

SUMMER LONG

(Special to The Daily News.)

OTTAWA, June 22.—The inauguration of what may prove to be a fairly long discussion on the matter of departmental administration is taken as an indication that an acute stage of the parliamentary deadlock is likely to be once more reached within the next day or two. J. R. Armstrong in the course of his speech this morning on Indian affairs, expressed the conviction that the house will sit all summer. Another conference is expected to take place between the two leaders shortly and unless they arrive at a basis of agreement the deadlock on supply will be renewed. There will be an adjournment for the Quebec celebration about the middle of July.

Mr. Armstrong, in his speech, quoted figures with the object of establishing the fact that great extravagance marks the administration of the Indian department, particularly in Manitoba. The cost of taking care of 11,000 Indians in the province of Quebec, he said, was \$12,000, while the 6000 Indians in Manitoba cost the country \$83,468. The 10,000 Indians in the prairie provinces \$388,000 had been spent in one year. In ten years the increase in expenditure of the department had been \$378,000. Half of the money had been spent on the staff. In other words half of the money was spent in spending the other half. In Manitoba Indian agents, he asserted, are active partisans and work steadily in the interests of the liberal members of the federal and provincial houses. Mr. Armstrong charged that Indian boys and girls did not get proper care in the industrial schools and when they are through they have to go back to their old environments. The teaching is inefficient, he said, because of the small salaries paid the instructors. In many instances the only qualification required of a teacher is that he is of the right political faith. Mr. Armstrong, after citing American practice, urged that the government take a leaf out of the American book in making the Indian schools larger and in buying all supplies by public tender.

The minister of the interior opened his defence by stating that Mr. Armstrong had not made a statement throughout his speech that he had not withdrawn later.

Col. Hughes—Name one example.

Mr. Oliver—I leave the house to judge. Mr. Armstrong's argument, he went on, is that because there was a difference in cost in different parts of the country there was waste at one point and extravagance at another. This was unjustified. Conditions in different parts of the country were utterly different. Their needs were naturally very different. Some, too, were under treaty, while others had no treaty whatever. Some were in a position of pauperism. In recent years the expenses of caring for Indians had been increased, said Oliver, by the giving of aid to non-treaty Indians in the west to save them from starvation. The government, declared the minister, had to trust more or less to the honesty of Hudson's Bay officials. The deputy was ready to face an enquiry but if vouchers were to be required as in ordinary business aid would have to be granted. In eight years, said Oliver, there was nearly as much territory added under treaty as had existed in that relation till that time. It was true, he said, that the total cost was two dollars for every dollar that went into the pockets of the Indian, but that was because the money could not be paid to him directly. It had to be given him in the form of medicine and education. Mr. Armstrong had cited the American example and said that it was the American policy to make the Indian a citizen. So far as the minister could find it was the American policy to make the Indian a citizen of a new and better world. The policy of Great Britain and of Canada, on the other hand, was to treat the Indian honestly down to the last acre.

"The honorable gentleman," said Oliver, "may have an inquiry." As to the island sold for 20 cents an acre, Oliver's opinion was that the Indians were not as a rule as shrewd as the purchaser had nothing for his money. Islands had been sold by the association when their price warranted it and when it did not the price was fixed and the land sold to the first man who would pay for it. The fact was that the Indian was most in need, not of mathematics, but of morals, and that the government could not give him. He had found the churches unable to satisfy, but he admitted that their aid was needed.

H. C. Clements, West Kent, who spoke briefly, thought it was the duty of the government to take care of the Indians, but as for the able bodied adults, he believed it would be better for them if they were allowed to depend more upon their own resources. The educated Indians of Ontario, he said, held the opinion that if the Indians were brought up and scattered, instead of being fed with rice spoons, it would be better for the race.

(Special to The Daily News.)

OTTAWA, June 23.—All indications around the house today once more point to a peaceful settlement of the deadlock over the Avieworth bill and adjournment in time for the Quebec celebration. The two leaders met in conference again today when the situation was partially cleared up. The point of difference between the two parties, it is said, are now of so trivial a character that there is little possibility of failure to ultimately reach an agreement.

The statement that the civil service bill will not be pushed through this session is not true.

The session estimate will contain a vote to cover a bonus of ten per cent to all members of the service based upon the increased cost of living.

