

THE TRIAL OF REBEL RIEL.

ACCUSED OF FOMENTING REBELLION.

Important Rebel Documents Produced—The Prisoner Greatly Surprised by their Production—Interesting Testimony Elicited.

REGINA, N. W. T., July 29.—After the swearing of the jury, this morning, Mr. B. H. Osler, Q. C., opened the case for the crown in a speech characterized by clearness of statement and fairness. He explained at some length the nature of the charge against the prisoner and elucidated the treason felony act under which he was being tried. He quoted the imperial act under which the Dominion was authorized to make laws for the preservation of peace and for the good government of the country. He next went over the events of the last three months, which are now, he said, closely woven into the history of the country, and which are so deeply impressed upon the memories of the people of this country. He promised to show by evidence that he would produce that Riel not only aided and abetted the rebels, but directed their acts. Mr. Osler then produced what he said might be called Riel's ultimatum. This was addressed to Major Crozier, signed by the prisoner, and demanded the surrender of Fort Carlton, and the demand was complied with the safe escort of the police to Fort Qu'Appelle was promised. Riel was evidently taken by surprise by the production of the document. He flushed to the temples and violently shook his head. He then rose to his feet as if about to interrupt the counsel, and remained standing during the remainder of the address. Other documents were produced, and amongst them was a letter to Major Crozier calling upon him to remove the dead from the field at Duck Lake. Another letter was addressed to the Indians and half-breeds at Battleford asking them to revolt.

Dr. Willoughby of Saskatoon was the first witness called by the crown. Having been sworn, he said that the prisoner had stated to him that the Fort Garry trouble, when Scott had been shot, was nothing to what was going to take place. He said the Indians only waited for him to strike the first blow to join him, and that he had the United States at his back. He seemed greatly excited, and said: "It is time, doctor, that the breeds should assert their rights, and it will be well for those who have lived good lives." A party of armed men then drove up and Riel said, pointing to them: "My people intend striking the first blow for their rights. They have petitioned the government over and over again, the only reply being an increase of the police force each time." He said that the settlers of Saskatoon were deserving of no sympathy from the patriots, because they had offered Battleford last fall to furnish men to suppress the anticipated Indian outbreak. As Riel put it, they offered men to assist in killing the breeds. The Indians, he said, had arranged their plans, and when the first blow was struck they would be joined by the American Indians. They would issue a proclamation and assert that the time had arrived for him to rule the country or perish in the attempt. He had a long conversation relative to the government about the time he was in the United States, and he said that Riel said the members would be God-fearing men, not like those at Ottawa. He promised to divide the country into two portions, one of which was to be the new Ireland of the new North West. He said the rebellion of 15 years ago was a patch on what this would be. The witness left shortly afterwards for Clark's Crossing to telegraph the authorities at Regina, but he found the wires downed. He then telegraphed to Colonel Morris, commanding the militia, giving him full particulars. Riel said he had been furnished with a copy of the telegram sent by the Saskatoon settlers to Battleford, offering to assist to kill the Indians and half-breeds, therefore they expected no sympathy from him.

Thos. McKay, a half-breed, was the next witness. McKay, who was most intelligent, gave his evidence in a straightforward manner. He had first heard of the agitation in March last. He heard that Riel was in the country, and he took arms. About the 20th of March he received a letter from Major Crozier, saying the breeds were committing depredations, and asked the witness to bring reinforcements, and asked the witness to bring reinforcements, and asked the witness to bring reinforcements.

Mr. Fitzpatrick—"We don't want that." Riel—"My first friends next," retorted the prisoner. "I cannot abandon my wish, good and learned friends." Turning to the counsel, he said: "Do you intend to retain counsel?"

Riel—"Yes, to help myself when they help me." The judge—"You cannot." Riel—"Yes, it is between us." He then expressed thanks for the kindness of the Crown counsel throughout the trial in granting necessary delays.

Mr. Fitzpatrick—"He has already told us what he wanted." Riel—"Oh, not that." Continuing, he fairly shouted with emotion as he said: "I cannot abandon my dignity. I realize to the fullest extent what confinement in an insane asylum is. No, I don't care for a mere animal existence unless it is accompanied by the neutral dignity of an intelligent being." Turning to the reporters, he said, "take that down."

Mr. Richardson—"If you disagree with your counsel I have power to appoint counsel. I have power to appoint a substitute who could also prevent you from interfering any more. Our law does not allow you to speak at present."

