

Good Incomes for Doing Nothing.

There are probably very few people, indeed, who would not be exceedingly glad to learn how they could obtain a regular and assured income for doing nothing. It is more than likely, however, that they would—begin with, at any rate—doubt the accuracy of the information when offered them. As a matter of fact, the writer of this article did so himself until, by means of reference to official handbooks, he conclusively proved that his informant was correct in every particular.

Expressed as simply as possible, the readiest means of drawing an annual salary without doing any work for it is to secure a Government appointment and to be promptly relieved of it through the operation of an Act of Parliament. As soon as this happens a grateful Treasury will make you a pensioner for life. It matters very little what the nature of the employment may have been—a consulship in a place where consuls are no longer wanted, a chaplaincy in a church which has since been demolished, or a Crown post of any description whatever—it is all one to a generously-inclined Government, and if only the office has been rendered void through the instrumentality of fresh laws, its ex-occupant need not worry, for his salary will go on all the same.

As giving some idea of the extent to which the Treasury carries its generosity towards its old servants, the following examples are instructive: In the year 1854 a storekeeper on the Island of St. Helena was discharged, the reason given for the action being that the stores he was paid to look after had been removed elsewhere. To compensate him, however, for the loss of his employment he was granted a pension of 17s. a week. Although forty-seven years have elapsed since that date, the Colonial Office still retain this man on their pension-list.

The case of the St. Helena storekeeper is probably a record one, but there are a large number of other ex-servants of the Crown who are in receipt of salaries for which they are not required to do any work. Among these fortunately-placed individuals is one who, since 1886, has had an allowance from the Home Office of £124 per annum, in consideration of the fact that he once served this department as a schoolmaster at H. M. Prison, Wormwood Scrubs. Then there is another individual who has received fifty guineas more than this for precisely the same period, as a memento of the services which he once rendered the Foreign Office as a "translator."

An ex-warder of the English gaol at Yokohama, Japan, has also been on the Foreign Office pension list for a number of years past and gives every sign of continuing to be so. Indeed, the longevity of Government beneficiaries is—as the taxpayers have good reason to be aware—proverbial.

Nor are the other departments of the State one whit behind those just mentioned in their liberality towards those who have been deprived of the opportunity of remaining in their service. Thus, the Patent Office, when re-forming its staff some seven or eight years ago, discovered that it had one surveyor more than it required. The extra man was accordingly told that his services would be dispensed with from that date. With the kindly intention, however, of letting him take a pleasant memory away with him, a yearly allowance of £250 was granted him. There are few people probably who would not be delighted to "survey" on these terms.

In the same way, when the Board of Works was abolished its little army of clerks and accountants were peculiarly compensated for being thus deprived of their employment. One of three deposed officials has had £6 a week ever since.

Many of the pensioners upon John Bull's bounty occupy comparatively humble stations in life. One such, for example, is a dustman, to whom the Board of Trade sends a cheque for £7 16s. every Christmas, as a reminder of the days when he exercised his useful calling on this department's behalf; then there is a housekeeper who receives a sovereign a month from the Crown Office, in recognition of the efficient manner in which she discharged her duties until Parliament, in yielding to a sudden demand for retrenchment, abolished her post; and, finally a number of laundresses share £100 a year between them to compensate them for being deprived of some washing which they once did for the Law Courts. Altogether, there is no limit to the generosity of the British Government towards its old servants under certain conditions.

It will astonish many to learn that probably a score or more aristocrats could be named who receive annual grants from the Government who themselves have done nothing whatever in return for them. These grants are known as "Perpetual Pensions," and were granted to the recipients' ancestors by generous kings. They are really good incomes for doing nothing.

