

WEEKLY MONITOR SUPPLEMENT, May 27th, '85.

The British American Rebel.

A UNITED STATES SENATE CLERK TELLS OF LOUIS RIEL'S FORMER CRIMES.

Mr. Frank Eastman, who has been clerk to the senate committee on claims for the past two years, was district attorney at Helena, Montana, in 1882. In conversation on the Canadian insurrection, Mr. Eastman said: "I know Louis Riel well. He was leader of the Red River insurrection in 1872, and was guilty of the most atrocious and inhuman crimes ever perpetrated by man. Add to the tortures of the inquisition every agony that devilish ingenuity could suggest or invent, and you may get a faint idea of the manner in which Riel treated the unfortunate captives who fell into his hands. The Canadian Government secured the services of a priest to Riel, and after much trouble he succeeded in inducing Riel to surrender. In spite of his many acts of fiendish cruelty and the fact that he was guilty of high treason, the Canadian Government failed to give him the hemp he so richly deserved, and is now reaping the fruits of its mistaken mercy. In November, 1882, Riel was engaged in selling whiskey eight or ten miles inside of the lower border of Blackfoot reservation. He procured the liquor in Fort Benton, and failing to pay his bills and being unable to secure any more credit, he transferred his valuable custom to Helena. Here his credit also ran out, and when C. A. Broadwater, the partner and agent of Wilder of St. Paul, would credit him no more, Riel said, "All right, Meester Broadwater, but I would like to meet you out on zo perarie" thus conveying a delicate suggestion of the hereafter. Riel was shortly after indicted for selling rum to the Indians, and when brought to trial refused to answer any questions frankly, stating that he refused because he did not care to criminate himself. During the trial a juror asked Riel if he was not the man who incited the Red River insurrection in 1872. "Sair," replied Riel with great dignity, "I am a man who attempted to introduce republican institutions in zat country." As no other witnesses could be procured, Riel was acquitted, although there was no doubt in the world as to his guilt. He was indicted at Benton for election frauds at Rocky Point in the spring of 1883, and being unable to procure bail, was imprisoned in jail for two or three months. Then he succeeded in securing bondsmen in the persons of Wm. H. Hunt the son of the ex-secretary of the navy, and then collector of the port of Fort Benton, and Thomas Cummings, a former collector. After being released he went up, into Manitoba. From recent events it is evident that he was engaged in laying his plans for the present insurrection. He returned to Fort Benton and was tried, but as the people around Rocky Point led nomadic lives, it was impossible to obtain any witnesses save Riel's half-breed wife and brother-in-law. Of course he was not convicted.

Riel is a magnificently handsome man. He has a superb figure, standing over six feet in height. His beard is long and coal black and he has melting Italian eyes as soft as a woman's. If his beard was lighter he would be the image of Guido's Christ. He is a rank coward, and is absolutely devoid of the courage such a man should have. He was in very bad odor with the half breeds around Fort Benton and Helena, and one day, in the fall of 1882, he went to Gov. Bodkin and begged that official to make him deputy marshal. He said his life was in danger, and he would live in constant danger if it was not protected by official sanction. His request was very properly refused. The Canadian Government, I think, deserves no sympathy in its present trouble with Riel. It should have hung him in 1872. You will soon hear blood curdling stories of his atrocities and cruelties. Riel is without charge and urged by the will and ambition, and unhappily, gifted with a glib and fascinating tongue. He is using the half-breeds to pull his chestnuts out of the fire. The Canadian Government has a grave problem to solve.

— J. W. Coleman is planting five acres of strawberries at Kentville, N. S., this spring.

A Fatal Jump.

PROFESSOR ODLUM JUMPS FROM BROOKLYN BRIDGE AND DIES SHORTLY AFTER.