In the house this morning Hon. Frank Oliver moved the second reading of the public lands bill, which caused so much discussion last session. In doing so he explained that in all about two million acres had been given away in home-steads. There remained of unquestionably good land about 175,000,000 acres, of which 120,000,000 acres had been surveyed. The conservative government had given to the railways as much as

the liberals had been able to give to home-owners.

Hon. G. B. Foster.—That includes settlers' lands in railway belts?

Hon. Mr. Oliver.—Yes.

Mr. Oliver also explained that he meant that railway grants had been earned by companies. It was not the policy of the government to give land subsidies to railways, but in view of the need of an outlet to Hudson's Bay, there was a mortgage on all western lands to provide a railway to Port Churchill. Last year Oliver explained it had been proposed to provide for a Hudson's Bay railway by a fund derived from the sale of lands to the home-owners under the pre-emption clause. This was the clause on which Hon. Thomas Greenway opposed the bill.

Last year pre-emption applied to all the west; this year it is limited to the district bounded by Moose Jaw and Calgary, the International boundary and Battle Creek. Hon. Mr. Oliver then explained his position: He insisted on aid for the construction of a Hudson's Bay line, but if a Hudson's Bay line could be obtained otherwise, he would not insist on a broader pre-emption or on pre-emption at all.

Mr. Herriot—Will you provide for the whole cost of the railway?

Hon. Mr. Oliver—Last year's bill did.

A further reason was given for pre-emption conditions by Mr. Oliver. The section of country covered by pre-emption, 620 acres is regarded, he said, as necessary for successful farmers, thus the pre-emption clause would make no sense. He said that the land in the west would not otherwise attract, would attract for this reason, pre-emption would be justified, if there were no Hudson's Bay railway line to be built. If this bill is passed, said Oliver, the land in the west would be open for settlement. All even sections are open now and this bill open the timbered sections which have been held by the Hudson's Bay company.

Confuting his explanation Mr. Oliver estimated the cost of the Hudson's Bay railroad at \$30,000 a mile, for 600 miles, or a total of \$18,000,000. To secure this \$18,000,000 advance for sale at \$42,000,000, Hon. R. W. Scott stated there was an international committee preparing a report for the preservation of the fish in international waters. The minister of marine was considering the appointment of a commission to report upon all inland fisheries.

In committee on the bill amending the Yukon placer mining act, secretary of state Scott said senator Levesque that he had seen in the financial papers that the Guggenheims, as the Yukon Gold Co. had invested some seven million dollars in the Yukon. He said the interior department stated that the company had not acquired any property directly from the government but had acquired all their property from persons who had offered them in the open market.

The company, hon. Mr. Scott said, was going in for expensive dredging and building of dams.

Progress was reported on the bill.

OTTAWA, June 24.—For the last time this session the house adjourned at 6 o'clock on Friday evening.

After Mr. Fielding's measure respecting the Yukon lead had been through committee stage, the house went into committee of public works.

Senator Levesque, who was in the chair, said that the bill was a measure of public works.

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ing of the bill respecting the issue of home-owners' lands in the Yukon. The issue with the action of the minister of finance deliberately issuing ten million dollars of notes without a gold reserve to support it. While commending the government for supporting the farmer, he objected that the minister was doing this without consulting parliament which sitting at the time. The action of the banks did not indicate their need was pressing, as they refused to avail themselves of loans from the government until the interest was reduced to 4 per cent.

Senator Watson for the government, pictured the crisis in the west when the dealers could not purchase more for want of funds and when grain which was being sold and spoiled for want of immediate handling, could not be marketed. On the government announcing their proposal to aid with ten millions, the situation was at once relieved, grain rising 7 or 8 per cent.

(Special to The Daily News.)

OTTAWA, June 24.—The house spent an afternoon in a discussion of the Nova Scotia estimates but incidentally there was a discussion on the use of Canadian cement in public works.

Conservative whip Richard Blain, P. E. D. Monk and other opposition members took the ground that a preference should be given to the Canadian manufacturing companies.

Hon. Wm. Pugsley said that Canadian cement was as good as any cement in the world. He added, that in all contracts of the public works department it is provided that none but Canadian cement shall be used.

