

RIEL IN HIS OWN DEFENSE.

The Leader of the Rebellion Addresses the Jury, Calling the Government Inane and Irresponsible.

At the trial of Louis Riel at Regina, N. W. T., on the 31st, the judge gave Riel an opportunity of addressing the jury, and he spoke nearly two hours. The court was crowded to the utmost. Breathless stillness prevailed. Riel prefaced his speech with the following prayer, delivered with eyes turned heavenward:

"Oh, my God, help me through the grace and divine influence of Jesus Christ. Oh, 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. Oh, my God, bless all these who are around me through the grace of Jesus Christ, our savior. Turn their curiosity into calm interest. Amen." Riel said he had two mothers—his earthly one, who had nursed him, and the Northwest. The first would not kill him, neither would the second. Posterity would justify him yet for what he had done. His mission was to bring about practical reforms, and if he failed temporarily, his spirit would yet accomplish the mission. He had

WITNESSES WHICH WOULD LIVE AFTER HIM. Archbishop Bourget and other dignitaries told him he had a mission and for the past ten years had been working at it and was performing it in the criminal dock. God preserved him from all danger. While bullets were flying about his head thick as mosquitos, at Fache he knew he was safe because God protected him. God acknowledged him when Middleton gave evidence that he was not insane. He called on God to bless the crown lawyer for breaking down the evidence of Dr. Roy, the medical expert. Even if he had, he would have the satisfaction of knowing that the world believed him not insane. He said the agitation would have been constitutional had not government forces attacked the Metis. By the grace of God, the prisoner said, he was the founder of Manitoba. He denounced Archbishop Tache for some wrongdoing, and said he was a benefactor of humanity. He proclaimed himself a prophet of the new world, told how God's spirit had spoken to him in his cell last night and assured him of comfort. Comfort had come in being allowed to speak. Therefore he had confidence that God would speak through him. He could prophesy by feeling of the flesh in his hands and legs. He would yet bring Sir John Macdonald to his feet. He had stopped deputations three times from going to the States to induce Americans to come over to take possession of the country.

PINAL APPEAL TO THE JURY. In conclusion Riel read from a paper written in pencil, as follows:

Your Honors and the Jury: My reputation, my liberty, my life are at your disposal. So confident am I of your sense of duty I have not the slightest doubt as to your verdict. The calmness of my mind concerning the favorable decision I expect from you does not come from any presumption on my part. I simply hope for a conscientious verdict, and that after having heard what I have to say, you will acquit me. I do respect you, although you are only half a jury, but your number of six does not prevent you from being just and conscientious, and does not prevent you from having my confidence. I am taking the circumstances of my trial as they are, and I wish to call your attention to, before you retire, that the house of commons and senate and the ministry of the dominion, which make laws for this land, are not representative whatever of the people of the Northwest. Second, that the Northwest council, generated by the federal government, has great defect. The present number of persons selected for that council make it only a show, and they are not a representative government which rules Canada and the Northwest. But from signs shown in court you are compelled to admit that if they are not responsible they are not insane. Good sense alone leads to sane conclusions. By testimony laid before you during the trial, witnesses on both sides have made it certain to you that

PETITION AFTER PETITION

has been sent to the federal government, but so irresponsible is that government to the Northwest that in the course of several years, besides doing nothing to satisfy the people of the Northwest, it has not answered once or given a sign of response. The fact would indicate absolute lack of responsibility and insanity complicated with paralysis. [Laughter.] That monster of irresponsible, insane government, and its little one, the Northwest council, have made up their mind to answer my petitions by surrounding me slyly, and by attempting to jump at me and my people in Saskatchewan. Happily when they showed their teeth to devour I was ready. I have fired and wounded them. Bear it in mind that what is called my crime of high treason. They led me to it, but my act was in the name of Jesus Christ, the only one who can help me. If they are trying to tear me to pieces, if you believe the plea of insanity of the defense that I am not responsible for my acts, acquit me, since I have been quarreling with the insane acts of the government. If you believe in the crown, which contends that I am responsible, acquit me. You are perfectly justifiable to declare that having my reason and sound mind I have acted responsibly and in 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.

