(Concluded from first page.)

Parliament would have nothing to do with the coinage or the creation of legal tender. The subject of the post office would be left to the judgment of Parliament, though the Government inclined to the view that it would be more convenient to leave post-office matters in the hands of the Postmaster General. Quarantine and one or two other subjects were left in the same category. The next subject he had to approach was that of the

COMPOSITION OF THE PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE BODY.

The bill proposed to induce two orders, who would sit and deliberate together with the right of voting separately on any occasion and on the demand of either body, which should be able to interpose a veto upon any measure for a limited time, either until the dissolution or for three years. The orders would be constituted as follows: First, there were the twenty-eight representatives peers, who could not continue to sit in the House of Lords after the representatives of the Irish people left the House of Commons. They would have the option of sitting as a portion of the first order in the Irish Parliament, with the power of sitting for life. Some people thought that option was not likely to be largely used, but Mr. Gladstone, was not of that number. (Hear, hear.) He proposed that with the twenty eight peers in the House of Lords there should sit seventy-five people elected by the Irish people. With regard to the powers of election the constituency would be composed of occupiers of the value of £25 and upward, and they would be elected for ten years. The property qualification of the representatives would be $200 annual value or a capital value of £4,000. Mr. Gladstone then said he proposed that the hundred and one Irish members in the House of Commons should be members of the Irish Parliament, and whilst the first order of the legislative body would consist of 103 members, the second order would consist of 206. It was proposed to retain the viceroy, but he would not be the representative of a party, or quit office with the outgoing governments. The Queen would be empowered to delegate to him any prerogative she now enjoyed or would enjoy. The

RELIGIOUS DISABILITY NOW EXISTING,

which makes Roman Catholics ineligible to the office, would be removed. With regard to judges who had been concerned in the administration of the criminal law in Ireland, Her Majesty might, if she saw cause, by an order-in-council, antedate the pensions of those particular judges. In future the judges would be appointed by the Irish Government, be paid out of the consolidated fund, and be removable only on a joint address of the two orders. The constabulary would remain under the present terms of service. Under their present authority the charge for the constabulary was £1,500,000 per annum, and the speaker felt confident that the charge would be reduced, but for the present he proposed to relieve the Irish legislative body of all expenditure on the constabulary in excess of £1,000,000 per annum. The Government had no desire to exempt the peace of Ireland, in reference to its final position, from the ultimate control of the Irish legislative body. The speaker had no jealousy upon the subject, as the care of providing for the ordinary security of life and property was the first duty of a local government. With respect to the civil service the Government did not think their case was the same as that of the constabulary, and the transfer of the civil service of the legislative body would effect a great economy. He, therefore, thought it would be wise to authorize the civil servants now serving to claim the pensions that would be due to them upon the abolition of their offices, provided they served two years, in order to prevent inconvenience from a rapid transition of the service, and at the close of that time both parties should be able to negotiate afresh. That was all Mr. Gladstone stated he had to say on the subject of the new Irish constitution. The

PROPORTION OF IMPERIAL BURDENS,

which he had to propose, that Ireland should bear, was as one of fourteen. He thought the new Irish Parliament ought to start with a balance to its credit, but the only fund that it would have if left alone would be the solitary £20,000 from the Irish Church fund. He knew no way of providing the necessary money except by carving it out of this year's budget, and he proposed that in the future, Ireland should pay one-fifteenth towards the Imperial expenditure. He went on to speak of how much Ireland would gain by exporting spirits to Great Britain, and how much Great Britain would lose to Ireland by the flow of money from one to the other. As a result of careful enquiry, he stated with confidence, not as an actual demonstration, but as a matter of certainty with regard to the far greater portion, that the Irish receipts would gain from Great Britain a sum that would amount to no less a total than £1,400,000 per annum. He then entered into an elaborate calculation of the total

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF IRELAND,

in the course of which he stated that the total charge to Ireland as an Imperial contribution be put at £4,342,000 per annum. He stated as an instance of the intense demoralization of Irish administration, that while the post office in England showed a large surplus, in Ireland it just paid its expenses. He estimated the total expenditure of Ireland, including the payment of a sinking fund for the Irish portion of the national debt, at £7,946,000 per annum. Against that there was a total income of £8,350,000, or a surplus to the good of £404,000. It has naturally been said in England and Scotland, continued Mr. Gladstone, that for a great many years past we have been struggling to pass good laws for Ireland and that we have sacrificed our time, neglected our interests and paid our money, and we have done all this in our endeavor to give Ireland good laws. That is quite true with regard to the general course of legislation since 1849. Many of these laws have been passed under an influence which I can hardly describe other than as the influence of fear. With regard to the history of the land question, no man could know that until he had followed it from year to year, beginning with the Devon Commission, the appointment of which, in the speaker's opinion, did the highest honor to the memory of Sir Robert Peel (cheers) and then be examined the mode in which the whole labor of the commission had been frustrated by the domination of selfish interests. (Parnellite cheers.) He did not deny the good intentions of the British Parliament to pass good laws for Ireland, but he said in order to work the purposes of government there is something more in this world occasionally required than the passing of good laws. (Hear, hear.) It is sometimes necessary not only that good laws should be passed, but also they should be passed by the proper persons. The passing of many good laws is not enough in cases where the strong instincts of a people, the distinct marks of character, the situation and history required not only that these laws should be good, but that they should proceed from a congenial and native source, and that, besides being good laws, they should be their own laws. (Irish cheers.) At one time I doubted whether this necessity had been fully developed, and especially with respect to Ireland. It doubts could be entertained before the last general election, they cannot now be entertained. The principle I have laid down I am laying down for Ireland exceptionally. It is the very principle upon which, within my recollection, to the immense advantage of the country, Parliament has not only altered but revolutionized our method of government. When I had office at the Colonial Office, thirty years ago,

THE COLONIES WERE GOVERNED FROM DOWNING STREET.