Mr. Blain urged that the department should test the cement for any Canadian contractor or manufacturer.

It was suggested, however, that this would make a large increase in the cost of contracts.

In the upper house senator Casgrain called the attention of the government to the advisability of obtaining information regarding the inland fisheries. While the value of deep sea fisheries was generally realized, the value of the inland fisheries was not appreciated.

Hon. R. W. Scott stated there was an international committee preparing a report for the preservation of the fish in international waters. The minister of marine was considering the appointment of a commission to report upon all inland fisheries.

In committee on the bill amending the Yukon placer mining act, secretary of state Scott said senator Levesque that he had seen in the financial papers that the Guggenheims, as the Yukon Gold Co. had invested some seven million dollars in the Yukon.

He said the interior department stated that the company had not acquired any property directly from the government but had acquired all their property from persons who had offered them in the open market.

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NEGRO CAUGHT

(Special to The Daily News.)

VANCOUVER, June 23.—A negro named James Jenkins is tonight being taken to New Westminster, charged with the atrocious murder of Mrs. Morrison, which occurred recently at Hazelmere. The man was arrested on June 12 near Bellingham and has since been detained as a vagrant. This morning the little Morrison girl picked him out from among fifty prisoners as the assassin and later identified the clothes he wore when arrested. Jenkins has never accounted for his whereabouts at the time of the murder.

Advices from the east state that G. W. West, United States consul at Sydney, C.B., has been appointed consul general of the United States for this province and ordered to report at Vancouver on July 1. Consul Dudley is now in Washington on business and the report cannot be definitely confirmed.

VANCOUVER, June 23.—Little Mary Morrison, the eight year old daughter of Mrs. Morrison, who was murdered two weeks ago at Hazelmere, this morning at Bellingham identified a negro named James Jenkins as the man who had killed her mother. The girl had no hesitation at all in declaring that the negro was the man and in making the identification complete. Jenkins was arrested at Wickham, Wash., as long ago as June 12, and was held in jail for a charge of vagrancy served to keep him in jail till he could be conveniently brought to Bellingham. This morning constable Spain took the Morrison girl to Bellingham and in the county jail the girl identified the negro as her mother's assassin. Sheriff Williams was the officer who, in the first instance caused the arrest of Jenkins. The latter was nervous and frightened when arrested. Other persons who saw him today declare that he was in the vicinity of the crime on the day of the murder.

G. W. West, it is reported, will arrive in the city a few days from Sydney, C.B., to succeed Col. Dudley as consular agent of the United States here.

Mrs. Clark, convicted of keeping an apparently respectable lodging house, but which was a house of assignation, was sentenced to three months imprisonment today, without the option of a fine.

R. H. Fulton of Montreal, who is in the city, has in view the establishment of a turpentine factory on Vancouver island, securing his raw material from the timbered lands which the C.P.R. will clear there for agricultural purposes, along its extension to the west coast.

NEW PLANT AT CASCADE

WILL BE IN OPERATION BY THE FIRST OF JULY.

SHOOT OF LADIES' RIFLE CLUB AT GRAND FORKS

(Special to The Daily News.)

GRAND FORKS, June 26.—The Yale-Columbia Lumber company intends starting up their planing mill at Cascade the first of the week and it is expected that July 1 will be in operation.

J. G. Bury, superintendent of the western lines of the C.P.R., passed through the city yesterday on his special en route east from Ponticent, having driven overland from that point to Midway. It is stated unofficially that Mr. Bury was looking over the Midway & Vernon route which his company is considering taking over.

At the last shoot of the ladies' rifle club the following scores were made out of a possible 75 points: Miss Hay, 47; Miss Bruce, 47; Mrs. Clark, 43; Mrs. Woodland, 42; Miss Musgrove, 42; Miss Hall, 30.

A new lodge has been organized in this city and is known as the Scandinavian Aid & Fellowship society of America. The first officers of the order are: President, C. B. Peterson; vice-president, E. Larson; financial secretary, Mrs. E. Larson; recording secretary, A. Benson; treasurer, A. Stenda; conductor, Mrs. A. Benson; chaplain, G. Eastman; inside guard, G. Johnson; outside guard, G. Oscarson; trustees, S. Erickson, J. Johnson and Mrs. C. B. Peterson. The sub-committee, Miss Eastman and Miss Peterson. The local order in conjunction with the Phoenix and Greenwood lodges, is running an excursion to Rossland on the 24th inst. and a good time is guaranteed all those who attend.

