

GENERAL CRONJE'S DESPERATE STAND

The Boer Commander Refuses to Yield in the Face of Certain Defeat.

WANTON SACRIFICE OF LIFE

With Characteristic Stubbornness the Boer Leader Holds His Men Together Under Withering Fire from English Troops—Although Given Every Opportunity to Surrender the Troops Under Cronje Make No Effort to Escape Annihilation. Details of the Three Days' Slaughter.

London, Feb. 21.—At 11 a. m. Mr. Buller announced in the house of commons at 12.30 this morning that no further news regarding General Cronje had been received by the government.

General Cronje, therefore, is presumably still unbeat. No other construction is placed upon the three days' silence of Lord Roberts. No one sees how it has been possible, judging from the description of his situation Wednesday morning, for him to resist so long. Great Britain does not withhold admiration for the valor of a losing fight against such odds.

General Cronje is described by the prisoners as urging him to surrender in order to save the lives of his men, but he would not.

The British cavalry patrol, sent by Lord Methuen north of Kimberley, discovered the Boers concentrating, whether for offense or defense is simply conjecture.

The Boers seem to be retiring from General Gataers's front at Strek Stroom in order to reinforce the Free Staters.

At Ladysmith.

Ladysmith had not been relieved when the latest news two days ago was received. The Boers then retired half-way between Ladysmith and Colenso. If only 60,000 went to the Free States as both the Boer and the British accounts assert, the 12,000 who are left may purpose to maintain the siege and to resist General Buller within contracted lines, although the impression at General Buller's headquarters is that the Boers are merely covering a retreat.

The editorials in the morning papers complain more or less vigorously of the insufficiency of the government's naval proposals, especially in view of the immense naval effort of Germany and other powers. The Conservative Standard says:

"Perhaps this is because the British navy is considered strong enough for its work; but the nation will ask for full assurances on that point."

The Daily Mail says: "The proposals are as inadequate that we cannot but express the deepest surprise that the admiralty board can be persuaded to accept them."

STORY OF THE BATTLE.

Desperate Resistance of the Boers. Scenes of Awful Slaughter.

Paardeberg Drift, Orange Free State, Tuesday, Feb. 21.—As night fell after terrible fighting which lasted all day Sunday, there was a sudden cessation of firing. Both sides were thoroughly tired and glad to rest. The work of collecting the dead and wounded proceeded and the men slept where they had fought the whole day.

Monday morning found the Boers in the same place. During the night they had constructed entrenchments around the laager, which was still threatened by General Smith-Dorrien. The infantry rested after the terribly hard day's fighting on Sunday.

Pushing on, the detachment found that the kopje extended a considerable distance west, sloping gradually to the plain. They seized a good defensive position, which was garrisoned. They continued the movement and completely turned the Boers, whose left was held by a farm house. This was rigorously shelled. The detachment returned to the camp at night fall, leaving a garrison on the ridge. Meanwhile a desultory bombardment of the Boer position was kept up and a good deal of rifle fire concentrated where the Boers were attempting to rush up the river. About mid-day the cry that General French had arrived was passed down the ranks, but his division operated out of sight of our force.

When Lord Roberts arrived he addressed several regiments and was vigorously cheered.

Kitchener Refuses Armistice.

Early in the day General Cronje asked for a twenty-four hours' armistice to bury his dead. Lord Kitchener refused and a little later came a messenger with word to the effect that if the British were inhuman enough to refuse an armistice for the purpose of burying the dead, General Cronje saw no other course but to surrender.

Upon receipt of this message Lord Kitchener proceeded to the Boer laager in order to arrange the capitulation, but he was met by a messenger who announced that General Cronje said that the whole thing was a mistake; that General Cronje had not the slightest intention of surrendering, but would fight until he died.

