

CORONATION SERVICES.

Tenure of Land on Condition of Personal Duty to the Sovereign.

Florence Hayward describes Queen Victoria's coronation roll in The Century. The writer says:

After telling how the privy council was formed into a commission "to hear the petitions of the lords, great men, nobles, knights and other with regard to services, duties, attendances, offices, fees and rights connected with the ceremony of coronation," the roll states what these petitions were, or at least such of them as were granted.

One was that the Duke of Norfolk, who claimed "the right to find for the queen on her day of coronation a glove for her majesty's right hand and to support the queen's right arm on the same day as long as her majesty shall hold in her hand the royal scepter, the petitioner holding the manner of Workshop by the aforesaid services." In other words, if the Duke of Norfolk had failed to provide the glove or to support her majesty's arm at that particular time his ownership of Workshop manor would have been invalidated and the property have reverted to the crown.

Another petition was that of Barbara, Baroness Grey de Rutyn, who, as the head of her family, claimed the right to carry the great spurs before her majesty on the day of her coronation and asked that George, Lord Byron, be appointed her deputy for the performance of that duty.

Yet another was that of Francis, twelfth earl of Huntingdon. The earldom of Huntingdon had remained suspended for many years owing to the tenth earl dying without issue. When, however, this twelfth in the line of succession succeeded in establishing, as a descendant of the second earl, his right to the peerage, he also claimed the right to carry one of the four swords of state in the coronation procession, this, as well as other duties and services connected with the ceremony, being the condition of his tenure of lands. Small wonder, then, that in announcing the omission of the procession it was important to set forth also that the non-performance of duties connected with it should entail no forfeitures.

THE USEFUL GIRAFFE.

Employed to Get Down Balls That Lodged in the Roof Gutter.

"Good natured?" said the old circus man. "Why, the best in the world. When the old man's boy used to get a baseball lodged in a gutter at the eaves of the house—this was when we were off the road in winter quarters—he never used to get out at the scuttle and climb down the roof and take the risk of falling off and breaking his neck to get it. He used to go to the barn and get out the giraffe. The old 18 footer would trot along after the boy—he knew what was wanted—till they came to the house and then walk along the side looking down into the gutter as he went along until he picked up the ball, and then he would pick it up and bend his head down and give it to the boy.

"One day when the youngster had thrown a ball up on the roof and had seen it roll down into the gutter he went as usual after the giraffe. When the giraffe looked along the gutter that day, there was no ball there. He took his nose out of the gutter and looked down at the boy in the yard with a large interrogation mark in each eye as much as to say:

"Sure it didn't roll off somewhere?" "And the boy said 'Sure,' and then the giraffe looked again, but it wasn't there, and the giraffe so reported, with a solemn shake of the head, and was driven back to the barn.

"They wondered about this, for it was the first time the giraffe had ever failed to get the ball, and they knew it must be there, but it was soon explained. A day or two later there came a big rainstorm. Instead of running a big noisy stream as usual the tin water pipe from the roof ran just a little bit of a stream, and the water that should have run off in that way overflowed the gutters and dripped in a thin sheet against the side of the house. Then they knew why the giraffe couldn't find the ball. It had rolled down the water pipe."—New York Sun.

Not to Be Bunked.

The president of one of the leading eastern colleges was recently journeying toward New York and found himself in the same seat with an old man whose general appearance betokened the farmer. They soon fell into conversation, and after saying that he was on his first visit to the metropolis the farmer mentioned the name of the little village up among the hills of New Hampshire from which he came and remarked that he supposed his friend had never heard of it. "Oh, yes," said the man. "I was born there." Imagine his astonishment when the country man, after staring at him several seconds, exclaimed, "See here, I've heard all about you bunko fellows, and you can't get a chance to bunko me." So saying, he grabbed his carpetbag and, marching down the aisle, took a seat on the other side of the car.—New York Times.

A Hard Swallow.

An eminent barrister, noted as much for a habit he had of sucking lozenges as for his eloquence, was once defending for a murder case. He was standing with a bullet in one hand and the usual lozenge in the other, when suddenly, in the midst of a fine burst of eloquence, his face fell, and in a tone of agony he cried:

"Gentlemen, I've swallowed the bullet."—London Tit-Bits.

Safe While It Lasts.

"I haven't got any case," said the client, "but I have money." "How much?" asked the lawyer. "Ten thousand dollars," was the reply. "Phew! You have the best case I ever heard of. I'll see that you never go to prison with that sum," said the lawyer cheerfully.—Boston Traveler.

THE PATENT MEDICINE MAN.

He Waited Long For Results, and They Came With a Rush.