The Grand Forks cricket club is trying to arrange a match with the Nelson club, but so far no date has been set. The club will leave for New Brunswick and Ontario.

BIG TREE CONTRACT.

Millions of Trees From Hawaii for American Roads.

HONOLULU, June 25.—The Hawaiian Mahogany Lumber Company which recently contracted with the Santa Fe railroad for cutting and delivering several millions of cross ties, has just made a sub-contract with the Hawaiian Lumber Company of Hawaii, for the cutting of 2,500,000 ordinary ties, and 10,000,000 feet, board measure, of switch ties. The sub-contract calls for the timber from the stump and deliver it ready for shipment from the mills. The contract calls for the completion of the job within five years time, and about 350 men will be put into the woods within the next few weeks.

The timber employed for ties is known as ohia, a very hard and durable wood, said to make better ties than white oak, which is more valuable for other purposes. The Hawaiian Mahogany Lumber Company has control of 4,800 acres of ohia forest in the district of Puna, and a valuable can land when cleared. The terms of the contract just mentioned, are not made public.

NOTED FIGURE

Sketch of Cleveland.

Born in Caldwell, Essex county, N. J., March 18, 1837.
Received an academic education at Fayetteville and Clinton, the latter in Onondaga county, New York.
Became clerk in a law office and was admitted to the bar in 1859.
Assistant district attorney Erie county 1863-64.
Member for public welfare 1870-3.
Elected mayor of Buffalo in 1881.
Elected governor of New York the following year.
President United States in 1884.
Was nominee for same office in 1888, but was defeated by Benjamin Harrison.
Again elected president in 1892.
Retired to private life, but always was prominent in movements for public welfare.
Elected trustee Equitable Life Assurance society of United States June 10, 1905.
Died June 24, 1908.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 24.—Grove Cleveland, former president of the United States died suddenly at his home at Westland here at 8:45 o'clock this morning. Death was due to heart failure, complicated with other diseases.

The passing away of Mr. Cleveland was not immediately an official statement had been prepared by the physicians who had been attending him in the various periods of his illness.

While Mr. Cleveland was seriously ill from time to time, the announcement of his death came like a thunderbolt to those who had been watching his illness. Last night there was a slight flurry among the friends of the Cleveland and it was said that something was seriously wrong with the ex-president. This was occasioned by a visit of Dr. Bryant of New York.

Mrs. Cleveland, later in the evening discussing Dr. Bryant's visit, said there was no occasion for alarm and that Mr. Cleveland was getting along nicely. This totally unprepared friends for the announcement of his death.

Mrs. Cleveland was at home when her husband passed away.

The children were at the Cleveland summer home at Tanworth-New Hampshire in charge of Mrs. Cleveland's mother. The Cleveland came here from Lakewood, where the former president was sick for some time. He intended to go to their summer home as soon as Mr. Cleveland had gained sufficient strength to travel.

The former president died in bed in the second story front room, close to the bedside when the end came being Mrs. Cleveland and three physicians. The only other persons in the house at the time were a number of servants. Mr. Bryant and Lockwood, who came here from New York early yesterday evening remained at the Cleveland home all night and were present when Mr. Cleveland died.

Dr. Cleveland did not wish to alarm his friends last night by telling them that his husband was again quite ill, in fact assured them that he was well and to acquire the knowledge today that he took a slight turn for the worse during the afternoon. There was nothing alarming in his condition, it was thought by the physicians, and the former president passed a good night.

When Mrs. Bryant and Lockwood visited their patient this morning they found him "indisposed," as one of them termed it. Dr. of horses over lives in Princeton, was asked to step over to the house. This was before 9 o'clock. Shortly after that hour Mr. Cleveland seemed to be failing. The physicians recognizing immediately the symptoms, immediate arrangements were made to combat the attack. With every resource at hand the physicians worked. Finally he lapsed into unconsciousness and the end came at 8:45 a. m. It is believed that the terrific heat of the last few days contributed in a great degree to his death.

