Ceneral Business.

Apples Apples. LAST LOT.

Splendid winter fruit arrived by Rail dire Kinds: Bishop, Ribston, Calkin, and Porter Pippins, Spitzenburgh, Russets, Gravensteins, Pearmins, R. I. Greenings, and other Greenings, Vandeverls, etc. Auction every day, opposite and in the Parker Buildings at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m Place of Business, H. A. Muirhead's Ship Chandlery store.

Chatham Nov. 1885.

Chatham, Nov. 26th, 1885.

MIRAMICHI

The adjourned Annual Meeting of the Miramichi Steam Navigation Company will be held at the Temperance Hall, Chatham, on Tuesday, 15th Dec., next, at three o'clock, p. m.

WM. MURRAY,

Teacher Wanted.

A Teacher holding a Grammar School licence is required to take charge of the Grammar School in School District No. 1, Chatham. Year to commence 1st January, 1886. Applications, stating salary and accompanied by recommendations received up to 1st December next. J. S. BENSON.

Chatham, 5th Nov., 1885.

Notice of Sale.

To Robert Forsyth and John Forsyth both of the Parish of Northesk in the County of Northum. berland and Province of New Brunswick, Farmers, and to allothers whom in may concern. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale, contained in a certain Mortgage bearing date the First day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Nine, and made between the said Robert Forsyth and John Fersyth both of the Parish of Northesk in the following distribution: County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, farmers, of the one part and the undersigned Alexander Morrison, of Chatham in the said County, merchant, of the other part, which mortgage was duly recorded in the Records of the County of Northumberland, on the third day D. 1879, in volume 59 of the County Records, pages 304, 305 and 306 and is numbered There will, in pursuance of the said power of

sale and for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said indenture of mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction on Friday, the Eighteenth day of December next, in front of the Post Office in Chatnam, in the said County at twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said indenture mentioned and described as follows namely; one equal undivided moiety or half part of all that piece or parcel of land, situate lying or being in the Parish of Northesk aforesaid, being part of that certain let or tract of land orginally granted to William Cur ry, situate at Bass Point, (so called) on the North side of the Northwest Branch of the River Miramichi. and abutted as follows to wit, commencing on the shore of the said River at the upperly line of that part of the said tract known as the upper boundary of the lot, (parcel of the same tract) now oced by James Forsyth, thence running back along the upper line of the said lot occupied by the said James Forsyth to the rear of the said tract, thence westerly along the rear line of the said tract to the upper side line or corner of the said tract, granted to the said William Curry as described in the said grant, thence along the said upper side line of said tract to the bank or shore of the said river, thence down stream along the bank or shore of the said river to the upper side line of that part of the said tract occupied by the said James Forsyth being the place of beginning, being the same lands and premises on which the said Robert Forsyth and James Forsyth reside and which were conveyed to them by James H Peters by deed, dated the 27th July, A. D. 1860, as by reference thereto will more fully appear, togather with all and singular to buildings and im-

provements thereon. and the rights, members' privileges hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, &c., of the said Robert Forsyth and John Forsyth of into or out of the said lands and premises and Dated the ninth day of November, A. D. 1885. L. J. TWEEDIE. ALEX. MORRRISON.

similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements." Steam Navigation Company

State Lottery Company, and in person

General Zusiness.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be p resented at

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank. SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, Pres. State National Bank A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRCTION !
Over Half a Million Distributed

Louisiana State Lottery Company Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposeswith a Capital of \$1,000,000-to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d A. D. 1879 Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly. It never scales or postpones. Look at the

187th Grand Monthly Extraodinary Semi-Annual Drawing IN THE ACADEMY OF MU SIC, NEW ORLEANS, sonal super vision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGAR D. of Louisiana, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia. Capital Prize,\$150,000 Notice. - Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves

\$5. Fifts, \$2 Tenths, \$1. 1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$150,000. GRAND PRIZE OF 2 LARGE PRIZES OF 4 LARGE PRIZES OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 100 Approximation Prizes of \$200. ation for rates to Clubs should be made nly to the Office of the Company in New Orleans. POSTAL NOTES, Express

letter. Currency by Express (all sums of \$5 and M. A. Dauphin. New Orleans, La or M. A. Dauphin.

Washington, D. C. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK. STATE NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, L . Mortgagee | GERMANIA NATIONAL BANK

New Orleans, L Purdy& Currie,

FURNITURE!

FURNITURE!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. WATER STREET, CHATHAM, N. B.