The result was that the House Government was always in conflict with the legislative assemblies. We had continual shocks with the colonies then, but all that has been changed. The British Parliament tried to pass good laws for the colonies, but the colonies say we don't want your good laws; we want our own good laws,' and parliament at length admitted the reasonableness of this principle. This principle has now come home to us from across the seas, and the House has now to consider whether it is applicable to the case of Ireland. We now stand face to face with what is termed 'Irish Nationality,' venting itself in a demand for general self-Government in Irish, not in imperial affairs. In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone said; 'I hold that there is such a thing as local patriotism, which in itself is not bad but good. (Cheers). The Welshman is full of local patriotism. Now, Scotch nationality is as strong as it ever was, and, if the need were to arise, I believe it would be as ready to assert itself as it was in the days of Bannockburn. (Cheers.) If I read Irish history aright, misfortunity and calamity have wedded her sons to their soil with an embrace yet closer than is known elsewhere, and the Irishman is still more profoundly Irish, but it does not follow that because his local patriotism is strong he

SHOULD BE INCAPABLE OF AN IMPERIAL PATRIOTISM.

There are two modes of presenting the subject which I have argued—one of them is to present what we now recommend as good, and the other is to present it as a choice of evils, and as the least among the varied evils with which as possibilities, we are confronted. Well, I have argued the matter as if it had been a choice of evils. I have recognized as facts, and as entitled to attention, jealousies, which I myself do not share or feel. I have argued it on that ground as the only ground on which it can be recommended, not only to a mixed auditory, but to the public mind of the country, that cannot give minute investigation to all portions of this complicated question. I do not know whether it may appear so, but in my own heart I cherish the hope that this is not merely a choice of the lesser evil, but that it may be proved to be erelong a good in itself. (Loud cheers.) There is, I know, an answer to this, and what is the answer? The answer is only found in the view, which rests upon a basis of despair, of the absolute condemnation of Ireland and Irishmen as exceptions to those beneficial provisions which have made men in general, Europeans in particular, Englishmen and Americans capable of self-government, that an Irishman is a *lusus naturæ*; that justice, common sense, federation, national prosperity have no meaning for him; that all he can understand and all that he can appreciate is strife, perpetual dissension. Now, sir, I am not going to argue in this House whether this view, this monstrous view (Irish cheers,) is a correct one. I say

THE IRISHMAN IS AS CAPABLE OF LOYALTY

as any other man (renewed Irish cheers), but if his loyalty has been checked, why it is because the laws by which he is governed do not present themselves to him as they do to us in England or in Scotland with a native and congenial element. I have no right to say that Ireland, through her constitutionally elected member, will accept the measure I propose. I hope they will, but I have no right to assume it, nor have I any right to enforce it upon the people of England and Scotland; but I rely on the patriotism and the sagacity of the House, on a free and full discussion, and, more than all, upon the just, generous sentiments of the two British nations. And looking forward I ask the House, believing that no trivial motive could have driven us to assist in the work we have undertaken—work which we believe will restore Parliament to its free and unimpeded course—I ask them to stay the waste of the public treasure under the present system of government and administration in Ireland, which is not waste only, but waste which demoralizes while it exhausts. I ask them to show to Europe and America that we, too, can face the political problems which America had to face twenty years ago and which many countries in Europe have been called to face and have not feared to deal with. I ask that we shall practice as we have very often preached, and that in our own case we should be firm and fearless in applying the doctrines we have often inculcated on others, that the concession of local self-government is not the way to sap and impair, but to strengthen and consolidate unity. I ask that we should learn to rely less on mere written stipulations and more on those better stipulations written on the heart and mind of man. I ask that we

APPLY TO IRELAND THE HAPPY EXPERIENCE

we have gained in England and Scotland, where a course of generations has now taught us, not as a dream or a theory, but as a matter of practice and of life, that the best and surest foundation we can find to build on is the foundation afforded by the affections and convictions and will of man, and that it is thus by the decree of the Almighty that far more than by any other method, we may be enabled to secure at once the social happiness, the power and the permanence of the Empire. Mr. Gladstone finished his address at eight o'clock having spoken three hours and twenty-five minutes, and resumed his seat amid bursts of enthusiastic cheers, which were sustained for several minutes.

—Scientific men have been perplexed for many years over the phenomenon of a certain well at Yakutsh, Siberia. A Russian merchant in 1828 began to dig the well, but he gave up the task three years later, when he had dug down 30 feet and was still in solidly frozen soil. Then the Russian Academy of Science dug away at the well for months, but stopped when it reached a depth of 382 feet, when the ground was still frozen as hard as a rock. In 1844 the academy had the temperature of the excavation carefully taken at various depths, and from these data it was estimated that the ground was frozen to the depth of 612 feet. Although the pole of greatest cold is in this province at Yakutsh not even the terrible severity of the Siberian winters could freeze the ground to a depth of 600 feet. Geologists have decided that the frozen valley of the lower Lena is a formation of glacial period. They believe, in short, that it froze solidly then, and never since had a chance to thaw out.