The Grandeur of the Funeral Pageant.

A New York dispatch says: Preparations for the great military pageant, which is to be the principal feature of the Grant funeral on the 8th, continue with great zeal. With the exception of the vast number of details, which will now take care of themselves, these preparations may now be called completed. Gen. Hancock has appointed all his aids, and is now occupied during every working hour of the day in receiving and answering applications for places in the line. So numerous are these applications that the principle has been adopted of having organizations represented in the procession rather than march as a whole, for if the complete bodies were admitted the line of march from the city hall to Riverside Park, a distance of nine miles, would not contain the mass of men. So important has it become to keep the procession within manageable limits that very few carriages will be allowed. The decorations of building of all kinds continue to increase in number, extent and variety. Many decorations which were at first put up hastily, have been re-

modeled and elaborately embellished. There is not a building on Broadway without some token of mourning, and the great thoroughfare becomes more and more fringed with black. The advance demand for carriages on the day of the funeral has already practically exhausted the supply. The application for windows along the line of march indicates that the demand will be immense. As much as \$150 has already been offered for a single window on Broadway.

It has been decided to abandon all thought of conveying the remains from Albany to New York by river, although had this plan been the first suggested it would have been accepted. It was abandoned with regret. Saratoga made a last and unsuccessful effort to induce the family to allow the remains to lie in state in Congress Park. Rev. S. V. Leach, the chaplain of the state senate, came in representing the Saratoga memorial committee, to make a last appeal. He was told that the plans decided upon were irrevocable.

Cyrus W. Field cabled from London: Mrs. U. S. Grant: The duke of Argyll writes me: "Will you kindly say to Mrs. Grant how much I feel for her and how much I value the memory of her husband's visit to us in Scotland."

The people of Manchester, England, through their mayor, cabled their condolences.

The Tribune publishes an interview with Gen. Sherman, in which he says: The parade will be the grandest military spectacle this city has ever seen. Gen. Hancock is magnificently fitted to organize it and he is hard at work. He will leave nothing undone. It was a good thing to do to place all these things in his hands. It is certain that Gen. Grant regarded Washington as no fit place for young men. He has often talked about it. My opinion is the same. Why the army officers who have been stationed in Washington long, have never amounted to anything. The men who have come up high have made their mark on the frontier among the Indians on the far off stations. The Washington men become distinguished as staff officers only. McClellan is about the only exception and his case is so slight an exception as to barely prove the rule. Taylor and Jackson and those men came to the top from Indian and border fighting.

The president, who, at the request of Mrs. Grant has selected pall bearers for Gen. Grant's funeral, recently telegraphed her to know if she had any preferences or suggestions to make in the matter. He received a reply from her by telegraph, saying that it was her wish that he should name the pall bearers, and that the only suggestion she would make was that in case any prominent Union officer like Gen. Sherman or Lieut. Gen. Sheridan be selected, a leading Confederate officer like Gen. Johnson or Gen. Buckner be also included in the list. Grant's wishes in this regard were respected. The list of pall bearers was announced as follows: Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. A.; Lieut. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. A.; Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N.; Vice Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, U. S. N.; Gen. Joseph E. Johnston of Virginia, Gen. Swain B. Buckner of Kentucky, Hamilton Fish of New York, George S. Boutwell of Massachusetts, George W. Childs of Pennsylvania, John A. Logan of Illinois, George Jones of New York and Oliver Hoyt of New York.

At the cabinet meeting reference was made to the Grant obsequies, and it was decided that the president and all the members of his cabinet would attend the funeral ceremonies in New York city. The party will leave Washington in a special car Friday, Aug. 7. Apartments have already been engaged at the Fifth Avenue hotel.

The Talk of Consolidating Land Offices.

A Washington Special says there is understood to be under consideration a scheme to consolidate land offices in some western states. The first state to undergo a re-districting is Wisconsin, and Nebraska will follow. The number of Dakota land offices cannot well be reduced. Every land office in the territory is a maximum office except one, and that office comes within three cents of it. Watertown, Fargo, Yankton, Bismarck, Deadwood, Grand Forks, Aberdeen, Huron and Devil's Lake all receive fees enough to bring up the salary of register and receivership to \$2,000 for each. The salary at Mitchell is \$2,999.97 to each official. The Minnesota salaries are as follows:

Taylor's Falls, \$798; Worthington, \$1,590; St. Cloud, \$2,648; Tracy, \$1,733; Duluth, \$2,852; Benson, \$2,919; Fargo, \$3,000; Redwood, \$2,051.

