brought very near to him. Keble may be still farther distant from us in all that in our eyes constitutes the true theory of Christ's Church on earth, but when he has left behind to us as well as to his own Church such a rich legacy as

"Sun of my soul, thou Saviour dear,
It is not night if Thou be near:
Oh, may no earth-born cloud arise
To hide Thee from Thy servant's eyes,"

then it is not distance but nearness we think of. Our hands stretch across the dark stream to grasp his. His heart is beating close to ours. We feel he is a brother gone before. John Henry Newman may be yet a longer way from us. His path and ours may but rarely cross here on earth. We may seem each to be treading even almost opposite ways. But when we kneel with him and pray,

"Lead kindly light, amid the encircling gloom,
Lead Thou me on!
The night is dark, and I am far from home
Lead Thou me on!"

We are not far from home then. The glory and the love of our common brotherhood are about us then. Yes, we can see then as our common prayer lifts us above this darkened world, how these differing ways all at last meet, never again to be sundered in the better land. We are already one with the "general assembly and Church of the first-born."

It has been thus during the past week. Its universal prayer has told heaven that universal brotherhood is still left on earth. You may hear as you think of the "many who were gathered together praying" then, —in the crowded cities of the remote East, beneath the palm groves of the islands of the Southern Seas, in scattered villages in Africa, by "Greenland's icy mountains," amid the strong, and active, and restless life of Great Britain, and here, too, in our own Canada from among the many differing sects, and away among England's children at the uttermost limits of the earth,—you may hear amid these many prayers, one deep undertone of unity, confessing that amidst all that is discordant and separating here below,—still "there is one body and one spirit, as even as we are called in one hope of our calling, one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all, who is above all and through all and in you all." The week began with prayer. Let it then end with prayer. May the good Lord grant that the spirit of common prayer we have so lately felt may abide with us all through the year, to heal old wounds, to soften differences, to quench rivalries and envyings, to teach us all the spirit of the Master Himself. And so we will endeavour to keep the "unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace."

Look to your Sheep.

Whether your object be to raise meat or wool, understand that the knife or the shears will result in a clear gain of twenty per cent. over your ordinary profits, if you mix the animals' feed with HARVELLS' CONDITION POWDERS. Sold everywhere.

He Did.

Job went pretty heavily into the boil business, and the venture was a complete success. This reminds us that PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR is another success, and that it gives more comfort to the world than Job's boils did. Remember the name, then, for the little playful corn cometh, and the remedy therefor will gladden the heart. Positively sold by all druggists. N. C. POLSON & CO., Kingston, Proprietors.

JUST RECEIVED.

90 BARRELS

HEAVY MESS PORK.

125 BARRELS

A

CORNMEAL.

65 BARRELS

Ontario Oatmeal.

150 BOXES

RAISINS,

VALENCIAS,

LONDON LAYERS

—AND—

LOSE MUSCATELS.

50 BUSHELS

White BEANS.

30 PUNCHEONS and TIERCES

MOLASSES.

80 BARRELS

Refined Sugars.

at Usual Wholesale Rates

for CASH.

JOHN McLAGGAN

NEWCASTLE.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM. - - - - JANUARY 18, 1883.

More about the N. P.

"A Conservative" writes as follows,—"Don't you think that you show by your article on the Whitney interview that the N. P. *has* increased the wages of the workingmen?" He gets sixty per cent. more for his team and the chopper gets $5 more per month wages than before we had the N. P."

Our reply is that we dealt with Mr. Whitney's statements as we found them, though it is not probable they were correctly reported. He spoke as a lumberman and not as a politician and he showed that it cost so much to obtain lumber now, that nothing but the most favorable weather and an advance in the price of deals in Great Britain would save the trade on this side from loss. That is the lumberman's position. It is, manifestly, worse than before we had the N. P., for while the prices of lumber are now higher in Great Britain than they were a few years ago, the cost of doing business in Canada under the protective system is so much increased that the "margin of profit"—to use Mr. Whitney's expression—is wiped out.

Coming to "the workingman,"—a great favorite with our "Conservative" friends when they want his vote—we think he is in about the same position as the Ontario farmer under the tariff. An Ontario exchange says.—

Well, what about the price of wheat? Ahem! We were led to believe that the result of the N. P. would be to make things just lovely all round, and now we find that wheat has fallen ever so much below a dollar a bushel, while at the same time the farmer has to pay all the additional taxation which constitutes the policy in question. Therefore, we pertinently make the observation—Well, what about the price of wheat? Just so. What about it? We invite the farmers to reply.

The workingman has also to pay "all the additional taxation." He must eat flour taxed fifty cents a barrel, wear clothing taxed from forty to one hundred per cent. and so on through the list. Why should he not get $5 a month more than before?—especially as the protective tariff has driven half the ablest and best of our young men out of the country.

