

GENERAL BUSINESS Grand Auction Sale

Household Furniture, Carriages, Harness, &c., &c.

At the residence of the Hon. Wm. M. Kelly, I will sell by public auction, without reserve, commencing Wednesday, the 1st day of September, at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day, until all are disposed of—The following are some of the articles to be sold:—

ATTEND THIS UNRESERVED SALE. Terms—Dues of \$50 and under, Cash; over \$50 three months with approved joint notes.

C. C. WATT, Auctioneer.

Chatham, August 10, '80.

MIDSUMMER IMPORTATION.

AUGUST 1ST, 1880.

Received per M. S. Stearns, via Halifax, the following goods, viz:—

"HORROCKS" 52 and 56 INCH

WHITE COTTONS.

36 Inch DOUBLE WARP

SHIRTING COTTONS.

(Thoroughly shrunken for night shirts.)

150 PIECES LIGHT AND DARK

ENGLISH PRINTS.

"Pompadour" Prints, Cardinal Cambric, Regatta Shirtings, Scotch Cheviot Tweeds, (new styles), 8-4 Brown Damask Table Linen, Honey-comb and Huck Towels, Patent and French Canvas.

24 and 26 Inch Black (Furniture) Hair Cloth.

Dress Materials,

Gent's and Ladies' Alpaca Umbrellas, Black and colored Silicas, Worsteds, Buttons, Black Trimming Satins, New Neck Frilling (in Lisse & Tartan), Black Silk and Chenille Fringe, White Tartans, Black Book Muslin,

WHITE PICQUES, QUILTINGS and BRILLIANT.

Gent's Linen Collars and Cuffs,

Gent's India Rubber Braces.

Specially ordered:

LADIES' COTTON UNDERCLOTHING,

IN

Night Dresses, Chinese and Drawers,

PLAIN AND TRIMMED.

J. B. SNOWBALL.

WATER STREET, CHATHAM.

ANTHRACITE COAL. HOUSE COAL.

200 TONS

First Class House Coal,

or Br. "Brunow." For sale

COAL,

of different sizes. Orders for early delivery will receive prompt attention.

APPLY TO THOMAS F. GILLESPIE, CHATHAM, Aug. 12, '80.

DRESSMAKING.

MRS. JAMES CORMACK,

begs to inform the ladies of Miramichi, that she has moved to attend to any orders in the above line which she may have received.

She has associated with her sister, Miss Mayberry, who has had an experience of several years at the business in Boston, and is confident of being able to satisfy patrons in both styles and price.

ICE CREAMS, ICE CREAMS,

AT

T. H. FOUNTAIN'S.

ICE Cream of a superior quality made by a Triple Motion Presser of the latest style can be had every day, and will be delivered in a large quantity at the lowest price.

Next to Lillies' Livery Stable.

T. H. FOUNTAIN, Chatham, June 1st.

Lost.

About a fortnight ago, the steamer "Andover" during the excursion to Bay de Vin, a small party of the crew, consisting of the following names, were absent from the vessel, and are supposed to have been taken to the island of St. John's, where they were seen by the crew of the "Andover" on the 24th inst.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to inform the public that he has a superior assortment of Undertake Furniture, and is prepared to receive orders for the same, and to deliver the same in any part of the County, at the shortest notice.

Orders left at the Subscriber's home or shop, King Street, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN McDONALD, Chatham, July 12th, '80. 012

Real Estate for Sale.

To be sold by Private Contract—The House and premises situated on the eastern side of Queen St., now occupied by the Subscriber.

Also 3 acres of Green Land on the western side of the Old Paper Road.

For terms apply to DUNCAN DAVIDSON, Chatham, Oct. 1, '79.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, SEPTEMBER 2, 1880.

The Ontario Elections

Despatches respecting the Dominion Elections held on Saturday in West Toronto and North Ontario give most assuring proofs of the gradual increase of a corrected public sentiment in political matters. Toronto West is one of the strongest Conservative constituencies in the Dominion. In the general election of 1878 Mr. Robinson, the Conservative candidate, polled 2,185 votes, while his Liberal opponent, Mr. Hodgins, polled only 1,323 making a Conservative majority of 862 votes. On Saturday last, with all the influence of the Government in his favor, polled 2,038 votes, while Mr. Ryan, the Liberal candidate, polled 1,356, the Conservative majority being thus reduced from 837 in 1878, to 222 in 1880.