—A young Swede makes a living in Boston by washing dogs. He goes from house to house in the fashionable quarters, and for fifty or seventy-five cents, according to the size of the dogs gives the pets thorough baths. It is said the plan was the thought of a well-known and charitable woman. She wanted to help the young fellow, who was out of work, and interested her friends in the scheme, and now he has about all the dog washing he can attend to.

—When the Rev. Philip Brooks, of Boston was travelling in Norway he lost a pair of field glasses which he had bought when he lived in Philadelphia and which were marked with his name and address, '2,004 Chestnut St.,' no city being named. The Norwegian who found the glasses sent them to 'Mr. Brooks, 2,004 Chestnut St., U. S. A.' and the occupant of 2,004 sent them to Mr. Brooks, in Boston. All the honest men are not dead yet?

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Letter "A," No. 18.

In the Supreme Court, 1886.

Between, GEORGE WHITMAN, Trustee, etc., etc., A. W. CORBITT & SON, Plaintiff.

—AND—

WILLIAM B. ORDE, Defendant.

TO BE SOLD AT

Public Auction,

by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his deputy, at the Court House, Annapolis, on

Saturday, April 24th, 1886,

at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

All the estate, right, title and interest, of the said defendant at the time of the entering of the Judgment herein, or at any time since, of, in, to, and out of all those certain pieces or parcels of

LAND!

situate, lying and being in the County of Annapolis, bounded and described as follows:—

1. Beginning at a maple tree standing on the eastern bank of Maitland River, thence running south seventy-four degrees east by the southern line of lands belonging to Isaac Kempton and A. W. Corbitt, forty-seven chains and fifty links to a dry pine tree, thence south sixteen degrees, west twenty-two chains and eighty-one links to a birch tree, thence north seventy-four degrees, west forty-one chains to a stake on the eastern bank of a lake on the said river, thence northerly by the said lake and river to the place of beginning, containing 100 acres.

2. Beginning at a pine tree standing at a distance of fourteen chains and sixty-eight links on a course north one degree, east from the north-western angle of land (160 acres) granted to A. W. Corbitt, in the district of Milford, thence running south eighty-nine degrees, east seventeen chains and eighty links to a fir tree, thence north one degree, east sixteen chains and fifty links to a birch tree, thence north eighty-nine degrees, west sixty chains and sixty links to a fir tree, thence south one degree, west sixteen chains and fifty links to a maple tree, thence south eighty-nine degrees, east forty-two chains and eighty links to the place of beginning, containing 100 acres.

3. Beginning at a spruce tree standing at a distance of 70 chains on a course north 39 degrees, west from the southern angle of land (154 acres) granted to Joseph and Alex Thomas, in the district of Perott, thence running north 39 degrees, westerly by the south-western line of said grant 48 chains, thence south 51 degrees, west 19 chains, thence south 39 degrees, east 58 chains and 50 links to a spruce tree, thence north 20 degrees and 30 minutes, east 21 chains to the place of beginning, containing 100 acres.

4. Also, the one-half part of the following:—Beginning at a spruce tree standing on the eastern bank of the Liverpool Lakes in the district of Liverpool River, thence running north 1 degree, east by the western line of land (200 acres) granted to Stephen Mack, 90 chains to a spruce tree on the south-western margin of Elder Lake, thence north 38 degrees and 30 minutes, west 36 chains to the outlet of the lake, thence westwardly by the outlet 50 chains to the Liverpool Lake aforesaid, thence south-easterly by the lake to the place of beginning, containing 200 acres.

5. Beginning at a pine tree standing on the Eastern bank of Liverpool Lake, near Milford, thence running East by the south line of land (100 acres) granted to to the said W. Orde, 26 chains to a spruce tree, thence north 5 chains to a stake, thence east 20 chains to a hackmatack tree, thence south 24 chains to a stake on the northern bank of Elder Lake brook, thence westwardly and northwardly by the said brook and lake to the place of beginning, containing 75 acres.

6. Beginning at the north-east angle of 960 acres granted to James H. Thorne, on the head waters of Liverpool River, thence running south 1 degree, west 17 chains, thence south 79 degrees 30 minutes, east 2 chains and 80 links, thence north 10 degrees 30 minutes, east 75 chains, thence north 79 degrees 30 minutes, west forty chains, thence south 10 degrees 30 minutes, west 22 chains and 80 links, thence south 77 degrees, east 16 chains 92 links, thence south 13 degrees, west 35 chains, thence south 89 degrees, east 17 chains and 12 links to the place of beginning, containing 181 acres.

7. Beginning at a spruce tree standing at the distance of 15 chain sand 50 links on a north 10 degree west course from the north-west angle of 960 acres granted to James H. Thorne, in the district of Perott, thence running north 45 degrees east 40 chains thence north 45 degrees, west 25 chains, thence south 45 degrees, west 40 chains, thence south 45 degrees, east 25 chains to the place of beginning, containing 100 acres.

