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POOR DOCUMENT

THE EVENING GAZETTE

is published every evening (Sundays excepted) at No. 21 Canterbury Street.

JOHN A. JOWES, Editor and Publisher

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The Subscription to THE GAZETTE is payable ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING.

We insert short condensed advertisements under the heads of Lost, For Sale, To Let, Found and WANTS for 10 CENTS each insertion or 50 CENTS a week, payable ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

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ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, OCT. 11, 1889.

MARITIME UNION.

Some of the Ontario and Quebec papers are discussing the question of maritime union, which has been before the public for half a century or more. In the maritime provinces it is not much talked about because the people of these provinces have pretty much made up their minds that it is not a present necessity. Prior to confederation when the three maritime provinces had each a different tariff and when goods going from one to the other were subject to a duty, the advantages of Maritime Union were very apparent, but the only argument now in favor of such a union is based on the ground of economy, by making one legislature do the work of three. It is just, possible that a few thousand dollars a year might be saved in this way, but we doubt if this saving would be equal to the cost of a new set of Parliament buildings which would have to be erected at St. John, or some other central point which would be chosen for the capital of the united province of Acadia. The separation of Nova Scotia from New Brunswick was originally brought about for the purpose of providing offices for a number of Loyalist immigrants who otherwise would have been obliged to depend for a living on their own private employments. This separation was probably an unwise step, but we fear too long a time has passed and too many new interests have been created to make it possible to remedy it. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have grown up as separate provinces and there has never been any great accord between them. Nova Scotia has been the pampered child of the Imperial government, but like all spoiled children it has grown greedy, selfish and insolent. That St. John, without Imperial assistance, has grown up to be a larger, more enterprising and more prosperous city than Halifax has always been a cause of jealousy and envy, if not of positive dislike, and, as Halifax would necessarily find itself overshadowed by St. John, if they both belonged to the same province maritime union would probably induce a greater want of harmony between the two cities, instead of making their relations towards each other more cordial. The prospects of maritime union are by no means bright at present, and we cannot see that the cause has gained in the slightest degree during the past quarter of a century.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

Yesterday the Common Council passed a resolution to the effect that the department of public works be directed to have a proper survey, soundings and borings made along the harbor front from Sand Point Slip to Rodney Wharf and report to the board as early as possible the feasibility of erecting a deep water wharf and suitable warehouses, between the points above named. This is a movement at all events in the direction of doing something to improve the wharf accomodation on the West side which is now miserably inadequate. From the north side of Sand Point Slip to the south side of Rodney Slip there is a harbor front of 650 feet, which would be sufficient to accommodate one steamship of the largest size or two freighters of the dimensions of the boats of the Furness line, which now come to this port. In this space is included the Adams wharf, which now brings in a revenue to the city of about $2,000 a year. The Adams wharf has a face of about 160 feet. The depth of water at the Adams wharf is 24 feet, but just north of it the water shoals to 14 feet. To obtain a depth of 24 feet in a line with the south side of Rodney Slip the wharf would have to be extended out a long distance, probably as much as 500 feet. As this would be far beyond the harbor line it is obvious that dredging will have to be resorted to, if the bottom is suitable, if a deep water wharf is to be made at that point. We fear, in view of this fact, that the erection of a wharf at the point proposed would be a very costly undertaking in comparison with the accommodation it would provide. A better plan, in our opinion, would be to ascertain on what terms the Sand Point wharf can be purchased from the Dominion government.

THE INQUEST.

