail subsidies, etc. It is the old story—as far as the present government is concerned the C. P. R. has but to ask and it will receive. Of course the plea for the proposed advance of \$5,000,000 for this Crow's Nest scheme will be the development of the country, though part of the region to be affected is now well supplied with means of communication. But if it was well to propose such a "gift" for the C. P. R. Crow's Nest project, why should not similar assistance to the British Pacific be perfectly in order? Did Col. Prior, who poses as a cabinet minister, bring the claims of the latter enterprise before the government when they were considering the Crow's Nest proposal? Those who remember his sneering reference to the British Pacific at a board of trade meeting will be apt to answer in the negative. Moreover, it is extremely probable that the furthering of the C. P. R. Crow's Nest scheme would mean the absorption by the letter of the B. C. Southern project, to the advantage of those interested, of whom Col. Prior is one. He would naturally be too much engrossed in an affair of so much personal interest to himself to take thought of any other enterprise. It must be supposed that the people of Victoria will ask the Colonel why he should have been a consenting party to this proposal while he never put in a good word for the railway project in which they are much interested, and which is more vital to the welfare of the province than the Crow's Nest line.

THE TORY TRUMPET.

The position occupied by Tory trumpets is anything but enviable, if it is assumed that freedom of thought and action is a desideratum. Compelled as they are to play any and all tunes that the master hand may dictate, the job must on occasions be a distasteful one. There are in the Dominion of Canada numerous newspapers whose sole mission is to act the part of touters for the present Ottawa administration, and as an excellent specimen of the brood—a brood reared on Government pap—is to be found in the Tory trumpet located in this city, it may not prove uninteresting to contemplate for a moment the part these great throttlers of public opinion are expected to play and how nobly they perform that duty.

In the first place, a member of the brood of touters that we have under consideration is compelled to "play" any jingle the "party" may wish. Con-

stantly he is not for one moment to be thought of. It may be the tune, "Turrah for Bowell and Down with Tupper" to-day, and to-morrow it is "Turrah for Tupper and Down with Bowell."

Constant vigilance is required in order to follow the party baton which, with lightning-like rapidity, is continually traversing all the known scales of deceit and intrigue. To-day it may be the tune "Bowell's a Jolly Good Fellow," if produced by the band of Tory trumpets with ecstatic glee; to-morrow the ditty is "We'll Hang Sir Mackenzie on a Sour Apple Tree."

Even as a skillful musician can perform an amazing number of tunes upon an instrument in a remarkably short period of time, so can the party "manipulator" by pressing the button and administering the requisite supply of oil-pap, some call it—produce the desired blare from the trumpets aforesaid. One remarkable thing is worthy of note in this regard, namely, that no matter how much distance may separate the locations of the various trumpets there is no discord—all is harmony.

Many worthy souls who are not given to ponderous thought are often, it is painful to have to confess, led into the mistake of taking the hubbub thus raised as a general outburst of popular approval; but nothing could be wider of the mark. One might as well look for honesty in a Tupper as to expect the incorporation of genuine public sentiment in Tory trumpet oratorics.

The local Tory trumpet, day after day, continues to blare its approval of the attitude of its pap-furnishers upon the Manitoba school question and it will continue to do so no matter what that attitude may be. It cannot do otherwise. If it did so the supply of life-giving fluid would be at once cut off—a fate too horrible to be contemplated for a moment by a member of the trumpet brood.

There can be no objection raised against the public listening to the peans that flow in a flood of melody from these sources, as it is amusing in the extreme to intent listeners; we but express the hope that such sympathies may be received with a thorough knowledge of the source of their inspiration.

Nelson Tribune: British Columbia is the only province in the Dominion that has "Godless schools." In this province neither priest nor preacher is allowed to act as a school trustee. Church and state are separate. Yet in no province in the Dominion are the people more law-abiding and less bigoted. Notwithstanding this well known fact the province's delegation in the house of commons at Ottawa voted as a unit to compel a sister province to adopt a school system that only tends towards keeping alive that intolerant spirit that prevails in all countries ruled by priests and preachers. John Andrew Mara is one of the delegation and he is a candidate for re-election. Surely the people of Yale and Lillooet and Cariboo and Kootenay do not want to make this province a battle-ground for warring church organizations, and the best way to prevent it is to retire to private life the man who would put the church above the state.