There were two other candidates in the field—Mr. Wright, who received 45 and Mr. Capron, who received 19 votes. Even if these gentlemen's votes were added to those polled for the successful Conservative candidate they would still leave his majority 351 less than that of his predecessor of 1878. The returns show, as our readers will perceive, that the Liberal candidate received 308 votes more in 1880 than his predecessor of 1878 did while the Conservative candidate received 107 votes less on Saturday than were polled on the Conservative side in 1878.

In North Ontario, which is a large manufacturing and agricultural district Mr. Wheeler, the Liberal candidate, was elected by a majority of 157. His opponent was Mr. W. H. Gibbs, for whom the Dominion Government exerted its best and worst possible influence, only to meet a greater Conservative defeat in the constituency than that of 1878. In the election of that year Mr. Wheeler's majority was only 52 and it was confidently asserted that had the change of Government been anticipated the Conservative candidate would have had a majority. The result of Saturday's election shows that Mr. Wheeler's majority is increased by 105 votes since 1878.

The people can well understand the significance of the facts, as we present them, in their simplest form. They give unmistakable evidence that the National Policy race is subsiding and the electors—now undecided—are ready to pronounce against the false cry by which they were misled in 1878. The Conservative majority for the Dominion in the Commons is backed by less than 5,000 majority of the electors of that Province, and it is not difficult to understand that with the same change of feeling that is manifested in West Toronto and South Ontario going on in every constituency, the Conservatives are sure of defeat by the time the next general election is held in the Dominion. The Maritime Provinces the Liberal gain are much greater than in Ontario. Altogether, therefore, the outlook is very cheering for the Liberals and, consequently, for the country.

Trade of Chatham.

The following figures represent the Trade of Chatham passing through the Custom House during the month of August, with that for the corresponding month of 1879—

Table with columns: Imports, Consumption, Total duties collected. Values for 1879 and 1880.

FISH.

Salmon—21,228 lbs. Sounds—459 lbs. Lobsters—7,200 lbs. To France—32,160 lbs. To United Kingdom—5,333,000 s. f. Deals etc., 530,000 p. s. Palings, 134 tons

WINE.

To United States—72 tons. The shipping cleared for the month of August 1880 compared with the same month last year—exclusive of the coasting trade—together with the cargoes carried were as follows:

Table with columns: No., Tons, Deals, etc. for 1879 and 1880.

There is a gratifying increase of business in all of 1880 shown in the above returns—far due to the improvement of the lumber trade in Great Britain and France.

Professor Hind's Criticisms on Fishery Statistics.

The letter of Professor Hind on the subject of the fisheries, which appeared in last week's ADVANCE, excited a good many very palpable inaccuracies in the Reports of the Fisheries Department and will, no doubt, cause increased attention to be given to the subject at Ottawa. It is not an agreeable task to this discredit the statistical records of our branch of industry, but when they are misleading it is the duty of those who have convinced themselves of the fact to make the exposure, in order that existing faults may be corrected. In reference to the Professor's queries as to the discrepancies between catch and exports, as represented in the Blue Books we may say that the Fishery and Trade returns appear to be made up independently of each other and we confess to being thoroughly puzzled in our endeavors to understand how such absurdities as Professor Hind exposes could be published by any Government Department controlled by men of ordinary sense and business experience. We reproduce a few simple illustrations from the Professor's letter:

If, as you say, a record of all the fish exported has been kept at the Custom House since 1877, whereas the export statistics were only given before that time, be the correct explanation of the enormous discrepancies between catch and exports in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, how do you account for the fact that the imports of fish are equally anomalous, particularly in the year 1874, our great salmon year, according to the fishery reports? During that year, Nova Scotia, with an alleged remarkable catch, actually imported 4,642 pounds of salmon from the United States at seventeen cents a pound. New Brunswick, being furnished with millions of pounds of Salmon, went into Cod, Haddock, Pollock and Ling, and imported these fish in a fresh state from the United States at thirteen cents a pound, as

