

DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.—*Continued.*

- See LIMITATIONS, 1, 3, 4.
 SALE, 5, 8.
 TRUSTS AND TRUSTEES, 3.

DEED.

- See MORTGAGE, 1.

DESCENT AND DISTRIBUTION.

- See LIEN, 3, 18, 19, 20.

DOWER.

- See DEBTOR AND CREDITOR, 27.
 LIFE ESTATES, 7.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

- See CORPORATION, 6-10.
 GOVERNMENT, 3.

ESTATES OF INHERITANCE.

- See COURSE OF NATURE, 2.

EVIDENCE.

1. No one can be allowed to discredit his own testimony. *Hepburn's Case*, 78.
2. The lapse of years cannot fail to give rise to an unanswerable presumption against the validity of an antiquated claim of any kind. *Ib.*
3. The Statute of Limitations must be pleaded or specially relied on; but a presumption of satisfaction, arising from lapse of time, may, without putting it as a defence upon the record, be taken advantage of at the hearing. *Ib.*
4. Lapse of time is a defence available against the State; and may well be taken advantage of by it. *Ib.*
5. A presumption of satisfaction rests on two facts; first, that the creditor had a remedy; and secondly, that the debtor himself was, or had property within reach of that remedy. *Ib.*

- See BILL OF DISCOVERY, 4.
 COURSE OF NATURE, 3.
 DEBTOR AND CREDITOR, 37.
 LIMITATIONS, 2.
 PRACTICE, 5, 6, 7.
 SHERIFF, 3.

EXECUTION.

- See LIEN, 4, 5, 11, 22.
 SHERIFF, 5, 6.

EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.

1. An administrator *de bonis non* can recover only such assets as have not been converted or distributed by his predecessor. *Neale v. Hagthrop*, 538.
2. Although the next of kin of an intestate have a vested interest in the surplus of his personal estate, they can only make title, or recover from or through an administrator. *Ib.*

See ACTION.

- DEBTOR AND CREDITOR, 13, 30, 43.