The Wisconsin land offices have the following salaries: Menasha, \$1,124; La Crosse, \$1,104; St. Croix Falls, \$1,014; Bayfield, \$1,712; Wausau, \$1,809; Eau Claire, \$1,702.

The Nebraska offices are all maximum, except Beatrice, which pays \$1,283, and Lincoln, which pays \$1,201. The offices at Niobrara, Grand Island, North Platte, Bloomington, Valentine and McCook all pay \$3,000. The Montana offices are all maximum but that at Bozeman, which pays \$2,148. Helena and Miles City do a much larger business. In all these offices quite a little is made in fees that are not required to be reported. Fees from \$1 to \$4 are charged for diagrams showing unoccupied lands in the district, 15 cents per 100 words is charged for copies of testimony, and a fee of \$1 is required in contests for the notes of the final cancellation. In some Dakota offices these fees have amounted to as much in some cases as the regular salaries.

Convicted by Court Martial.

The findings of the naval court martial before which General Wales was recently tried at Washington have been made public. The court sentences him to suspension from rank and duty for five years, on furlough pay, to retain his present number in his grade during that period. Dr. Wales was tried for inefficiency in the performance of duty and for neglect of duty. He was found guilty on both charges. In approving the sentence the secretary of the navy says:

In expressing its approval of the proceedings, findings and sentence in this case, the department deems it proper to remark that no dishonest or corrupt act or motive, involving any breach of personal integrity on the part of Medical Director Phillip S. Wales, as chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery, was alleged against him; nor is there any evidence in the records which would have justified a charge or which tends to cast any reflection upon his personal honesty. It is proper, however, to remark that the charges "culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty" and "neglect of duty" are fully sustained by the evidence.

William Monaghan, who tore up a lithograph of Gen. Grant belonging to Sophia Schultz, in Chicago, was let off with a fine of \$25 by Justice White. Monaghan appeared very penitent and said he had the highest respect for the general and gave drunkenness as the excuse for his conduct.

DAKOTA TERRITORIAL NEWS.

Settling up Dakota.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICES.

Reports from the eight land districts in the territory received by the commissioner of immigration and statistics show that while Dakota is not enjoying the same boom this year as in 1883, there has been more land taken up and a larger number of people added to her population during the present year than may have been generally supposed to be the case. Seven of the United States land offices report a statement of business transacted for June as follows: Devils Lake District, North Dakota—Homestead entries, 91; homestead proofs, 3; pre-emption entries, 229; pre-emption proofs, 48; timber culture entries, 245; one coal declaratory statement; number of acres newly entered, 90,066; number of acres on which final proof has been made, 6,180.

Aberdeen District, South Dakota—Homestead entries, 142; soldiers' homesteads, 11; homestead proofs, 18; pre-emption entries, 212; pre-emption proofs, 33; timber culture entries, 105; number of acres newly entered, 74,706; number of acres on which final proof has been made, 9,288.

Grand Forks District, North Dakota—Homestead entries, 91; homestead proofs, 43; pre-emption entries, 198; pre-emption proofs, 77; timber culture entries, 152; timber culture proofs, 1; number of acres newly entered, 69,300; number of acres on which final proof has been made, 1,535.

Huron District, South Dakota—Homestead entries, 107; soldiers' homesteads, 5; homestead proofs, 59; pre-emption entries, 129; pre-emption proofs, 106; timber culture entries, 154; number of acres newly entered, 61,480; number of acres acquired by final proof, 25,412.

Fargo District, North Dakota—Homestead entries, 116; soldiers' homesteads, 2; homestead proofs, 71; pre-emption entries, 154; pre-emption proofs, 22; timber culture entries, 93; timber culture proofs, 1; number of acres newly entered, 57,533; number of acres acquired by final proof, 14,399.