The largest perpetual pension probably is that enjoyed by the Duke of Richmond, who receives every year from the British Government a snug little cheque of £19,000. This princely income of over £55 a day was granted to the "Duke of Richmond and his heirs

for ever" by George III., in lieu of the duty of 1s. per chaldron which was then charged on all coals exported from the River Tyne and consumed in England. This duty, known as the "Richmond Shilling," was originally payable to Queen Elizabeth, but on December 18th, 1676, it was surrendered by Charles II. to the Duke of Richmond, who enjoyed it till July, 1799, when George III. substituted the duty for an annual grant of £19,000.

The Duke of Grafton's grant of £6,870 is by no means an unenviable sum. He receives this amount yearly through the generosity of Charles II., who granted to Henry Fitzroy, the first Duke of Grafton, the prisage and butlerage of wines imported into certain districts of the country. Prisage was a right the King exercised "of taking to his own use, and at his own valuation, as much of the merchandise belonging to merchant strangers out of every ship importing the same as he had occasion for." Ultimately importers paid a fixed sum as duty instead of the prisage, and in 1906 the then Duke of Grafton surrendered his prisage for an annuity of £6,870. He receives this amount annually, and it is a nice little addition to his income, for which personally he does nothing.

It is not generally known that Nelson, for his splendid bravery at Trafalgar, was voted a perpetual pension of £5,000 a year. As everyone knows, the hero of Trafalgar was unmarried and left no children, so the £5,000 grant was first paid to the Rev. William Nelson, a Church of England clergyman and a brother of the great Admiral. A sum of £90,000 was also voted for the purchase of a suitable residence and estate, which brings in a nice little rental of £5,475 a year, so the lucky brother, who had rendered absolutely no service at all to his country, received £10,475 per annum. To-day his nephew's son receives something like £8,975, the balance, £1,500, going to Countess Frances Nelson.

There are many other perpetual pensions which our Government pay annually to people who have actually done nothing for them. Viscount Exmouth and Lord Rodney both receive £2,000 a year, or nearly £40 a week, from the Pension Fund. There are also a number of smaller pensions, the most curious of which is the sum of £62. 9s. 6d. sent to the present Duke of Grafton as Officer of the Pipe of the Court of the Exchequer. Every year the Treasury send a remittance of £60 and £20 to the Dukes of Norfolk and Rutland respectively as "ancient fees," voted yearly under the head of "Miscellaneous Expenses," together with two sums of £5 each, to the Bursar of Trinity College, Cambridge, and to the Dean and Chapter of Norwich Cathedral. At one time there may have been some duties attached to these payments, but now the only duty that devolves upon the recipient is to spend them wisely and well.—London Tit Bits.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

Many ladies living in distant rural districts, and regular users of Diamond Dyes, finding it impossible to procure from their general dealer patterns for the making up of mats and rugs, asked the manufacturers of Diamond Dyes to supply them from time to time as required. This necessitated the importance from manufacturers in Scotland of the best Hessian, the employment of artists, large plates to print from and the employment of a large staff to print and color designs. The manufacturers of Diamond Dyes are now in a position to supply their patterns by mail as well as through the best Dry Goods merchants. Sheets of patterns and designs sent free to any address upon receipt of a Postal. The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain St., Montreal, P. Q.

Humors of Punctuation.

The following shows the value of punctuation marks:

Thomas Merrill's property is for sale. It consists of a cottage containing seven rooms and an acre of land.

Edward Jones has opened a shoe shop in Front street. Mr. Jones guarantees that any one can have a fit in his store.

Mrs. Walter Darrell would like to, hear of a good nurse for her child about thirty years of age, and with good references.

A touching incident was noted at a railway station yesterday when an aged couple bade each other good-bye. The old lady kissed her husband frequently several times on the cheek, and he kissed her back.