We beg to quote the following low prices to the public for the remainder of the year

---(<u>I</u>)-

PARLOR SUITS—Walnut Frame, from \$40.00 up to \$300.00 BEDROOM SUITS SOFAS—Walnut Frame. 14.00 LOUNGES from 4.75 STUDENTS' EASY CHAIRS from 5.50 MATRASSES 1.75

The above goods are our own make, and we Guarantee Satisfaction We also keep on hand a large stock of

Centre Tables, Extension Tables, CHAIRS, ORGAN STOOLS, WASHSTANDS, SIDEBOARDS and BEADSTEADS, which we are offering at small advance on

Call and examine our stock and if we have nothing on hand to s uit you, we can make to order in short notice. Re-upholstering and Reparing done on the Premises.

PURDY & CURRIE. Nov. 2nd, 1885. Water Street, Chatham, N. B.

BUYYOUR DRY GOODS FAIREY'S.

Winceys from 4c to 16c., special value. Costume Flannels reduced to 21c., all colors. Satian Marvelleaux, now only 33c. Lot Dress Goods, 7c. 300 yds. Dress Goods, 19c. cheap at 25c. Black Cashmeres reduced to 29c., 38c and 47c. Colored " White Flannels, 22c., 29c., all wool, " 141c to 37c., all wool. Gray Union " 19c to 22c., very cheap. All Wool Union Flannels, 291c., 32c and 38c. Ulsters from \$1.50. Jackets from \$1.45.

BED COMFORTABLES 89c. Each.

Men's Overcoats from \$5.60 up.

Carpets, Hemp, 15c., Tapestry, 38½c. do Union, 55c. Wool, 85c.

Bring along the cash and you can get the greatest bargains in Dry Goods ever offered at

B. FAIREY'S

Newcastle, Nov. 16, 1885. LAURENCE'S SPECTACLES.

Save Your Sight!



A further supply of those celebrated SPECTACLES just arrived. We are daily fitting glasses to persons who are delighted at being tance, the general trade depending the operations of the two great houses the rope slipped up from under the left grateful toward my friends who have able to procure a properly adjusted Spectacle and who have been on this important industry. tormented with cheap glasses, which ruin the sight. We fit them on scientific principles and guarantee perfect sotisfactisn. Testimonials from hundreds in this County

AT THE MEDICAL HALL

J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE Chatham, Oct. 14th, 1885

TO OUR PATRONS.

The removal of the type, presses and office appointments of the ADVANCE was begun on Saturday last and the present Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana It is not, therefore, exactly what manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducied we would like to have made it, with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the but our friends will, under the Company to use this certificate, with faccircumstances, no doubt, make due allowance for short-comings. The expenses of fitting up our new quarters (next door east from Messrs. Guy, Bevan & Co's office) Water street, are considerable. and we hope those who are indebted to us for subscriptions and on other account will oblige by paying up promptly. The date to which each subscriber has the top of the first page of the paper and the terms are duly advertised in the business notice. If the reader, who may be owing us, will just make up what is due the office we shall be obliged.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - NOVEMBER 26, 1883

Stumpage.

That the Government did not charge too much for the right to cut (\$1.25 per M for spruce) is strengthened by the fact ness, which must move in the directhat the New Brunswick Railway Comany is now receiving \$1.50 per M. for stumpage of spruce logs, situated in no better position than are the Crown Lands. The standing timber in New Brunswick is not the property of the lumbermen only. but of our merchants, traders and mechan ics, and if a thousand feet of logs is worth \$1.25, what right would the Government | denly left for England. have to take a less sum from the lumbermen? So long as the log haulers are ready and willing to pay the New Brunswick Railway Company \$1.50 per M. there need be no fear of their ceasing to cut on Crown Lands because the Crown only charges them \$1.25. The deal manufacturers of the city of St. John have very little personal interest in this Crown timber stumpage matter, as they get their supply of logs from the head of the St John river, largely from granted lands, where they have to pay from \$1.50 to \$5 per M., nearly all the valuable timber lands on the St. John River being granted, and the Crown Lands below Frederic ton are pretty well exhausted and pro duce but little timber, and that usually of small size. - Globe.

The above is the stock argument of, and illustrates the spirit in which this stumpage question is viewed by those who pretend to believe in making the lumbermen either meet the revenue requirements of the Province or go out of the business. The Globe must know that the Railway Company's lands are better than those of the Crown, because the late Government allowed the Company to take such blocks as it pleased to select, and it is unreasonable to suppose that the Company's cruisers made poor selections. Does the Globe believe that the gradual increase of stumpage during the last ten years has been in response to any corresponding increase of value to the lumbermen? Stumpage was sixty gan to operate its lands. The Company did not then ask \$1.50 per M | trip. stumpage. Why? Because if they did nearly all the lumbermen would go to the Crown Lands in preference 25.00 for the difference in value between the Company and Crown Lands hardly amounted to 90 cents per M But as soon as the Government's pleaded, caused an increase in the Crown Lands stumpage, the Com pany showed a readily responsive sympathy therewith and its charges made a corresponding advance. The Government, therefore, has played the part of "puffer" for the Company and the lumbermen have been well

> squeezed by the operation. The Globe falls into a common error, also, in quoting the stumpage rates on spruce and assuming that the Company's exactions are greater than those of the Government, bethus lost sight of, and if the Globe will reckon than in-remembering there is no drawback for it as there was formerly-it will find that the Company is placed in a far better position than the Government, its lands being more attractive and its stumpage really no higher.

