

MANITOBA'S SENSATION.

Another Scene in the Legislative Assembly—Norquay Answers Greenway.

WINNIPEG, May 15.—Another scene occurred in the Legislature to-day. Rising to a question of privilege, Mr. Norquay referred to the accusation made, with threats of arrest, by Mr. Greenway against him. He asserted that Mr. Greenway had been guilty of charges made by him in the press, or if he was incorrectly reported.

Mr. Greenway said he would reiterate some, but did not distinctly affirm, or deny, all the charges he made.

Mr. Norquay denied the Premier's charges, and moved for the appointment of a commission to investigate all accusations made by Mr. Greenway against him.

Mr. Martin (Attorney-General) moved an additional clause to the motion, to include charges against Lariviere.

Messrs. Acton, Burrows, Harrison, and other members of the Opposition, claimed that it was only justice to Mr. Norquay that the Government should give him the fullest opportunity of vindicating himself.

Mr. Norquay ably defended himself, and demanded that he should be either proven guilty or his innocence proven, and it was unfair to implicate him in others' misdeeds. Supporters of the Government contended that Norquay was responsible for the delinquencies in the different departments, but he held this as ridiculous and absurd.

After recess Mr. Norquay repeated Mr. Greenway's charges, and claimed that he had made every effort to meet them publicly. He charged that Mr. Greenway acted in a cowardly manner in refusing him the commission of enquiry he demanded.

Mr. Kitchener dared Attorney-General Martin to take out criminal information and proceed against Norquay, and moved an amendment to that effect.

The Attorney-General charged that Norquay was also privy to the printing steal.

Mr. Norquay indignantly denied this, and a hot scene followed, a dozen members speaking at once, and the efforts of the Speaker to restore order being futile. Mr. Norquay defied the Speaker.

Continuing, Mr. Martin said the object in making the commission general was to get at the whole facts, as all the late Government were involved in the scandals. He would assume the responsibility for the wrong-doing of his colleagues, and feel equally guilty with them in any misdeeds they committed. He preferred a commission to a criminal prosecution, as he knew from personal experience the difficulty of securing facts in the latter.

Mr. Harrison said the Government accused Mr. Norquay of crime. Specifically he challenged them to investigate the charges. They didn't accept his challenge and refused him a fair trial. It was, first, his personal connection with the booting of the Hudson's Bay Railway bonds; now it was printing steals. His first challenge being unaccepted, he challenged them to prove the latter charge. Still they refused. He said there should be a Royal Commission to investigate into what became of the \$75,000, which was the discrepancy in the amount secured for the loan and the proceeds of it, intimating that Moffat, one of the Government's auditors, being a member of the firm which floated the loan, divided up the bootie, a portion of which went to the election fund. He accused the Government of cowardice, and charged that they wanted not only to make Norquay responsible for the sins of others, but to keep charges hanging over him till after the elections.

Mr. Jones replied that he was willing to be included with Norquay, Burrows and Lariviere, and his connection with the loan thoroughly investigated by a royal commission.

Mr. Douglas accused Mr. Greenway of cowardice, and, in a long speech, pleaded for fair play for Norquay.

Mr. Martin having given notice of a new bill to diminish the Provincial Auditor, he petitioned the House to be heard and was present with his solicitor; but opportunity did not offer to hear his explanations.

The galleries were jammed and the greatest excitement prevailed.

The Law Amendment Committee this morning exempted from seizure one month's wages of workmen's earnings.

Members' indemnity was reduced by fifty dollars.

An amendment was made to the act by which shareholders of any incorporated company having contracts with the Government are not disqualified from seats in the House. This covers Luxton's case.

Ex-Prothonotaries Carey and MacDonald, in letters to the press, deny the statements made by Treasurer Jones in the budget speech respecting them. The former contradicts the assertion that in vacating office he (Carey) carried off books on the ground of being private property. He says they were there two years ago.

Gilbert McMicken is mentioned as the Conservative candidate in South Winnipeg and Alfred Pearson in Centre.