At the inquest last evening the Solicitor-General was not present, so that Mr. C. A. Stockton who represents the prisoner, William McDonald, did pretty much as he pleased, and undertook to take charge of both the coroner and the jury. As the two witnesses whose evidence was taken did not appear to know any thing about the case the interruptions of Mr. Stockton perhaps did no harm, but under other circustances the result might have been injurious to the interests of justice. Mr. Stockton said, with a very dramatic air last evening that the case "was not one of dollars and cents to his client but concerned his priceless liberty." We can inform Mr. Stockton, however, that the public has some interest in this case as well as Mr. William McDonald. The people of St. John are determined to know what fiend it was that sent four packages of poisoned candy to four different addresses in this city, causing the death of one estimable lady, with the possibility of fifty deaths arising from this atrocious act. Under such circumstances it ill becomes Mr. Stockton to attempt to burke an inquiry which is being instituted for the purpose of getting at the truth. If his client is innocent there is not the slightest danger that he will be injured by a full disclosure of all that the employes of T. B. Barker & Sons know about the case, and we tell Mr. Stockton plainly that his attitude at this inquest has done more to prejudice his client in the public mind than any evidence that has been elicited before the coroner's jury. The coroner now has a duty to perform in order to the proper maintenance of the dignity of his court. Let him command Mr. Stockton to keep silence and insist on his command being obeyed. Mr. Stockton has no right whatever to interrupt the proceedings at the coroner's inquest; the law makes no provision for the presence of counsel at such an inquiry as is now going on.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

The treaty, which we published yesterday, and which has been arranged between the government of the United States and of the Hawaiian Islands, is in fact a complete surrender of the independence of that country. The substantial advantage which the Hawaiian Islands receive is the free admission of all their products into the United States. Their chief export is sugar, but they also export rice, coffee, hides and wool. Under the treaty they are obliged to admit all the products of the United States free of duty. The United States guarantees Hawaii perfect independence, but in consideration of such guarantee the forces of the United States are to have such freedom of action in the territories of Hawaii as is necessary for that purpose. The Hawaiian government also agrees that no treaty shall be made between Hawaii and any other power without the full knowledge of the United States. This provision deprives the island government of all independent action, and will enable the United States to maintain a garrison upon the Hawaiian Islands, if they choose.

The publication of this treaty has naturally enough excited much comment in Hawaii and attracted a great deal of attention in the United States. While the treaty is extremely favorable to the latter country politically, its operation might seriously interfere with certain powerful interests, which now demand protection from foreign competition. It is said that the industries of the islands are now largely controlled by British capitalists, and under the stimulus of the treaty their operations in sugar, wool and other products might become so extensive as to seriously interfere with the American producer. This consideration makes the ratification of the treaty by the Senate extremely doubtful. The chief interest in the treaty therefore arises from the indications which it gives of a bolder and more aggressive foreign policy on the part of the government of the United States.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The report that Sir John A. Macdonald is to assume the portfolio of minister of railways is again revived and is probably correct. The people of the Maritime Provinces will be glad to hear of this portfolio being in the hands of a man so strong and so much alive to their interests as the Premier of Canada.

In view of the fact that a barrel of flour can be carried as cheaply from Galt to Halifax as to St. John, although the distance is 277 miles greater, what ground is there for the pretence that it is necessary to expend $4,000,000 of public money in the construction of a line of railway from Harvey to Moncton in order to save only 30 miles of railway travel? The present through rate on flour is an unanswerable argument against the Harvey-Moncton line.

To-day the election in North Bucks takes place, and the result will go far to show if Mr. Chamberlain's statement that Home Rule is losing ground in England is true. In 1885 the Liberal candidate was elected by a vote of 5,462 to 4,006 for the Conservatives. In 1886 when the split occurred in the Liberal party owing to Home Rule, Capt. Verney who was elected in 1885, was defeated by the Hon. Edgerton Hubbard, a Conservative, the vote being 4,460 for Hubbard and 4,389 for Verney. It would appear from this that 619 of those who voted in 1885 did not vote at all in 1886, and that many of Capt. Verney's former supporters voted for Hubbard. Capt. Verney is again the Gladstonian candidate, and it remains to be seen whether he will retrieve his defeat in 1886 or not.

A writer in the Sussex Record devotes about a column of space to Mr. John Elias Bleakeney McCready, editor of the Telegraph. He tells the readers of the Record that the people of Kings "have not lost their contempt for McCready." He adds.

The people don't put much confidence in McCready's vaporings. I have watched his course for some time, and it is that of a pessimist made sour by failure. He is to be pitied. Twice has he aimed at political life and twice has he been snowed under. None ever thought he would be resurrected after his last internment, but his ghost seems yet to be haunting Kings county hungering after the suffrages of the people. But the people were all present at his funeral and will hardly set much store by his ghost.

All this goes to show that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country and in his own house." But then John Elias of Kings, is not a real prophet.