It is no answer to the complaints of the lumber interest to point to the fact that operations are still being carried on, even in the face of the oppressive stumpage exactions of try having millions invested in it undeniable fact that the stumpage charges in New Brunswick are higher than in any other woodthe world and it will not be claimed in the procuring, manufacturing or which should be greatest, but, in 1866, shipping of the lumber. It is, therefore, clear that our lumbermen are thus working at a disadvantage. The Globe and the Government may proand, of what is of far greater imper- were wholesale only, the difference in

The policy cannot be defended, even on the narrow and selfish

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low Fredericton are exhausted. Our favored grantees obtained all they wanted at fifty cents and less an acre and we have the advantage of Rail ways built by the Company that gobbled up the pick of the lumber issue of the paper has been pro- lands on the St. John and Miramiduced with type in one part of chi, so let the Government put up the town and presses in another. the stumpage on the North Shore men-really we, in St. John, have very little interest in this Crown timber stumpage matter." We feel ashamed of the Globe's narrow, shortsighted utterances. Does it not know that, even if St. John did not ship a splinter of lumber, its interests protest against any policy by which the lumber industry may be crippled? St. John's merchants, machinesis. and manufacturers are not insensible to the importance of maintaining this trade in the most flourishing condition possible, while its people are not so selfish as to have any sympathy paid up is on the address slip on with the spirit the Globe manifests. When lumber operations are curtailed on the North Shore, as they are this season, it affects the whole Province. It means less revenue for the Government, less trade and less emand send it by mail or bring it to ployment; for the North Shore does not exist for itself alone, as it is a trade-creating centre of more impor tance to St. John than any other section of the Province. Neither the Government nor the Globe, however, seem disposed to deal with the broader aspects of the question, which, we fear, will be left to settle itself by the inexorable laws of busi-

Sir John.

tion of the least resistance.

Sir John has evidently found Canada too hot for him just now as he has sud-

The Sun's despatch says "he has gone on public business connected with the arrangement for a commission to settle the fisheries question and the ques-'tion of reciprocal trade relations between Canada and the United States. He will also confer with the English 'postmaster general respecting the conveyance of mails to Eastern Asia. 'Australasia, etc., via the C. P. R. 'Several other important questions will engage his attention.

-Um! The Toronto Globe says: "Sir John Macdonald, coward as he has always een, became terrified by the tempest his crimes and blunders have raised, and has skulked out of Canada like the

guilty man he is. The same paper's Ottawa special says: 'The sudden departure of Sir John Macdonald for England has set political circles all agog as to the reason. All kinds of rumors are afloat. That he had gone to London to see Sir Charles Tupper and resign the leadership to him and falling into Sir Charles's place; to the effect that he has been called home by the Imperial Government to fill an important office as governor in some dependency of the crown and then rumors floated round that fearing serious trouble with the French Canadians he was desirous of getting several regiments of Imperial troops out at once. Perhaps the safest story was that his health again required the services of cents per M a few years ago-about | Sir Andrew Clark. Anyway his one the time the Railway Company be- time friends and now bitter foes are enraged at not knowing of his sudden

The Globe's Quebec despatch says: Sir John's secret and sudden departure for England is the subject of much anxious speculation among French Canadians here. They take no stock whatever in the report that he has been called home on business connected with the fishery clauses of the Washington treaty, but believe he has gone to ask garrison Quebec and Montreal, and to dragoon them into quietness if neces-

The St. John Election.

The result of the St. John city election shows that there is a reaction against Sir John's Government, Dr. Barker having only a majority of 112 over the Liberal candidate, Hon. Mr. Skinner. In the city and county elec tions, the Liberals, under Messrs. Burpee and Weldon, used to win by majorities in the vicinity of 500, while the city was generally Conservative. When cause the stumpage of the latter is the city and county gave the Conserva-\$1.25 on spruce, while that of the tives about 400 majority in the late Evformer is \$1.50. The Government's eritt-McLeod election, it was claimed that little plum in the shape of mileage is the city would exhibit an equally great change in favor of the Government, but the result of Tuesday's election has dispelled that delusion. In a general election St. John will, no doubt, return three Liberals. The back of Tory- guest. ism is broken there.

Death of a Great Merchant.