A Threatened Blow.

Mr. Frye, of Maine, introduced a joint resolution into the United States Senate at Washington, on Thursday last, providing that the operation of articles 18 to 25 and article 30 of the Treaty of Washington, relating to Fisheries, terminate in accordance with article 33 of the Treaty. The last named article reads as follows.—

"The foregoing articles (18 to 25 inclusive and article 30 of this treaty), shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry them into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, by the Parliament of Canada and by the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other. Such assent having been given, the said articles shall remain in force for the period of ten years from the date at which they may come into operation, and further until the expiration of two years after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same, each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said period of ten years, or at any time afterward."

The Treaty, so far as these articles are concerned, took effect July 1, 1873. As Congress will not be in session when the limit of time expires that notice may be given, the object of Senator Frye is to anticipate by passing the joint resolution requiring the President to give the earliest notice that can be given of the desire of Congress to terminate the fishery articles, which would then have until 1885 to run. The fate of the resolutions will be important to our large river fishery interests, as there is no portion of Canada that benefits more by the Treaty clauses referred to than the Miramichi. Indeed, our salmon, smelt and bass fisheries would be comparatively unprofitable if the American market was not open to them and we can, therefore, only hope that Congress will not retaliate upon Canada by seeking to abrogate the fishery clauses of the treaty for the protection of American fishermen. The United States can, however, afford to do without our fish or compel us under a protective tariff, to sell them to her people almost on their own terms.

The New Archbishop.

The Archbishop-elect of the ecclesiastical Province of Halifax, the Most Rev. Cornelius O'Brien, D. D., has left the scene of his late parochial labors on Prince Edward Island and was to have been in Nova Scotia yesterday. A reception committee from Halifax is to meet him at Truro to-day or to-morrow evening with a special car. The rite of consecration will take place on Sunday next in St. Mary's Cathedral Halifax, the Archbishop of Quebec, Mgr. Taschereau being the Consecrating Prelate, other Bishops of the Province—including the Lord Bishop of Chatham—assisting.

The Charlottetown *New Era* contains an interesting account of the departure of the Archbishop-elect from his late residence in the parish of Indian River, P. E. I., from which he was escorted by a vast concourse of people to Kensington railway station. At Charlottetown he was received with the honor due to his rank and given an address and presentation from the clergy. At Summerside, on New Year Day, he was presented with an address by leading Protestant citizens, and also at Freetown with an address by his late parishioners.

A letter of the Bishop of Chatham published in the Halifax *Herald* contains a reference to the new Archbishop though written principally on another subject, but it is not without interest just now. The *Herald* says, "The following beautiful letter from the venerable Bishop of Chatham, addressed to Rev. George Ellis, under date of Nov. 24th, 1882, will be read with interest,—

REV. AND DEAR SIR.—I beg to thank you for the honor and pleasure afforded me by your esteemed letter of the 22nd inst., soliciting on behalf of the Lottery Committee of the Grand Bazaar to be held at Halifax in aid of St. Patrick's Church, some little gift as one of the prizes of your said lottery.

I regret that I have no object at hand worthy of the cause which I could send for such a purpose, and beg that you will kindly accept the enclosed mite of $40—one half to be employed at the discretion of the committee, or of yourself in the purchase of some suitable object for the purpose named; the other half to be similarly employed, when the time comes, in behalf of a bazaar or whatever other means may be adopted, to liquidate the debt due at the time of the demise of his Grace the late Archbishop Connolly, which debt was incurred on rebuilding St. Mary's Cathedral, and other institutions erected for the interests of religion in Halifax. The work of building St. Patrick's Church being regarded as a legacy left by the last beloved, and lamented Archbishop of Halifax, Dr. Hannan, (see funeral sermon by Rev. Father Wissell), and that of paying the balance due on the important work accomplished during his administration as a legacy left by his illustrious predecessor, Dr. Connolly, I desire as the son and disciple of both of these beloved Archbishops to make this my humble offering, a little tribute of filial love and grateful affection for the Memory of both combined of these chief pastors of the Church of Halifax. My only regret is that my limited resources and the necessities of the new diocese under my care prevent me from making my contribution more in proportion to the feelings of filial veneration and intense fraternal good will which I cherish for the Church and institutions of Halifax.

In conclusion I beg to express my warm congratulations to the Arch diocese and to all our Ecclesiastical Province that a holy young Prelate, a graduate of the great missionary Roman College De Propaganda Fide, distinguished alike for his modesty, his scholastic attainments, and his successful administration as a missionary Priest in P. E. Island, whom the Suffragan Bishops recommended to the Holy Father, has been appointed to the vacant Metropolitan See of Halifax May God bless this new Pastor, and his faithful flock during many long and happy years of a successful administration!