Why the Remedy Wasn't Applied.

[From Texas Siftings.]

Brown—Where is your watch, Jones? You haven't hung it up at your uncle's, have you?

Jones—Worse than that. I dropped it overboard the last time I was out fishing, and the works were ruined.

"Haven't you read that statement of a jeweller that dipping a watch into whiskey, immediately after it has been fished from the water, will prevent injury?"

"Yes, I knew about that."

"Why didn't you do it, then?"

"There wasn't any whiskey left."

He Took the Hint.

"George," she murmured, "I wish you were a newspaper man."

"Why so, Gladys?"

"So you would be in favor of a free press." Chicago Liar.

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents.

A TEMPERANCE COLONY.

Another Attempt to Found a Model and Happy Community in British Columbia—A Commonwealth.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: Another attempt is to be made to found a model community. "I arrived here," writes Mr. F. J. Spencer (the honorable secretary of this movement), from British Columbia, "fifteen months ago, and I have explored Queen Charlotte, Vancouver and the adjacent islands. I have selected Malcomb Island for the colony; it is about 2 miles wide by 12 miles long; it has 2 good harbors. It is about 200 miles north of Victoria. The lieutenant governor general signed the minute in council, reserving the island for us, on the 6th of June last. The Governor has agreed to give eighty acres of land for every house we erect of the value of £100, and the settler is to be free from all taxes for twelve months. We

HAVE ALREADY COMMENCED

operations; those who can pay their expenses and keep themselves for the first twelve months are the pioneers To meet the case of those who cannot do this a public subscription has been opened. We are right in the centre of the salmon industry. British Columbia will be a great manufacturing country. Any amount of coal and iron, timber, etc. The climate is preferable to England and we hope to have the prettiest village upon the face of God's earth."

It appears from a further communication sent us by Mr. Spencer that all members of the colony will be required to work eight hours per diem and four hours on Saturday. The committee, on behalf of the members of the commonwealth, will take all responsibility in providing work, medical attendance, food and clothing for the member and his family and also provide for the scholastic education of the children. and in the event of the member being sick, still provide as though he were at work, and if he dies to keep the widow and orphant, etc. Each and every member will have the

SAME INTEREST IN THE COMMONWEALTH.

The land will be held in trust by the committee for and on behalf of the members, and clauses will be inserted preventing the manufacture and sale of any intoxicating drinks by any member of the C. T. C. C. A clause will also be inserted preventing the trustees from selling or mortgaging the land or property of the commonwealth, and that there shall always be liberty of conscience; that no creed or dogma shall be insisted upon, the only "test" will be a willingness to conform to "the ten commandments and the sayings of Jesus."

The board of management will undertake and arrange with each member that every lad will learn some trade, and that every girl shall be

INSTRUCTED IN HOUSEHOLD DUTIES.

family dressmaking, needlework, nursing, cooking, singing, pianoforte, and etiquette. No girls will be considered a servant, but will fulfil her appointments as a learner. As soon as the children of the members are old enough to perform the sacred duties of marriage, they will first give the municipal board three months notice of their intention, in order to give the board time to erect and furnish the house and to make all the necessary arrangements. All marriage will be contracted by law established. Young men having learned their trade will be at liberty to leave the commonwealth and will be at liberty to return after fulfilling the conditions. No member will be called upon to work after the age of fifty-five, but he may do it volnntarily."

OF INTEREST TO MARINERS.

Discovery of a Rock in the Atlantic off Newfoundland.

Another rock, constituting a danger to navigation on the high seas and in the track of navigation, has recently been found off the south coast of Newfoundland, happily without any such disaster as revealed the Avocet rock in the Red Sea in 1887. Some twenty-two miles south of Cape St. Marzo is a bank with thirty fathoms of water on it, frequented by fishermen. Two years ago a report reached the Admiralty from Commander Robinson, R, N., harbor master at St. John's, that two fishermen had found a shallow spot on this bank, but the report was somewhat vague and contradictory. One of Her Majesty's ships was however, sent to search and make enquiries. No sign of a danger could however, be found, nor did any of the fishermen frequenting the locality know anything of it. It was, therefore, considered to be non-existent. In the early part of this year, however, the acting harbor master of St. John's reported that he had found a man who knew the rock and its position well, and that he was sure it existed. The surveying vessel Gulnare was therefore directed to proceed to the spot to make further investigations.