Watertown District, South Dakota—Homestead entries, 136; soldiers' homesteads, 1; homestead proofs, 109; pre-emption entries, 153; pre-emption proofs, 63; timber culture entries, 76; number of acres newly entered, 56,803; number of acres acquired by final proof, 26,694.

Bismarck District, North Dakota—Homestead entries, 85; soldiers' homesteads, 3; homestead proofs, 6; pre-emption entries, 107; pre-emption proofs, 14; timber culture entries, 143; number of acres newly entered, 47,500; number of acres acquired by final proof, 3,200.

Under date of June 2 the United States land office at Deadwood, in the Black Hills, South Dakota, reports a large immigration into the southeastern part of the district, in consequence of the near completion of the new railroad which is to connect the Black Hills country with the Chicago & Northwestern system via Missouri valley and the Blair bridge. The total number of agricultural land entries in the Deadwood district up to June 1 is as follows: Homesteads, 1,382; pre-emptions, 3,417; tree claims, 1,271.

SUMMARIZED.

A summary of the June reports from the Devil's Lake, Aberdeen, Grand Forks, Huron, Fargo, Watertown and Bismarck land districts shows that in the seven districts named, in the single month of June, there have been 1,982 new filings on homestead and pre-emption claims. Estimating an average family to each settler, these figures would indicate an increase in population in round numbers of 6,000 souls. As the actual number of families will average nearer five persons each this estimate is probably not far out of the way. The total area newly entered in the seven districts named was 457,388 acres, quite an addition to the great wheat farm of Dakota. The total number of settlers proved in 1883 and the total area acquired by final proof, 103,708 acres. The total number of tree claims entered was 928, and the two final proofs for the month have an encouraging look so far as they go. The coal declaratory statement filed in the Devil's Lake District, covering 160 acres of land, is the fourth coal entry made in that district since the opening of the land offices in September, 1883. The outlook for a largely increased immigration about Dakota are being received by the commissioner of immigration from all parts of the country, the larger number coming from the Western states.

North Dakota Episcopal Convocation.

The annual convocation of the Episcopal church of North Dakota was held at Fargo, Bishop Knickerbocker of Indiana preached. Rev. B. F. Cooley was elected secretary, and L. B. Gibbs treasurer.

Bishop Walker's address was listened to with much interest. He said:

There were six churches edifices built or being constructed, while twelve more were needed immediately, but each of the latter would require from \$1,000 to \$15,000 assistance from the outside, and full as large an amount would also be raised right in the parishes. He urged the need of a school for girls, and said that a theological institution was needed. We have as yet no barn-like structure anywhere which, by a pleasing fiction, is named the Cathedral in North Dakota. The bishop, as yet, is doing the work of a Methodist circuit rider. No one spot is my home. These houses are generally the interior of a railroad car. This must be the case for some time to come until the whole field is organized. My aim is not to erect one splendid, pompous church where my throne shall stand, but to plant here and there where knots of God's people cluster, the chaste churchy sanctuary in which, for the comfort of hungering souls, the bread of life may be broken and the word of life may be spoken. The reports of the parish and mission station which have reached me, show that sixty-four persons have been baptized since my work here began, thirty-nine have been confirmed, fifty-one couples have been married and twenty-three funerals have been attended. The incomplete returns show 51 communicants in good standing; five presbyters and nine deacons have been added to our ranks within the last six months. Only one has retired from the field.

At the business meeting Rev. B. F. Cooley was elected dean of the diocese, Seth Newman of Fargo chancellor and L. S. Darner registrar. The following were announced by the bishop:

Standing committee—Rev. B. F. Cooley, Fargo; Rev. A. Buchanan, Jamestown; Hon. Judge Hudson, Fargo; B. S. Russell, Jamestown.

Church Building—Rev. B. F. Cooley, Rev. A. Buchanan, George Hancock, S. H. Haynes, Rev. J. G. Miller, Rev. A. Buchanan, J. N. Jones, W. E. Covey, and Messrs. Cunningham and Everest.