I remain Rev. and dear Sir,
Your faithful servant in J. C.
JAMES ROGERS,
Bishop of Chatham.

The Vicious Tariff.

[St. John "Globe."]

The Government policy got quite an overhauling the other day in Montreal, at both the meeting of the Board of Trade and at the meeting of the Corn Exchange. The fact is there are evidences of declining exports, notwithstanding our trade-creating tariff, and men are beginning to be uneasy. When the extortionate tariff was created the country was reaching the end of a severe crisis with which tariffs had, in reality, little to do. The end reached, times improved, and the exports of our natural products increased. For this the Conservatives gave credit to the tariff. This, perhaps, was right enough for mere politicians, because they either knew no better, or their zeal warped their judgment; but what are we to think of merchants engaged in trade, having the knowledge their business gives them, who lent themselves to the effort to deceive the people; and who either asserted this falsehood or kept silence while it was asserted? What are we to think of those old time free traders in New Brunswick headed by Tilley, who announced and upheld this false doctrine? What are we to think of Tilley himself? The President of the Corn Exchange expressed the hope that "the Government would see their way clear to do something in the direction of taking the duties from breadstuffs. It was a great hindrance to trade," a remark] that met with loud applause. Mr. Thomas Cramp commenting on the falling off in the export trade "thought it a humiliating fact that the past ten years we attracted double the trade to the sea that we do now. He did not charge the duties on breadstuffs with the whole fault, but with much of it. He would like to ask who benefitted by these breadstuffs duties? not the farmer." Mr. Judge pointed out that the farmers of Ontario were paid eighty-five cents for white wheat, while in Detroit one dollar was the price, and ninety-three cents in Toronto for red wheat against $1.02 in Toledo. He believed "that the scales should have fallen from their eyes by this time." Other gentlemen spoke to the same point, and a resolution finally passed that all duties on breadstuffs should be abolished. In the Board of Trade strong condemnation was expressed against the bonding system of the Government as injurious to trade. Every intelligent man in St. John knows that the tariff and the customs regulation have been most injurious to the trade of this port, checking it and hampering it, and throwing no end of obstacles in the way of our enterprising merchants.

A Singular Disappearance.

One of the most singular cases of sudden disappearance ever known in the country took place at Chatham on Monday night of last week and was the all-absorbing subject of local interest until early in the present week, when sufficient facts were developed to almost entirely allay public curiosity.

Mr. Arthur A. Underhill, a man of about thirty years, was on the point of being married. He was very good-looking, supposed to be worth two or three thousand dollars, had furnished his house at Derby in this County ready for housekeeping, had a caretaker in it to keep fires going in readiness for the home-coming of himself and bride, had bought the marriage-license and wedding ring and, in fact, gone almost to the steps of the altar, so far as preparation was concerned. The marriage was to have taken place on Tuesday evening and, on Monday evening, he came to Chatham with Jas. Robinson, Esq., of Derby, by whom he has been employed for several years as book-keeper. He attended the performance of "The Lady of Lyons" by the Legrand Dramatic Company, after which he went to the Metropolitan Hotel, where he remained until a little before twelve. A good many saw and conversed with him and they all agree that he was apparantly in his usual condition of mind, which was not, by any means, otherwise than sound and clear. The writer knew him well and conversed with him about eleven that night. The subject was his approaching marriage and all he said indicated that he fully intended to be married the next evening. The gentleman who was to act as groomsman was present, and Underhill said he intended to stay with him at his room that night. He was quite intimate with the proprietor of the Metropolitan and his family, as they are all from the same section of the County, and he had left his heavy overcoat in the inner kitchen of the hotel. About twelve o'clock he went where he had placed the overcoat and took it up, as if he were going to put it on, but laid it down again, saying "I'll not take you." He then took up the proprietor's overcoat, which was a waterproof—dark grey outside and having a dark plaid lining—and left the house with it in a manner which suggested the idea that someone was waiting for him outside. That was the last seen of him on the Miramichi.

Underhill's more intimate friends, who were acquainted with the fact that he had gone out of the hotel as described and failed to return, became somewhat uneasy, but the fact that he was not to be found was not known to many until Tuesday evening, when he failed to put in an appearance at the residence of the parents of the young lady he was to have married. Everything was in readiness, and the clergyman, relatives and other guests were assembled but there was no bridegroom. It was at once conjectured that Underhill had met with foul play on Monday night, for few could believe that any man situated as he was could be such a dastard as to be absent on such an occasion of his own free will. The young lady who was to have been his wife naturally entertained no such belief, which was shared by her parents and other relatives. His relatives and a large circle of personal friends could hardly think such a course on his part possible. It was conjectured, among other things, that he had, in some way, become infatuated at the play and been induced to go away with the Legrand dramatic company. On Tuesday night, however, at least two gentlemen, who gave the few facts known proper consideration, arrived at the conclusion that it was a pretty clear runaway case. The general public, however, inclined to the murder or suicide theories and by Saturday some sapient leaders of public opinion in Newcastle had argued themselves into a belief that Chatham was so bad a place that the life of a man who had a thousand dollars or so on his person was not safe in it. These gentlemen and some other friends of the missing man came to Chatham, induced one of the Firewards to have one of the fire bells rung and when a crowd gathered searching parties were organized. A good many who felt that an injustice was being done to Chatham joined in the search, because it was intimated by some that a want of proper sympathy and feeling was shown by this community from the fact that they had left it to the Newcastle delegation to show them their duty in the matter.