General Kitchener returned and ordered a bombardment of the Boer position. Three field batteries and a howitzer battery took position directly in front of the laager and began an accurate fire, the howitzers using lyddite shells freely. The Boers were seen retreating from the trenches to the river bed in order to seek cover, but no cover could protect them from such a deadly fire. The howitzers dropped lyddite shells with precision into the very bed of the river, and the trenches were soon filled with horrible fumes and a lot to surrender, but when towards afternoon there was no sign of any such intention, Lord Roberts determined to crush once and for all General Cronje's resistance. On the south bank of the river, at a range of about 2,000 yards, were placed three field batteries and two naval twelve-pounders, and on the north bank, enfilading the whole river, one howitzer, three field batteries and three naval 4.7 guns.

Then followed the most wonderful scene it was ever this correspondent's lot to witness. Once before, in Tlaxcala, he had seen one hundred and ten guns in action, but never such a number of powerful guns concentrating their fire upon a spot about a mile square.

Desperate Valor of the Boers. The exploding lyddite shells raised great clouds of green smoke, completely filling the bed of the river. The shrapnel burst on the edge of each bank except for a short space, where the proximity of the British infantry made it dangerous. Our shells searched every bush and every ravine of the river bed. The enfilading guns must have done terrible execution. The roar was deafening, yet with a spirit of desperate madness the Boers would now and again attempt to snipe the naval guns, which were firing at a range of 1,000 yards. The long line of three batteries belched their death missiles, while on each side lay two battalions of infantry, whose Maxim guns beside the roaring of the big guns.

What loss the Boers suffered is not yet known.

Both Camps Sleep. This dispatch is being written in the middle of a sleeping camp. Not a sound disturbs the heavy slumber of the tired soldiers.

Down the river bed not a fire is seen, nor a cry heard.

There is something tragic in the stern resistance which General Cronje is hopelessly offering. It is impossible not to admire his pluck, but all condemn the wickedness of uselessly sacrificing the lives of his brave followers.

SORTIE AT LADYSMITH.

Heavy Firing Either on Part of Sir George White or of the Boers. London, Feb. 23.—The Daily Telegraph has the following dispatch from Chislesey, dated Wednesday:

"It is reported that General White sortied from Ladysmith yesterday and captured a number of Boer waggons. There is heavy firing in the direction of Ladysmith, either on the part of Sir George White or of the Boers."

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS AIR THEIR OPINIONS

THEY SEVERELY CRITICIZE PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

Resolutions Adopted Condemning the Policy of the Administration. Delegates Object to Use of the Name of the President—Senator Hear Comes in for Some Criticism. Policy of Treating Filipinos as Bandits Also Censured.

Philadelphia, Feb. 23.—The second day's session of the "eastern conference" of the anti-imperialists was characterized by the adoption of a strong resolution condemning the expansion policy of the administration. During the discussion, President McKinley was severely criticized and held personally responsible for the "criminal aggression" of the country.

Today's proceedings began with a legislative meeting of the committee on resolutions, of which Herbert Walsh, of this city, is chairman. The resolution drafted by this committee was unanimously adopted with slight amendments.

It is as follows: Whereas, The present administration, under the lead of President McKinley, has undertaken to extend the sovereignty of the United States over various tropical islands, in no case with the consent of their people, and in the Philippines by force of arms, and denies that the inhabitants of these islands, have any constitutional rights.

Resolved, That this policy violates the principles upon which our government rests, and not only endangers the liberty of these islands, but also endangers the permanence of free institutions in our own country.

Resolved, That we will support no man for the presidency who is not known to be absolutely opposed to this policy, and that we will do our best to defeat all candidates for either office who favor it.

Resolved, That we request the legislative committee to call a national convention at such time as they think wise for the purpose of securing united action by all who hold these views.

Several of the delegates objected to the use of President McKinley's name on the ground that it was a resolution of that nature. The resolution, when presented, placed the responsibility for the war in the Philippines on the "Republican party under the lead of the president." But on motion of Morfield Story, of Massachusetts, the wording "the present administration" was substituted.

In offering the amendment Mr. Story said that the members of President McKinley's cabinet, who at heart are opposed to the policy of imperialism, but who by their silence supported it, should be made to bear their share in the responsibility.

Answering the objections of those who favored striking out the name of Mr. McKinley, Frank Stephens, of this city, said:

"That murderer is the man who is chiefly to blame for the shame that rests upon this country, and his name should not be removed."