After some time the fisherman, named Patrick Lamb, was found in a fishing boat on the bank, and consented to show the spot although, as he alone knew of it, he was thereby giving up exclusive knowledge of a rich fishing ground. He at once guided the Gulnare to the spot, where a small pinnacle rock, with 33ft. over it, was found. His anticipation of personal loss were at once justified by the other fishing boats crowding to the place and throwing their lines over such a favorite haunt of the cod. The rock, now called Lamb Rock, is, stated to break in bad weather, and it seems strange that, with so many fishing boats about, it should have escaped detection so long. The importance of the knowledge of its existence will be at once seen when it is to be remembered that many mail steamers pass this way on their course to the St. Lawrence, and that, although in ordinary weather a ship would cross it in safety, the heavy seas of the open Atlantic would infallibly cause her to strike, with, in all probability, immediate foundering as the result. Lamb's conduct is to be praised, as, though rewarded, he will probably be a finanical loser in the end, and he might fairly have argued that, as no ship had yet been known to strike the rock, therefore no risk to life was incurred by its not being marked in the charts. The thanks of the community are also due to Mr. English, the acting harbor-master, for his endeavors to ascertain the truth of the former reports, with such successful results.

It Wasn't the Principle.

From the Detroit Free Press.

A young man with excited step and flushed face halted an officer in front of the City Hall the other day and stated that he had been robbed.

"When and where?" naturally inquired the officer.

"Out on the Exposition grounds this forenoon."

"How much?"

"Well, as near as I can figure it there was about forty cents in the portmonnaie."

"Have any suspicions?"

"No, I missed it after coming out of the snake show."

"Isn't it a pretty small matter to make complaint about?" queried the officer "or is it the principle of the thing which actuates you?"

"Principle of the thing be hanged?" hotly exclaimed the young man. "What I'm after is my forty cents and if I don't get it I'll have to walk thirteen miles on the railroad track! Principle is all right when you have a big boodle but I'd see a ton of it blowed high sky before I'd walk thirteen miles!"

Shiloh's Cure will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis.

Progressive Theology.

[Washington Post.]

A certain evangelist in Western Virginia organized a Sunday school, and by dint of diplomacy obtained a goodly following of youngsters into whose uncombed heads and pliant hearts he instilled the rudiments of religion, Neither did he spare the corrective rod in case his charges failed to come to taw with his catechism.

One Sunday a new arrival was discovered over in the boys' corner. He was called down before the teacher and cross examined with a view to learning his religious acquirements.

"How many gods are there?" asked the teacher.

The boy thought a moment and ventured the assertion that there were two.

"Wrong!" said the teacher.

"Three!"

"Oh! you must know better than that! Try again How many gods are there."

"Four!" whimpered the boy.

"Wrong again," shouted the instructor. "I will give you one more chance. If you don't answer right this time I'll tan you. Now, for the last time, how many gods are there?"

"Five!" wailed the unhappy tow-head.

Smack! The teacher gave him a thorough dressing down and sent him from the room in disgrace. A belated scholar found him sitting by the roadside howling at the top of his voice,

"What's the matter, Jack?"

"Teacher licked me."

"What for?"

"Cause I didn't know how many gods there were."

"Huh? that's easy enough."

"D' you know?"

"Course."

"How many are there?"

"One, you stupid."

"One, eh! Well, you just go in there with your little one god and you'll catch it. I 'owed there was five, and he nigh killed me."

New sofa pillows are filled with down and finished with a folded ruffle of some plain colored silk. For the cover an artist pattern or a Pompadour is used and the leading shade in the flower matched in plain silk.

For Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure.

COAL.

$3.85

SOFT COAL

LANDING Ex Karslie Small Cargo LITTLE GLACE BAY COAL, fresh mined and double screened. To arrive—per Robbie Geoffrey, OLD MINE SYDNEY. Per Anita, CALEDONIA. Per Athlow GOWRIE MINES. Per Galatea, RESERVE MINES. Also, SPRINGHILL and all sizes best ANTHRACITE.