The greatest merchant of the United States-Horace B. Claffin of New York —died on Saturday afternoon, 14th Father McWilliams was a classmate with inst., at his summer residence, Ford- Riel at Montreal and talked much about ham, N. Y. He was head of the great old times with the condemned man. He wholesale dry and general goods con- says he never attended a condemned man cern which has borne his name since who was so fully prepared to die as was both Company and Government, for 1860, although his career as a New Riel, and until the last moment arrived business people know that an indus- York merchant dates back forty-two he believed something would happen to years, as he was head of the firm of save his life. Father Mc Williams secured cannot stop at once. We have the Classin, Mellen & Co., and, earlier still, many of Riel's papers, among which was her pardon for all the faults of which I nature to quietly acquiesce in it. as a partner in that of Buckley & Claf- | the following :lin. The names of A. T. Stewart and H. B. Classin were as those of giants to be pardoned and to be received into the among ordinary men in New York besom of the Roman Catholic Church, producing province or country in mercantile circles twenty years ago,

when there was a most bitter rivalry believe in the infallible dogmas of the that we have any special advantages between the two great houses as to sovereign pontiffs. Classin so far surpassed Stewart that the gross sales of his house amounted to the enormous sum of \$72,000,000, while those of Stewart were \$12,000,-000 less. When it is remembered that | ward, his legs rising as the rope tightened. fess not to know it, but the effect of Stewart's \$50,000,000 were derived The instant the rope was stretched to its their policy is the gradual lessening from both his wholesale and retail full extent Riel's body came violently of operations, of Government revenue, establishments, while those of Classin forward and a crack was distinctly heard will be the better appreciated. Mr. Classin was the son of a Massa- contusion. After the first fall there were other side of the line. To the oblates of chusetts farmer and his education, until no signs of life beyond a few convulsive Marie Immaculate, the Society of St.

he became a clerk in a country store, grounds urged by the Globe. It says was obtained in the school near his practically—"We, in St. John, don't father's farm. He went first as a ly. care. We get our lumber from clerk to a general store in Worcester granted lands, and Crown lands be- and then to New York city to take a

position as clerk in a dry goods house, and soon had charge of a department. Next, he went into business on his own account with a fellow-clerk named Buckley, and rose to the proud position, eventually, of the leading merchant prince of the great city of New

The establishment of Claffin & Co. covers nearly the whole block bounded by Church, Worth and Thomas Streets and West Broadway. It has about seven acres of floors, fourteen miles of gas and water pipes, employs several steam engines in working passenger elevators, etc., and, besides the thousands it gives employment to in manu. facturing, has about six hundred men as bookkeepers, clerks, salesmen, porters, packers, etc. Its branch offices for purchasing and forwarding goods are established in the chief European centres of manufacture and its customers are in every city, town and village in the United States, as well as the leading cities of the Dominion, Mexico and Central and South America. A good many young men from the Maritime Provinces have been in its employ, among them being Messrs. Wm., Thos. and John Adams, Malcolm McLean, John A. Flett, Jas. Mahar, John Grifin and Jas. Benson of Miramichi and the editor of the ADVANCE, who was correspondence clerk there for some three years.

The esteem in which Mr. Claffin was held as a merchant is shown by the fol lowing resolution passed by the Merchants' Club of New York,-

Whereas, it has pleased God to remove by death Horace B. Claffin, of this city; Resolved, That in the death of Mr Claffin the dry goods merchants of this city, in common with the entire community, are called upon to mourn the loss.

ot only of the most eminent member of eir profession, but also of a true frien-Resolved, that conspicuous among the noble traits which marked the character of Mr. Claffin were the generous confidence and assistance which he extended to young men in forming their business careers, and the uniform kindness and

sympathy shown by him to the honestly

unfortunate will be long and lovingly Resolved, That Mr. Claffin, in his long and conspicuous career as a merchant. tributed to its prosperity and influence. and that he left an example of sterling ategrity worthy of imitation.

Resolved, That the members of the dry goods trade in this city are requested to take him very quickly to Himself. Riel lose their places of business at noon upon the day of Mr. Claffin's funeral, and a ommittee be appointed to represent this meeting at the funeral.

Resolved, That this meeting desire to tender to the family of Mr. Claffin and to his partner and associates in business their most sincere and respectful sympathy. The mover of the resolution, among

other things, said-"At this moment we are too near the sad event which has called us together, but when time and distance will have given us the opportunity to calmly review the life and work of Horace B. Claffin, I elieve it is not too much to say that in the death of Mr. Claffin the grandest figure in the mercantile circles of this city, if not in the country, has passed

"I do not say that Horace B. Claffin was without faults. He was a man among nen, and I believe with fewer of the aults common to humanity than we can claim for most men. Of this I am certain,

and without vanity. Another prominent merchant said that, although not a member of the dry goods trade, he felt that he voiced the sentiment of those outside in paying a tribute of respect to the memory of Mr. Claffin. "In him the whole country experienced a loss. When such a man died, the integrity, the public spirit and the enterprise he had exhibited were fitting themes for the consideration of this broad land."