Sir Donald Smith said of the Dominion commissioners visit to Winnipeg: "We were received in the most cordial manner; we talked the subject over with the utmost frankness; and I must assure you that we left with the strong conviction that the Manitoba government were, in all sincerity, desirous of having a settlement of the question. That is their desire; that is the desire of the people, on both sides—Whig and Tory—and I spoke to hundreds of them, and that being the case, I am still hopeful, despite the failure of the conference to effect immediate results." Sir Donald after his experience with Tupper, can have very little hope of a settlement while that unscrupulous politician is at the head of affairs. Probably Sir Donald's hope is based on the prospect of a new regime at Ottawa.

The proposed rebate of duty upon cotton lines used in salmon fishing does not give much satisfaction to those engaged in the industry. What they asked for was an abolition of the duty altogether. The duty having been paid into the custom house and the money forwarded to Ottawa, they say (judging from past experience) that the rebate will be bedegged around with so many conditions that the proverbial difficulty of extracting blood from a stone would be simple in comparison.

Mr. Earle has been successful in obtaining from the Dominion government fishing privileges on the west coast for—well—it doesn't matter much who. Mr. Earle would not, as his friends well know, forget to take care of the interests of Number One.

"GOVERNMENT V. SETTLER." To the Editor: I have perused with considerable interest the letter from Nicola, signed "J. M.," which appeared in your issue of the 7th inst., and have come to the conclusion that the talented author will be considerably disappointed should it meet with no reply. To have posed as

the village Hampden, who with dauntless breast the petty tyrant of his fields withstood," and then to discover that the world at large declines to take notice of this fact is too heartrending altogether. Now, sir, I, as a comparative stranger in the land, as a modern Galileo who cares for none of these things, may perhaps be permitted to inform "J. M.," through your columns as to the impression created in my mind after studying his tale of woe.

Down-trodden "J. M.," it appears, with the laudable intention of creating a happy home for himself, in an evil moment ac-

cepted the government offer and procured a certain portion of land. The fact that any money had to be paid for this privilege, although known at the time, was apparently looked upon as a mere just loss. For some years he prospered, and, according to "J. M.'s" account, he filled his land in peace, but, unlike the little busy bee, neglected to lay up a store for a rainy day. At length times became hard, and then, like a bolt from the blue, a money long due from him must now be paid. Could anything be more injudicious of freedom and independence such as those to such a damning end should be subjected? "J. M.," arose in wrath, or, official as he was, he would have laid his pen in gall, and couched a fierce indictment against a man and a government that had demanded upon his purse what had not, and that is not all, he fills up the cup to overflowing; he cites an instance of how a certain man who carried freight without a license was warned—actually warned—without such a thing must not occur again; he forms an awe struck word that the strict having suffered severely at the hands of the government voted \$1,800,000, distributed in the form of votes that was coming election. (Oh! he! "J. M.," do you know? Did you receive relief, "J. M.,"? What more need be said? "J. M.," naturally proved himself a blow to an already stricken government and he may be sure that he has won not only the hearty approval and sympathy of the present writer, but also of all right-thinking men of the community.

There is a certain small Island somewhere, which years ago was inhabited by some gentleman named Robinson Crusoe, since deceased. "J. M.," will take the slightest opportunity to avail himself of the trouble in such case he vacated island he will one, and in consequence free for ever from a recurring visit from the government of hyperbentive nature. I am in haste to you.

Nicola, April 20. H. R. C.

POLITICAL FABLES.

Cassandra, many years ago, Who prophesied to divers ones Of coming ill or of some ill, Unlike the seeress of old-day She could not make the business pay.

Although she told with passing skill She knew the future, she took place Her hearers simply thought that she Had a slightly off her base; And as convinced they could not be, She packed her trunk and crossed the sea.

She reached an Isle, far, far away, Upon whose rocky shore She found a certain number of men, Just that, and nothing more. When of earnest about to die, She thus burst into prophecy:

(Cassandra loquiter.) "In eighteen ninety-six, A.D. A summons from the East Will come post haste to this same spot, Of reason and of skilled debate. A chosen man as delegate; Whose duty it shall be to meet A seat in council warm to keep. Say naught, look wise, and sometimes sleep. Enough to earn the name of sage. Which generous nations then will vote. To those who speak their task by rote. That session soon will end, And in discussion may they find When one to friend is never kind, In judgment tries to mend. The conscience of his neighbor, by impugnation, will be found. Another call will come. And he who slept, said naught, looked wise, May bend the knee the next week's time; For him no eastern home.