The following statement, signed by Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, of George's Brook, and J. M. Carnochan, was given out: "Mr. Cleveland, for many years had suffered from repeated attacks of gastro-intestinal trouble. He had a long standing disease of the heart and kidneys. Heart failure complicated with pulmonary thrombosis and edema were the immediate cause of his death."

NEW YORK, June 24.—Mr. Cleveland was 71 years old on March last. During the past winter Mr. Cleveland kept close to his home in Princeton until the approach of his birthday when he went to Lakewood with his family. He was a trustee of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of this city and up to the time of his going to Lakewood, had attended to the duties of his office with his duties for that society.

After he went to Lakewood, however, he discontinued that work and it soon developed that Mr. Cleveland was suffering from an attack of digestive trouble which he had experienced many times before. Mr. Cleveland was attended by Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, of this city and Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, of this city and Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, of this city.

Mr. Cleveland occupied a suite of rooms on the second floor of the Lakewood hotel at Lakewood and was constantly attended by Dr. Bryant, the physician attached to the house, in addition to the visits of Dr. Bryant. The fact that Mr. Cleveland remained at the hotel after it had long been closed to guests and that for many weeks no attempt was made to take the former president to his home in Princeton, only a short distance away, early made it evident that Mr. Cleveland's condition was regarded as very serious. On May 1 a

report became current which was said to have come from one of the officers of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, that Mr. Cleveland was suffering from cancer of the stomach. This was promptly denied by Mr. Parker, the secretary of the trustees of the Equitable Society, who afterwards acted for Mrs. Cleveland in issuing statements of the condition of the former president. Mr. Parker said that Mr. Cleveland was suffering from attacks of stomach troubles and that was all. Mr. Cleveland remained at Lakewood for several weeks thereafter and constant reports of improvement in his condition were issued from the hotel. About a month ago he was sufficiently recovered to be taken to his home in Princeton.

NEW HAVEN, June 24.—Secretary Taft was greatly shocked when he was informed of the death of former president Grover Cleveland. "I am very sorry indeed," said he, "to hear of Mr. Cleveland's death. He was one of the really great men of the country and his passing away is a distinct loss to the American people."

TAMWORTH, N. H., June 24.—Mrs. Perrin, the mother of Mrs. Grover Cleveland received the report of the ex-president's death at 8 a. m. and was shocked. The Cleveland children are with her at the summer home here. They will leave for Princeton immediately.

(Western Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, June 24.—Few men had as staunch friends and as strong enemies as Grover Cleveland. That was because he, himself, was a strong man. A weak man would have been intense liking or dislike. With Cleveland all was character, a sense of right and wrong, a courage to act upon this sense, and a disregard of clamor, private or public, was the course he marked out and followed.

Cleveland's life was an American life. It typifies the spirit of the true American and the possibilities of living before a life well and intelligently lived. That the life of Cleveland, now living, could be followed, by any with ambition, for he was a masterful man and mind, but he lived quietly and undisturbed at his Princeton home. He was a lover of sports, particularly duck shooting, which made him famous.

Cleveland was the son of Richard Falley Cleveland, a Presbyterian minister, and a housewife, Anne Neal, daughter of a Baltimore merchant. His advantages in early life were few, for the times of his youth were difficult, and even a minister's son could not clearly see the opportunities.

As a boy he worked as a clerk in a store, aiding in the support of his family. His two brothers were soldiers in the Civil war and did not enlist, but he sent a substitute, and worked many years afterwards to pay him. At seventeen he was an assistant teacher in a school for the blind in New York city.

After being admitted to the bar in 1859 he began the work of a lawyer and secured a position as copyist with a law firm and began to read Blackstone, being paid in the meantime \$4 a week.

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year occurred the Pullman strike of railroad men in Chicago, when the law was set aside and riot reigned. Mr. Cleveland was not in the country and later by the people when he sent federal troops to Chicago to restore order.

The bond sale was another incident in Mr. Cleveland's administration which was long remembered. The reserve in the treasury sank so low as \$44,000,000 and the nation was alarmed. Congress would not respond to numerous messages sent by the executive. There was friction. The bond sale resulted, but where was the gain in purchasing gold, at the time that Mr. Cleveland asked, only to lose it again through the redemption of notes? When Mr. Cleveland went out of office the affairs of the nation were not in the best shape, or, at least, the people were not in prosperous condition, which is a reflection of government management.