Criticism of Hear.

Senator Hear came in for some criticism. Several of the delegates declared that they could not expect anything from him, owing to his staunch support of the president.

Mr. Story, of Massachusetts, said that Senator Hear could make an excellent anti-imperialistic speech, had done so and would do so again, but when the time came for voting he voted with the president and would want to go to the world."

Herbert Welsh, in discussing the resolution, said he regarded the administration's imperialistic policy as the breaking down of the American Union.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Whereas, It has been repeatedly stated that the president proposes shortly to deal with the Philippine insurgents as bandits, and is reported in the despatches from Manila that a justice member of a scurrilous band which attacked a squad of Americans, killing a corporal, is to be tried by a military commission on a charge of murder, which gives us reason to fear that such a policy has already been inaugurated.

Resolved, That we cannot too strongly condemn any policy which will treat prisoners of war as criminals, which, if pursued by England during the revolution, might have hanged Marion and Sumner as murderers; which, when adopted by the United States, would be as butchery, and which, if now pursued by our dealing with the Filipinos.

Resolved, That the legislative committee of the national league be requested to forward immediately to the administration and to every member of congress a copy of this resolution, and that congress be requested to inquire whether any such policy is being pursued, and, if so, to demand its immediate cessation.

The afternoon session was devoted to addresses by Rev. Henry T. Phillips, of Philadelphia; Gamaliel Bradford, of Boston; Morfield Story, of Boston; and Patrick DuBois, of this city. Each of the speakers opposed the acquisition of the Philippines and the continuance of the war in these islands.

O'Farrell's Fusilade. Mr. O'Farrell aroused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm by his unqualified denunciation of President McKinley's policy.

The president, said Mr. O'Farrell, "has declared that there shall be no more useless parleying. By that he meant that General Otis and his battalions, with their galling guns and their gunboats, should be let loose on the Philippines to shoot them down; to kill their wives and children. This was not altogether the expression of William McKinley; it was the expression of the president of the United States. In the history of this country I know of no expression so filled with base butchery as this."

The speaker then approved America's system of home government but said it would be found most ineffectual when tried on other nations.

The conference closed tonight with speeches by Edwin Burrill Smith, of Chicago; Rev. Robert Ellis Thompson,

DISASTROUS FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA

ONE WOMAN KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED.

The Millinery Districts Visited by a Half Million Dollar Blaze—That the Flames Did Not Do Much Damage Is Due to the Fire Department—Girls Escape by Sliding Down a Rope—Eleven Firemen Injured.

Philadelphia, Feb. 23.—One woman was killed, several other persons were injured and property valued at half a million dollars was destroyed by a fire which broke out tonight in the heart of the wholesale millinery district. The burned area covered nearly two acres, and that the flames did not do more damage was due to the magnificent work of the fire department, which was greatly handicapped by the character of the goods which the burning stores contained. The woman killed was Clara Cohen, 23 years of age, a seamstress in the employ of Harris and Bernard Cohen. She met her death by jumping from the fire floor of the building, the only exit left open to them was to slide down a rope, which did not come within twenty-five feet of reaching the sidewalk. The first girl slid to the end of the rope and dropped into the arms of a colored man. She had her hands burned. The rest of the girls, however, were saved by jumping from the roof at about the third floor and dashed to the sidewalk, receiving among other injuries a broken leg. The third young woman, Clara Cohen, leaped from the fifth floor and lived only a few minutes. The others came safely to the ground, but sustained badly burned hands.

The Fire Spreads. The building was a mass of flames in a very short time, and the fire then spread to the big six-story building adjoining on the east, Nos. 715, 717, 719 Arch street, occupied by Bowen, Dungan & Co., dealers in wholesale millinery goods. This structure also was soon entirely consumed. By this time the building on the west of the May building, Nos. 725, 727 and 729 Arch street, occupied by John W. Calver & Co., manufacturers of millinery goods; Philip Quellwasser, importer of furs, and a manufacturer of pneumatic carriages were also in flames and could not be saved. To the west of these structures is the eight-story building of S. Abels, wholesale dealer in millinery goods, which narrowly escaped destruction, but not until the contents were soaked with water. The flames swept clean through the Arch street properties to Arch street and attacked the eight-story Jones building, occupied by nearly a dozen firms. The structure, however, was only slightly burned, but the various firms lost heavily by water. Several firms on the south side of Arch street also suffered considerable loss by water being played on the buildings to prevent them from burning.