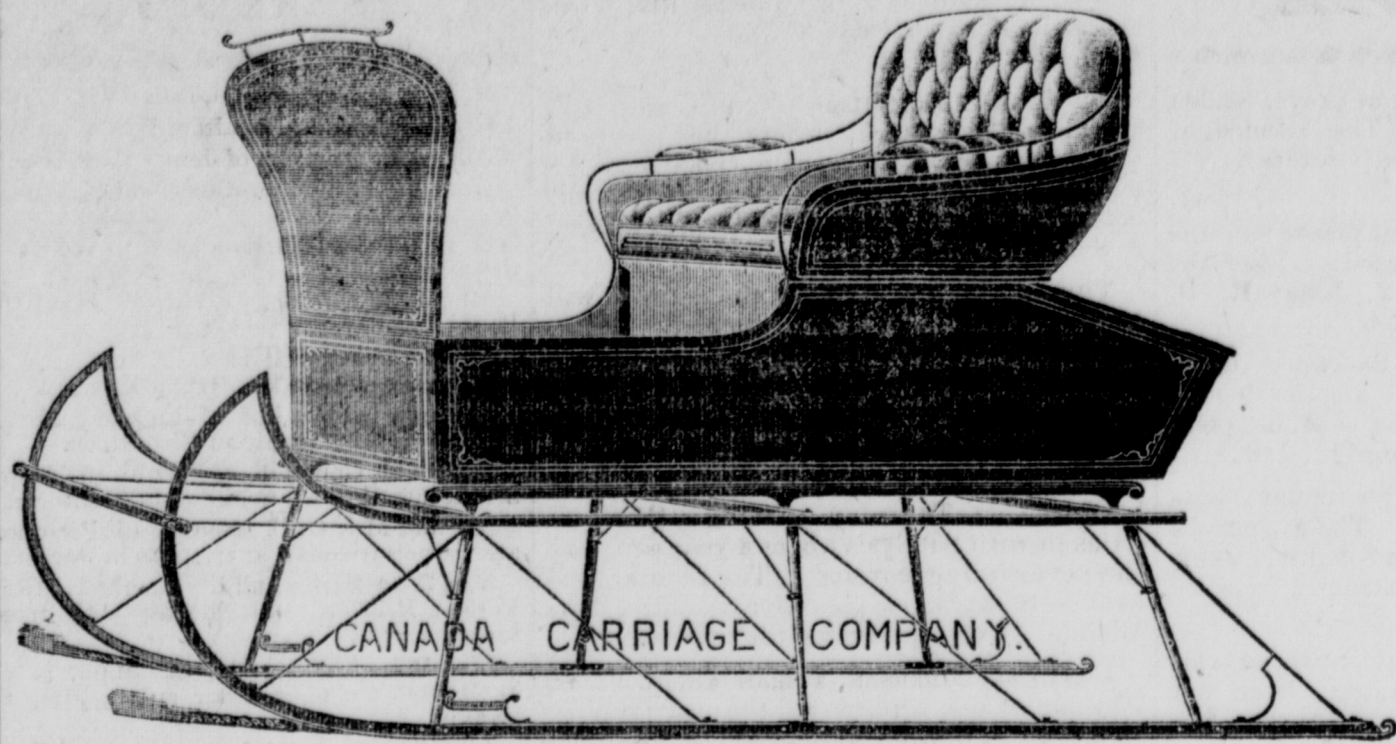
Dr. Franklin White has returned from a trip to Switzerland. Speaking of the robust health of its peasantry, the doctor says: "The strength of the Swiss woman is remarkable. Is it nothing unusual for her to wash and iron and milk several cows in one day."—Tit Bits.

In This Locality.

The medicine dealers in this place say that there is no preparation on the market today that has anything like such an enormous sale as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Would this extraordinary demand for Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills continue and gradually increase if people were not being benefited and cured by their use? Certainly not. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

Judge: "What sort of a man, now, was it whom you saw commit the assault?"

Constable: "Shure, yer honour, he was a small, insignificant craythur—about yer own size, yer honour."