you will find recorded on page 216 of the trade and navigation returns for 1874. I think the same fish can be bought on the market for three or six cents a pound, according to the season of the year. Nova Scotia in 1874, bought in the United States about 800 tons of fresh mackerel, and brought them home in her own vessels, and paid just about five cents a pound for them. In Nova Scotia returns you find this item (page 188) summed up as follows:—Imported from the United States, in British vessels, for home consumption, \$758,791, or at the rate of five cents a pound, 1,517,582 pounds. Nova Scotia enterprises went even farther than this. She paid 11 cents a pound for fresh Cod, Haddock, Ling and Pollock imported from the United States in 1874. New Brunswick was more liberal, as already stated, and paid 12 cents a pound for these fresh foreign imports; but Ontario, purchasing in the same market, largely, just about 45 cents a pound for fresh Cod, Haddock, Ling and Pollock. In whole or in part, Nova Scotia was economical, and she was not alone in this. Quebec gave 88 cents a gallon.

We fancy that the gentleman who originated the above statistical information are the only ones who are capable of attempting the explanation sought, but it is not probable that they will trouble themselves in the matter. All exporters of fish are well understood, required to enter their shipments at the Custom House, and if the duty is as carefully performed all over the Dominion as at Chatham, and Newcastle the returns of fish exports ought to be substantially correct.

Among the extraordinary items in the Fishery Returns, Professor Hind quotes some in the Fishery Commission's report for the following, as found in the Quebec returns of last year:—

"1,200 boxes smoked salmon, at 10s a box."

The italics are the Professor's. The item stands thus in the Report:—Salmon, smoked, No. of boxes 1,200 value \$120,000.

This is evidently a misprint as "lbs." should be substituted for boxes. For corroboration turn to Dr. Wakeham's Report page 60, where the same box (from which the italics are extracted for page VI) and the entry there:—Salmon, smoked, quantity 1,200, value \$120,000.

The dollar mark is placed under the word, lbs. and is evidently intended to signify a repeat mark. The inference—making allowance for the inexcusable bad proof-reading, correction, and revision—is that the value of the Government ten cents a pound. To the ordinary reader, the item is puzzling and misleading.

We hope to hear again from Professor Hind on this important subject. When the manner in which Fishery officials have performed their duties has been justly criticised by the ADVANCE, during the past three or four years, we have, however, been on our guard, and not only by officials concerned, but by a number of papers that are accustomed to take their statements without testing their value. Professor Hind has brought these officials and their champions face to face with the blunders they are responsible for and has proved their incapacity and unfaithfulness to duty out of their own books. The latter are shown to be practically worthless and it is the duty of the Government not only to call the blunders to account, but to take vigorous steps to render the official statistics of the Dominion something better than a mass of disgraced and misleading inconsistencies.

False Balances.

"Graz" has given the public a good thing in the last number. It is a cartoon entitled "Weights that are dark and tricks that are vain." There is a pair of large scales, upon one of which is a sack representing "Exports," and upon the other, a sack representing "Revenue, 1879-80," labelled \$23,468,585. Behind the "Revenue" sack crouches Finance Minister, Tilley, with weights in his hands several labelled, "Excise collected 1878-9, \$600,000." "Customs collected 1878-9 \$700,000." "Carriage tax on one side only, and is exclaiming, "Ah that's my old trick, and Gordon Brown, of the Globe, is also looking on with disgusted interest, while Blake is pointing to the manifest dishonesty of the Finance Minister. The cartoon also bears upon it the following extract from one of Mr. Blake's recent speeches at Toronto:—

"If this money was spent last year and Sir Leonard Tilley knows how to get it back again and use it in paying other debts we will be obliged to him, and I would be in favor of giving him a vote of thanks for his operation."

"The truth is, as the Public Accounts will show you, we used that \$1,300,000, and we have not got it in two years, and we are \$1,700,000 in debt. The financial expenditure up to the 30th of June last.

The people are obliged to Grip for assisting Mr. Blake in pointing out Sir Leonard's "false balances" before them.

The Prophets' Field.