The losses are estimated at \$500,000. The greatest losers are Bowen, Dungan & Co., whose loss is estimated at \$250,000. Other losses are: Simon May, \$40,000; Harris & Bernard Cohen, \$25,000; John W. Calver & Co., \$60,000; Philip Quellwasser, \$75,000; Finley Acker, grocer, \$20,000, and other firms sustained a total loss of about \$250,000. The losses are partially covered by insurance.

While the Arch street fire was in progress, fire broke out in the retail clothing store of Sulzbach & Co., at Broad street and Fairmount avenue, at which eleven firemen and one policeman were injured. Several persons were seriously hurt. The loss was estimated at about \$10,000, covered by insurance.

NIAGARA SUICIDE.

Relatives of Lascarus Go to Identify the Body. Shamokin, Pa., Feb. 23.—Relatives of John Lascarus left for Niagara Falls today to identify the body of the man who leaped into the falls yesterday and is supposed to be John Lascarus, of Mt. Carmel, Pa.

Mr. Lascarus left home last Wednesday for Elmira, N. Y. Before departing he turned his bank books over to George Schell, his book-keeper. One month ago while driving Mr. Lascarus was hurled from a carriage and badly injured on the head. That, combined with financial reverses of late, is thought to have led to his suicide.

He was 67 years of age, a widower, and owned over seventy residences and business houses in Mt. Carmel.

As to Township Classification.

Wilkes-Barre, Feb. 23.—Hon. Stanley Woodward, president of Luzerne county, in an opinion handed down today, declares the act classifying townships into two classes, passed by the legislature, unnecessary. There are 1,322 townships in the state and only about 22 are affected by the act. Judge Woodward says this method of classification includes 1,300 townships, the provisions of the act, and it is therefore special legislation and clearly unconstitutional.

Fashionable Society Dangerous.

Reading, Feb. 23.—At today's session of the Evangelical conference, Bishop Bowman, in dwelling on the discipline of the church, referred to the glaring evils that ministers must speak against—licentiousness, the theater, etc. Fashionable society, he considered the most dangerous foe to the church.

Choynski Defeated.

New York, Feb. 23.—Wolcott won from Choynski in the seventh round.

DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

Will Meet at Indianapolis on September 5.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The legislative committee of Democratic National clubs met here today, Chairman McMillan presiding, and decided to hold the next meeting at Indianapolis, Sept. 5. A delegation from that city stated that the meeting would have an excellent impression on the Democrats of that city.

Governor Black tendered his resignation as president and it was accepted with reluctance. Chairman McMillan will act in that capacity until a president is selected. Joseph C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, tendered his resignation as a member of the legislative committee and it was accepted. A committee composed of Governor Stone, Missouri; Senator Money, Mississippi; Representative Livingston, Georgia; Representative Hamilton Lewis, Washington, and ex-Lieutenant Governor Black, Pennsylvania, was appointed to confer with the National Democratic committee in regard to the assertion by which means the two organizations can best co-operate for the good of the party. This committee will also have charge of the selection of a national platform.

The meeting was largely attended and the speakers all said that the outlook for Democratic success this year was good.

AT TURNING POINT.

Important Features in the Clark Case.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The Clark case before the senate committee on elections reached an important turning point today. The defense announced the conclusion of the presentation of its case, and the first witness put on by the prosecution for the purpose of rebuttal was heard. The witness was Attorney General Nolan, of Montana, and it is understood that he is the first of eight or ten who will be called in rebuttal. The attorneys for the prosecution say they expect to conclude their presentation early next week.