DEXTER PUNG.**Balmain Bros.,****Woodstock.**

100 IN STOCK
AND TO ARRIVE.

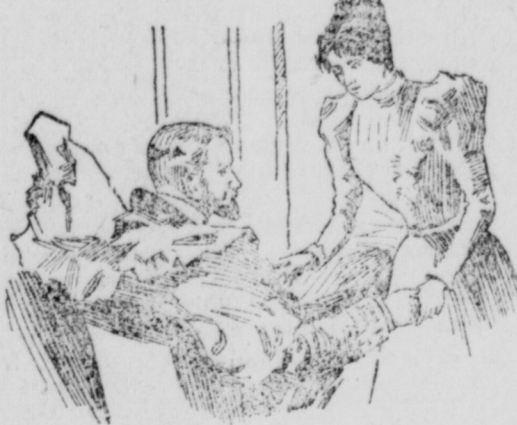
This splendid Dexter Pung has been built specially to our order. The wood work, the iron work, the trimming, the painting, the style and general make-up are of the very best and quite up-to-date.

If you will look it over you will soon be convinced these goods are just as represented. The prices are right, too.

Also, other styles of pungs, both one and two-seated, and Sleighs and Robes.

PEOPLE RECOVERING

From Pneumonia, Typhoid or Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, La Grippe or any Serious Sickness



Require the Nerve Tonic, Blood Enriching, Heart Sustaining Action of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

It is well known that after any serious illness the heart and nerves are extremely weak and the blood greatly impoverished. For these conditions there is no remedy equals Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. It restores all the vital forces of the body which disease has impaired and weakened.

Mr. T. Barnicot, Aylmer, Ont., says:—"About a year ago I had a severe attack of La Grippe which left my system in an exhausted condition. I could not regain strength and was very nervous and sleepless at night, and got up in the morning as tired as when I went to bed."

"I had no energy and was in a miserable state of health."

"Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, which I got at Richard's Drug Store here, changed me from a condition of misery to good health. They built up my system, strengthened my nerves, restored brisk circulation of my blood, and made a new man of me."

"I heartily recommend them to any one suffering from the after effects of Grippe, or any other severe illness."

Some Building Curiosities.

Everybody knows that when Temple Bar was pulled down the stones were carefully numbered with a view to its re-erection, and that now it stands at the entrance to a certain private park. The famous structure is by no means alone in having stood on two sites. One of the most prominent objects in Swanage, as seen from the sea—the clock-tower—was for many years at the Surrey end of London Bridge. Although it was constructed as a memorial to the Guards, it was presented to the late Mr. T. Doewra, a contractor, who went to considerable expense in removing and re-building it in the pleasure-grounds attached to his residence.

Much larger structures have frequently been transferred from one side to another in much the same way. In various parts of the country there are churches which are not now where they were originally built. St. Mary's, in Highfield street, Liverpool, was once in Edmund street. A few years ago the ground on which it was first built was acquired by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Co. for the extension and reconstruction of the Exchange Station, and it was pulled down and removed stone by stone to Highfield street, where it now stands.

A curious case of "fitting" a house happened three or four years ago in Yorkshire. For more than a decade a retired tradesman lived in a comfortable dwelling—his own property—overlooking a certain estate. This land, much to his indignation, was ultimately cut up into plots and sold for building purposes, and the one right opposite his retreat was purchased as the site for a chapel.

So horrified was the old gentleman at the very thought of having to endure the sound of the bell that he immediately began to look about him for a suitable piece of land, and when he had found what he wanted he had his house taken down stone by stone and put up again on the new site.—London Tit-Bits.

The Value of Silage.