The New York Herald says .-He, like most men, led three or four listinct lives. As a merchant he was enterprising, sagacious, patient, energetic and singularly fortunate. His name and credit were good throughout the world; his subordinates were counted by thousands; his enterprises enlisted millions of capital and a multiplicity of brains and nuscle; his operations extended over the | smile. civilized world; his financial transactions attained a magnitude which the ordinary mind would fail to compreheud. He was the British government for troops to regarded as the first among his fellows. and when the body of his great rival Stewart, in its triple coffin, covered with bullion and decked with velvet, was borne to its temporary resting-place in the churchyard of St. Mark's, Mr. Claffin headed the small army of merchants who accompanied Mrs. Stewart and her friends. In his social life Mr. Claflin was most * * * Personally he was very peculiar. His head was as bald as a billiard ball, his back hair hung on his shoulders in long and flowing locks, his eyes were small and twinkling; his nose was sharp and pointed, his lips thin and bloodless, his figure spare and his movements quick. He invariably walked with his hands in his pockets, with a soft felt hat far down upon his ears, his boly bent forward and his eyes fixed on the far hurry. He was jolly, full of fun, sparkling and quick witted in talk, and bright, smart, fairly read and most cordial in his the good-natured host, but in his drives upon the road, in his relaxations in the women of artistic pursuits, he was one of

ECHOES OF THE RIEL EXECU-

Father McWilliams, who spent Sunday before the execution with Riel gives some interesting details of the last hours.

If I have said anything peremptory in my writings on religious subjects I wish which is the only true church, and I ac-

LOUIS DAVID RIEL. Dr. Dodds, the Coroner, who was standing below the drop, says that when the bolt was drawn Riel, who was standing on one leaf only, shot downward and for -a vertebra was fractured. The knot of must have been destroyed instantaneous.

THE SCOTT MURDER. Pere Andre, whose ministrations to the of them to accept my thanks and to char- Washington has made the United Statet munity is manifested.

condemned were constant during his con- itably excuse my defects and if my con- the ally of England in fighting a people finement, says it was Riel's custom to read the Bible every day, his mother having sent him a Bible. He detailed conversations he had with him in the morning a short time previous to the execution relative to the murder of Thomas Scott during the rebellion of 1869, Riel

I have been reproached for the death of Scott, but at this day I think it was only a political mistake, and by bringing the half-breeds to a sense of what they were doing saved hundreds of other lives. I think I made a mistake, but before God and my conscience I did not commit crime. Sir John Macdonald is now committing me to death for the same reason that I committed Scott-because it is necessary for the country's good. I admit Scott's shooting was mismanaged, but They came and said they could do nothing with him. The rebellion was on the eve of breaking out all over the country, but as soon as Scott was killed it subsided. Being asked to divulge Scott's place of burial; Riel said :- That's not my secret. I have been pardoned once for his death, and am now going to die for it." HIS ACTS DURING THE WAR.

In response to a query of Father Mc Williams, Riel said :- "I assure you that three weeks before the Duck Lake fight, I had no idea of rebellion, but it was forced on me by Gabriel Damont and others, who came and said the people would abaudon me if I did not do something to bring the government to terms. I had been six months in the country and had done nothing."

Riel, when asked why, when the rebellion was fairly started, he did not act decisively by attacking Prince Albert and Carleton, said :- "I was afraid, for if I went with the Indians there would inevitably have been a massacre."

I asked why he left all his papers to be captured, thereby incriminating many. Riel replied :- "During the last three days at Batoche I confess I lost my head I told Pierre Parenteau to destroy them Kingdom of God and that you may have all, but in the hurry and confusion he did not do so."

LAST FAREWELLS. At three o'clock in the morning Riel wrote a letter to the lawyers who defended him, saying he was thankful for all they had done. They had done everything in their power, and if they had failed it was not their fault. He also wrote letters to his wife, mother and reladid honor to this city and largely con- tives. Then kneeling he prayed extempore for an hour and a half, using the most beautiful language. He asked that God would give Sir John wisdom, but laughed as he said this, and Captain White Fraser, who was watching, said that was bad. Riel replied that he could not do better than wish Sir John heaven. Then rising, smiling, he said in a reflective manner that it was very strange to see a poor man like himself, with all the power of Canada arrayed against him. "It was not because I am a prophet, for they know that they cannot requiem mass was said at five o'clock by Pere Andre and Father McWilliams, Riel then receiving the sacrament. After

> HE WANTED TO SPEAK. Riel was very reluctant to forego the

mass the two priests urged him not to

privilege, saying he wanted to let the he was warm-hearted, generous, unselfish | people know he was a prophet and had a | treated. Pere Andre said :- "You have a mission, and it is to die as becomes a man and a Christian. I have been preparing you