Riel—"But to permit me to examine witnesses would be the crowning act of their kindness. But I retain them." The proceedings then terminated.

HIS CASE APPARENTLY HOPELESS.

Important Evidence for the Prosecution—History of the Uprising—Experts Testify that the Prisoner is Insane—Gen. Middleton's story.

REGINA, N. W. T., July 31.—Riel's trial was resumed yesterday at 10 a. m. George Kerr, storekeeper at Batoche, was called by the crown. He deposed that his first intimation of an uprising was on the 17th of March, when Riel and some half-breeds came into his store and took some arms. Riel did not exactly seize them, but he said to let the people have what they wanted, and to charge it. In reply to the question as to whom the goods were to be charged Mr. Kerr said the prisoner did not mention any name, but simply said to charge it. The following day the half-breed got a quantity of ammunition from the store. The witness was subsequently arrested and taken before the council. Riel spoke in his favor. The witness attended a meeting in January last, where Riel was presented with a purse by the settlers. The witness subscribed \$1. At the banquet which followed, Riel proposed and drank the health of the Queen; did not think Riel contemplated the breaking into or looting of his store.

Edward Walters, another storekeeper, said Riel came to his store on March 18th and demanded arms, which he refused. The prisoner said a movement for the freedom of the half-breeds had begun.

Hillard Mitchell, a justice of the peace, and Indian trader at Duck Lake, detailed his experience at Batoche and his conversation with the prisoner. He said that Riel was later against the government, and particularly against Sir John Mac-

donald, whom the prisoner said, he would bring to his feet.

The witness continued, Riel wanted to settle the difficulty if possible. He thought that Riel, the prisoner, who was adjudged insane the other day, was the next witness. After detailing his brother's arrest by the rebels he said that Riel asked him at Batoche to write letters to certain eastern papers placing him in a good light. He told witness he had applied to the government for \$25,000 for losses occasioned by exile from the country, etc. He told him he had actually lost \$100,000, but was willing to take the amount mentioned. The witness thought the prisoner's motives were those of revenge. He saw arms in the prisoner's hands once. He was in charge at Batoche, Gabriel Dumont being under him. (Here witness identified several documents written or signed by the prisoner.)

General Middleton on the Stand.

General Middleton was examined by Mr. Robinson. On being sworn, he said he commanded the whole militia force in Canada. Batoche was captured on May 12th. He was brought a letter by Mr. Astley. The witness identified the message, which was a threat from Riel to kill the prisoners if the women were injured. The witness wrote an answer and returned it by Mr. Astley. Later on, Jackson came up with another letter. The witness identified the document. He took no particular notice of this. On the 15th Riel was brought in. When he entered the witness told him produced papers signed by the witness saying that his safety would be guaranteed. After the trial, he had a conversation with the prisoner, who talked freely. He remembers Riel saying he accepted the position as leader. Riel said: "General, if the Lord had given me a victory as He did you, would I have been a better man of it?" The prisoner was sent to Regina.

At one o'clock Mr. Greenfield began a cross-examination of the witness. He said he had issued a communication to settlers forced against their will into joining Riel, saying that they could be protected by giving themselves up. The cross-examination lasted only five minutes.

In the afternoon Captain Young of the Winnipeg field battery was the first witness called by the crown. He handed him over to the authorities here. The prisoner offered every possible information to assist General Middleton to subdue the Indians. Riel told him that during the Duck Lake fight, he called his men to fire in the name of the Trinity. His words were "God, the Son, who saved us; Holy Ghost, who sanctified us, reply to that," meaning the fire of Major Crozier. The witness recognized the documents found at Batoche and put in evidence. Major Jarvis corroborated the evidence of his subaltern.

Major Crozier, Mounted Police officer, recounted what occurred at Carlton and Duck Lake. He gave an account of the fight there, and corroborated the evidence of the other witnesses. He said he got the half-breeds to return home.

The Story of the Uprising.