The Dominion Government when controlled by Sir John Macdonald, in what cricketers would call his first innings, sent out an able clergyman in the person of Rev. Geo. M. Grant, now Principal of Queen's College, with an exploring party on one of the proposed routes of the Canada Pacific Railway. Mr. Grant did so well in writing up the subject of his patrons and the country from that station, that when Sir John returned to parliament he was encouraged to improve an opportunity which presented itself of rendering another clergyman's holiday-time interesting and profitable to both himself and those who might have time, opportunity and inclination to read the book published under Government auspices, by Rev. David M. Gordon of Ottawa, who was sent to the Northwest next year. The Montreal Witness says of the book:—

The party were sent out to examine the country from Fort Simpson on the Pacific, across northern British Columbia, and through the Rocky Mountains, by way of Peace River and Pine River Passes, to the prairies, before the final selection of a Pacific terminus for the railway. Mr. Gordon, therefore, went from Ottawa to Vancouver, by the more interesting exploration of new territory. The history of the journey from Victoria to Winnipeg is not only instructive but entertaining. The resources of the different parts of the country, the manners and customs of the Indians, and the character of the white settlers, are carefully recorded; the illustrations are numerous, being taken from photographs by Dr. G. M. Dawson, Mr. Selwyn and Mr. Horwitz, and the maps, of which there are several, being from the most

recent and most authentic in the departments of the Canadian Pacific Railway and of the Interior, so that those who really wish to study the character of the country, this work will prove invaluable. Mr. Gordon's route led him from Victoria to the mouth of the Skeena by boat through a wonderful channel some 500 miles in length, which possesses all the advantages of deep sea navigation, yet is protected by a line of breakwaters from all the dangers of the sea. The remarkable character of the Indians, conducted by Mr. Duncan at Metlakatlah, is fully described. Port Simpson, the mouth of the Skeena, is a good harbor, which is never frozen. In fact, it enjoys a climate as mild as that of Halifax, although it lies 600 miles farther north, that is, as much north of Halifax as Halifax is of the lower part of North Carolina. This is owing to the warm oceanic current. The route led up the Skeena by boat as far as the forks, thence on foot to Lake Babine and up this lake to Fort McLeod, where the party divided, some under the direction of Mr. G. M. Dawson, proceeding through the Rocky Mountains to the mouth of the River Pass, while the rest of the party, including Mr. Gordon, descended Peace River by boat, only intending to stop at Dunvegan. This part of the tour was remarkably beautiful, but as Mr. Gordon's sketches, photographs and notes all alike fail to give an adequate picture of it, as even if one could thus convey any clear conception of separate parts of the Pacific, it is impossible to reproduce that sequence and blending of views that was wrought by our own eyes, and that was so impressively shifted the scenes. From Dunvegan we were exploring parties were made to investigate the character of the Peace River country, then the party separated and Mr. Gordon came alone by way of the Lesser Slave Lake to Edmonton and thence to Fort McMurray. Of this region he remarks: "As day after day we see one becomes more and more in love with the climate as well as with the country, and can not but be struck by the beauty of the peculiar beauties, and especially for its freedom from fever and from disease that is so common in the tropics. At this point fresh meat and fresh butter were again obtainable. Mr. Gordon reached Winnipeg on the 25th of October, having been journeying from the 13th of May. Of the vast prairie land which he has traversed he writes: "On the first day the impression of wonderful fertility and of vast and varied advantages deepened on us, while day after day the impression became more and more glowing, as we seemed to hear the tread of advancing armies and the blended sounds of coming battles."

On the Asineboine.

The following from a letter written to friends at home by a young gentleman of Resolute now in the Canada Pacific Survey, will be interesting to many of our readers:—

IN CAMP, ASINEBOINE RIVER, July 11th, 1880.