Meantime, information had been obtained by S. U. McCully, Esq., while coming to Chatham on the Express train from the south, to the effect that a man answering Underhill's description had taken the Express going south—on the Monday night the latter disappeared—at Chatham junction, had asked Conductor Olive where that train crossed the north-bound Express and, on being told it would be at Rogersville on that night, paid his fare to the latter station, where he left the train. The next information came from Mr. R. B. Adams, who had been sent to interview the Legrand people at Quebec, and it was to the effect that a member of the company who had made Underhill's acquaintance here stated that the latter went on the Chatham Railway to Chatham Junction on Monday night. This information was all in the possession of some of the missing man's friends who were in Chatham, and yet scores of people searched the town and the woods and out-of-the-way places in their vicinity for his murdered or suicided body. Of course they failed to find him.

Mr. Adams returned from Quebec on Saturday night and it was then learned that Underhill had, undoubtedly, gone to Chatham Junction on Monday night's train. Detective Ring of St. John went with a number of Underhill's friends to Rogersville on Saturday night, and Hinds—the pullman car conductor, who was on the North-bound express on Monday night—was again on the train coming north, and on showing him Underhill's photograph, he recognized it as that of a man who entered his car at Rogersville the Monday night before, by the rear door and went all the way to Montreal with him, taking train at that place for Ottawa. Hinds described Underhill's appearance and dress so minutely and accurately as to leave no reasonable doubt that he ran away at a time and under circumstances which prove that he is unworthy of the regrets of friends and is a rascal for whom contempt seems almost complimentary. Much sympathy is felt for his relatives—especially for his aged mother, his sisters and brothers—who are well known and highly respected. Every man and woman, too, realises how great is his offence against the amiable young lady to whom he was to have been married and who must suffer most keenly from the manner of his going away. She is to be congratulated however on her escape, as he has proved himself to be so unworthy of her. We did not mention the matter last week, because our opinion was exactly in accord with the facts as they have been developed, and we did not care to give it, feeling that it might not be verified in a manner which would convince a less discerning public, who are, generally, slow to believe evil of those whose lives and conduct, up to the time of their fall, were so blameless, to all appearances, as those of Mr. A. A. Underhill.

Egypt.

A N. Y. *Herald* cable despatch of last Friday, says,—"Lord Dufferin has informed the Egyptian Ministry, in reply to their request, that Great Britain withdraws from the control, and suggests the appointment of a European financial adviser who will not interfere with the public administration. It is expected that the Khedive will in a few days issue a decree abolishing the European control in Egypt, on account of the withdrawal therefrom of Great Britain. The British *charge d'affairs* at Constantinople to-day handed to the Porte the draft of a scheme for administrative, judicial, financial and military reforms in Egypt which England proposes to the Powers after having ascertained the views thereon of the Porte. The scheme proposes the replacing of the Anglo French control by some other arrangement. The *Journal des Debats* of Paris, to-day, commenting upon the disappearance of the control by the resignation of Sir Auckland Colvin, the English Controller-General, says that France, while not committing any act of hostility against an old ally nor engaging in any sterile protests, should preserve freedom of action to reject any illusory compensations that may be offered her and to avoid any act having the appearance of an acceptance of *fait accompli*. Several other newspapers here affirm that France is resolved to uphold her rights in Egypt, and state that the question will probably be submitted to a conference."

The Wood Trade.

Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine, in their circular, for 1st January, say that the arrivals at Liverpool for December have been 47 vessels, of 36,515 tons, against 17 vessels of 12,877 tons in the same month of 1881. The aggregate tonnage from all parts for the undermentioned years was:

1880	483,137
1881	396,086
1882	456,841

The price of St. John spruce deals in the early part of the month, ruled at £7 10s. per standard, but the latest sales show a decline of five shillings per standard. Lower port have ruled at from 7s. 6d. to 10s. below the price of St. John. Of pine deals, Miramichi first quality are quoted at £13 per standard; second quality at £9 per standard; scantling is quoted from £7 to £7 5s for six inches; under six inches £6 15s. to £7 per standard. No sales of palings or of birch are reported. We quote:—

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Spruce and Pine Deals. The import has been large with no corresponding increase in the consumption, consequently stocks are now much in excess of the small stock of last year, and though they are not more than an average of previous years, yet they are sufficient to produce a depressing effect on an already sensitive market, consequently prices are lower and sales difficult. *Lower Port Pine Deals*: no sales of importance, and little inquiry. *Birch* has arrived freely, but the demand continues good and prices are well maintained.