> to die worthily for the last three months. and now you will not cause my efforts to After further conversation Riel said ;-"Father, I am in your hands and yield to your advice. I feel happy will break down. I may be nervous, but for the last two months I have been making

Then he said in Latin, "I am rejoiced to enter into the house of the Lord." On the scaffold Riel embraced Pere Andre before the cap was placed over his head, and saluted the spectators with a

RIEL'S WILL. Following is a copy of Riel's will,-

In prison at Regina. Testament of and that little has been related by agents Louis David Riel. sel given me by Rev. Father Alexis Andre. | machination of falsehood has been emmy charitable confessor and most devoted director of my conscience. In the name of the Father, of the Sen and of the Holy | present our motives, and to brand our Ghost, I declare that this is my testa- | soldiers and allies as cruel savages. These ment, that I have written it freely in the things I learn from American papers fullest possession of my faculties. Men having fixed the 10th day of November next as that of my death, and as it is possible nel that I send this to you. The end the sentence will be executed, I declare which our enemies have in view is plain. beforehand that my submission to the Their object is to prevent good people is ranged with entire liberty of action. under the influence of the Divine Grace | while they themselves may rob us in the and our Lord Jesus Christ, on the side of | dark and murder us without pity. * * the Roman Catholic and Apostolic Church. I was born in it and it is by it that I have been led into the way of Grace. It is by her also that I have been regenerated. I firmed by Government fifteen years ago, have retracted what I have said and pro- have since been torn from us and given to fessed contrary to her teaching and I land grabbers who never saw the country scandal I have caused. I do not wish that there should be a difference between me plucked up stumps, removed rocks, and the priesthood of Jesus Christ as ploughed and seeded the soil, and built great as the point of a needle. If I should die on the 10th of the month—that is to say, in four days -- I wish to do all in my | children. power with the divine succors of my the gayest of the gay, an ever-welcome Saviour, my Redeemer, my Sanctifier and this Territory (as is the case with the with the Holy Catholic Church and if my God wishes will he accord me the gift nestimable of life. I wish on my side to mount the scaffold and to resign myself | who have large herds of cattle grazing to the will and end of Providence by hold- thereon; and the riches which these lands ing myself apart, as I am to-day, from all earthly things, for I understand the most certain means of doing well and of having and sent ever to Eugland to be consumed durable fruits is to practice and perform | by a people that fatten on a system that all enterprises in a manner entirely disinterested, without passion, without ex-

citement, entirely in sight of God while

having loved me and for having loved me with a love so Christian. I demand of have been guilty against the love, the respect and obedience that I owe her. I behaviour of the English is not singular. beg of her to pardon also the faults that I have committed against my duty toward my well-loved and regretted father. and towards his venerable memory. I times they adopt the same tactics and thank my brothers and sisters for their great love and kindness to me. I also ask their pardon for my faults of all kinds and for all the orders for which I have been culpable in their eyes. I thank my Ocean-all these countries are the sad relatives and the relatives of my wife for always being so good and gentle to me, in particular my affectionate and well loved father in-law, my mother in-law, my brothers-in-law and my sisters-in-law. I beg of them also to pardon whatever has her citizens to be rebbed of their heritage not been right in me, all that has been evil in my conduct. I give the hand of true friendship to my friends of all ages, of all ranks, of all conditions and of all English in permitting her Gen. Howard to positions. I thank them for the services ear to the base of the skull, making a deigned to busy themselves with my sent from Toronto to murder me and my of customs for this province, which office workings. It appeared that life was Sulpice, to the grey nuns for all the good extinct within two minutes, but sensation and kindness I have received from them British soldiers and British ammunition tact, and his death will be generally rethanks. I have benefactors on the other

duct has in any way been offersive to who are fighting only fer homes and firethem, whether in small or great matters, I beg of them to pardon me while taking in account the excuses that may be in my favor as to the real sum of my faults. 'Nice capabilities" I have. They will have goodness to forgive them all before

I pardon with all my heart, anth all my mind, with all my force, with all my soul, those who have caused me chagrin, who have given me pain, who have done me harm and have persecuted me, who have without any reason made war on me for five years, who have given me the semblance of a trial, who have condemned me to death, and if they really mean to give me to death I pardon them this as I ask God to pardon me all my offences entirely in the name of Jesus Christ. I thank my wife for having been so good and charitable to me, for the part she has