"We had a hard time of it night before last and yesterday. In the morning we started for the Asineboine, and the Chief remaining behind to see that the camp was moved, and all the things brought across on a raft away up the river, but the chief had to go about six miles down the river, and then back to the camp, and then started for camp, thinking it was on our side of the river, but after walking for 3 hours we decided to camp out for the night and, without supper, we lay down and attempted to get some sleep. Besides, the river, the night was so dark, and the camp was so dark, that we were all in a state of confusion. Just the night to cure a school boy who is thirsting for a life on the plains. We were up at 2 a. m. (at least that is the time we started for camp, for we were up all night) and attempted to find a trail, but could not see anything for a thick fog. At one p. m. a man turned up from the camp and told us that it was only 16 miles from where we left off work. We got in about 5.30 p. m., and the way bread, pork, tea, &c. disappeared was something astonishing. I was going to swim the horses, but the horses were so tired that I was unable to do so. Had I done so I would have gone on the chief's trail and followed it into camp. I have had a few hard swims since I came up. The last one I had to take the Asineboine, so fastened to a thick log. I had 185 feet of 12 and 125 feet of 3 rope to pull across a current of nearly three miles an hour. I got across all right, but when about ten feet from the shore could not make any headway as the current was so fast. It has been estimated that a single copic crustacean, will produce a progeny numbering 4,500,000 in the course of six months. This is, however, but the microscopic life of the sea. From the results of a recent calculation, Herr Richter concludes that the height of the earth's atmosphere must be about two hundred miles. Carbonic acid in a liquid form has been discovered in the interior of the earth. The pressure which must have been exerted to liquify the carbonic acid is estimated at seventy-three atmospheres. Although the theory of the contagiousness of consumption has not been widely accepted, experiments have shown that the disease may be produced in the lower animals by inoculation with tuberculous matter. It has been estimated that a single pair of Cyclops Capricornis, a microscopic crustacean, will produce a progeny numbering 4,500,000 in the course of six months. This is, however, but the microscopic life of the sea. Among the animals inhabiting the bottom of the Canadian Sea, and among several species having well-developed organs of sight. This is taken as an indication that even at great depths light is not completely absorbed, as in total darkness the eyes of animals are reduced to a rudimentary form. Curious are the means of self-defense with which animals and insects are provided. I butterfly, when apprehending danger, never lights on a green tree or shrub, but flies into a clump of dead leaves, where it so adjusts its wings on a twig, as to look exactly like a shriveled leaf, and defies discovery by its foe. Most young people—and perhaps many "children of a larger growth"—have often wondered what it is that enables a fly to walk on the ceiling. An examination of the insect mechanism quickly reveals the secret. Each of the fly's six legs terminates in two or three fleshy pads, which act as "suckers." The sustaining effect of these suckers is increased by a sticky fluid exuded by the minute hairs covering them. The transformation of alcoholic liquors into vinegar has long been a matter of dissent. Pasteur holds that the fermentation of vinegar is a physiological phenomenon caused by the vegetation of a particular extremity, which is called the Acetobacter, while Liebig says it is merely a chemical action of oxygen upon alcohol. Recent observations are regarded as conclusive proof of the correctness of Pasteur's view. Many of the sleepers used on German railways are impregnated with certain preservative substances, chloride of zinc being proved the most suitable. Experience with sleepers of various kinds of wood has shown that the durability of oak is increased by impregnation, from 13.6 years to 19.6; pine, from 7.2 to 15; fir, from 5.1 to 9; beech, from 7.2 to 15.5. It will be noticed that the preservative effect upon sleepers of beech is remarkable, the prepared wood lasting five and one-half times as long as the untreated.

Scientific Notes and News.

A rose-tree of Hannover is said to be more than a thousand years old. Sixty per cent of the cases of insanity occurring in France, are, according to a physician of that country, caused by the use of absinthe. From the results of a recent calculation, Herr Richter concludes that the height of the earth's atmosphere must be about two hundred miles. Carbonic acid in a liquid form has been discovered in the interior of the earth. The pressure which must have been exerted to liquify the carbonic acid is estimated at seventy-three atmospheres. Although the theory of the contagiousness of consumption has not been widely accepted, experiments have shown that the disease may be produced in the lower animals by inoculation with tuberculous matter. It has been estimated that a single copic crustacean, will produce a progeny numbering 4,500,000 in the course of six months. This is, however, but the microscopic life of the sea. Among the animals inhabiting the bottom of the Canadian Sea, and among several species having well-developed organs of sight. This is taken as an indication that even at great depths light is not completely absorbed, as in total darkness the eyes of animals are reduced to a rudimentary form. Curious are the means of self-defense with which animals and insects are provided. I butterfly, when apprehending danger, never lights on a green tree or shrub, but flies into a clump of dead leaves, where it so adjusts its wings on a twig, as to look exactly like a shriveled leaf, and defies discovery by its foe. Most young people—and perhaps many "children of a larger growth"—have often wondered what it is that enables a fly to walk on the ceiling. An examination of the insect mechanism quickly reveals the secret. Each of the fly's six legs terminates in two or three fleshy pads, which act as "suckers." The sustaining effect of these suckers is increased by a sticky fluid exuded by the minute hairs covering them. The transformation of alcoholic liquors into vinegar has long been a matter of dissent. Pasteur holds that the fermentation of vinegar is a physiological phenomenon caused by the vegetation of a particular extremity, which is called the Acetobacter, while Liebig says it is merely a chemical action of oxygen upon alcohol. Recent observations are regarded as conclusive proof of the correctness of Pasteur's view. Many of the sleepers used on German railways are impregnated with certain preservative substances, chloride of zinc being proved the most suitable. Experience with sleepers of various kinds of wood has shown that the durability of oak is increased by impregnation, from 13.6 years to 19.6; pine, from 7.2 to 15; fir, from 5.1 to 9; beech, from 7.2 to 15.5. It will be noticed that the preservative effect upon sleepers of beech is remarkable, the prepared wood lasting five and one-half times as long as the untreated.