And generally, it is said:—

The import has again been large and has still further depressed the market, whilst the consumption has fallen off and stocks have increased though not to an extent beyond the requirements of a healthy market still sufficient in the present dull state of trade to check any tendency towards improved prices.

The New Brunswick deals, etc., imported into Liverpool from 28th January, 1882, to 1st January, 1883, were in 1880, 6,726, 240 pieces; in 1881, 4,963,042 pieces; in 1882, 5,660,720 pieces. The tonnage from St. John was in 1880. 101,540; in 1881, 71,264; in 1882, 87,006. There was held at Liverpool on 1st January, 1883, 21,884 standard N. B. and N. S. spruce deals, against 15,935 on 1st Jan., 1882, and of St. John pine 51,000 feet, against 32,000 feet on 1st January, 1882.

Messrs. Allison, Cousland, & Hamilton, of Glasgow, under date 3rd January, report:—

At Glasgow, on 13th ult., there were sold publicly: Ex s. s. "Nebo." @ St. John, N. B., 703 pieces spruce, 14 to 20 feet 8x3 at 11d. to 11½d. Ex "Carl Fredrick," @ Miramichi, N. B., 1,096 pieces 2nd pine, 10 to 24 feet 7 to 10x3 at 12d.

There were sold 1,400 pieces 3rd pine, 12 to 14 feet 11x3 at 14½d. to 14¾d. 1,747 pieces New Brunswick spruce, 9 to 16 feet 9 to 11x3 at 12½d. 1,998 pieces New Brunswick spruce, 9 to 18 feet 6 to 7x3 at 10½d. to 11d. per cubic foot.

A Painful Mystery.

REMARKABLE DISAPPEARANCE OF A BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADY.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 12.—Great excitement prevails in this city over one of the most remarkable cases of mysterious disappearance ever recorded here. Last Saturday forenoon, between eleven and twelve o'clock, Miss Zeralda Garrison, Mrs. Norris, her sister, and Miss Lily Garrison left the residence of O. L. Garrison, No. 2,911 Chestnut street, intending to go to the corner of Fifth and Olive streets. On that afternoon Miss Zeralda Garrison, who had been pursuing her studies at the Maryville Convent, an institution at the extreme southern end of the city, was to have returned to the school. She had been granted a vacation just prior to the holidays, and had spent it visiting her mother, Mrs. Abraham Garrison, at Kirkwood, and the family of her uncle, Mr. O. L. Garrison, in this city.

DEPARTURE FOR THE CONVENT.

In all her former visits she had returned to the convent in a carriage provided by her uncle, but this time she playfully remarked that she would "try a street car for once." Mrs. Morris and Miss Lily volunteered to accompany her to Fifth and Olive streets, where she could take the car. The ladies proceeded down town and stopped in several stores, Miss Lily Garrison parting from her companions just before reaching Fifth street. A few minutes before one o'clock a car passed south and was hailed. Miss Zeralda kissed her sister goodby and then stepped on board the car.

THE STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE.

That was the last seen of her by any member of the family. She never reached the convent, never communicated with her friends, and from the moment she stepped from the Fifth street car at the terminus of the line she has not been seen or heard of by any of her friends. While placing her sister on the car Mrs. Norris noticed four rough, evil-looking men standing on the rear platform, who cast baleful glances at and made some remarks about Zeralda. Miss Garrison was in her seventeenth year and was one of the handsomest girls in St. Louis. She was well developed for her age and possessed all the dash and attractiveness of the typical American girl.

A PAINFUL DISCOVERY.

Yesterday morning, for the first time, her uncle, O. L. Garrison, learned that she was not at the convent and that she had not arrived there. The information was received through some friends of the family, and he immediately telegraphed to her home in Kirkwood and inquired if she was there or if any information concerning her had been received. The answer came back that she was not at home, but at the convent. Not wishing to arouse the fears of his sister, who is the young lady's mother, Mr. Garrison set to work on the matter himself. The conductor of the car was found, and remembered the girl distinctly, not only on account of her beauty, but by the mourning costume which she wore on account of the death of her father, Abraham Garrison, who died a short time ago.

NOT A LOVE AFFAIR.

