





## Chicago Post.

Sackville, N. B., December 12, 1878.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY has succeeded in getting \$2,119,000 of the new \$3,000,000 four per cent. Canadian Loan taken up at 92, and the balance at a minimum price of 92. The St. John Globe intimates that Mr. Tilley put his loan on the market in the same way as Mr. Cartwright did. In this, the Globe is in error. Mr. Cartwright, in his loan of Oct. 1876, fixed the interest at 4 per cent. and fixed the rate of the bonds at 91. They were then selling in London at 94½ to 95½ (London Times Oct. 31). The same paper, of 29th November, says the applications were largely in excess of the amount offered, "it being considered cheap and therefore easily obtainable at a premium." No wonder, when they were offered so far below their market value! Tilley fixed the interest at 4 per cent., but he did not fix the rate at 91 or any other figure. That was a point left to be settled by competition amongst the money lenders themselves, so that the Bonds could not possibly be traded at three or four hundred thousand dollars below their market value, as in Mr. Cartwright's case. It is a very remarkable fact—and for which the London Economist furnishes the figures—that between the 17th September and the introduction of the last loan, Canadian stocks advanced in the London money markets three per cent. It is the more striking, because of the contrast with the stocks of other colonies, many of which depreciated during the same period. We would despair of the Liberal-Conservative leaders if they were not three per cent. better than their predecessors in office, but as a tribute of the English money-lenders to the honest statesmanship that now rules the Dominion, the three per cent. added to our public credit may be accepted without grumbling.

The Local Government has taken steps to obtain tenders for a legislative building. We trust the Government's ambition will be satisfied with obtaining tenders, because public opinion is decidedly opposed to the new Legislative building scheme. Even if it were a desirable policy to erect an expensive pile of buildings at Fredericton at a time when the Maritime Provinces are in a transition state and gravitating towards union, is our Provincial chest so overflowing with superfluous wealth that the Province can afford to rush into this new expenditure? If one half of the startling rumors that reach us from time to time as to the state of the finances of this Province are true, the period has arrived when the Provincial credit can be sustained only by the most rigid economy, and not by any wild cat schemes for spending money. If the Government possesses \$100,000 or \$200,000 surplus cash, let it be put on the roads and bridges that are suffering for grants; let new roads be opened up; back farming districts, thus aiding the settlement and development of the country. When it is considered that this Province possesses hundreds of thousands of acres of magnificent farming lands untouched by the plow and young men in every direction idle for want of employment, what shall be said of the Administration that does nothing to bring the tiller and the soil together by opening up roads for settlement? What shall be said of the Government that sits idly by, watching a population slowly drifting away from us, seeking employment and homes in other lands, while it allows its forest domains and revenues to be frittered away for political support and Utopian railways? With fresh blood in the Government, the people look for better things; they expect to see the ciques and rings and political leeches that have plundered the public the past few years to be brushed aside; the little struggles for place and power to give way to a policy of retrenchment and development of our resources, and a more manly and vigorous style of statesmanship adopted. The people will be sadly disappointed if the expectations of the Government yields to the clamors of Fredericton for a new Parliament house.

The McCarthy Murder Trial.—This case is drawing to a close. Mr. Palmer closed his address yesterday at 1.40 p.m. It was a very powerful effort. Dr. Tuck then commenced his for the Crown, which he continues to-day. Probably the end will be reached to-morrow night or Saturday. The relief to the prisoners, the jury, the counsel, the judge and the whole public, when this case is terminated one way or the other and put out of sight, will be great.

We have not room to-day for a summary of the evidence given, but it was mostly a repetition in many cases word for word of the evidence given on the former trial.

The sale of Anthracite coal which took place in New York last week was rather disappointing to Scranton coal dealers. The average price of 75,000 tons sold was \$3.43 against \$3.74 four weeks previously. On the same day the Lehigh dealers met and passed a number of resolutions expressing their willingness to go into a combination for 1879. The prospect of its success is said to be very doubtful. The total production from January 1st to November 23rd was 15,328,861 tons, as compared with 17,834,057 tons for the like period of last year, showing a falling off this year of 2,505,196 tons.

Mr. H. Russell, St. John, has published a handsome engraving of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise. The likenesses are oval in form, and are said to be correct representations of these distinguished personages. The finely engraved plate is printed on heavy paper, 12 inches, and is sent on receipt of 25 cents, which includes postage.

## Christmas Goods.

What Our Advertiser Offers!