The published accounts of the terrible calamity which has befallen the people of Hyde county, have not only not overstated the loss, but have hardly given a correct idea of it, so says a relief committee in St. Paul. The village of Holabird (with a population of 200) was almost totally destroyed. The town of Highmore (the county seat of Hyde county, with a population 500.) was terribly injured; the school building, a few residences and two stores being all that was left. The county for a distance of thirty miles is badly damaged, many farm houses, barns, etc., being destroyed. Two hundred families are left without homes, food or clothing, suffering and helpless.

La Grace was visited by a hail storm the local paper stating that stones were picked up which measured eleven and three-quarter inches. A large amount of window glass was broken.

Fargo Special.—Seems probable that the territorial encampment will be held at Huron. Gov. Pierce has left the location to Maj. Gen. Dennis, Adj. Gen. Free and the militia officers. Gen. Free has, it is understood, made a calculation of the expense of the gathering, and states that it will cost \$1,000 less to transport the militia to and from Huron than any other point in the territory.

John Gilbert of Sioux Falls, who went to Canton with a party to play ball, attempted to get off the train while it was moving, was thrown under the trucks and so badly mangled that he died soon after.

George Gregurson, living near Canton, was killed by lightning.

Forty clerks are employed at the capital at Bismarck, copying and compiling census returns of North Dakota, under the superintendence of Maj. Edwards of Fargo. The south Dakota returns are not all in yet, but Edwards claims the total population of the territory exceeds 400,000, of which upwards of 150,000 is in north Dakota—more than the population of all Dakota five years ago.

John Novok of Bonhomme county, a Bohemian, killed his wife and then blew his own brains out. Domestic infelicity is supposed to have been the cause. He made his will beforehand and meant business. He leaves children by a former wife and was in comfortable circumstances.

Two men were drowned in the Missouri river, twenty miles north of Bismarck. The men were John Walters and William Burton, who had been living by hunting and wood chopping on the banks of the river.

Thomas Gibson of St. Joseph, Pembina county, while temporarily insane, drowned himself in the Pembina river.

Arthur Pecard, aged eleven years, was drowned at Jamestown by falling from a boat.

Alfonso Gray, amalgamator for the Homestake company, dropped dead at Lead City.

The crop reports received from McPherson, McIntosh and Campbell counties indicate favorable harvest yields for the Russian colonists located in that region, and an increased immigration from the czar's domains next season as a result.

The three fatal cases of small-pox at Scotland are claimed to have exhausted the disease in that locality, a thorough quarantine having prevented the spread of the contagion beyond the immediate locality in which it appeared.

F. H. Wells, superintendent of Indian schools at Fort Berthold, was summarily bounced a few days ago by Indian Agent Gifford.

In the Rolette county seat contest, heard by Judge Francis at Bismarck, the court decided in favor of St. John as the county seat, against Dunsen, the present location.

Bismarck Journal: Manager C. M. Cushman commenced cutting oats a few days ago on the farm of ex-President R. B. Hayes, lying six miles north of Bismarck. The farm comprises 800 acres, of which 300 is in wheat, 240 in oats and 60 in barley. The indications point to an unusually good crop—the best for many years.

Sioux Falls had a population of 2,227 in 1880 and the census just taken shows that it has more than doubled, having, on June 1, 5,005 people within its corporate limits.

Sully county has an assessed valuation of \$771,029, of which \$559,707 is on real estate and \$211,282 on personal property.

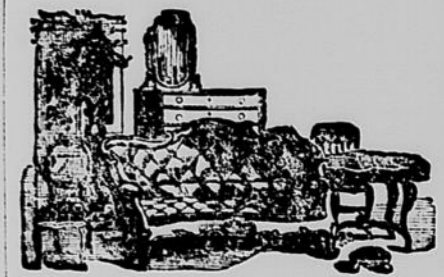
Many farmers in the vicinity of Brookings report serious injury to barley from the severe frost in June.

Judge Edgerton will hold a term of court in Douglas county about Aug. 20.

W. A. Hollowell is the richest man in Davison county.

Mr. Dalrymple calculates on getting 17 1-2 bushels an acre from the 30,000 acres in which he is interested, or a total of 527,000 bushels. The harvest will commence in about two weeks.

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