Charles Nolin was next called. He spoke in French, and an interpreter was required. He related the prisoner's entry into his country, and how the prisoner showed him a book written with blood, which gave an account of his plans. The first article in the book expressed a determination to destroy Canada and England. This was in December of last year. Riel said he wanted \$100,000 indemnity from the government. In an interview between Riel and Father Andre the latter promised to use his influence to get \$25,000. The prisoner said if he got the money he would start a paper and write down the government. Riel told him before the grass was half a finger's length there would be foreign armies here to destroy the government. He said he would give a telegram from the government saying that the Metis claims would receive immediate consideration, but nothing was said about Riel. On March 24 a meeting took place between Riel, a priest, and others. When the question of a provisional government came up, the prisoner was very excited and said to the priest: "You will have to give me permission to proclaim a provisional government before midnight. The priest put him out of doors. At the meeting on the 24th there were about sixty men. On March 25th Riel and Gabriel Dumont visited the witness and proposed a plan of operations. Riel said he would take up arms for the glory of God, the honor of religion and the salvation of their souls. The witness suggested public prayer for direction. It was announced in church that a service would be held for that purpose, and notice of the date was given.

Friday's Proceedings.

The trial was resumed this morning at 10 o'clock, and the court room was again filled to its utmost limits, making the heat almost unbearable.

Mr. Fitzpatrick began the defence by an eloquent address to the jury. He went into very important detail of what he alleged led to the rebellion. He said that he accused the government in particular for neglecting the claims of the half-breeds, but that the rebellion was not due to the petitions which had been addressed to them, the rebellion would never have occurred. He paid a glowing tribute to the volunteers, who left their private occupations and came from all parts of the Dominion to suppress the outbreak. What had taken place was most unfortunate, but he claimed that the prisoner was in no wise responsible, as he was undoubtedly insane.

Evidence for the Defence.

Father Andre was the first witness called. He said he had been intimately associated with the half-breeds for a quarter of a century. Riel had been induced to come to this country by the settlers to assist them. The witness had a thorough knowledge of what was going on among the settlers. He had no knowledge of petitions having been sent to the government. He said that he had himself indirectly communicated with the government last December with the object of getting the prisoner out of the country. The pretensions or claims of the half-breeds changed frequently. After Riel's arrival the government had been notified three or four times of what was transpiring. The government had promised to take the matter into consideration. The government had replied to one petition by telegram concerning the old survey. This was an important concession. At Batoche three scrips had been issued, and at Duck Lake forty were given. The witness never liked talking with the prisoner on religion or politics. Riel's language frightened the witness, who considered him undoubtedly crazy on these subjects, while on all other points he was sane enough. Once, at a meeting of priests, the advisability of allowing such a man to perform religious duties was discussed, and it was unanimously agreed that the man was insane. The discussion of religious or political subjects with him was like dangling a red flag before a bull.

Philip Garneau, at present a prisoner here, said he believed Riel was crazy. He frequently said so. The prisoner often came awake at night with his continual praying. Riel declared he was a representative of St. Peter, and that he was going to divide the country between seven different nations. Riel could do almost anything with the half-breeds, who implicitly followed his advice. Father Fourmand had no doubt of the prisoner's insanity. His religious views in particular exhibited great mental unsoundness.

The afternoon was devoted to expert testimony as to Riel's sanity, there being great conflict of opinion.

SHORT WORK MADE OF REBEL RIEL.

The Jury Renders a Verdict of Guilty—The Prisoner Sentenced to be Hanged on the 18th of September at Regina—Riel's Appeal.

REGINA, N. W. T., August 2.—The defence concluded yesterday morning in half an hour. The balance of the forenoon was occupied in hearing the evidence called by the Crown in rebuttal and the address to the jury by Mr. Fitzpatrick.

General Middleton and others testified that Riel, in their opinion, was perfectly sane and cunning. Mr. Fitzpatrick's line was that Riel took hold of a movement agitated constitutionally and intended to continue it, but that the movement assumed such proportions that Riel could not control it, and his mind lost its poise. He was carried along with it and was not responsible as provided in cases of high treason.

The judge gave Riel an opportunity of addressing the jury. He occupied nearly two hours in the delivery of his speech. The court was crowded to the utmost, and a breathless stillness prevailed.

A Prayer for Blessing.

Riel prefaced his speech with the following prayer, delivered with his eyes turned toward heaven: "O my God, help me through the grace and divine influence of Jesus Christ! O my God! bless me, bless this honorable court, bless this honorable jury, bless my good lawyers, who have come 700 leagues to try to save my life: bless the lawyers of the Crown, because they have done, I am sure, what they thought their duty and they have shown fairness which I did not expect. O my God! bless all those who are around me through the grace of Jesus Christ! O my God! bless the people of the Northwest, who have done nothing to satisfy the people of the Northwest, it has not answered once or given a sign of response. This fact would indicate absolute lack of responsibility and insanity, complicated with paralysis. That irresponsible, insane government, which has no sense, no reason, no sound mind, while the government, my aggressor, has acted madly, and if there be high treason, it must be on their side, not on mine.