8. Two lots containing together 250 acres. The lot marked A, on the plan annexed to the grant.—Beginning at the north-east angle of 200 acres granted to William Dargie, in the district of Perott, thence running south 75 degrees east 20 chains, thence south 15 degrees, west 25 chains, thence north 75 degrees, west 20 chains, thence north 15 degrees, east 25 chains to the place of beginning, containing 50 acres. The lot marked B on the plan annexed to grant.—Beginning at the south-west angle of said Dargie lot, thence running south 75 degrees, east 80 chains, thence south 15 degrees, west 25 chains, thence north 15 degrees, east 25 chains to the place of beginning, containing 200 acres.

9. Beginning at the south-west angle of 140 acres granted to A. W. Corbitt, in the district of Graywood, thence running north 20 degrees, west 35 chains, thence north 20 degrees, west 16 chains and 35 links, thence south 70 degrees, west 26 chains and 35 links, thence south 20 degrees, east 51 chains and 35 links, thence north 70 degrees, east 16 chains and 35 links to the place of beginning, containing 100 acres. Reserving thereout the small triangle marked A on the plan annexed to grant, formerly granted to William Tate.

10 Two lots containing together 100 acres. The lot marked A on plan annexed to grant.—Beginning at the north-east angle of 50 acres recently granted the said Wm. B. Orde in the district of Perott, thence running north 15 degrees, east 33 chains and 33 links, thence north 75 degrees, west 15 chains, thence south 15 degrees, west 33 chains and 33 links, thence south 75 degrees, east 15 chains to the place of beginning, containing 50 acres. The lot marked B on the plan annexed to grant. —Beginning at a pine tree standing on the east side of Dargie Lake, in said district, thence running north 15 degrees, east by the west line of 100 acres granted to C. Ulhman, 27 chains and 50 links, thence north 75 degrees, west 20 chains, thence south 15 degrees, west 4 chains to said lake, thence southerly by the same to the place of beginning, containing 50 acres.

11. Beginning at a spruce tree standing at the north-west angle of 100 acres granted to Cornelius Ulhman, in the district of Perott, thence running east by the northern line of the same, 28 chains and 30 links, thence north 29 degrees 30 minutes, west 15 chains, thence north 70 degrees 30 minutes, east 14 chains and 11 links, thence north 9 degrees 30 minutes, west 36 chains, thence south 80 degrees 30 minutes, west 24 chains, thence north 9 degrees 30 minutes, west 10 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence south 15 chains, thence east 16 chains, thence south 44 chains to the place of beginning, containing 180 acres.

12. Beginning at a maple tree on the eastern shore of Lake Thomas and at the north-west angle of A. and J. Thomas' land, thence south 89 degrees, east by said land 36 chains to a fir tree, thence south 1 degree, west 10 chains to a spruce tree, thence south 89 degrees, east 10 chains to a birch tree, thence north 1 degree, east 35 chains to a spruce tree, thence north 89 degrees, west 21 chains to McClelland's Brook, thence westerly by said brook 25 chains to the lake, thence southerly by said lake to the place of beginning, containing 100 acres.

13. Beginning at a pine tree on the north-eastern shore of Delong's Lake and at the south-east angle of 100 acre lot granted to the aforesaid William Orde, thence north 17 degrees and 30 minutes, west by the eastern line of said land 23 chains to a stake, thence south 72 degrees and 30 minutes, west 7 chains and 40 links to a pine tree, thence north 17 degrees and 30 minutes, west 16 chains to a brook, thence along the eastern bank of said brook bearing in a straight line north 40 degrees, east 19 chains to a bunch of maple trees, thence north 72 degrees and 30 minutes, east 10 chains to a fir tree, thence south 17 degrees and 30 minutes, east 30 chains to a stake, thence north 72 degrees and 30 minutes, east 12 chains and 50 links to a stake, thence south 17 degrees and 30 minutes, east 20 chains to a stake, thence south 72 degrees and 30 minutes, west 29 chains to the place of beginning, containing 120 acres.

14. Beginning at a point, distant 53 chains and 80 links on a course north 88 degrees and 30 minutes, west from the south-west angle of A. W. Corbitt's land, thence north 30 minutes, east 7 chains and 27 links to a fir tree, thence north 89 degrees and 30 minutes, west 23 chains to a spruce tree on Liverpool Road, beginning again at the above named point thence south 30 minutes, west 36 chains and 59 links to a spruce tree, thence north 89 degrees and 30 minutes, west 26 chains and 50 links to the river aforesaid, thence northerly by said river to the spruce tree at the end of the line second above described, containing 100 acres.

15. Beginning at the north-east angle of 120 acres granted to the said William B. Orde, in the district or Perott, thence running north 21 degrees, east 27 chains, thence north 39 degrees, West 5 chains, thence north 88 degrees, west 27 chains, thence south 21 degrees, west 32 chains to McClelland Brook, thence easterly by said brook to a point bearing north 88 degrees from the place of beginning, thence south 88 degrees, east 21 chains to the place of beginning containing 100 acres.

16. Beginning on the northern shore of Liverpool Lake at the south-east angle of 400 acres granted to Theophilus Cushing, in the district of Milford, thence running north 1 degree 45 minutes, east 13 chains and 50 links, thence south 87 degrees 15 minutes, east 25 chains, thence south 1 degree 45 minutes, west 39 chains to the shore of said lake, thence north-westerly by the shore of the same to the place of beginning containing 61 acres.

17. Beginning at the south-east corner of lot No. 8 on the west side of said Liverpool Road known as the Belle lot, thence along said road 20 chains and 15 links to the north east corner of lot No. 11, thence south 68, west to Grand Lake, thence along said lake to the south line of lot, No. 8, thence along said line to the place of beginning, containing 200 acres, more or less.