The King of Deficits.

From the "Freeman."

Sir C. Tupper was fond of calling Sir R. Cartwright a king of deficits, and he repeated this phrase so often that the Tory newspapers all took it up, and repeated it, and it was so common that it was almost a cliché, but a certain man believed that the title was well deserved. Sir Charles also asserted repeatedly that the deficits during the five years of Mr. Cartwright's administration amounted to about eight million dollars, and, although this was contradicted and disproved as often as he ventured to make the assertion in the House of Commons, although it is always disproved by the public accounts, he probably believed this statement himself in the end. The Halifax Herald, which never hesitates to follow Sir Charles in his assertions, repeats this absurd statement, and gives its figures, which are as follows:—

"There is some satisfaction in regarding this exhibit, more especially when we compare it with the record of the four preceding years. Sir R. J. Cartwright's deficits were as follows:—

Table with columns: Year, Deficit. Values for 1875-6, 1876-7, 1877-8, 1878-9, and Total.

Total, \$7,736,958. If to this we add the \$300,000 which was carried over from the previous year, we find a total of over \$8,000,000 deficit for the last four years of Sir R.'s rule.

It requires consummate impudence to pretend that Sir R. Cartwright and his colleagues are responsible for the deficit of 1878. On that year we commenced on July 1st, 1878, with a surplus of \$1,000,000. In the course of the year, the deficit was \$1,000,000, and we were left with a deficit of \$1,000,000 at the end of the year. It is not surprising to find that those capable of statements so dishonest, and so grossly untrue, as these, should be able to find themselves in the highest credit for the surpluses which

they had in the two first years of their administration, or for their successful efforts to economise in the first year of their administration, when they found that their predecessors had bequeathed a serious deficit to them, or for their successful efforts to cut down ordinary expenditure when, because of the business depression prevailing over the whole world, the revenue again declined. Only Sir C. Tupper ever ventured to allege that \$200,000, or any other sum, was hid away or improperly charged to capital account by the Mackenzie Government. The truthful, accurate statement, as submitted to the House of Commons last Session, and published this week by the Telegraph, shows that the deficit under the two years of S. L. Tilley's management exceeds the whole sum of the deficits during Sir R. Cartwright's administration, notwithstanding the enormous burdens imposed on the people by the N. P.—

Conservative deficit in two years in excess of the Liberal deficit in five years.

In 1875-6, \$1,900,785. In 1876-7, 1,400,927. In 1877-8, 1,128,147. In 1878-9, 1,000,399. Total, \$5,430,258. In 1875-6, \$1,900,785. In 1876-7, 1,400,927. In 1877-8, 1,128,147. In 1878-9, 1,000,399. Total, \$5,430,258.

Less surplus in 1873-4, \$888,770. 1874-5, \$33,544 \$1,324,420. Total, \$2,643,330.

Conservative deficit in two years in excess of the Liberal deficit in five years, \$2,786,928.

Mr. Cartwright's deficits:— In 1875-6, \$1,900,785. In 1876-7, 1,400,927. In 1877-8, 1,128,147. In 1878-9, 1,000,399. Total, \$5,430,258.

Mr. Tilley's deficits:— In 1875-6, \$1,900,785. In 1876-7, 1,400,927. In 1877-8, 1,128,147. In 1878-9, 1,000,399. Total, \$5,430,258.

Deficits in 1878-9, \$1,937,909. Do. 1879-80, 1,630,127. Total, \$3,568,036.

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