Intense excitement was caused by the address.

Councillor Robertson closed the case for the Crown, and the judge charged the jury.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 2.—The jury in the Riel trial at Regina were out about thirty minutes. They returned a verdict of guilty.

Riel Receives Sentence.

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 2.—Louis Riel the rebel leader, was yesterday afternoon found guilty by the jury which recommended him to the mercy of the crown. Riel was sentenced to be hanged on the 18th of September, at Regina. Judge Richardson said he could hold out no prospect of a reprieve or interference by Her Majesty. Riel took the result coolly.

The News at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, August 2.—The conviction and sentence of Louis Riel, the rebel leader, is the all-absorbing topic to-day. Orangemen and English subjects generally consider it a righteous judgment, while the French-Canadians claim that the trial was not a fair one.

THE SUGAR BOUNTY.

Grave Suspicions that the Government is Being Overreached.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30.—The drawback allowed by the government to sugar refiners on all refined sugars exported to foreign countries amounts to a substantial bounty. It is so large that American refiners are able to supply the Canadian market in competition with sugar produced in Canada. It is said that the low price at which high grades of sugar are sold in Canada has compelled many of the refiners to discontinue the business. The British minister has submitted, through the Canadian channels, the appeal of the Canadian refiners to the Secretary of the Treasury. There has been a well founded suspicion for some time that the government is being overreached in the amount paid as drawbacks, and the whole business is now to be thoroughly investigated. It is calculated that the amount paid to refiners is now twenty-five percent more than the amount collected as duty. The Secretary of the Treasury has called for reports from collectors at ports where refined sugar is exported, and the investigation now begun will shortly end in the cutting of another treasury leak.

With Sail and Oar.

A Montreal despatch says that two New York lads, Henry Wiman and Harry Taylor by name, have arrived in that city in an open ten foot Whitehall boat, having rowed and sailed the whole distance from Staten Island, in New York bay, via the Hudson river and the New York State canals, to Oswego, thence by Lake Ontario and down the whole length of the St. Lawrence to Montreal. They availed themselves of various tows, but the greater part of the journey was done by sail or oar. The distance traversed was over one thousand and two hundred miles. The youths contemplate descending the St. Lawrence to its junction with the Richelieu, thence by Lake Champlain to Whitehall and the Hudson river home. They are respectively the sons of Erasmus Wiman, of Staten Island, and Cortlandt Taylor, of Wall street, New York.

"HANGING TOO GOOD FOR ME."

What a Massachusetts Murderer Says of Himself—Supposed to be Insane.

MALDEN, Mass., Aug. 2.—Patrick Maloney who murdered Patrick Connors, a section hand, Friday night, between Atkinson, N. H., and Haverhill, Mass., was taken from the lockup at Plaistow last night by the Haverhill officers and brought to Haverhill for safe keeping. The prisoner said: "I killed him about five o'clock," and when the officer said "who," he said, "that man." When passing near the spot where Connors was found he said, "Hanging is too good for me, isn't it?" A large piece of railroad iron fifteen inches long, was found near the place where the crime was committed, and it is thought by the officers that this is what Maloney used to kill Connors with. Maloney's boots fitted to the footprints found around the tracks and tallied exactly with the marks. The place where the crime was committed is one mile west of Atkinson Depot, N. H., and about a hundred rods from the line, the crime being committed in the state of Massachusetts. The officers think the man is insane, as he delights in talking of blood and of killing men. Connors, the victim, is said to have been of a very quiet disposition.

A SHAM BATTLE BECOMES REAL.

Several Men Seriously Injured and One Disfigured for Life.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—At a sham battle yesterday afternoon, at Conestoga lake, between the 15th regiment of infantry, and battery B, of Pittsburgh, commanded by Captain Hunt, the infantry attacked the battery in excellent style, and were repulsed. In renewing the attack the infantry men grew excited and uncontrollable, and bore down steadily into the months of the routing canon. The Color company, Governor's Guard, of Erie, Pa., charged the center section of the battery, and in the attack the regimental colors were shot to pieces and Corporal Baker, of the Color guard, was hit with a gun and badly hurt. After the colors were planted on the captured guns, Kimmel, of the battery, while attempting to capture the colors, was shot in the face and disfigured for life. Adjutant Braden and Lieutenant Campbell and twelve men of the infantry, were terribly burned in the face and injured.