W. L. BUSBY,
81, 83 and 85 Water Street.

COALS.

TO ARRIVE ex brigt. Echo, about 500 tons Fresh Mined Little Glace Bay Coal. Also, to arrive ex sch'r. Carlotta, about 400 tons best Old Mine Sydney Coal. A few chaldrons of Acadia Mine Picton. For sale low by

R. P. McGIVERN,
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Acadia Picton Stove Coal

NOW LANDING.

Best Coal for Cooking Ranges ever mined. Only $6.50 per Chal iron, delivered while landing. Order at once.

MINUDIE COAL IN STOCK.

CHIGNECTO COAL only $5.50 delivered $5.25 in quantities of 2 or more chaldrons.

Coal delivered by the barrel from 50 cents up.

W. H. GIBBON,
Agent for N. B. for the celebrated "SPA SPRINGS" Mineral Water. Orders by P. C. receive prompt attention.
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Notice to the Public.

THE City Market Clothing Hall is without doubt the cheapest place in the Maritime Provinces to buy ready-made clothing good and cheap.

1000 Overcoats from $3 to $12,
700 Reefers from $2.50 to $10,
2550 Pairs Pants from 90 to $2.75,
575 Odd Coats at half price.

The largest and most complete assortment for the Custom Trade.

Naps, Beavers, Pilots, Chevoits, and Irish Frieze.

500 Rolls of English, Scotch and Irish Tweeds.

Having a first-class cutter on the premises, we can manufacture cheaper and better than any house in the trade.

Another lot of those Prussian Leather Coats.

Men's and Youth's Scotch Lambs Underclothing in abundance.

A nobby assortment of Neckwear, all the latest styles.

Now is your chance. Please call before purchasing elsewhere.

T. YOUNGCLAUS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
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240 Fine New Cheese,
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50 Cases pure Lard in Tins,
50 Do. C. C. Beef.

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Pamphlets containing full information may be had at the office or will be sent to any address.
Correspondence invited.

Removed to No 33 Charlotte Street,
Furlong Building.
Will open in good shape on SATURDAY in our New Stand with a full line of latest importations of
PURE TEAS and COFFEES.
N. B.—Look out for the grand opening night.
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OYSTERS. OYSTERS.
20 Bbls. P. E. I. Oysters,
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NEW DRY GOODS STORE,
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Waterloo, near Union St.
On Monday the 30th inst. we will commence selling from the different departments in which we hold an Over Stock at such Low Prices, as will as soon as possible reduce our stock.
Tweeds, Table Linen, Flannels, Blankets, Jerseys, Jersey Coats, Tweeds, Coatings, Ulsterings, Waterproofs. &c., &c.
T. PATTON & CO.

RUBBER GOODS.
We have in stock the best possible assortment of
RUBBER GOODS.
Including:
Rubber Clothing all kinds. BELTING, PACKING and HOSE. DOOR MATS, HORSE COVERS, CLOTHES WRINGERS. BED and CRIB SHEETING, PRESERVE JAR RINGS. SYRINGES, BED PANS, URINALS, and almost every article made in Rubber.
ESTEY, ALLWOOD & CO.,
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SPECIAL.
Ladies India Kid Button Boots,
One dollar per pair.
Extra Value.
R. A. C. BROWN,
19 Charlotte St.

BY AUTHORITY.

By His Honor The Honorable Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, C. B., K. C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick.

S. L. TILLEY.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS some wickedly disposed person or persons did on WEDNESDAY, the Second Day of October instant, send or cause to be sent through the Mails a Paper Box of Candies containing poison to the residence of the Reverend Donald Macrae, in the city of St. John, with the evident intent of committing the crime of murder, and there is reason to believe that the death of Mrs. Macrae, wife of the said Donald Macrae, was caused by her eating a portion of the said candies; and whereas the said person or persons did also on or about the same day send or cause to be sent similar boxes of poisoned candies to the residences of the Reverend T. J. Deinstadt, the Reverend J. de Soyres, and the Reverend John L. Shaw, in the said City of Saint John, with the like evident intent in each case of committing the crime of murder.