D. McArthur, M.P.E., has been elected president of the Manitoba Central railway.

Col. Houghton, who leaves for Montreal in a few days, was banqueted last night at the Manitoba Club.

In a drunken row at St. Boniface last night an Indian was seriously stabbed about the head and his nose nearly separated from his face.

GOVERNMENT NOMINEES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS AND FACTORY INSPECTORS APPOINTED—OTHER NOTES.

The Quebec Official Gazette contains notice of the appointment of the following to be Legislative Councillors: Wilfrid Provost, for the Rigaud division; Louis Tourville, for the Alma division; and Louis Philippe Pelletier, for the Lantz division.

Benj. Scootie, sheriff of St. Hyacinthe, is appointed a justice of the peace under authority of the act 33 Victoria, chapter 12, with jurisdiction over the district of Saint Hyacinthe, Iberville and Bedford. Under the same statute George Isidore Barthe, district magistrate of Three Rivers, is appointed a justice of the peace, with jurisdiction over the whole province.

Mr. Joseph Cyprien Dupuis, teacher, of Montreal, is appointed Inspector of common schools, vice Mr. Joseph Napoleon Miller, called to another office. Mr. Joseph McGowan is appointed Inspector of common schools, vice Dr. S. F. McMahon, deceased.

Gustave Grenier, clerk of the executive council of this province, is appointed a commissioner per *ad interim*.

The appointment is announced of Charles T. Côté, of Quebec, Louis Guyon, and James Mitchell, of Montreal, to be factory inspectors under authority of act 43 Victoria, chapter 35.

Application will be made to the Legislature for an act to incorporate "The Saint Chrysostome Railway," with power to build a railway connecting the parish of Saint Jean Chrysostome with Coughnawaga and with the township of Hinchinbrooke, passing through the same as far as the frontier line between Canada and the United States.

Also an American Phosphate company

and the Montreal Car Wheel company are applying for incorporation letters patent.

Letters patent have been issued incorporating Lionel H. Shirley, of Montreal; William A. Wilford, of Buckingham; John H. Wood, Alexander Bremner and James Howley, of Montreal, under the name of the "Buckingham Brick and Tile Company," for the manufacture of bricks, tiles, drains, &c., with a capital stock of \$30,000.

Letters patent have been issued incorporating Hugh McLennan, W. W. Ogilvie, William Johnston, James Robertson, Francis McLennan, advocate, of Montreal, under the name of "The Johnson Magnetic Iron Company," for mining, manufacturing and sale of magnetic iron ore and other substances used to produce paints and colors, with a capital of \$60,000.

SPECIAL CABLE NOTES.

THE QUESTION OF NATIONAL DEFENCE DISCUSSED IN THE COMMONS—EMIGRATION TO CANADA—CAVALRY REFORMS WANTED.

TORONTO, May 16.—The following special cable appears in this morning's Mail:—

LONDON, May 15.—The question of national defence formed the chief debate in the Commons to-night. Answering questions, Mr. Stanhope, the war minister, declined to give details of the coaling station fortifications and a description of the guns, but said these would be mounted on disappearing carriages. All auxiliary forms would be utilized on these works. Lord George Hamilton, the First Lord of the Admiralty, also declined to state the system to be employed for the replenishing of the stations in the event of hostilities, but he said ample precautions were taken to preserve the stocks of coal. Mr. W. H. Smith, the First Lord of the Treasury, proposed a resolution of the agreement relative to the Australian fleet. Several Radicals opposed it, but Mr. Balfour and Mr. Childers supported it. Mr. Balfour, which was carried by 85 to 37. On the resolution to borrow \$250,000 to construct the Australian squadron, Mr. Childers said it was a pity to borrow such a small amount, but the resolution was passed by 92 to 48. The resolution authorizing the raising of £260,000 for the defence of ports and coaling stations and making further provision for imperial defence was also opposed by the back Opposition benches. The war minister stated, in reference to Lord Hartington's commission, that it would be restricted to enable the Government to get an early and useful report. Guns would be issued shortly and the supply would not again be defective. The debate then adjourned.