18. Beginning at a beech marked C. C. standing a little to the southward of Lake Thomas, in the District of Milford, thence east 25 chains to a marked maple, thence north 40 chains to a beech, thence westerly by the southern line of land granted to Alex. T. Thomas 25 chains to place of beginning, containing 100 acres.

19. All that lot of land purchased from William H. Freeman and Edward H. Freeman in 1871, lying between the Long Lake, so called, and the eastern branch of Liverpool River, and to the northward of where the said streams united and made one river. The land was formerly granted to Stephen Freeman and Dennis Freeman, bearing date July 24th, 1882, containing 200 acres, more or less.

20. Beginning at a stake and pile of stones on the western side of the stream called Denvers Falls, at the foot of Allison lake, on the eastern branch near Long Lake, thence running north 80 degrees, west 38 chains, thence west 32 chains, thence south 26 chains, thence east 32 chains, thence north 21 chains, thence south 80 degrees, east 29 chains to the shore of the eastern branch aforesaid, thence north-eastwardly by the said shore and stream aforesaid, to the place of beginning, containing 100 acres, more and less.

21. Also lot adjoining the Eastern branch of Liverpool River, on the Eastern side thereof, and containing 100 acres formerly granted to Simon and Dennis Freeman, in July, 1852

22. Beginning at a pine tree standing 34 chains and 5 links on a course north from the north line of a lot granted to Charles Allison and others, at Allison lake, thence west 15 chains and 20 links to a stake, thence north 68 chains to a stake, thence east 15 chains and 25 links to a stake, thence south 18 chains and 58 links to a stake, thence east 50 chains to a dry pine tree, thence south 36 chains and 5 links to stake, thence west 50 chains to a stake, thence south to the place of beginning, containing 250 acres, more or less.

23. Beginning on the eastern shore of Surveyor lake, at the western angle of Syphonus and Dennis Freeman land, thence south 60 degrees west 21 chains to a dry pine tree, thence north 28 chains and 75 links to a dry pine tree, thence west 35 chains to a dry pine, thence south 28 chains to a birch tree, thence west 5 chains to the lake aforesaid, thence southwardly along said lake to the place of beginning, containing 200 acres, more or less.

24. Beginning at a stake standing on the southwestern bank of the West River, and from thence south 45 minutes, west by the western line of land granted to Simeon Freeman 4 chains and 75 links to a pine stake, thence north 89 degrees and 15 minutes, west 51 chains and 50 links, thence north 45 minutes, east by the eastern line of land granted to Theophilus Cushing 23 chains, thence south 89 degrees and 15 minutes, east 27 chains and 50 links to the river, thence south-eastwardly to the river to the place of beginning, containing 100 acres, more or less.

25. Beginning at a pine tree standing on the south eastern shore of Gull lake on the eastern branch of Liverpool River, thence running south 46 chains to a stake, thence west 26 chains to Allison lake, thence north-westerly by Allison lake to the southern-line of land surveyed for William H. Freeman and others, thence east by the said line 40 chains, thence northwardly 5 chains to the said Gull lake, thence easterly by the said lake to the place of beginning, containing 100 acres, more or less.

26. Beginning at a pile of stones on the shore of the Liverpool Great Lake, at the distance of 63 chains, southerly from the bridge at Rustic's book, so called, on the road from Annapolis to Liverpool, thence running south 74 degrees, west 50 chains to a pile of stones on the eastern shore of Rustic's lake, thence south 26 chains, thence south 53 degrees, east 171 chains, thence north 74 degrees, east 100 chains, thence north 53 degrees west to the shore of the Liverpool Great Lake aforesaid, thence westwardly and northerly by the said shore 30 chains, more or less, to a birch tree marked E. M. B., thence south 74 degrees, west 56 chains to a maple tree by the side of the road aforesaid, thence westerly by the said road 32 chains to a birch tree, thence north 74 degrees, east 82 chains to a stake and stones on the shore of the Great lake aforesaid, thence westerly by the said shore to the place of beginning, excepting 100 acres thereof conveyed by said Orde to William McBride by deed recorded in book 83, page 246.

27. Beginning at a beech standing on the division line between a 585 acre lot granted to the late Thomas R. Pattillo, east of lake Torment, and a 1050 acre lot granted to said Thomas R. Pattillo, 45 chains northerly from the south-west angle of said 585 acre lot, thence east 90 chains to the eastern line of said lot, thence north 20 degrees, east by the line of said lot 20 chains to the north-east angle, thence north 70 degrees, west by said line 97 chains or until it comes to the eastern line of the aforesaid 1050 acre lot, thence southerly by said line to the place of beginning, containing 150 acres, more or less.

28. Beginning at the same beech tree mentioned in said last described lot, standing on the division line between said lots, north 12 degrees, east 45 chains from the north-east angle of said 1050 acre lot, thence north 78 degrees, west 80 chains to the western line of said lot, thence by said line north 12 degrees, east 32 chains to the line of land granted to Francis Kempton, thence by said line north 48 degrees, east 15 chains and 25 links to the margin of lake Torment, thence north-westerly by the margin of said lake to the line of land granted to F. Kempton, thence north 12 degrees, east by said line 17 chains and 50 links to the north-west angle of said 1050 acre lot, thence south 78 degrees, east by said line 71 chains and 50 links to the line of land granted to Major James Points, thence by said line south 53 degrees, east 8 chains and 50 links to the east line of said 1050 acre lot, thence by said line south 12 degrees, west to the place of beginning, containing 600 acres, more or less.