commended it because I thought it so patiently taken in my painful works necessary. He tried to kill his guards. and difficult enterprises. I pray her to pardon me the sadness I have voluntarily | domination and arrogance will be broken and involuntarily caused, I recommend to her the care of our little children-to bring them up in a Christian manner, with particular attention to all that relates good thoughts, good actions and good companions. I desire that my children may be brought up with great care in all that belongs to obedience to the Church. their masters and superiors. I urge them to show the greatest respect, the greatest submission and the most complete affection toward their good mother. I do not leave to my children gold or silver, but I eg God in His infinite pity (Je supplie le trailles de la misericorde de Dieu) to til ny mind and heart with the truly pater nal blessing which I desire to give them. JEAN, mon fils, Marie Augelique, me ille, I bless you in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, so that you may be attentive to know the will of God and faithful to accomplish in all piety and in all sincerity; that you may practise virtue solidly, but simply without parade or ostentation; that you

do the most good possible while helding to yourself, without being wanting to others within the limits of just obedience to the approved bishops and the priests, especially to your bishop and your confessor. I bless you that your death may be sweet, edifying, good and holy in the eye of the Church and in that of Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen. I bless you in fine that you may seek and find the moreover rest in Jesus, in Marie and in oseph. Pray for me. I leave my testament to the Rev. Pere Andre, my conessor. I pray my friends everywhere to

hold the name of Pere Andre side by side with my own. I love Father Andre.

LOUIS DAVID RIEL. on of Louis Riel and of Julie De Lagimo-WINNIPEG, Nov. 20 .- Riel's remains were removed from the police barracks a Regina, yesterday morning, and buried in the vault below the Church of the Immaculate Conception. The removal of the body was superintended by Pere Andre. Strict precautions were used to ensure the act of the body being removed a secret. This was done to prevent any demonstration. The remains were enclosed in plain wooden coffin, painted black, and bore in white letters the inscription : "L R., 1885." The burial service was read by Pere Andre, and all that remained of Louis Riel was consigned to the earth. Very few were present, Certain malicious reports having gone abroad that Riel's body had been disfigured, the following affidavit has been made on the

REGINA, No. 20 .- We have visited the pody of Louis Riel and certify that there s not a word of truth in the statement that the body was disfigured, as not a hair was speak on the scaffold, as it would excite approperly removed. In the presence of Sheriff Chapleau, attending officially, and a number of Riel's friends, we saw the corpse, and repeat there is not a word truth in it, not a tittle of foundation for the statement that it was in the least ill-

(Signed) NICHOLAS FLOOD DAVIN, J.P. PERE ANDRE, O. M. L.

A LETTER ADDRESSED BY RIEL TO THI PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE UPRISING.

(New York Sun) Louis Riel, the half-breed leader, who was hanged on Monday for high treason against Queen Victoria, wrote, on May 6 last, two days before the battle of Batoche, ready to die. Do not be afraid that I a letter, which he sent to the Irish World, of this city, and which he called "An Ap peal for Justice." It was addressed "To ready for death, and my courage will not the Citizens of the United States." The editor of the Irish World, judging that the printing of this document might be prejudicial to Riel during his trial, and while his fate was still pending, had with-

held it from publication until now. Fellowing are extracts from Riel's appeal: Fellow-men; The outside world has heard but little of my people since the beginning of this war in the North-West, and apologists of the bloodthirsty British I make my testament according to coun- empire. As of old, England's infernal ployed to defame our character, to misrewhich come to me through the same chanfrom extending to us their sympathy, Our lands in the North-West Territory, the possession of which was solemnly con--and this after we had cut down forests.

> substantial homes for ourselves and our Nearly all the good available lands in lands east of the Rocky Mountains) are already in the clutches of English lords produce are drained out of the country

pauperizes us. This wholesale robbery and burglary has been carried on, and is still earried on, oving your neighbor, your friend and your enemy as yourself. For the love of with the connivance of accursed England. The result is extermination or slavery. I thank my good and tender mother for Against this monstrous tyranny we have been forced to rebel. It is not in human

> In their treatment of us, however, the Follow those pirates the world over, and you will find that everywhere and at all operate on the same thievish lines.

> Ireland, India, the Highlands of Scotland, Australia, and the Isles of the Indian evidences and their native populations are the witnesses of England's land rob

Your Government, which has allowed by Euglish lords and English capitalists. has also given aid and comfort to the gun, as well as in granting license to teous to all with whom he came in confrom my infancy. I return them my intended for our destruction to pass over gretted by a wide eircle of friends. He side of the line, friends whose goodness to me has been beyond measure. I beg entire business the Administration as whom the heartfelt sympathy of the com

sides. Does it require two powerful nations such as the United States and England to put down the Saskatchewan rebellion? Grover Cleveland Ad Secre-

tary Bayard have much to answer for. * * A word here to the French and Irish of Canada, and I am done: I beg and pray that they will not allow themselves to be induced by any threats or by any blandishments to come out against us. Our cause is just, and therefore no justinan of any race or nationality ought to stand opposed

In a little while it will be all over. We may fall, but the rights for which we contend will not die. A day of reckoning will come to our enemies and of justice to my people. The hated yoke of English in this land, and the long-suffering vic_ tims of their injustice will, with God's blessing, re-enter into the peaceful enjoy ment of their possessions.