After his retirement Mr. Cleveland became one of the foremost citizens of the nation. He came into extraordinary popularity in the last years of his life. He was directed to him during his tenure of office. He took no pains to attain this popularity, but it seemed that the people came to understand him better. The respect of the people developed from a realization that he did not yield to temporary clamor or opinion in the administration of his office, but did his duty as he saw it. The American people do not willingly misjudge or knowingly do injustice to their public men.

Mr. Cleveland's services as trustee of the Equitable Life Assurance Society occurred in the last years of his life. He was not in the country and later by the people when he sent federal troops to Chicago to restore order.

At the age of 48 Mr. Cleveland married Frances Folsom, daughter of a wealthy banker, and a social success. Mrs. Cleveland was one of the youngest and most gracious mistresses of the White House. Their domestic life was one of the happiest of the country. They had four children survive, Esther, Francis Grover, Marion and Richard Folsom. The first child, Ruth, born in the White House, died.

Mr. Cleveland during his life was referred to as the "man of the hour," but he lived quietly and undisturbed at his Princeton home. He was a lover of sports, particularly duck shooting, which made him famous.

Cleveland was the son of Richard Falley Cleveland, a Presbyterian minister, and a housewife, Anne Neal, daughter of a Baltimore merchant. His advantages in early life were few, for the times of his youth were difficult, and even a minister's son could not clearly see the opportunities.

As a boy he worked as a clerk in a store, aiding in the support of his family. His two brothers were soldiers in the Civil war and did not enlist, but he sent a substitute, and worked many years afterwards to pay him. At seventeen he was an assistant teacher in a school for the blind in New York city.

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GREAT LOSSES

LONDON, June 24.—A special despatch from Tehran to the London Times says that the number of killed and injured in yesterday's fighting was seventy. The killed were heavy among the Nationalists. Several deputies were killed. The foreign residents are in no danger as the town is in the hands of Russian generals, according to this despatch, who directed the operations on the tribal cavalry. The rifle fire lasted two hours, after which the parliament buildings and adjacent buildings were bombarded at close range, the 200 defenders of the former building eventually being scattered. The looting which followed the firing was indescribable and continued throughout the day. The correspondent says that the behavior of the troops, including the Cossacks, was disgraceful, the mosque, the neighboring houses, the palace of the prince Zilles Sultan and the estate of Asin Ed Dowich, being entirely or partially destroyed. In addition peaceful citizens were held and robbed. Twenty-five men and women are prisoners in the hands of the Cossacks.

PARIS, June 24.—A special despatch received here from Tehran says that the fighting continued until late in the afternoon, many being killed on both sides. The shah sent the Cossacks and artillery to surround the parliament buildings and as a result of parliament's ultimatum refusing to hand over the shah, the shah was ordered. An officer, accompanied by fifty soldiers, requested the assembly to surrender five men who had been leaders in the agitation against the shah. The officer then ordered the shah to be taken to the military office for orders. An hour later, and before the troops had been ordered to the shah, he was thrown from a roof among the Cossacks. It killed two horses and did other damage and created a panic owing to the absence of the officer. The shah was taken to the military office and while passing from the roofs of two of the buildings. The Cossacks were ordered to return their fire, and there was a lively exchange which continued for some time. Later artillery was sent into action and kept up shelling the assembly buildings for several hours.

When all was over it was found that the casualties on both sides were very large. Apparently blank shells were fired at the buildings, as the damage to the buildings was very slight for considerable time. Eventually a shell crashed through the door of the parliament buildings and the Cossacks charged, the occupants of the buildings fleeing to the grounds behind the house. The soldiers had no sooner entered the parliament building than they were met by hundreds of people, it was stated, who a few days ago assembled before the parliament and demonstrated against the shah and his government. The shah was thrown from a roof among the Cossacks. It killed two horses and did other damage and created a panic owing to the absence of the officer. The shah was taken to the military office and while passing from the roofs of two of the buildings. The Cossacks were ordered to return their fire, and there was a lively exchange which continued for some time. Later artillery was sent into action and kept up shelling the assembly buildings for several hours.

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