29. Beginning at a pine tree standing on a north-eastern line of land granted to Charles Allison, at Elder lake, thence running east by the southern line of land granted to Theophilus Cushing, 33 chains and 50 links to a pine tree, thence south 46 chains and 25 links, thence west 20 chains, thence north 30 chains, thence north 40 degrees, west by the said line of Allison's grant 22 chains to the place of beginning, containing 100 acres more or less.

30. Beginning at the north-west angle of a 1050 acre lot granted to T. R. Pattillo, thence north 15 degrees, east along the east line of land granted to Francis Kempton, 21 chains, thence west 36 chains to a maple tree, thence north 12 degrees, east 30 chains and 75 links to a birch tree, thence south 78 degrees, east 21 chains to the western shore of Buskin lake, thence south-easterly by the said lake to the west side line of Major James Points' land, thence south along said line 5 chains, thence south 52 degrees, east 60 chains to a spruce tree, thence north 78 degrees, west along the north line of the said T. R. Pattillo's lot, 71 chains and 50 links to the place of beginning, containing 276 acres, more or less.

31. The south-eastern half of the following described lot.—Beginning at a pine tree standing on the eastern bank of East Branch lake, thence running north 61 degrees, east by the south-eastern line of land granted to S. and D. Freeman, 25 chains to a hemlock tree, thence south 1 degree, west by the western line of land granted to Theophilus Cushing, 50 chains to a dry pine tree, thence north 89 degrees, west 53 chains to a dry pine on the shore of the lake, thence north-easterly by the lake to place of beginning, containing 50 acres, more or less.

32. An undivided half part of the following two lots, described as follows:—Commencing at a maple tree marked W. E. T., standing on the south side of the inlet to McClelland lake, in the district of Maitland, thence running west 10 chains and 50 links to a fir tree, thence south 50 chains, thence south 50 degrees, east 40 chains, thence north 40 degrees, east 25 chains, thence north 50 degrees, west 28 chains, thence north 40 chains to the lake aforesaid, thence westerly by the lake to place of beginning.

33. Beginning at a spruce tree marked W. E. T., standing at the distance of 5 chains on a course south 20 degrees, east from the south-western angle of land granted to Alex. Thomas, on the western side of the road from Liverpool to Annapolis, thence running north 20 degrees, west along the western line of the said grant 30 chains, thence south 70 degrees, west 35 chains, thence south 20 degrees, east 30 chains, thence north 70 degrees, east to the place of beginning, which said two lots contain 300 acres.

34. An undivided half part of the hereinafter described lot:—Commencing at a stake situate on the south side of McClelland lake and marked W. & A. T., thence running south 40 chains to a stake marked W. T., thence south 50 degrees, east 28 chains to a birch tree, thence north 40 degrees, east 23 chains to a maple tree, thence north 50 degrees, west 12 chains and 50 links to a stake on the shore of McClelland lake, thence following the shore of said lake in a northerly direction to the place of beginning, containing 100 acres.

35. The one half part of the hereinafter described lot of land on which the Saw Mill now stands, situate at McClelland brook, so called, on the road leading from Annapolis to Liverpool, together with one undivided half share of the said Mill and all privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging.

36. Commencing at an oak tree marked G. R., standing a little to the south-east of land lately surveyed for Joseph Foster, near the Perott settlement, thence running south 30 degrees, east 20 chains to a birch tree marked G. R., thence north 60 degrees, east 50 chains to a birch tree marked G. R., thence north 30 degrees, west 20 chains to a pine tree, thence south 60 degrees, west 50 chains to the place of beginning, containing, 100 acres, more or less.

37. Also farm lots No. 21 and 22 on the west side of road in Perott settlement, containing 200 acres more or less.

The said lands and premises having been taken in execution issued at the suit of the plaintiff against the defendant on a judgment duly recorded for upwards of one year.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivery of deed.

J. AVARD MORSE, High Sheriff.

J. M. OWEN, Plaintiff's Solicitor.
Annapolis, March 20th, 1886.

Notice of Change of Partnership.

The Law Firm of

T. D. & E. RUGGLES,

Office on Queen Street, Bridgetown, N. S., will henceforth be known under the name and style of

T. D. RUGGLES & SONS.

consisting of T. D Ruggles, Q. C., Edwin Ruggles, B. A., and Harry Ruggles, B. A.
Dated December 16th, A. D., 1884. tf

Eagleson's Hotel!

THE subscriber has leased the premises formerly occupied by JOSEPH BUCKLER as a Hotel, and intends to keep up the old stand as a Hotel, with a stable attached, for the accommodation of the public. The stand is situated on the corner of

Granville & Queen Streets,

and is too well known to require further description. The best attention given to guests. Passengers conveyed to all parts of the county.

TERMS, moderate.

THOS. J. EAGLESON. Proprietor.

Bridgetown, June 2nd, 1885. tf

Sleighs! Sleighs!

—TO—

SUIT EVERYBODY,

GO AND SEE THEM, AT

JOHN HALL'S,

LAWRENCETOWN.

TERMS —Sight.

Lawrencetown, Dec. 22nd, '85. 37tf

For the Ladies.

A Wife's Tact.

