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EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Estate of George Cowan late of the Parish of Wakefield, in the County of Carleton, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all persons having just claims against the said Estate are required to present the same duly attested to Louis E. Young, Solicitor, Woodstock, N. B., within three months from the date hereof. Dated this twenty-second day of April, A. D. 1903.

MARY COWAN,
HUGH HAMILTON,
Executors

Big Pensions for Doing Nothing.

London Tit-Bits: There are many people who are of opinion that something must be wrong about a system which obliges the nation to pay away tens of thousands of pounds in yearly pensions to men who have never so much as raised their hands to earn them, and only claim them because some ancestor or other, remote though interesting, deserved well of his country.

The present and fourth Duke of Wellington receives a pension of £4,000 a year direct from the Government because the first duke was a great and successful general. The Iron Duke himself received about £400,000, and no one will venture to assert that that was more than adequate to mark the nation's gratitude "for services rendered," but since his death considerably more than £100,000 has been paid to his heirs on account of the same services, in which they had, of course, no part or influence whatever.

The present Lord Nelson is an estimable peer of the realm, and deserving of the utmost degree of respect, but that there is real just cause why he should receive £5,000 a year from the nation's purse in the form of a pension because his father happened to be a nephew of the hero of Trafalgar, is open to doubt. Over £700,000 has been paid by the nation to the first Lord Nelson and his successors in the title, and so long as the peerage exists £5,000 a year will continue to go to the holder of the title.

The pension of £4,000 to the Dukes of Marlborough has ceased, having been settled by the late Duke some fifteen years ago in consideration of a lump sum of £107,000 being paid him. But for more than a hundred years £4000 was regularly paid by the nation to men who were merely descendants of the great duke. Practically half a million of money was paid on account of the victor of Blenheim to people with absolutely no claim upon the nation's gratitude.

But the biggest pension on the nation's pay-sheet is that paid to the Duke of Richmond, which amounts to £19,000 a year, a sum equal to the interest on a huge fortune of £380,000 invested at 5 per cent. This splendid pension was given by George III in 1799 to the Duke of Richmond, in consideration of his forfeiting his right to levy a tax of 1s. a ton on the coal exported from the Tyne, which right had been made over to the heirs of the Richmond family by Charles II.

Of course, in this case there is "material consideration," as lawyers say, for the duke who made the arrangement with King George was depriving his successors of rights which were undoubtedly of great value as a source of income. But the agreement saved succeeding Dukes of Richmond from a deal of trouble in levying and enforcing the rate, for after that they had nothing to do but to count the money as it came in at the rate of about fifty guineas a day.

In the reign of Charles II. an ancestor of the Duke of Grafton had the peculiar right of selecting for his own use as much of the wines imported into certain districts of the kingdom as he wanted and paying for it at his own valuation, which was generally quite nominal. The right descended to the Dukes of Grafton, but early last century the gentleman who was the head of the family at that period abrogated it on condition that he and his successors to the title should receive a pension of \$6,870 from the nation's coffers. Thus for about 95 years successive Dukes of Grafton have regularly been paid this very handsome annuity, and have received considerably more than £650,000 for doing absolutely nothing.

Until two or three years ago the Duke of Norfolk—one of our richest peers, too—was in receipt of a pension of £40 a year because an ancestor of his, the Earl of Surrey, distinguished himself nearly four hundred years ago on Flodden Field! Forty pounds is not much, certainly not worth a rich man's acceptance; but this trifling annual payment has run away with \$15,500, plus a further \$800 cash down which the present duke accepted as a settlement in full of the pension.

Lord Rodney receives a pension of £2,000 for being the lawful owner of that title, which a certain gallant sailor made famous more than 120 years back by pulverizing the Spanish fleet that was attacking Gibraltar. Nearly a quarter of a million pounds sterling has been paid the Rodney family on account of their great ancestor's prowess, and the present peer of that name alone has received £78,000 as his share of this perpetual pension.

Three thousands pounds a year is paid to Viscount Hardinge because his father's father greatly distinguished himself in India. In this way £170,000 has passed from the Treasury into the pockets of the three Viscounts Hardinge. Lord Napier of Magdala, has received \$2,000 a year since 1890, making £20,000 up to date, on account of the first Lord Napier's magnificent feats of military genius in Abyssinia, particularly his attack on the Magdala fort.

Piles
To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. - You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.
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A Straining of Loyalty.