The following special cable appears in this morning's Globe:—

LONDON, May 15.—The protest of the Toronto press against immigration, of which brief news has been received by cable, attracts attention here. The recent rush of emigration to Canada is much commented on, and the result is awaited with interest, in view of the renewed attention to emigration in connection with the Crofters and the evils of the "sweating system."

Veterinary Surgeon Matthews, of the Royal Horse Guards, leaves Liverpool to-day to join Col. Goldie to assist in the purchase of cavalry mounts in Canada on behalf of the War Office.

NO PROTECTION WANTED.

A MEMBER FROM MISSOURI DOES NOT BELIEVE IN ROBBERING NINE MEN TO ENJOIN ONE.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The House to-day went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair) on the Tariff bill, and was addressed by Mr. Hatch of Missouri.

He said that he would be derelict in his duty to the people, faithful to his constituents and loyal to the agricultural interests of the country, if he neglected to speak earnestly and plainly in what he considered a legislative crisis in the history of the country. He extolled the industry of agriculture as the most honorable occupation of man, and he contended that that industry had borne more than its just share of the burdens of government. No system of taxation could be devised to benefit one class of people that would not bear with harshness on some other class. The protective tariff had injured to the benefit of the manufacturer alone, and the farmers and the consuming masses had no share in their benefits. A tax that enriched the manufacturer impoverished the farmer; and the claim made by the protectionists that the tariff duty did not increase the cost of the article he regarded as too ridiculous to discuss. He was opposed to the present system of protection, and he regretted that the pending bill preserved every single feature of that system. The measure was simply a proposition of modification and reduction. It did not touch the principle involved in the Morrill Tariff Act. He wished that there was a bill before the House based on a principle of equality and fairness broader and deeper than was involved in the pending proposition. But the principles of protection were fastened on the country, and all that could be hoped for to-day, and all that the bill sought to accomplish, was the reduction of the amount of taxation collected by the Government and put into the Treasury. He read from a table giving the receipts and expenditures of the various nations of Europe, and asserted that not one of them was strong enough to dare to do what the United States was doing to-day—collecting \$100,000,000 from taxation in excess of the needs of the Government for the benefit of a favored class. The protective system had been conceived in greed and avarice and had been kept up by corruption and fraud. If the gentlemen on the other side would learn a lesson from the past legislative history of the country, they would not only accept the bill now presented to them, but they would be glad to get it; for if the measure was rejected in less than twelve months the protectionists would give millions of dollars to get as moderate a reduction of taxation. The protective system, mercenary as death itself, robbed alike the neighbor and the stranger. Gentlemen from the west were asked why that section did not diversify its interests and become rich like New England. The west did not wish to get rich in the same manner. Its moral plane was so high that it rejected with scorn and contempt the proposition that it should rob nine men in order to make one man rich.

Mr. Miller, of Texas, from the Committee on Rules, reported, and the House adopted without discussion or division a resolution providing that the general debate on the Tariff bill shall close on Saturday next.

The principal speakers on the Tariff bill during the remainder of the week will be Mr. Butterworth on Tuesday, Mr. Randall on Wednesday, Mr. Brookridge of Arkansas on Thursday, Messrs. McKinley and Breckinridge of Kentucky on Friday, and Mr. Reed and Speaker Carlisle on Saturday.

THERE IS NO ONE ARTICLE IN THE LINE OF medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

In order to judge of another's feeling for himself or own.

NOTES FROM "UNITED IRELAND."

The mill of coercion moves steadily on, grinding its innocent victims. Men go to jail regularly for free speech and for legal combination as before, but we have had some new samples of coercion during the last week. A number of men in Westmeath have been sent to jail for tilling the farm of a neighbor who was in prison under the Coercion Act. A number have been sent to jail at Ennis for wearing Land League tickets in their hats. How long will the people of England shut their eyes to this mean and malignant tyranny? How long will they tolerate that these shameful atrocities should be committed by their authority and in their name? To us is the suffering, but to them is the shame. Our comfort is, if they are slow to light they are fierce to burn. The day of reckoning for the Coercionists will come.