Every house has its 'squally' days once in a while, when a 'nor' easter' brews in the Heavens and on the earth, giving every number of the household either a toothache or rheumatism, or the 'blues.' It was just such a time as this at our house last week. To cap the climax, about noon company was announced, and we had planned for 'a picked up dinner.' I was in despair, and went down to the parlor with such an inhospitable face that my little friend exclaimed as she came forward to meet me: 'You aren't glad to see me one bit, Aunt Sue!'

I was, though, and my ill nature vanished in a moment at the sight of her sad face.

'What is it, Kitty? What is the matter?' I asked, tenderly.

'I'm in trouble, Aunt Sue, and I thought perhaps you could help me.' And the sweet face struggled bravely with tears.

'Of course I can, dear child. Take off your wraps and have lunch with me, and then you shall tell me all about it.'

Kitty is one of my children—an old maid's darling. Why she ever took a fancy to Aunt Sue is quite impossible to say, but the reason for my partiality to her are self evident to all who know her, for who can help loving the thoroughly good, sincere, loving little woman? Then I had been her teacher before her marriage, and 'foster mother' she had called me during a very desolate orphanage. She is the wife of promising young lawyer, and though her lips had ever been sealed on the subject we had a long time feared she was not a happy wife.

'Let me sit on this stool at your feet aunty, and lay my head on your knee—so—as I used to do long ago. Oh, it seems so long ago!'

'How long, pray Kitty? You talk like an old woman.'

'It is five years since Fred carried me off, you know aunty.'

'Five years to grow happy and wise, dear.'

'Yes. But, oh, Aunty, Fred doesn't love me one bit. It's so dreadful to tell you, though.'

It was all out now, and the flushed face buried itself in my lap for shame and sorrow, while the poor hands worked convulsively.

'Tell me all about it, Kitty,' I replied striking the soft hair soothingly. 'Fred is a noble fellow, I fear there is something wrong with you.'

It was the story of want of congeniality and oneness in habits of thought and action. The young husband loved society, public life, elegant dinners, and an ever-hospitable board. He loved his young wife, too—no mistake about that—and wanted to take her everywhere, loyal to her but, perhaps, too volatile and fond of display. She, by nature and habit, was very different, loving privacy, domestic life, and, above all things, her books. Society to her was a bore, and to keep open houses an utter weariness of flesh and spirit. So they had grown apart. Sharp, recriminating words had been uttered, heart aches nursed, and each finding solace for a disappointed, vexed spirit in opposite ways. It was easy to see the chasm before their feet—this young pair who had vowed to walk together 'till death do us part.' Both were wrong, and I trembled for my bonnie Kate.

'Kitty,' said I, 'I have a story to tell you. There is a lesson in it, if you really love your husband. I have a friend—a right, royal woman, too—who married a man pre eminent in business knowledge, and so absorbed therein as to have little interest in other things. He admired his elegant wife, though, and liked to see her presiding over his table and entertaining his business acquaintances. Yet between these two there seemed a great gulf fixed—not one thing in common. When alone, there was nothing to talk about no level ground on which to meet. To the wife there was thraldrom and humiliation in such a life, but instead of turning away from her husband, or nursing dislike, she determined on a noble conquest. She turned her attention to political economy, studied everything pertaining to business—banks, brokerage, railroad stocks, market reports, the rise and fall of all kinds of property, the national debt and the currency question. Wasn't she a plucky woman? By and by she began to talk, arresting her husband's ear by her knowledge of facts, lucid statements and evident acquaintance with all financial questions. Curious, was it not? Amazed, he watched her with delight and growing admiration. Soon he began to defer to her judgment, ask her advice and quote her opinions. His esteem became profound, and now, when she ventures to introduce other topics nearer to her heart and taste, he not only listens with deference, but joins in with hearty interest. She has become wise and learned in the line of thought he values most; therefore, in his eyes, her opinions are of worth on every subject. Wise woman. Do you not see that she had conquered him in his citadel?

'Now, dear child, go home and adopt this rule. Adapt yourself so thoroughly to your husband's peculiarities that a love so deep and strong and unselfish will be born in his heart for you that you can mould him as you will, so that he can but choose to yield to your preference as the law of life, the joy of his heart. You cannot force a point, but by loving integrity and tact you can weld a chain to bind your husband hand and foot which he will never feel.'

'I'll try it, Aunt Sue,' said the little woman, with such a flash of spirit, will, and hope, that I knew she would conquer.

Have I one dissatisfied husband or wife for a reader? Don't yield to despondency or ill humor. Above all, do not turn away in silent pride. Respect each others rights, preferences, and secret sorrows. Try the golden rule. Use love and tact and you are sure to win.

—If you cannot paint, or embroider, and yet are handy with the needle in lace work, you can make a very pretty lambrequin of darned net trimmed with oriental, or hand-made lace, and lined with colored silesia. It will brighten up your room wonderfully.

Joker's Corner.

WHAT SHE FEARED.—'I understand, Mr. Softly,' said Miss Muffin, 'that you play the violin.'

'Well, yes, Miss Muffin, I—a—try—to play the violin.'

'That's what I heard. You see, Mr. Softly, we are going to have a little sociable at our house next Thursday evening. I wanted to invite you—but ma—she is so very anxious not to give anybody any trouble—ma was afraid that'—

'Oh, no trouble at all I assure you, Miss Muffin,' eagerly interposed Softley. 'It will be a positive pleasure to me to bring my violin.'