Mr. Garrison, although having the greatest confidence in his niece, suspected that, perhaps, there was a lover figuring in the affair, but subsequent developments showed the fallacy of this theory and proved that, whatever the poor girl's fate, there was no lover connected with it in any way. After entering the car she sat quietly near the centre during the long ride. The four rough looking characters who stood on the rear platform entered the car after it passed Park avenue. The conductor noticed that they watched every movement of the girl, but he believed that their noticing her was owing to her striking beauty.

LEAVING THE STREET CAR.

When the car reached the terminus the young lady asked the conductor the way to the convent, stating that she had never come by that route before and did not know exactly where the building was. The conductor referred her to the car starter, Mr. Lewis, and as he did so the four men who had ridden all the way from the city stepped from the car and followed her. The car starter pointed out the road to the convent and the young lady apparently took it. The four men followed, and that is the last that has been seen or heard of her. Six detectives and a number of patrolmen were put on the case.

A LONELY ROAD.

They went over every foot of ground the girl is supposed to have travelled, although the walk from the terminus of the car line, where she was last seen, to the convent could have easily been accomplished in fifteen minutes. The road runs through an almost isolated, heavily wooded neighborhood, with only scattering houses and no streets, and at the time she passed over it must have been wholly deserted.

One peculiar feature of the case is that the mother of the girl, who resides in the suburb of Kirkwood, knew nothing of the affair until informed of it to-day about noon. She is in delicate health, having never recovered from the blow of her husband's death, and it is feared that this last shock will kill her.

GREAT EXCITEMENT PREVAILING.

The city of St. Louis is wild with excitement. The papers are issuing extras, and the subject of the abduction is almost the sole topic of conversation. On 'Change the scenes witnessed to-day were of the most sensational character. All business was stopped, and resolutions were adopted denouncing the great crime. In ten minutes $20,000 was subscribed as a reward for the girl, dead or alive, and every member on 'Change shouted out his willingness to drop all business and become a detective. The frequency of this class of crime, culminating in the supposed abduction of a girl having such respectable family connections, has roused an indignation that would probably lead our most reputable citizens to help to pull a rope were it possible to find anybody to hang. The entire detective force of the city are working on the case, and an early solution of the mystery is expected.

HORRIBLE SUSPICIONS AROUSED.

It is generally supposed that the four rough looking men alluded to had something to do with the disappearance of the young lady, and the most horrible suspicions are aroused. Miss Garrison had been studying at the Maryville Convent—which is also known as the Convent of the Sacred Heart—for over a year. She had brown hair and eyes, a fair complexion and weighed about 135 pounds. She was remarkably graceful in deportment and was as fully grown as a young woman of twenty-one. Her afflicted relatives have no theory as to her disappearance, but feel sure that she has met with foul play.

A late despatch says,—The mystery has been solved, or at least the girl recovered, and she is now at home. She tells the story of her disappearance as follows:—On Saturday, when she left home just after she got off the cars a tall, blonde man well dressed, accosted her. She tried to run, and he threw a napkin over her face. She remembered nothing more until she recovered consciousness two days ago and found herself a prisoner. She says she was treated well, and informed that she was held for a ransom. The man, she says, had frequent interviews with her, telling her that he only wanted money. Yesterday he compelled her to write a letter to her friends. To day a woman, who seemed to be the landlady of the house, came into her room with a newspaper, saying, "You answer this description. Is your name Garrison?" On receiving an affirmative answer she said:—"Well I'll do one good act if it costs me my life;" then taking Miss Garrison to the back gate she showed her the way to the police station, which is only a block distant. The girl presented herself at the station at nine o'clock this evening and was restored to her friends. Two arrests have been made of men supposed to be connected with the case.

A late Saturday telegram to the *Herald* from St. Louis contains the following additional particulars,—Miss Zerelda Garrison, the young lady who was the victim of the recent sensational abduction in this city, is now safe with her family. They are anxious to avoid any further notoriety and objected at first to her saying anything for publication. The substance of her story was that, alighting from the street car, as stated in provious accounts, she walked on toward the convent until she saw two men come out of a saloon, who spoke to her. She then started to run, but one of them chloroformed her. That must have been three P. M., and the next she remembered is recovering consciousness and finding herself a prisoner in the house from which she was released last Friday. She thinks there were four men in the conspiracy whose object was no doubt to make money out of her capture. They supposed she was Miss Lulu Garrison, whose satchel she had with her. They told her, she says, that they knew who she was, and were talking on Friday about the possibility of "making money out of the rich Garrison." She thinks she must have been kept under the influence of drugs while in the house, as she has only a dim and confusion recollection of what passed. She recollects vaguely going out on the street with some men. On Thursday one of the men entered the room and said the detectives were on their track and he was going away. On Friday she was told she would be liberated that night. Accordingly, after dark, she went out the back door, and, going to the police station, a block distant, was soon restored to her family.