A glance over our advertising columns will give our readers information where they can buy everything—whether food or luxury, from corn meal up to a floral decoration. A piece of advice to buyers—buy from those who advertise—they are live business men, and most apt to give satisfaction. In

## DRESS GOODS.

Mr. C. A. Bowser makes a specialty. He consults the tastes of the people; his stock is large and varied. In the

## GROCERY LINE.

Mr. Blair Estabrooks makes a handsome show of goods that lend attractions to Christmas dinners. In canned and preserved goods his stock is very large.

## THE DRESS STORE.

furnishes a handsome assortment of toilet goods.

## FANCY GOODS.

The largest variety in any one establishment in the County is to be found at Geo. E. Ford's. Scarcely anything novel or tasteful, either for the adornment of the person, for drawing-room ornaments or holiday, but that adorn his show cases or shelves. The millinery room is a perfect bazaar, and displays the most tempting treasures. Besides the array of hats and bonnets, flowers and plumes in many gorgeous colors; silky gossamers and ravishing velvets, bewitching and elegant designs of chrome and mottoes, pictures in oil, and holiday cards in a thousand new designs, albums, toilet articles rich and rare, dolls, toys and holiday books, and a multitude of other goods, Mr. Ford makes a specialty of SILVERWARE.

## JEWELLERY.

Mr. Ford has finger rings (gold), watch chains and charms, bracelets and lockets, ear-rings and brooches, pins, buttons, pencil-cases, pens and shirt studs, all admirably displayed in a double-decker show case of a handsome design. The Bohemian table set, the handsome gifle, Parker's patent perforated card board goods afford material for a hundred new designs for ladies' fancy work. In

## FURS.

gentlemen's and ladies' South Sea seal caps, and muffs and bags in the same material, and also in mink and Astrakan and also in cheaper furs. In

## CHRISTMAS GROCERIES.

Mr. Ford has goods to suit the most fastidious taste. In all the fresh fruits of the season, dried fruits, preserved fruits, confections and spices, the whole families of cocoa and fancy biscuits without end, dairy produce, and everything necessary in the household at Christmas tide.

## MR. J. P. ALLISON.

offers at his establishment a fine lot of English Groceries—he always keeps the very best—and in

## DRESS GOODS.

suitable to the season, personally selected and of extra good value for your money, his place offers advantages, second to none. Proceeding further up,

## MR. C. W. RICHARDSON'S.

grocery lately established, looks attractive and already obtains good support.

## MR. JOHN BELL'S.

store is the centre of an extending and profitable grocery and flour trade. MESSRS. T. BAIRD & SONS, one of the oldest and most respectable firms anywhere in the country, by honest and judicious trading keep on the even tenor of their way. Their stock lately received is worthy of inspection.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

Boots and shoes perhaps do not belong to that class of objects which a sentimental fancy would transform into a sacred remembrance, still they are not to be dispensed even as gifts, and the

## FOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.

has won a wide reputation for the elegance and durability of its goods. MR. J. L. BLACK has an establishment to which justice cannot be done in a brief notice like this. Every article required in the household or in the different trades and factories of the country, may be found in his extensive ware-rooms. One of the finest assortments of hardware and iron goods to be found anywhere in the country, are on his shelves. Dress goods and staples—direct imported are almost equally large. Ready-made clothing and furniture obtained in the best markets, grocery and produce trade are in like proportions. His retail business taken in connection with his mills, shipping and lumber manufacturing, renders the business he has established, the largest of the kind in the community.

Our readers will see by advertisement that on Friday night, Rev. Professor Burwash is to deliver a lecture in the Public Hall, Middle Sackville. The title of the lecture is "Sound and the Phonograph," and its interest and attractiveness will be enhanced by the fact that Mr. E. L. Stevens, the Sackville Edison, will illustrate the remarks of the learned lecturer by performing on his phonograph. Mr. Stevens, simply from the accounts published in the papers, has made a phonograph, and the instrument accurately reproduces every thing that is spoken into the mouthpiece, and that, too, not through the agency of any complicated machinery, but simply by the employment of tin foil wrapped round a revolving cylinder. A great crowd is expected to be present at the lecture. Let our friends hasten up at an early hour so as to secure seats. The proceeds are to go towards indemnifying Mr. Stevens for the large sum he has expended in perfecting his machine.

## The Cox Mystery.

A Similar Case Recorded—Letter from Inspector of Fisheries, Nova Scotia—Experiment of Dr. Carrington—A Mystery no longer.

For the Post.