"It was more than 30 years ago that I decided the thing was ready to be put on the market," said the inventor of a compound that has now passed out of the category of patent medicines and become well introduced. "The question that bothered me was how to get the stuff before the people and make them personally acquainted with its qualities, so that I might find out whether my own faith and confidence in the article were justified. But how was I to get it into people's hands? That was the question that I had to answer. I went to the wholesale druggists, and they said it would be useless to put it on their shelves, as nobody would buy it. I sent it to doctors, but that did very little toward getting the article into the hands of the people. I gave it away at fairs, and the result was that a small portion of the people there got nearly all of the stuff, while the others went without any. Plainly that would not do. But I didn't know yet what I would do.

"After awhile it occurred to me that I would start a man in a buggy driving in a certain direction. He was to distribute the stuff to everybody he met on the road, and in that way the stuff would finally get into the hands of the people. I was going to have relays enough to stretch a line across the country and start a man from the west to come east through the territory the other man could not reach. I was going to send the stuff on ahead, so that at different points on the road the man would be supplied with enough to give away.

"The fellow started on his long trip and distributed thousands of packages of the stuff. Other men started in different directions, and there were only a few thinly populated and remote corners of the country that could not have some personal experience of my invention. The men finished their trips and I waited. But no response came. The people whom I had expected to answer with a cry for what I had given them remained mute. A year passed, and every cent of available capital had gone into the scheme. Thousands of dollars had gone, and evidently no more had been done toward creating a demand than if the stuff had been locked in a closet and left there. I strained hard, but I never could hear the voice of the public calling for my invention. The months were miserable with suspense and despair until suddenly the public, to speak metaphorically, roared at me. The rush had started in a way I could never understand."—New York Sun.

The English Dislike of Commerce.

We believe that the English, who are in continental opinion a nation of shopkeepers, are not by instinct or by aspiration a trading people at all, or even an industrial one. They are a seafaring people by tendency, and as the sea produces nothing they are compelled to trade, and circumstances have driven them into the industrial life, but their proclivity is toward struggle of any kind, and not, except as an incident in that struggle, toward the making of money. It was quite late in their history that they recognized trading as their vocation, and much later still that they surrendered the notion that to be a trader, whether merchant or manufacturer or dealer in money, was to be comparatively a base person. Till within the last few years all historians thought economics rather unworthy subjects of their pens, and the social distinctions drawn against industry were of the most galling character. Indeed, they have not disappeared yet, the contempt which was once felt for the merchant and the banker being still entertained for the distributor, though he often combines both functions. The great industrialist is still hardly reckoned on a par with the great agriculturist, and the shopkeeper of any kind is still placed far below any sort of professional money, it is true, is now almost the only source of irresponsible power, and those who possess it begin, like the powerful in all countries and ages, to be highly regarded, but the grandson of a Tottenham Court road peer would much rather his peerage had been acquired in battle or by chicanery than out of a shop, however large. Even the captains of industry, who are like the old barons in many respects, are not thought of as quite their equals, and the greatest of many builders, say the late Mr. Brassey, is not placed on the level of a great agriculturist, say the late Mr. Coke of Norfolk. The state has honored both, but the popular sentiment, which, and not the state, settles what Greeks are like, condones, rather than delights in, the action of the state. The difference is disappearing, but it dies hard.—London Spectator.

Much Too Liberal.

People who take all things literally are apt to tread on other people's toes. The man who walked in where he saw a sign, "Walk in," and who was ordered out, was a liberal man, and so was the man who went into a pawnbroker's shop and demanded 40 shillings because there was a placard in the window that read: "Look at this watch for 40 shillings." "I looked at it," said he, "and now I want my £2."

The most amusing incident we have heard of is that of the country man who, while sauntering along a city street, saw a sign:

"Please ring the bell for the caretaker."

After reflecting for a few minutes, he walked up and gave the bell such a pull that it nearly came out by the roots. In a few minutes an angry faced man opened the door.

"Are you the caretaker?" asked the bell puller. "Yes. What do you want?" "I saw that notice, so I rang the bell, and now I want to know why you can't ring the bell yourself."—London Tit-Bits.

Hold

for the 6th annual Pin-nic to be held at Kingston in aid of new Hall on Wednesday August 11th.

One of the grandest days sports ever witness in the County. Nothing will be left undone by the committee to make the day one of pleasure to all who attend. The committee have made special arrangement to carry out a large programme of sports which will prove interesting to all.

PROGRAM

The days sports will open up in the morning at 9.30 with a 1 mile rowing race above Kingston Bridge, 1st prize \$5.00 2nd prize \$4.00 3rd prize \$2.00 entrance fee \$1.00. Entries close on the evening of the 10th, course to be made known on day of race.