Attorney General Nolan's statement bore especially upon the interviews between himself and witness Lysons, and he asserted that Mr. Lyson told him that he knew that the votes of various members of the legislature had been unduly influenced in Mr. Clark's behalf. Much of the day was spent in debating the admissibility in this connection of General Nolan's reports on the proceedings of the grand jury of Lewis and Clark counties of Montana.

It was decided to limit the questions upon it to the portions which had been brought into the question by witnesses for the defense.

WRECK ON PANHANDLE.

One Man Fatally Burned—Traffic Blocked for Hours. Steubenville, Ohio, Feb. 23.—A wreck on the Panhandle road tonight, near Dinsmore, just east of this place, resulted in the probable fatal burning of one man, the burning of one coach and one baggage car and the complete destruction of several cars.

A west bound freight struck a land slide in a deep cut, throwing the engine and several cars over on to the east bound track just as the "Grouser," a passenger train from Denton, which left here at 6.50, came around the curve.

The "Grouser" dashed into the wrecked freight with the result given above. The baggage car and forward coach of the passenger caught fire, but it is believed all of the passengers escaped except one man unknown, who was badly burned and may die. Traffic was blocked for several hours.

Later news from the wreck shows that none of the passengers were severely hurt. The man who was reportedly badly burned is James Newell, of Carnegie, Pa., baggage master. He was caught in the wreck of a car and before he could be gotten out was badly burned but will recover.

WRECK ON READING.

An Engineer Killed—The Fireman Jumps. Shippensburg, Pa., Feb. 23.—Running at high speed to make up lost time, the Philadelphia and Reading fast freight, due here from Harrisburg at 4.55 a. m., crashed into the side of a Western Maryland extra freight train in the Reading yards here this morning about 5 o'clock this morning. Engineer Cassidy, of the Reading train, was crushed so badly that he died soon after. The fireman saved his life by jumping.

Harry Banks, engineer of the West-coast train, was hurt about the right side, but not seriously. The dead engineer was a native of Milling town and was about thirty-four years of age.

Corporations Chartered.

Harrisburg, Feb. 23.—Charters were issued by the state department today to the following corporations: Weatherly Foundry and Machine Co., Weatherly, capital \$50,000; The Empire Manufacturing Co., Scranton, capital \$25,000; The Manufacturers Gas Co., Jones township, Elk county, capital \$50,000; Retail Merchants Publishing Co., Pittsburg, capital \$100,000; Philadelphia Chemical Co., Philadelphia, capital \$25,000; Mountain Valley bank, Duquesne, capital \$50,000.

Mine Inspector's Report.

Shamokin, Feb. 23.—Mine Inspector Edward Brennan, of the Seventh anthracite district, today gave the annual report for the past year. There were 6,208,316.6 tons of coal mined; 20,317 persons employed; 32 fatal and 142 non-fatal accidents. The Summit Branch and Lyons Valley collieries lead the list for number of days worked, with 294. For every 12,335 tons of coal mined in the district a life was lost.

Steamship Arrivals.

New York, Feb. 23.—Arrived: Aller, Bremen and Southampton, Cleared: Campana, for Liverpool; Spaarndam, for Rotterdam; Rotterdam, for Salsda; Maasdam, for New York; Havre-Arrived: La Gasogne, from New York; Hamburg-Arrived: Patricia, from New York.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather indications today:

RAIN; SOUTHWESTELY WINDS.

- 1 General-General Cronje's Gallant Stand in Face of Certain Defeat. Quay Case in the Senate. Anti-Imperialists Criticize McKinley. Bourke Cockran Discusses Silver.
2 General-Northeastern Pennsylvania, Financial and Commercial.
3 General-"Penny's" Washington Gos-sip. The World of Sports.
4 Editorial. News and Comment.
5 Local-Social and Personal. One Woman's Views.
6 Local-Estimates Committee Seating Down the Budget. Court Proceedings.
7 Local-Candidates Lining Up for the Fall Campaign. Official Totals of Tuesday's Voting.
8 Local-West Scranton and Suburban.
9 Round About the County.
10 Story—"Young Mrs. Maynard."
11 Religious News of the Week. Sunday School Lesson for Tomorrow.
12 Local-Live Industrial News.