New York, May 19.—This afternoon a cab was driven from New York to the middle of the great span of the Brooklyn bridge here. Two men got out and began to climb the railing. Before they had reached the top of the bridge a policeman ran toward them, brandishing his club, and ordered them down. While he was talking with the young men a covered wagon containing Professor Robert E. Odium and a companion stopped about a hundred feet behind the cab. Quickly divesting himself of a blue flannel suit, Odium, clad in a red shirt and trunks, jumped from the carriage and sprang lightly to the railing. He quickly reached the top, and, poising himself for a moment, stood erect and glanced hurriedly at the surface of the East river far below him. People on the bridge in that vicinity sent up a cry of horror when they saw Odium prepare to plunge into the river, one hundred and thirty-five feet beneath his feet. The policeman, whose attention had been diverted from the daring swimmer, turned his head just in time to take in the true situation. He left the two young men who had endeavored to throw him off the scent, and rushed back towards the professor. Before he had gone a dozen feet Odium, without a moment's hesitation, leaped out from the railing into the air. He held one hand above his head as a rudder to guide him in his descent. The river below was at that moment clear of shipping. A tug and a schooner floated lazily in the stream several hundred yards below the bridge. The tug was filled with reporters and club men. Capt. Paul Boyton stood near the bow, anxiously watching the bridge, and those on board witnessed the leap with bated breath. For nearly a hundred feet the professor came down all right, feet foremost. He shot downward with the speed of a meteor, his red suit making him easily discernible for a long distance. When within thirty feet of the water his body began to turn. As if realizing his danger, Odium brought down his hand with a wave like motion to aid him in recovering his balance. The movement was, however, made too late. His body had now turned so far that it was impossible to change its course. Half a second later, with a mighty splash that threw up the water on all sides, as if torn with a shell, Odium's body struck the surface of the river on one side and sank out of sight. The tug hurriedly pushed forward to the place where the body fell, and Capt. Boyton, after seeing that life-preservers had been thrown out into the water, sprang over the side of the boat and waited for the body to rise. Soon he saw the white face of the professor rising by his side. Seizing a life-preserver, he with difficulty placed it beneath the body of the insensible professor. Blood mingled with froth came from the mouth of the daring man. A row boat was soon pushed within reach, and with considerable difficulty the body of the professor was dragged into the boat. A few minutes later it was transferred to the tug and restoratives administered. After considerable rubbing the eyes of the sufferer opened.

"What kind of a jump did I make?" he whispered.

"First-class, my boy," responded Captain Boyton. "You'll be all right in a little while."

The professor immediately relapsed into insensibility. The tug was hurriedly started for the shore and just as the pier was reached a shudder passed through the professors' frame, and, after breathing once or twice, his heart stopped beating, and death came to his relief. The body was taken to an undertaker's establishment. Odium was formerly professor at a swimming bath in Washington, but latterly has acted as clerk in Willard's hotel. It has been the ambition and dream of his life to make a jump from Brooklyn bridge. He made an attempt once before the bridge was completed, but was prevented by the police. He was 34 seconds in the air before striking the water. He was 33 years of age, and unmarried.

The Scott Act.

OTTAWA, May 22.—In the senate today petitions in favor of the amendments recently made by the senate to the Scott Act were presented by Messrs. Almon, Smith, McMillan and Clemow.

Mr. Smith said that these petitions were signed by over thirty-five thousand of the most intelligent and wealthy citizens of Ontario. These petitions, he said, were subjected to a careful scrutiny by a committee of senators before they were presented and were found to be signed by 35,526 electors, each in his own hand writing. The petitioners, he believed, were all voters, and not women and children, who constituted the bulk of the signatures to the petitions lately presented against any amendment of the act. Petitions from the other parts of the Dominion are still to come in.