A portable crematory for military purposes has been invented by a Polish engineer. It has the appearance of the army baking oven, but it is much higher and heavier, and is drawn by eight horses. It is intended for the disposal of the bodies of soldiers killed in battle, for the purpose of avoiding the danger of epidemics from the burial of great numbers of men. Each German army corps, it is said, will be equipped with one.

"I Took One-Half Bottle of Swan's American Rheumatic Cure and Obtained Perfect Relief." This Remedy Gives Relief in a Few Hours, and Usually Cures in One to Three Days. J. H. Garrett, a prominent politician of Liverpool, N.S., makes, for the benefit of the public, the following statement: "I was greatly troubled with rheumatic pains for a number of years. On several occasions I could not walk, nor even put my feet to the floor. I tried everything, and all local physicians, but my suffering continued. At last I was persuaded to try Swan's American Rheumatic Cure. I obtained perfect relief before I had taken half a bottle of the remedy, and today regard it as the only radical cure for rheumatism."

For sale by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

VICTORIA MARKETS. Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce Carefully Corrected.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Oatmeal, Flour, and various types of grain and oil.

IN ADVANCED YEARS

The strength and pure blood necessary to resist the effects of cold seasons are given by Hood's Sarsaparilla. "I have for the last 25 years of my life been complaining of a weakness of the lungs and colds in the head, especially in the winter. Last fall I was again attacked. Reading of Hood's Sarsaparilla I was led to try it. I am now taking the fifth bottle with good results. I can positively say that I have not spent a winter as free from coughs or pains and difficult breathing spells for the last 25 years as was last winter. I can lie down and sleep all night without any annoyance from cough or pain in the lungs or asthmatic difficulty." B. M. CHAMBERS, J. P., Cornhill, N. B.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier Prominently in the public eye today. Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c per box.

PAIN IN THE BACK AND INDICATION OF KIDNEY DISEASE. It is a mistake to think that the back is a rest place for the muscles. It is a source of rheumatism and other ailments. It is a source of pain and suffering. It is a source of trouble and distress. It is a source of... (Text continues with medical advice and symptoms.)

STANDING ON THE... Eternal Vigilance is the safety for the... at Bnlwa... It is Expected That Engagement Will... Any Mome... Estimate of the Numbrs is Placed at... Thousand... Capetown, April 22—... which reached this place... way is misleading, an... agreement between the... defending that town an... besides, it will shortly... have occurred before... reaches its destination. It is now known that... hostile natives which... Bulway after the out... Bulway is much greater... the number of the bes... 15,000, although a larg... lives, said to number... known to have struck... relief forces from Ma... 000 hostiles are still in... the beleaguered town. The natives when the... positions about the... half circle northward, a... formation has been... till the Matabele army... about three miles, or... tance, on a dark night... 3,000 white people in t... are protected by 600 w... of the place. The southern portion... cle is a mountainous... main pass is held by... dred whites. Through... relief force and supply... consequently its retent... of the British is a m... portance, otherwise th... part in the defence of... men holding the pass... into four bodies. The... guard, is occupying a... south than the main... entrance to the first... cell turnings. The m... the strongest position... self, which are maxim... planted, behind the... stone breast work or... a critical turn in the... This force is looked... a position to slow the... defend the pass from... from the north. The... troopers, or the rear... the northern entrance... pass, which leads to... and the road to Bulw... holding the pass have... amount of ammunition... munition is limited, so... being called in to... diminishing store of... Both Bulway and... also besieged, have be... dered impregnable for... open attack. But in... half in the case. The... number of the so-call... have flocked into the... plea of seeking prot... whites from the hostil... persons could not well... or refused protection... consequently they were... the lines and allowed... the regular town, alth... the natives who regu... native town. The... "freedom" places in... and it is believed that... and are being fed fr... store in Bulway, a... its dynamite mines, b... strong lager ar... place are half a dozen... is safe from an attac... place by storm, it is... ing reduced by star... captured if the "fr... within the lines whic... the native Impres to... dash for the larger... est danger now thro... of Bulway. As b... outbreak upon the ps... disposed of some tent... against. One Maxim... placed as to comman... tion of the town or... elevated stakes ke... Matabeles night and... London, April 22—... British Chartered S... many received to-day... Batch from Bulway... "Situation most ser... helps within three mi... natives arrived in to... A dispatch to the... from Bulway, pub... noon, says: Both Bul... are in the hands of... but absolutely safe. I... not disposed to attac... It is believed that thr... prospectors or farmer... deder. In several c... a thousand Matab... killed. The rebels a... of ammunition.

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