BOURKE COCKRAN ON SILVER ISSUE

Thinks Democracy Will Do Well to Postpone Consideration of Free Coinage Until Some Other Year.

Boston, Feb. 23.—Hon. W. Bourke Cockran, of New York, eloquently championed the cause of the anti-imperialists at a mass meeting held in Faneuil hall tonight, under the auspices of the Anti-Imperialist league. Former Governor George S. Boutwell, of this state, president of the Anti-Imperialist league, was the presiding officer, and upon the platform were many gentlemen whose anti-imperialistic views have gained for them national distinction, together with others whose public expressions upon this subject have not been so pronounced.

Mr. Boutwell, in calling the meeting to order, delivered an address of some length. At the conclusion of his address, Chairman Boutwell introduced Mr. Cockran, who said:

It is self-evident that opposition to imperialism must be made through the organization of the Democratic party. We are told that with the issue of imperialism all the banks of the party which divided the party four years ago and on the prospect of this complication rests the hope of every imperialist. I do not believe the fears of the imperialists or the hopes of the anti-imperialists are well founded. I do not believe the silver issue will enter into this canvass, and in saying this I express not only the opinion of the anti-imperialist Democratic leader but of what all the Democratic leaders combined may wish to do. Platforms are not made in committee, even in convention; they are made in the different localities where people are now discussing the questions that pre-occupy their minds.

The silver question cannot enter into this canvass, because it cannot be decided by this election. There is just one question which can be decided by it, and that is the question of imperialism. Without regard to individual ambitions or preferences this campaign will be waged on the issue 1900, and not upon the issue of 1896, or what may be the issue of 1904.

While it is obvious that the silver question cannot enter into the canvass of 1900, I think that the anti-imperialist party is well advised to make political conditions be so changed that success in the presidential election would carry the control of congress, then I think that at once the party should again declare for free coinage and then I shall be as ready to oppose them as I was in '96. Had the Chicago platform of 1900 been adopted, it would have been a legal tender only for debt arising under future contracts, the majority of us would have been in favor of an unwise proposal, but it would not have involved consequences so serious as to have driven us out of the party. When, however, it was proposed through a change in the platform of the country to effect a change in existing contracts, then most of us believed that such an attempt would be a fatal blow at orderly government. The soundness of contracts is the vital principle of industrial co-operation. Industrial co-operation is commerce and commerce is civilization. If government is used to destroy or modify contracts once it can be used again for that purpose. Government is founded mainly to protect contracts. If government is used to destroy them, it is perverted to the very purpose which it is organized to prevent, and that would be anarchy. Now, whether we were right or wrong in this belief, holding it as we did, the issue presented to us was not whether one financial system was better than another, but whether the foundations of social order should be preserved or sacrificed and on that issue no honest man could hesitate. While we believed that the platform was revolutionary, no one ever doubted for a moment that the candidate who stood upon it was animated by the loftiest principles of patriotism. Indeed, his virtues made his candidacy double dangerous. Violent principles are never formidable when supported by vicious men. It is only when they are championed by misguided virtue that they become formidable. If we were confronted now with the choice between imperialism and the principles involved in the Chicago platform I do not hesitate to say that I should pursue the same course that I did in '96, because, while I regard imperialism as fatal to this form of government, I regard the Chicago platform as destructive of all government, and I should prefer some government to no government. I admit, of course, that Mr. Bryan honestly believed that the free coinage of silver would be as beneficial as I believe it would be dangerous. But surely it would be useless to discuss that question before the people when they can't decide it. The adoption of the Chicago platform this year would be merely a profession of belief in certain financial theories, not a serious declaration of intention. What effect such a declaration might have upon those who opposed the party four years ago, but who are now anxious to support it in its opposition to imperialism, we will be time enough to decide when the emergency arises.

Choynski Defeated.

New York, Feb. 23.—Wolcott won from Choynski in the seventh round.

QUAY CASE NOW BEFORE THE SENATE

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.

Senator Penrose Forces the Hand of the Opposition.