THE STATE OF TRADE.—The wholesale trade has been improving gradually since the opening of navigation, and is in volume at the present time not much behind that of the corresponding season last year. The outlook is fair so far as the crops go. Reports are to the effect that the fall wheat is looking well in all districts. Of course the disturbances in the North-West will interfere greatly with the area under cultivation there. In Manitoba, however, and in all the Eastern Provinces, farmers have been, and are still, busy getting in their crops, and the extent under crop will this year be unusually large. While farmers are so busy, it follows as a matter of course that the county retailers are not doing a very large trade. For the same reason remittances from county towns and districts are not up to the mark. The city trade has, however, been excellent. Payments from city retailers have been large.—*Montreal Witness 26th.*

—A gang of British forgers at Toronto on Tuesday presented forged notes on the Bank of Scotland and other British banks or banks doing European business in Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal. In Toronto they succeeded in cashing two £50 cheques; in Ottawa they were unsuccessful, but were allowed to go unarrested, through the genuineness of the note was doubted. In Montreal two of the gang presented notes for large sums and were arrested under suspicion, the banks having been warned by the Bank of Halifax that these forged bills were extant. Two men were arrested in Montreal, giving the names of W. H. Hall and Robert Tom. When arrested forged notes for nearly \$15,000 were found upon them.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25.—The grand international rowing regatta under the management of the St. John's club of this city commenced today. The professional single scull race had eight entries. The distance was three miles with a turn. It was won by Teemer in 20 min. 1 1/2 sec, by two length; Guadaur, second; Griffin, third; Lee fourth and Peterson fifth. Hosmer finished third and McKay fourth but they were ruled out for finishing outside of the line. Teemer's time is the next best on record to that said to have been made by Courtney.

—The first Nova Scotia banker of the season, the schooner Maria, of Pubnico, has arrived at Gloucester, Mass., from West-rn Bank with 170,000 lbs. codfish and 80 gals. oil. This is but the beginning of an extensive business of the same kind to follow, although the duties to be put on after July 1 may cause a reduction in its value, says the *Cape Ann Advertiser*. The duties on this fare alone would have amounted to \$385 but for the provisions of the treaty of Washington.

—Riel is in Regina, confined in the police barracks.

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RESTORING HEALTH.

Hundreds have been cured by using it for
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GENERAL DEBILITY

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS & C.

MRS. JAMES GORDON, of Tremont, paid hundreds of dollars without getting any help. She is cured of that incurable disease a the M. D's call it Sick Headache by using Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

MRS. OBEDIAH SAUNDERS, of the same place, was a perfect invalid for five years with Liver, Kidney Complaints and General Debility. She is now able to do all her own house work, including washing, which she never expected to do, all by using six bottles of Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

ASA RAYMOND'S SON, of Trout Cove, Digby Neck, is cured of a bad Fever Sore in his leg. After trying lots of remedies and doctoring which failed to do him any good. Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier did it.

ARTHUR BARTEAUX'S daughter of Mount Handley was given up by two M. D's, to die with Liver and Kidney Disease. She is now well and fat, by using two bottles of Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

ARTHUR BROWN'S daughter, of Stronach Mountain has been very sick with Liver and Kidney Complaint and General Debility. Is now quite well, and says the best medicine she ever took is Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

MR. JAMES CROSBY, of Yarmouth, was very sick with Erysipelas. He is now cured by using four bottles of Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

JOHN McLEAN, of Bridgetown, was cured of Biliousness by using two bottles of Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

MR. J. A. BALCOM, Merchant, of Margareville, says there is no Blood Purifier or Bitters in the market that do so much and give such general satisfaction as Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

CAPT. L. RAYMOND, of Weymouth, was cured of Dyspepsia and Dispondency, bordering on insanity, by using two bottles of Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

MR. WILLIAM PATTEN, of Ohio, Yarmouth County, spent hundreds of dollars doctoring for Kidney Complaint, was unable to get out of his room last fall. Now he is able to attend to his farming, by taking six bottles of Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

There are no medicines known to Physicians, the world over that have cured so many of Liver, Kidney, Blood and Nerve Diseases, as the medicines that compose Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

Be sure you get Bottles labeled with Dr. O. W. Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier, put up by

J. B. NORTON
BRIDGETOWN,

and don't be put off with anything else. Bridgetown, Feb 19th, '85. 1y.