A neat little bit of judicial blackguardism was attempted at Loughrea. Along with Mr. O'Brien a number of other persons were prosecuted for participation in the demonstration. Mr. O'Brien's case was tried first by Messrs. Paul and Hodder, sitting as a Coercion Court. When Mr. O'Brien's case was adjourned, Mr. Bodkin, who appeared for the other defendants, asked if their cases had also been adjourned, and received what was intended as a deliberately evasive answer, that the Court was adjourned generally. "When counsel were safe out of town Mr. Tyrone, Removable, suddenly formed a Court of his own, called on the cases in the absence of the accused (who were kept out of Court by the police), and in the absence of any professional representatives, and in five minutes sentenced them to two months' imprisonment apiece. Luckily the infamous proceeding was brought to the knowledge of their counsel, and on his indignant protest in open court against this shameful outrage on "law and justice," for shame sake the sentences were cancelled.

Mr. Balfour is sustaining his reputation as the first liar in Europe. His excuses are generally more false than the original falsehood. He impudently declared in the House of Commons he considered that the sentence of Mr. Blane, M.P., had been diminished instead of increased, because, though the time was doubled, hard labor, which had been added to the sentence in the court below, had been removed on appeal. Everyone who knows anything about it knows that hard labor or no hard labor makes scarcely a pin's point of difference. The plank-bed and the solitary confinement, and the degrading garb appertaining to both forms of imprisonment alike. Prisoners frequently ask to have hard labor added to their sentence for the sake of the better food and exercise it entails. All these circumstances were known to Mr. Balfour. If the fact had been as he stated his comment was deliberately misleading. But his statement itself was false. Being hard pressed by questions he was compelled to confess that in neither court was hard labor added to the sentence of Mr. Blane.

Police blackguardism has reached its zenith. Some young ladies of the convent school had the audacity on Tuesday morning to present a bouquet and address to Mr. O'Brien, at the bishop's residence in Loughrea. That evening a number of them were hustled and insulted in the public street by a number of the ruffians in uniform who were in charge of the peace of the town. If there is a charge of self-respect remaining in the force, the cowardly blackguards will be brought to book even by the comrades they have disgraced.

Lord Randolph Churchill's speech on Irish Local Government is a bitter pill for the Coercionists. They are at a sorry pass when they reproach the Irish with broken pledges and political profligacy. It looks like breakers ahead at the next general election. Only desperation could prompt Mr. Chamberlain to publicly swallow his own words, and speak and vote with a light heart for the perpetuation of the Castle system, which he had described as more intolerable than the despotism of the Czar.

The Coercionists affect a terrible indignation because a number of people left the chapel as a Boycott entered. We are not aware that any influential person openly defended and condoned this exact form of boycotting except Lord Salisbury in his famous speech in Newport when he was begging for the Irish vote.

It is a novel thing, truly, for Catholics to be lectured by the *Times* on the dogma of the Papal infallibility.

THE MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

AN ALL-NIGHT SESSION WITH MORE LIVELY AND EXCITING SCENES.