I do, therefore, publish this Proclamation and offer a

REWARD OF $1,000

for such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons committing the said offences,

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the Fourth Day of October, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty Nine, and in the Fifty-Third Year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By command of the Lieutenant Governor.

DAVID McLELLAN,

Equity Sale.

There will be sold at Public Auction, at Chubb's corner(so called) in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on Saturday the fourth day of January next, at twelve o'clock, noon, pursuant to the directions of a decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on the twenty-seventh day of July, A. D. 1889, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Elizabeth Ann McIntosh is plaintiff, and John Donnelly is defendant, with the approbation of the undersigned referee in Equity, the mortgaged premises described in the plaintiff's bill of complaint, and in the said decretal order as those three tracts or parcels of land described as follows, that is to say:—

FIRST, that lot of land conveyed to the said John Donnelly by Thomas McGrum by deed bearing date the eighth day of November, A. D. 1869, and described as a tract of land in the parish of Musquash, formerly Lancaster, in the City and County of Saint John, bounded as follows:—beginning at a stake standing in the most western angle of lot number one granted to Ebenezer Scott, thence running north fifty-seven degrees, east fifty-three chains of four poles each, to a cedar tree thence north thirty-three degrees, west ten chains to a spruce tree, thence south fifty-seven degrees, west fifty-three chains, and thence south thirty-three degrees, east ten chains to the place of beginning, containing fifty acres more or less, distinguished as Lot (1) on Thomas O'Keiler's survey west of Musquash River, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

Secondly, that lot of land in the Parish of Musquash aforesaid conveyed to said John Donnelly by one William Bamford and Mary Jane, his wife, by deed bearing date the ninth day of October, A. D. 1865, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake placed at the south east angle of lot number forty-eight, on the west side of the road from St. Andrews to St. John, thence running by the magnet of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, north seventy-five degrees, west fifty-six chains to a post standing on the south west angle of said lot, thence, south fifty-nine degrees, thirty minutes east, fifty-nine chains to the west side of the aforesaid road, and thence along the said side of that road in a northerly direction to the place of beginning, containing fifty acres more or less, distinguished as lot number forty-seven, as appears by the original deed to Henry Garbutt.

Thirdly—That lot of land granted by the Crown to the said John Donnelly, described as follows:—Beginning at a spruce tree standing at the South Easterly bank or shore of Perch Lake, at the North Westerly angle of the lot purchased by Thomas Donnelly, thence South two degrees, West, thirty-four chains to a stake; thence North fifty-one degrees, West fourteen chains to another stake; thence South, forty degrees, West thirty-three chains to a post; thence South fifty-one degrees, East twenty chains; thence North two degrees, East sixty chains; thence North seventy-seven degrees, East, thirty chains, to the Westerly shore or bank of Perch Lake, and thence following the various courses thereof in a Southerly, Easterly and Northeasterly direction to the place of beginning, containing seventy-five acres, more or less; together with all and singular the buildings, erections and improvements to the said premises belonging; and also all the estate, right, title, claim and demand at law and in Equity of the said John Donnelly, of, in, to, or upon the same and every part thereof.

For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the Plaintiff's solicitor, A. H. DeMill, Esq., or the undersigned Referee.

Dated this 28th day of September, A. D. 1889.

E. H. MACALPINE,
Referee in Equity.

T. T. LANTALUM,
Auctioneer.

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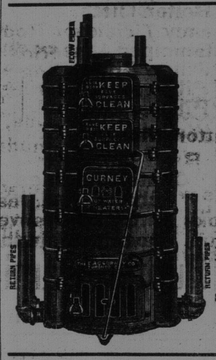

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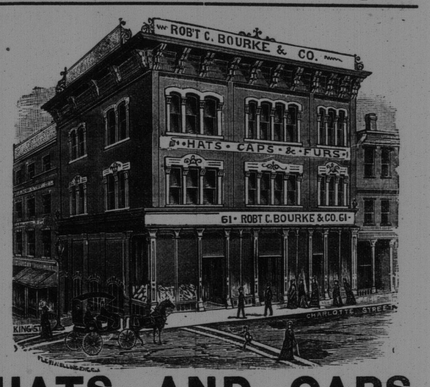

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