The house where Miss Garrison says she has been is No. 719 Washington street, a neighborhood where poverty prevails. The police say they have never known anything crooked about the place, which is a lodging house, kept by a Mrs. Levy. Mrs. Levy tells a remarkable story, if it is entitled to any credit. She says, nearly two weeks ago she rented two of her rooms to four men, who were quiet and gave but little trouble. On the Saturday Zerelda disappeared. Mrs. Levy says, the men brought the girl to the house, representing her to be the wife of one of them. Mrs. Levy insists the girl was not a prisoner and that she had gone out twice every day to her meals, sometimes with the men. When the excitement was published in the papers on Friday morning she remembered seeing the name "Garrison" on the lady's satchel, and she told her she would have to leave the house.

Mrs. Levy says the girl told her she met the men on the road just after she got off the car the day she disappeared; that she flirted with them and one of them spoke to her, offering her shelter if she did not want to go to the convent; that she, "Miss Garrison," said she would rather go anywhere than to the convent and accompanied them; that she had done no wrong, and had a plan for explaining her disappearence.

One arrest was made, of a man who informed the girl's family where she was, but he was immediately released. The police are reticent in the matter, but say if the family want the men alleged to have been concerned in the affair they can be caught. One of the men is said to be a brother of Mrs. Levy, at whose house the girl was kept, which may account for her story.

This case has led to the preparation of a bill which will be introduced in the Legislature on Monday, making abduction punishable with death.

THE CARVILL MCKEAN & CO. FAILURE.—The London *Daily News* of January 1 contains the following:—

The suspension has been announced today of Messrs. Francis Carvill & Son, merchants and shipowners, of Gresham House, London, and Liverpool. The liabilities amount to about £300,000. Messrs. Trinders & Romer are the solicitors in the matter, and the books are in the hands of Messrs. Cooper Brothers & Co., of 14, George-street, Mansion-house. The following circular has been issued:—"Gentlemen,—We regret our clients, Messrs. Francis Carvill & Son, of Gresham-house, London, and Liverpool, are compelled to suspend payment. Their books have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Cooper Brothers & Co., of Georg-street, Mansion house, who will prepare a statement of affairs to be submitted to a meeting of the creditors as early as practicable. Trusting to your kind forbearance in the meantime, we are gentlemen, yours truly, Trinders & Romer.—14, St. Helen's place, Bishopsgate-street, within London, E. C.

General Notes and News.

Mr. Davitt says that Ireland has had enough of futile agitations and will fight it out this time.

Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders will prevent all ordinary diseases common to horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and fowl, besides constantly improving them. Beware of the large packs; they are worthless.

Mr. Pigott says there is a deficiency of £100,000 in the Land League accounts.

"Must say it's the nicest thing I ever used for the teeth and breath," says every one having tried "TEABERRY," the new toilet gem. Get a 5 cent sample. Sold by J. D. B. F. MacKenzie, Medical Hall, Chatham N. B.

The case of Mr. Bradlaugh against the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms for putting him out of the House of Commons has been decided against the plaintiff.

Joseph Rusan, Percy, writes: "I was induced to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for a lameness which troubled me for three or four years, and I found it the best article I ever used. It has been a great blessing to me."

The English Controller-General of Egypt has resigned.

We caution our readers to beware of diphtheria, pneumonia, influenza, bronchitis, congestion of the lungs, coughs and colds at this season of the year. Get a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* and keep it ready for instant use. It may save your life. It has saved thousands.

Slade, the Maori prize fighter, in an exhibition at San Francisco with an amateur is declared to have had the worst of it.

Barn Yard Fowls and Animals

Are kept in the most perfect health and remunerative condition, when their food is mixed, according to the printed directions, with HARVELL'S CONDITION POWDERS. These great specifics result in great prolificness and in great weight. Ask your druggist or grocer for them.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada has accepted the basis of union offered by the joint committee from the different conferences.

Mr. H. F. MacCarthy, Chemist, Ottawa, writes: 'I have been dispensing and jobbing Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda for the past two years, and consider that there is no better preparation of the same kind in the market. It is very palatable, and for chronic coughs it has no equal."

The Indian troubles at Metlakatla, B.C., are causing considerable alarm there, as the outlying settlements are at the mercy of the savages.

A Hint.

Beware of all the worthless mixtures, and dirty, greasy combinations which are offered you in almost any store you enter, and which some unprincipled shopkeepers try to palm off as a substitute for Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER. These mixtures are gotten up expressly to sell on the reputation of the PAIN-KILLER, but have nothing in common with it.

The crops in Ireland last year fell off in value over $25,000,000 as compared with 1881.

Mr. G. W. Macully, Pavilion Mountain, B. C., writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is the best medecine I ever used for Rheumatism. Nearly every winter I am laid up with Rheumatism, and have tried every kind of medicine without getting any benefit, until I used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It has worked wonders for me, and I want another supply for my friends, &c."