While the late war was in progress the British Government purchased in the United States over 100,000 horses for service with the Imperial forces in South Africa. Some horses were bought in Canada also, but the purchases in the Dominion were one in twenty as compared with those made in the Republic. Now that the conflict is over, Britain is buying cattle in the United States to replace similar stock destroyed while military operations were in progress. Canada could supply as good stock for this purpose as can be supplied by the United States, but this country has not been even asked as to her capabilities in this direction.

Complaint was made when the country received less favorable treatment than the United States in the purchase of horses, and it is not surprising that complaints are made in Parliament now that we are getting the go-by altogether in the buying of cattle. It does not appear, clear, however that the Opposition has just cause for condemning, as it did last week, the action of the government in the matter of the cattle which are being bought for the purpose of re-stocking the Boer farms. Our Government did call the attention of the Mother Country to the fact that Canada could supply just as good stock for the purpose as can be secured from the United States. What more would the Opposition have the Ministers do? Surely it is not expected that we are to beg a share of the orders which are being placed by the Imperial authorities, as a dog begs for a bone. Trade is a good thing to have, but a nation cannot afford to sacrifice its self-respect in the effort to secure it.

The incident is significant as affording another illustration of the settled policy of the Imperial Government. It regards American good will as all important, and it is willing to go almost any length to secure it. Its policy is shown not only in the purchase of cattle, but in political matters, such as the Alaskan boundary question. So long as we continue to be a part of the Empire we must expect this, and we must be willing to place, not our own interests, but the interest of the Empire as a whole, in the foreground. If our loyalty will not stand the test which the purchase of a few thousand cattle in a foreign country affords, it will stand very little. —Toronto Weekly Sun.

The Potato Had Precedence.

Down in Cochran, Georgia, the affairs of civil justice are administered by Judge Edwards, who is also a captain and enthusiastic farmer.

One cloudy spring afternoon court was convened to try a peculiarly tortuous and perplexing case. Judge Edwards listened uneasily for a time, with growing unrest, every now and then casting a quick glance through the nearest window. He was observed at last to seize a slip of paper, scribble a few words, place the document beneath a heavy paper-weight, and reach for his hat. "Captain," he called cheerily, "excuse me for interruptin' you, sub; you go right on with your argument, which is a darned good one. It's suah goin' to rain this evenin', gentlemen, an' I got to set out my potatoes right away. But you go right on, captain! When you an' the major get through you-all'll find my decision under this heah paper-weight."

And the door closed upon an astonished orator.

The Editor's Appetite.

The editor and wife had another square meal Sunday on account of having received an invitation to dine at the hotel. Perk said he was afraid we wouldn't accept, but we did. For the benefit of our lady readers we will state that they had the chicken and the stuff that goes with such a layout, and strawberry shortcake and lettuce. Our wife wore her blue and white, and looked real dear. Mrs. Perkins had a new skirt, and looked too sweet for anything. The editor wore his Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday suit, and was sick all night.—(White (S. D.) Leader.

Epitaphs in the Cemetery of Failure.

(From the July "Success")
He lacked tact.
Worry killed him.
He was too sensitive.
He couldn't say "No."
He did not find his place.
A little success paralyzed him.
He did not care how he looked.
He did not guard his weak point.
He was too proud to take advice.
He did not fall in love with his work.
He got into a rut and couldn't get out.
He did not learn to do things to a finish.
He loved ease; he didn't like to struggle.
He was the victim of the last man's advice.
He was loaded down with useless baggage.
He lacked the faculty of getting along with others.
He could not transmit his knowledge into power.
He tried to pick the flowers out of his occupation.
He knew a good deal, but could not make it practical.

The Musician's Choice

Lovers of music who have hitherto scorned talking-machines because of their wheezy, Punch-and-Judy sound, have given Berliner Gram-o-phone a place of honor in their homes. This is because of its absolute perfection in sound reproduction—clear, true and distinct.

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J. W. BIGLOW,
Pres. Fruit Growers' Association.

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BUG DEATH CHEMICAL CO. Ltd.
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NOTICE.
The assessment roll of the town of Woodstock for the year 1903 has been placed in my hands for collection. A discount of 5 per cent will be made on all taxes paid before and including the 15th day of July next. An execution will issue for all unpaid taxes within ten days thereafter.
By order of the town council.
H. W. BOURNE,
Town Treasurer.
Woodstock, June 8, 1903.

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