A TERRIBLE MASSACRE.

Eight White Men Brutally Slaughtered by Indians Near the Cypress Hills.

REGINA, N. W. T., August 2.—A despatch received by Governor Dewdney states that eight white men, working for a man named Sands, were brutally slaughtered by a band of Indians on Thursday. The scene of the attack is a point in the Cypress Hills, thirty-eight miles south of Maple Creek. From the meagre details received it appears that Sands's men were unexpectedly pounced upon by the Redskins. Quite a number escaped by swimming across a lake and taking refuge in an old mill. The police have started in pursuit from Regina and Medicine Hat.

The New York Yacht Club Races.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2.—In the race between the yachts of the New York yacht club from New London to Newport the Puritan of Boston practically won, her time being 34 seconds less than the Priscilla. The Puritan, notwithstanding a delay caused by an accident to her rigging, beat the whole fleet.

Twelve Hundred Miners Strike.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 2.—A special from MASSILLON SAYS all the miners, about 1200 in number, employed at the 13 mines in the Massillon district, Tuscarawas valley, stopped work today, striking against a reduction of pay.

Barranquilla Taken by Government Forces.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Senor Becerra, minister to this country from the United States of Colombia has received the following telegram from Panama:

"Barranquilla has been taken by the forces of the national government, and that port will soon be open to commerce. I remain has been made prisoner and will be brought to trial."

Refusal to Carry the Mails.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The difficulty between the Pacific Mail Steamship company and the Washington postal authorities culminated yesterday in the absolute refusal by the company to carry the mails for Central and South American ports, excepting those for Mexico and Costa Rica from which countries the Pacific Mail company receives subsidies.

All the mail that was refused by the Pacific Mail company was sent over land to New York and New Orleans, whence it will be forwarded to its destination.

Defaulting Postmaster Hibbs's Case.

PORTLAND, Oregon, August 2.—In the case of Hibbs, the defaulting postmaster, the justice at the hearing yesterday gave judgment ordering the prisoner into custody of the United States authorities. Hibbs, however, has retained counsel and his case will be appealed to the supreme court in Ottawa.

Balloon Ascension Race at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—The balloon ascension race between Professors Tollvert and Smith occurred yesterday afternoon at the South End. Prof. Tollvert's balloon collapsed when at a height of 1500 feet. He hung to the trapeze and the ropes caught on some telegraph wires in the descent. Tollvert's spine was fractured, recovery is doubtful, but he is expected to recover in a few days. Prof. Smith landed four minutes later and received serious bruises on his body.

Fast Time by Maud S.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 30.—Maud S went a mile this afternoon over the Glenview track in 2:08 1/4. Her time by quarters was 32 1/4, 1:04 1/4, 1:35 1/4.

Never Give Up.

If you are suffering with low and depressed spirits, loss of appetite, general debility, disordered blood, weak constitution, headache, or any disease of a bilious nature, by all means procure a bottle of Electric Bitters. You will be surprised to see the rapid improvement that will follow; you will be inspired with new life; strength and activity will return; pain and misery will cease, and benevolence you will rejoice in the praise of Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Druggists.

Nervous Debilitated men

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. J. C. Williams' Pink Pills. They will cure all cases of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, four minutes trial and received serious bruises on his body.

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Take all in all.

Take all the Kidneys and Liver Medicines.
—Take all the Blood purifiers, Medicines.
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—Take all the Ague, Fever, and other ailments.
—Take all the Brain and Nerve cures.
—Take all the Great health restorers.
In short, take all the best qualities of all these and the best of all.
—Qualities of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that—Hop Bitters have the best curative qualities and powers of all—concentrated in them.
—And that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or combined, fail.
—A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism. Since then I have been unable to be out at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with water. All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has worked a miracle in my case; otherwise I would have been in my grave. J. W. MOORE. Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881.

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it."

A WORKMAN.

May 2nd & 3rd to me
This medicine is for sale by us, BEAUPRE & LOWRY, Corner Church and Bank Sts.

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We add this day several lines of

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which we offer regardless of cost. Come early and get the cream. In regular goods.

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our stock is large and prices the low. We do not expect to make money this spring, but the goods MUST GO.

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New patterns, at 15 cents per yard and upwards.

New Patterns in Scrim.

Rooms measured, Carpets made, and laid by experienced workmen.

Terms Cash and Lowest Prices.

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