Heavy sentences have been passed in Ireland in the cases of persons shooting with intent to murder.

Miss Mary Campbell, Elm, writes: "After taking four bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, I feel as if I were a new person. I had been troubled with Dyspepsia for a number of years, and tried many remedies, but of no avail, until I tried this celebrated Dyspeptic Cure." For all Impurities of the Blood, Sick Headache, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Costiveness &c., it is the best medicine known.

Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, the physician who set the broken leg of John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, died in Charles county, Md. last week.

One of the sights of the City of Hamilton is the factory in which the celebrated "Myrtle Navy" tobacco is made. Some people may suppose that plugs of tobacco must be a very simple matter, but a walk among the ponderous and complicated machinery of this establishment would speedily undeceive them. Here are hydraulic presses, screw presses, iron frames, all of enormous strength, besides a steam engine and many other pieces of machinery.

The fisheries on the east and west sides of the harbor of St. John were sold at auction, last week. The receipts of the sales show a falling off as compared with 1882.

Mrs. A. Nelson, Brantford, writes: "I was a sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia for eleven years. Always after eating, an intense burning sensation in the stomach, at times very distressing, a drooping and languid feeling, which would last for several hours after eating. I was recommended by Mr. Pospleweil, Chemist of our city, to try Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and I am thankful to say that I have not been better for years; that burning sensation and languid feeling have gone, and food does not lie heavy on my stomach. Others of my family have used it with best results."

A boat has been found off the harbor of Cette containing the dead bodies of four persons.

SAYS DRYDEN:

"She knows her man, and when you rant and swear,
Can draw you to her with a single hair."

But it must be beautiful hair to have such power; and beautiful hair can be ensured by the use of **Cingalese Hair Renewer.** SOLD AT 50 cts. by J. D. B. F. MacKenzie.

The Prince of Wales has nominated Iroquois for the race for the Stockbridge Cup.

J. S. Wetherell, writing from Winnipeg says: I can say more about PHOSPHATINE now than when I saw you last in Toronto. My health is much improved, and I am free from headaches or any other aches, having only used two and a half bottles of your Phosphatine. For sale by all druggists.

General Business.

CLEARANCE SALE.

OWING to the shelf room in premises now occupied by the Subscriber being so limited, he has decided to make a complete CLEARANCE of his Stock of

GLASSWARE,
EARTHENWARE,
CHINA TEA SETS,
LAMPS,
CLOCKS,
WRINGERS,
COAL HODS

AT COST.

—STOCK OF—

Shelf and Heavy Hardware

will be kept up to usual Standard and at LOWEST PRICES.

Come Early and Secure Bargains.

GEO. STOTHART.

1882 1883

—oOo—

International S. S. Com'y

Winter Arrangement.

2 TRIPS A WEEK.

ON AND AFTER

Monday, December 4th,

and until further notice, the Splendid Sea-going Steamers State of Maine and Falmouth will leave Reed's Point Wharf every MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS, at 8 o'clock for EASTPORT, PORTLAND and BOSTON, connecting both ways at Eastport with Steamer "Charles Houghton" for St. Andrews, St. Stephen and Calais.

Returning, will leave Commercial Wharf, Boston, every MONDAY and THURSDAY mornings, at 8:00 o'clock, and Portland at 4 p. m., for Eastport and St. John.

Through Tickets can be procured at this office and at H. Chubb & Co's, to all points of Canada and the United States.

☞ No claims for allowance after goods leave the Warehouse.

☞ Freight received Wednesday and Saturday only up to 6 o'clock, p. m.

H. W. CHISHOLM,
Agent

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the next session of the Legislature of New Brunswick for an Act to Incorporate the CHATHAM SKATING RINK COMPANY.

GEO. WATT,
Secretary to the Company.

Chatham, N. B., Jan. 8th '83.

GREAT

CLEARING-OUT SALE

—OF—

Hardware, Etc., Etc.

I AM NOW SELLING

AT COST,

In order to clear Our Stock previous to the

26th March, next,

WHEN ALL STOCKS REMAINING ON HAND WILL THEN BE SOLD AT

PUBLIC AUCTION—Without Reserve.

ALL PARTIES REQUIRING GOODS IN THE HARDWARE LINE WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO

CALL EARLY,

AS BARGAINS WILL BE HAD IN JOB LOTS

My Stock is the Largest and most Complete ever Imported to the North Shore.

☞ All parties indebted to me must make immediate payment to save costs, as all unsettled accounts at the end of the year will be sued without further notice.

J. R. GOGGIN.

Chatham, Dec. 13th, 1882. 7y7

NORTHWEST BOOM.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Bill will be introduced at the next Meeting of the Provincial Legislature to continue and amend the Acts incorpor