'Ye-e-es that's what ma was afraid of.'

—'Ha! ha! ha!' laughed a Detroiter, as he met a lawyer at the postoffice yesterday; 'but a very funny thing occurred in connection with my trip to Chicago last week.' 'Yes.' 'Stopped at one of the big hotels, you know, and the night I came away I forgot to pay my bill. Yes, sir, walked right off without saying a word, and never thought of the matter again until half way home.' 'I see.' 'Wonder what they'll think?' 'Why,' replied the lawyer, as he drew a letter from his pocket, 'they have already forwarded me a request to sue and collect. The bill is $9.75, and my fees are $1.25. Please call at my office at once and save expense.'

IT DID, THOUGH!—'Surely, your honor' yelled the yound lawyer, showing off with great enthusiasm in his first case, 'surely I do not need to argue such a simple question. My client has not only right but law on his side, and I know, your honor, that in thus dwelling upon a point so self-evident I am performing an unnecessary work, for I know that no court in equity can possibly hold such a monstrous proposition.' The old judge stuck his chin in his breast, looked over the gold rim of his spectacles, and gazed blandly on the perspiring lawyer. 'It will this afternoon.' And the lawyer withered.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

HE WASN'T HIS BROTHER!—A millionaire railway king has a brother who is quite hard of hearing, while he himself is known as having a very prominent nose. Once be went to New York, and dined at a friend's house, where he sat between two young ladies. The ladies talked to him very loudly, and rather to his annoyance, but he said nothing. Finally one of them yelled a commonplace remark at him, and then said in an ordinary tone to the other: 'Did you ever see such a nose in all your life?' 'Pardon me, ladies,' said our millionaire, 'it is my brother who is deaf.'

—She was young, she was green, she was very new in Washington. At a recent swell affair she had gone with the crowd into the refreshment room. Presently an elegant looking waiter, for all the world like a foreign ambassador bowed politely before her and murmured: 'Is there any one waiting on you, Miss?' 'Sir? Sir?' she stammered in startled embarrassment. '*Pardonnez moi*, is there any one waiting on you?' 'Oh!' she said, blushingly brightly. 'No, sir; not in Washington But when I'm at home I've got more beaux than any other girl in town.'

—Bagley—'My, dear, I think I will take to the lecture field. There is a heap of money to be made in the business.

Mrs. B. (scornfully)—'Indeed! What line will you take?'

'I haven't determined. Something about animals would take—birds for instance.'

'Birds, by all means, Mr. Bagley. Night-hawks, for instance, or owls—anything, Mr. Bagley, that turns night into day, as you do.'

—'Wall' said the bootblack who sat next to the alley, and who had been keeping very quiet for a long time, 'my gal ain't stylish nor handsome, and she ain't got small feet and a Grecian nose, but she's awful good hearted.' 'How good?' asked the one who carried three cigar stubs in his vest pocket. 'Well, the other night when I'd been eating onions and she hadn't, she rubbed limberger cheese all over her mouth so as not to make me feel embarrassed.'—*Detroit Free Press.*

—No 'Popping'!—James and Clara, at the picnic took a basket and some bottles of soda water and hied away to a secluded spot. James—'I declare this is miserable soda, it won't pop.' Clara—'O, well, you know misery likes company.' James—'What do you mean by that remark?' 'Clara—'Well you don't pop either.' Cards next week.

—'Emma, I hear you have broken off with George.' 'Yes, I am sorry, but it had to be. He insulted papa.' 'Why, what did he do?' 'Well, you know last Sunday night papa kinder kicked him off the steps, and when he came around Monday, he brought a pair of slippers with the toes padded and asked me if I wouldn't get the old man to put them on.'

—'What did you do the first time you got into a battle?' said a young lady to an old soldier. 'Of course you didn't run?' 'Oh, no, I didn't run, miss, not at all, but if I had been going for a doctor, and you had seen me, you would have thought somebody was awful sick.'

—Looking out of the window one evening, a little girl saw the bright full moon in the eastern sky, and, apparently only a few inches from it, the beautiful planet Jupiter, shining almost as brightly as the moon itself. Gazing intently on them a moment, she exclaimed, 'O papa! mamma! see! The moon has laid an egg!'

—They paused before that powerful painting, 'Custer's Last Charge,' two ladies in fashionable garb, and with the rest of the crowd gazed intently at the picture. At last one broke the solemn silence by remarking, 'It's a nice frame, isn't it?'

—She and the captain sat in a charmingly decorated recess with little Alice on her lap. Suddenly the little one called out in a tone loud enough to be heard by the company, 'Please, Auntie, kiss me too.' 'You should say twice, my dear, two is not good grammar.' Clever girl that.

—Isaacs (instructing his son)—'Ven you zell a coat to a man vot vants a coat, dat's nodding, ober ven you zell a coat to a man vot don't want a coat, dot's peezniss, my boy—dot's peezniss.'

—Boarder—'I'm tired of eating cakes three times a day.' Landlady—'I should think you would be. No one can carry all the load you do without being tired.'

—An exchange says: 'A teacher in Arkansas, in response to an enquiry, what is most needed in this school, writes, 'Branes, branes, branes.'' Well, yes, we should think so.

—Landlady—'I wish to say that there will be dessert to-day for everybody. Those who have paid their board bill will get pudding for dessert, those who have not will please desert the table.'