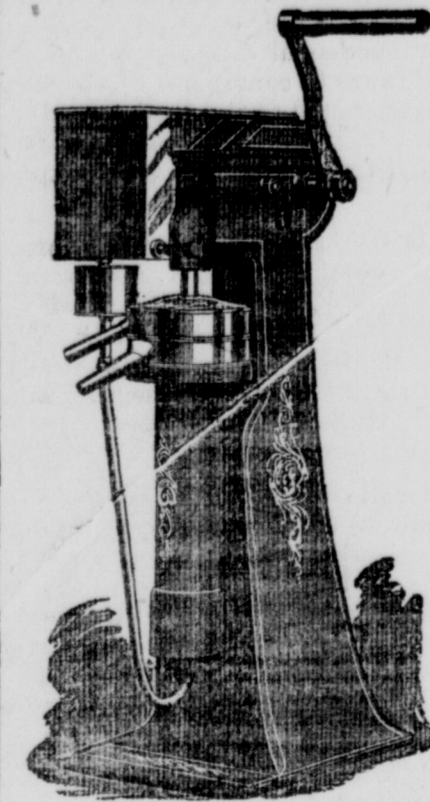
Silage is the cheapest feed we can raise. An acre of corn will produce fifteen tons of silage equal in nutritive value to six tons of hay. It will occupy less than one-third the space necessary to store that amount of hay: Cows can be made to produce from 60 to 80 per cent. as much milk on silage with some clover hay as on grass. Commercial feeds can be dispensed with entirely. As a rule, however, a moderate amount of ground feed can be used in connection with the hay and silage.—[Contributor Orange Judd Farmer.

THE NEW SHARPLES**TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATOR**

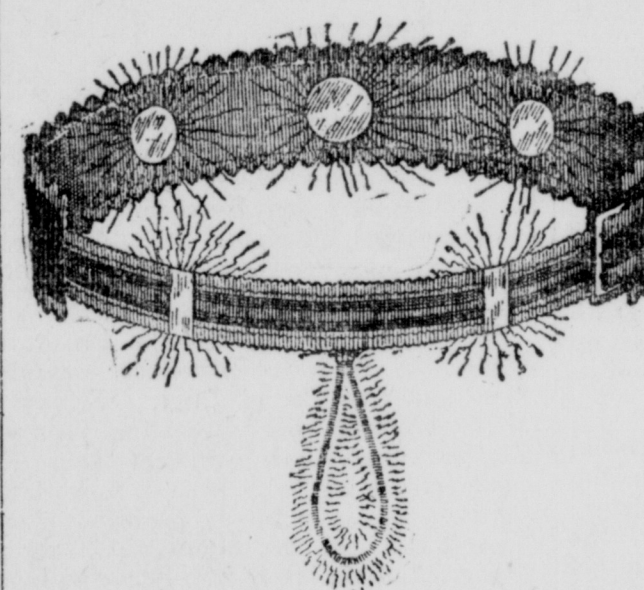
This is the Best Separator on the Market.

No Discs. Easily Cleaned,
Low Supply Can, Easily Fed,
Simply Made, Easily Operated.

Anyone wishing a Separator will be well repaid if they will call on the undersigned agent.



HERBERT HARPER, - - JACKSONVILLE.

Morse Electric Belt!

Will in a majority of cases cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Lumbago, Constipation, Piles, Lame Back, Poor Circulation, Nervous, Restless Nights, Incipient Paralysis, Numbness, Prickly Sensation, Dizziness, Tired Feeling in the morning, Indigestion, Female Weakness and general debility.

Fits, Female Irregularity, Falling of the Womb, Costiveness, Indigestion, Spinal Weakness, Weakness, Lack of Vital Force, Decay in old or young. All cases where there is lack of animal electricity, seminal weakness, etc., etc.

A CONTINUOUS CURRENT

For Sale by

GARDEN BROS., Woodstock.

Send for Circular.

For Torpid Liver, Flatulence, Constipation, Biliousness and Sick Headache, TAKE

BRISTOL'S Pills

Safe, Mild, Quick-acting, Painless, do not weaken, and always give satisfaction.

A most reliable Household Medicine, can be taken at any season, by Adults or Children.

All druggists sell "BRISTOL'S."

SLEIGHS AND PUNGS.

Best Material, Wood, Iron and Upholstering.

Best Workmanship, Latest Designs.

These are some of the features of our 1902 Pungs, which should recommend them to your notice.

You are invited to call and inspect our stock.

THE WOODSTOCK CARRIAGE CO.

Main Street, South Side of Bridge.