Col. Ouimet, M. P., the leading French officer of the Active Militia who declined to sign the despatch to Sir John thus explains himself to a correspondent of the

Quebec Chronicle: "I refused to sign, because the movenent, in my opinion, in addition to being unconstitutional, is in bad taste. I did not fail to let the premier know my views on the subject, and last night I wrote to Sir John telling him that should Riel be hanged it would not only ruin the Conservative party but even endanger our national existence and undo the great work of confederation.'

Death of John W. Cudlip, Esq., Laspector of Customs.

(Daily Telegraph, Monday 23rd.)

dent occurred which deprived St. John of

one of its most widely known and highly

On Saturday evening a melancholy acci-

respected citizens. Mr. John W. Cudlip, inspector of customs for this province, had been ill for some weeks past, a portion of which time he was confined to his residence on Paddock street. On Saturday he was unable to be out and retired to bed about seven o'clock or a few minutes later. A member of his family visited his room about eight o'clock and left him quite comfortable, reading a newspaper by the light of a lamp standing on a chair beside his bed. It was common for Mr. Cudlip to read after going to bed and the family felt no uneasiness until about an hour later when they thought they heard him call. One of his daughters went up to her father's room and found the light out and the room filled with smoke, which was evidently proceeding from the bed. The alarm was quickly given and an attempt made to extinguish the fire. When the other members of the family arrived, as quickly as they could possibly get up stairs, Mr. Cudlip was removed from the bed to an adjoining room and Dr. Preston. who is the family physician, sent for. He lives a few doors above Mr. Cudlip's residence, but was absent from home when the call came. He was within easy reach, however, and with his son, Dr. Edward Preston, reached the injured man a few minutes later. A hasty examination showed that Mr. Cudlip was frightfully burned and in an unconscious state from suffocation. There was no pulse. The house was still quite full of smoke. Fresh air was admitted into the room and Mr. Cudlip removed as close to the window as possible. The efforts to restore him to consciousness proved successful, and between 9 and 10 o'clock the suffering man was able to speak. His burns, which were chiefly about the upper part of the body and face had been dressed with vaseline and cotton. None of them were internal and he complained of no pain. He could also swallow the medicines given to him without difficulty. He soon realized his terrible nature of his injuries and that the dissolution was at hand. The physicians and his family remained at his bedside until 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. when he ceased breathing and passed peacefully away. Intelligence of the sad event spread through the city yesterday, and wherever spoken of caused painful

ed by a large number of citizens of all classes. His father was a British naval officer who settled in St. John after the war of 1812, in which he had served with distinction. He was present at the taking of Washington and had previously seen service in Spain. When a young man Mr. John W. Cudlip entered the office of the late Hon. John Robertson, where he remained for some years. Subsequently he formed a partnership with Mr. Geo. E. Snider, under the firm name of Cudlip & Snider. For many yerrs this firm did a large and thriving business in the West India trade and also in shipping. As a young man Mr. Cudlip was more than ordinarily popular. When the volunteer fire department was organized, after the great fire of 1849, he was one of its most active promoters and members. In 1850 he was elected assistant engineer of No. 5 Company, which old time citizens will remember as one of the most energetic companies of this old time organization. To occupy a leading position in the volunteer fire department thirty years ago gave a man an important position in the community, as its membership comprised numbers of the most enterprising citizens. Mr. Cudlip always shared in the enterprises of this organization, and did his share of the work when there was a big demonstration on hand. Mr. Cudlip was also secretary for several terms of the New Brunswick Colonial Society, an organization composed of sons of New Brunswick, and included in its membership many who are now as then foremost citizens.

surprise. It is supposed that Mr. Cudlip

fell asleep while reading and, the lamp

toppling over, set fire to the newspaper

and bed clothes, the smoke from which

suffocated him before he awakened to a

Mr. John W. Cudlip was highly esteem-

realization of his danger.

In politics Mr. Cudlip was a Liberal, and while that party were fighting for some of the great reforms, since obtained through the legislature, he was elected to represent St. John. Always a hard worker, he entered heartily into politics, and did much good work for his party and country. When the question of the confederation of the previous came up he opposed it, and was one of the representatives elected to the house of assembly in 1865. At the general election the following year, when confederation was carried, Mr. Cudlip was defeated but two or three years later again secured a seat in the House of Assembly. His political record, like his business career, was with-

Shortly after the access of the Libcome to Manitoba and the North-West eral administration to power at Ottawa in Territory to school the assassins that were 1873, Mr. Cudlip was appointed inspector people, and to give the Queen's Own he faithfully administered till his death. lessons in handing the American Gatling He was a kindly man, universally cour-American soil. By its conduct in this leaves a widow and several children for