Mr. Editor:—The Atlantic Monthly of November 1878, just ten years ago, has an article containing the details of phenomena similar to those described by Rev. Mr. Temple and Dr. Carrington in the case of Hester Cox. The subject of these was an Irish girl, a servant, in a country town of Massachusetts, who was continued for two weeks, with the exception of two days, when she was absent from the house. She had a violent attack of hysteria; and on her recovery from that illness the noises, &amp;c., ceased altogether. What follows is by the writer of the article, H. A. Willis.

"The movable furniture in the girl's room was so much agitated, that, with the exception of the bedstead, was all taken from the room for the sake of quiet."

It has already been stated that the rappings were repeatedly heard in the girl's room, by members of the family, who went in after she was asleep. The noises seemed to be on the doors, and sometimes on the footboard of the bedstead, and at times, as they came very loud, she would start in her sleep, and scream as in the utmost terror.

Conceiving the idea that the sounds might be produced electrically, the writer caused the bedstead to be perfectly insulated by placing the posts upon glass. The effect was all that could be desired. Although the raps continued to follow her all day from room to room and to her chamber at night, yet, so soon as she was fairly in bed every thing of the kind ceased. For six weeks, or longer, the bedstead was kept thus insulated; and no raps were ever heard, except one, when an examination showed the insulation to be destroyed, one of the posts having slipped off the glass. It was replaced with the same effect as before.

Another experiment, similar to the one described was tried. The cherry table in the kitchen, before attended to, at which Mary took her meals, was insulated with glass when she sat down to eat. At such times, also, the rappings were very loud and frequent, troubling her so much that she had no desire to eat. One or two occasions this was peculiarly the case, and a remedy for it was sought in insulation.

The table and her chair were placed on glass, but before she was ready to sit, the former suddenly jumped off the insulation, but was at once replaced, when she took her seat and was able to finish her meal in peace, there being no movements or raps. This was afterwards repeated with the same success. It was evident that whatever force this might be—whether electricity or not—there did not seem to be the same connection between the girl and the inanimate objects of wood, stone, iron and other material which set them in motion whenever she was near them, and they were not insulated. In this connection it should be noticed that the movements of furniture, &amp;c., seldom occurred in rooms with woollen carpets on the floor, but were mostly confined to rooms with bare floors, or oil carpets and matting. The raps, also, were more frequent and louder in the latter than in the former.

In the daily journal which was kept, the state of the weather each day was carefully noted, and for a time it was thought that the phenomena was much more frequent on a clear day than on a damp, or sultry one; but a careful study of that record shows that some of the most marked and violent demonstrations actually occurred on very rainy days, though the latter were generally more quiet than days of fair weather. Thus it would seem that the phenomena, though appearing in some degree electrical, did not in all cases follow the known laws of electricity.

The writer has heretofore stated that he is a thorough sceptic concerning the so called doctrine of Spiritualism. The same may be said of every member of the large family (on persons) in which these things occurred. With the exception of the girl herself, no one in the household ever became in the least nervous, much less inclined to believe that the spirit of the departed had returned to earth, only to make their presence known by means so palpably ridiculous.

In closing we would say, that not from any wish to give notoriety to the case herein described, but from the desire to have it written, by the sincere hope and desire that, as time goes on, and other cases of a like nature occur, this record may be of some service for comparison, or, perhaps, may in itself induce competent men to undertake an explanation with which the world will be satisfied and which may save from the pernicious doctrines of Spiritualism and from our insane asylums, thousands who are now hopelessly drifting in that direction.

Y.

For the Post.

I do hereby declare that on Wednesday afternoon, the 4th inst., at 3 o'clock, as I entered Mr. John White's Saloon, that Mr. White and me, I wish you had been in a little sooner, I would have cured you of your unbelief in the manifestations caused by Miss Cox. We have had wonderful manifestations this afternoon, while she sat with her feet on the stove. The doors of it flew about at such a rate that I thought they would break; I fastened the oven door back against the box, with the axe-handle braced against the wall, when it flew off the hinges and fell on the floor. I then fastened the door back in the same manner with the axe-handle while Miss Cox sat with her feet on the hearth of the stove. In about twenty seconds, while I was watching it in the day light, the door jumped off the hinges and fell on the floor with a crash, I lifted it up

and placed it back in its place on the hinges again—it would weigh from 8 to 10 pounds. Miss Cox refused to sit there again, as it affected her nerves, but took a position in the centre of the room on a high stool, so that I heard through and the stool, when I heard rappings quite distinctly under the floor, apparently on the under side. There is no cellar under the floor, so that no person could be there.