WINNIPEG, MAN., May 16.—It was a quarter past seven when the Legislature rose this morning after an all night's exciting session, which was characterized by some of the liveliest scenes ever witnessed in a deliberative body. Charges and counter-charges were hurled across the House. Members shook fists at each other and "liar," "scoundrel," and other pet names were amongst the pleasantries of the evening. At one time Gaelic, French and English were spoken. Several times pandemonium was let loose. At another time the House was Speakerless. The Opposition was apparently determined that the Government's motion should not be substituted for Norquay's, asking for a Royal Commission to investigate Greenway's charges against him, and, as the Government wouldn't accept Norquay's motion, the talking match commenced. It was confined pretty nearly to the Opposition members who taunted the Government with cowardice in not accepting the gauntlet Norquay had thrown down. Norquay himself made several eloquent speeches, and for the first time this session rallied the whole strength of the Opposition around him. He appealed for the same British justice that the meanest criminal in the land would receive, and denounced the Government for cowardice in trying to implicate him with others. Both sides asserted they would fight it out if it took all summer. Shortly after one o'clock while a substitute for the Speaker was presiding, he, being an Oppositionist, discovered there was no quorum, and left the chamber, the mace following. A hurried consultation was held by the Government, and A. F. Martin soon reappeared with the mace. Speaker Glasse refused to occupy the seat, and A. F. Martin was elected Speaker for the day. The debate then continued until 3 o'clock, when, there being no signs of surrender on either side of the House, efforts were made to effect a compromise. The Attorney-General stated that the Government had not decided to criminally prosecute Norquay, nor did they intend to. The Opposition demanded if there was a *prima facie* case against him, but the Government would make no further statements. Several members of the Opposition accepted the explanation as satisfactory, as Norquay did shortly after, and all motions on the question were withdrawn. This afternoon the Attorney-General moved that W. R. Nursey, Provincial Auditor, should be dismissed on account of the state of affairs shown to exist in his office by statements in the budget speech. Nursey, with Counsel Howell and Cardy appeared at the bar of the House and quoted from Todd that the House could not summarily dismiss him, but must first make specific charges and furnish them to him, and afford him the fullest opportunity of meeting them. The correctness of this was admitted, and Martin, feeling that it was impossible to secure a committee of members, owing to the lateness of the season, proposed for a royal commission to investigate the condition of affairs and the conduct of the auditor. The motion was carried.

The budget debate was resumed to-night. Leacock defended several officials against the attacks of the Provincial Treasurer. Hon. Mr. Smart dwelt on the extravagance of the late Government, and charged that they spent 40,000 dollars more on Selkirk asylum than was necessary. Brown made explanations of transactions in the department over which he presided, and the debate is still going on.

Prorogation takes place on Friday. A mass meeting of Conservatives to-night decided to contest the three divisions in Winnipeg. Meetings will be held on Friday to choose candidates.

Hon. J. Norquay's name is mentioned for North Winnipeg, but it is not probable he will accept.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL LIST OF PRIZE-WINNING NUMBERS. The monthly drawing in connection with Rev. Father Labelle's Lottery of Colonization, which was commenced on Wednesday afternoon at the Seminary Hall, in presence of Rev. Messrs. Bonin and Laplante and numerous other spectators, was brought to a close last evening. Following is the official list of winning numbers for the month of May:—

1st series, or \$1 tickets—One real estate, at \$5,000, No. 62497; real estate, at \$2,000, 75227.

Building lots in Montreal, at \$300—2002, 5999, 19196, 27990, 36854, 41195, 45429, 82690, 5360, 18209.

Bed-room or drawing-room suites, at \$200—6531, 20229, 20714, 30223, 36415, 62258, 90678, 98507, 18043, 20429, 29767, 32290, 51812, 66881, 91034.

Bed-room or drawing-room suites, at \$100—7629, 19006, 36534, 43393, 53439, 70464, 71507, 81125, 11001, 23055, 39800, 45849, 68236, 74781, 76959, 99387, 14774, 32147, 39784, 47508.

Gold watches valued at \$50—1056, 18130, 23322, 36970, 45957, 55750, 68829, 83285, 19718, 21227, 28324, 37714, 46228, 56739, 68905, 85349, 2632, 21581, 29307, 38134, 46638, 56757, 62324, 85650, 3727, 21587, 30214, 38191, 40393, 57103, 70592, 86758, 4377, 21781, 31193, 38219, 48105, 57724, 71238, 88229, 5390, 23362, 31627, 38401, 48915, 59156, 72712, 39383, 7505, 24266, 32239, 39053, 49002, 60558, 73336, 92784, 7742, 25741, 32244, 39060, 49497, 63702, 73442, 93121, 8627, 25806, 32800, 40683, 49935, 64878, 78696, 93916, 12680, 26726, 34562, 41519, 53666, 66195, 79463, 97301, 12886, 27247, 34833, 42109, 55282, 67817, 80682, 98142, 13306, 27614, 36658, 43197, 55425, 68776, 82743, 99360, 14408, 29139, 36715, 43355.