"Give us one loud rap," which was given instantly; "now two raps, now three," when my orders were at once obeyed. I then said, "Who are you, anyway—the devil?" Three raps were the response. "Are you Miss Cox?" Three raps. "Do you want me, too?" One rap. "Are you a human being, and are you living?" were the next questions, both of which were answered by three raps. I then whistled Yankee Doodle, while the rappings kept time throughout.

While Dr. Clay and Carrington, myself and the two Cox girls were sitting in White's kitchen, the rappings in progress, Dr. Carrington asked, "How many people are in this room?" Five raps were the immediate and distinct response. There were just five of us.

"How many in the next room?" As a matter of fact there were two or three persons in the next room, but the response was one rap. When the Doctor put his hand on Miss Cox's head or took her by the hand, all manifestations ceased at once, which proves clearly enough, I think, that the whole matter is caused by animal magnetism or some similar force, and the only wonderful thing about it is, how it is done. The girl is evidently entirely under its influence, or, knowledge of, the matter, beyond anyone else.

W. L. ROGERS.

As our readers are aware, the manifestations returned last week with redoubled power, and White's Saloon, Amherst, where Miss Cox was stopping, became the centre of public interest. Taps and raps on the floor and ceiling became almost continuous, and chairs and other movable objects walked about in an independent manner. As there was no difficulty in obtaining access to Miss Cox, many visited her who had not done so during her previous stay in Amherst, and if any one in Amherst doubted the fact of the manifestations, he was enabled to see them for himself, and to find them as true as the sun in the sky.

From the circumstances Dr. Carrington found he could subdue the manifestations, by the administration of ether to Miss Cox, secured by point conclusively to the fact that the force exerted came from her and not from any external source, thus dissipating into their air high down speculations as to their spiritualistic or mesmeric or demoniac origin. Could this strange devil be vanquished by an opiate? This theory was quite confirmed by an experiment of Dr. Carrington's last week. In the midst of these manifestations, when the spirits appeared to be more lively and mischievous than ever, he stood Miss Cox on glass, securing electricity by insulation as far as possible. The manifestations suddenly ceased. When the glass was removed they again recommenced. This was repeated sufficiently to show that the force exerted required a conductor to electricity. Its peculiarity and evidence is necessary to show the force exerted belonging to the class of electricity, and thus ends the much discussed Cox mystery. It is a matter of extreme congratulation that this phenomena has been reduced to operations under natural laws and that no supernatural agency, no spirit of the damned in this world or the world to come is chargeable with upsetting the laws of dynamics and infusing new life into the laws of force and matter. How E. K. Cox was controlled by mesmerism, how a "colossal fist" pounded the walls about her, how a "big black hand" rose out of nothingness and struck her in the face, raising a great red mark, how she was pursued by spirits of evil who sent messages to this sphere through her handwriting, are stories that told around the evening fire-light, will no longer send a thrill of horror to the youthful heart, but hang like a nightmare over the minds of the faithful.

A good deal of sympathy is expressed for Miss Cox. Her case is very harassing to herself, made doubly so by the fact that medical science does not seem to afford any remedy. Its peculiarity certainly renders it worthy of the study and experiment of the best medical scientists of the day, and it is to be hoped for her sake, if not for that of science, that she will be placed where she can be the most advantageously studied. It is understood she has consented to go to St. John at the solicitation of Dr. Alward, we trust not to go into the "show business" there.

The Afghan War.

A Second Great Victory.

LAURENCE, Dec. 5.—Gen. Roberts has gained a complete victory over the Afghans, capturing Peiwar Khotal, and also all the Afghan cannon. The enemy's loss is heavy. The British loss is 90 killed and wounded. Capt. Kelcey, of the artillery, and Capt. Anderson, of the pioneers, are among the killed.

General Roberts telegraphs from Peiwar Khotal, December 4th, as follows:—"During the night of December 1st the Afghan position was turned by a flank march over the Spengwar Pass. We surprised the enemy at daybreak on the 2nd inst., when the 72nd Highlanders and the Sikh Gorkh had gallantly driven the Afghans from their several positions. They afterwards endeavored to reach Peiwar Khotal; but an assault could not be delivered on that side. We then threatened the enemy in the rear, and attacked and carried Peiwar Khotal about four o'clock in the afternoon. The enemy had on the previous evening received reinforcements of four regiments. They fought desperately, and their artillery was well served. The defeat, however, was complete. We captured eighteen guns and a large quantity of ammunition. Our loss is 90 killed and wounded. Capt. Kelcey, of the artillery, and Capt. Anderson, of the pioneers, are among the killed. 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