Silver watches at \$20—Number 62,497 having drawn capital prize \$5,000 all tickets ending by 97 have drawn each a \$20 watch.

Silver watches at \$10—Number 76,327 having drawn second capital prize \$2,000, all tickets ending by 27 have drawn each a \$10 watch.

Second series, or 25c tickets—One real estate at \$1,000, 9387.

Gold watches valued at forty dollars—2401, 16720, 28500, 39740, 49156, 67318, 84541, 27600, 17419, 28455, 48253, 59406, 88200, 84073, 3071, 17489, 31965, 41319, 48289, 60190, 71905, 85704, 4066, 18031, 32220, 41536, 48546, 60771, 73887, 87235, 49000, 21985, 32673, 42802, 48738, 61496, 75206, 87804, 4330, 22048, 33997, 44529, 49976, 61738, 77258, 89706, 4562, 23380, 35310, 46228, 54137, 62011, 78540, 91498, 8876, 24442, 35839, 46855, 50151, 63035, 79695, 95725, 6914, 25813, 74057, 47012, 57555, 63086, 80088, 85796, 6987, 26451, 37217, 47147, 57646, 64568, 18195, 96855, 3394, 27132, 37921, 47437, 58725, 64393, 82101, 97825, 9810, 27380, 35896, 4464, 58993, 67266, 83876, 98178, 10476, 29371, 38763, 43055.

Number 9,387 having drawn capital prize \$1,000, all tickets from No. 8,887 up to No. 9,887 inclusive have drawn each a toilet set worth \$5.00.

The next drawing takes place on the 20th of June next.

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

In 1841 the official census showed that 8,175,124 people resided in Ireland. By 1847 the population, preserving the same rate of increase, was estimated at 9,000,000. In 1851 the official census showed that the population had fallen to 6,514,000, a loss in four years of 2,500,000 people—or more than half the present population of Ireland.

The people fell dead of famine as if on a battle field. Men were designated in districts to go about and pick up those who had died over night. The bodies were thrown, uncoffined and unshrouded, into adjacent ditches.

There is no parallel to this famine in modern European history. Whole families died together and the neighbors buried them by leveling their huts over them.

Veracious history tells us that at this very time, when a million people were dying of starvation, great cargoes of provisions were being borne away in ships from the Irish shore. The people had sold the produce of the soil to pay their rent.

Since that time the numerical strength of the Irish has been on the wane. The horror of the famine has been spread forward for years and decades. To depopulate the island and to exterminate the people has seemed the settled policy of an inveterate foe.

English landlordism fought a battle with the Irish people in 1847, and a million Irish Catholics lay dead on the battle field, while two million more were forced into exile. Landlordism won. Vested interests were victorious. The sacred rights of property were vindicated—but at what a fearful expense to humanity.

The same kind of warfare is going on to-day and the decrease in the population of Ireland tells the story. Landlordism has behind it all the forces of the British government, and all the machinery of courts and legislation. Naturally a spirit of resistance is born within the Irish people.

What can they do? They cannot rise in rebellion. That would be folly—four millions of unarmed people against thirty millions armed. They cannot resort to secret societies like Fenianism. Their religion denies them that. They cannot shoot their landlords. That would be wrong. They cannot explode dynamite. That is plainly ruled out. They cannot resort to the land courts. Tory judges sit there, who are as likely to raise as to lower their rents. The process of litigation with the landlords has proven ruinously expensive and the inability of these courts is freely admitted, even in London. The people cannot resort to public meetings to petition for a redress of grievances.

The police break up such gatherings and massacre the petitioners. Their newspapers are suppressed. Their constitutional representatives are denounced. What can they do? They have had recourse, as a dernier resort, to the "plan of campaign." It amounts to a refusal to suffer famine and starvation. Deprived of all constitutional means of resistance they seized hold of the only measure that was left them.—*Catholic Citizen.*

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