BICYCLE RACE.

2nd Event, Bicycle Race open to Kent County, 1st prize, Gold Watch; 2nd prize clock; 3rd prize Scarf Pin. Entrance 50cts.

3rd Event, Wheelbarrow Race, 1st prize \$1.00; 2nd prize 50cts; 3rd 25cts

FOOT RACE

4th Event 1.00 yard foot Race open to all. 1st price, clock; 2nd prize 1 pair of gold cuff buttons; 3rd prize, scarf pin.

SACK RACE

5th Event Boys Sack Race, 1st prize 1.00; 2nd 50cts; 3rd prize 25cts. 6th Event 220 yard foot race open to Kent County, 1st prize gold medal; 2nd prize clock, 3rd prize walking cane. Other sports will continue throughout the day.

DINNER AND TEA. Dinner will be served at 12 o'clock and tea commencing at 5.30, and in order to save a rush and that all may eat who will, larger tables will be built on the grounds which will accommodate all.

A grand dancing pavillion will be erected on the grounds; a good platform guaranteed and excellent music. Steamers will run between Richibucto and Kingston during the day and all who wish can procure their tickets at W. W. Short's Richibucto which will entitle the holder to a trip to and from Kingston and also their Dinner or Tea all for small sum of 25cts.

TICKETS

From Richibucto to Kingston, DINNER OR TEA. From Kingston to Richibucto, DINNER OR TEA.

OTHER AMUSEMENT. Amusement of numerous kinds will be found on the grounds and the Richibucto Brass Band will furnish music during the day.

ALL WELCOME

Come one, come all, and have a grand days sport. Plenty of shade will be found on the grounds providing the day is hot.

Dinner 25cts Children 15cts Tea 25cts

Committee on Arrangements JOHN JARDINE JR. ROBT. W. MITCHELL J. J. SUTHERLAND JAS. L. HUTCHINSON A. B. CARSON. Secy.

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DODD'S For the successful Treatment of all Diseases of Kidneys and Urinary Organ Kidney Pills. Bright's Disease, Diabetes and Paralysis, and all forms of Blood Poisoning.

Is Your Heart Strong? Cure all these complaints by regulating the heart's action and building up the nervous and muscular system to perfect health and strength. Price 60c. per box or 6 boxes for \$2.50. At all druggists.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Cure all these complaints by regulating the heart's action and building up the nervous and muscular system to perfect health and strength. Price 60c. per box or 6 boxes for \$2.50. At all druggists.

LAND IN ST. LOUIS FOR SALE. A meadow lot of 20 acres more or less on the west bank of the northern lagoon of Kouchibouguac River, also one-sixth part of a Marsh on the north side of Kouchibouguac river. The said lot and portion of lot being lately owned by Sylvestre Maillet, also, the lot in Saint Louis conveyed to Sylvestre Maillet by Lawrence Maillet and wife, containing 50 acres more or less. Apply to J. D. PHINNEY.

WANTED—Young women and men, or older ones if still young in spirit, of undoubted character, good talkers, ambitious and industrious, can find employment in a good cause, with \$60 per month and upwards, according to ability. Rev. T. S. LINSCOTT, Toronto, Ont.

R-I-P-A-N-S The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity. ONE GIVES RELIEF.

FOR BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, HATS and CAPS call at J. & W. BRAIT'S, and you will find a full stock to select from in all the latest and best shapes, makes, styles and colors.

WE LEAD! Others Follow. The subscriber has an immense assortment of STAPLE and FANCY GOODS which he will dispose of at BOTTOM PRICES.

Buffalo Robes, Melton Cloths, Dress Goods, Cottons, Gent's Furnishings, Hats, Caps, a full assortment of Hardware, Teas, Sugar, Flour, Boots and Shoes, and everything usually found in first-class general store. J. D. IRVING, . . . BUCTOUCHE, N. B.

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SEEDS We have Received a Carload of Seeds Consisting of Red, Late Red, Alsike, White, Lucerne and Trefoil Clover, Timothy and Red Top Grass Barley, Pease, Tares, Oats, Beans, Onion Sets and a full apply of Garden Seeds, which will be sold low for cash; Members of the Kingston Agricultural Society allowed a Discount as usual. J. & T. Jardine. SEEDS

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC. Have just received a splendid assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry and Plated Ware which I am prepared to sell at Rock Bottom Prices. Watch repairing and all work in the Jewelry line attended to as usual. JAMES McDUGALL, Richibucto, Dec. 1, 1869. TAILORING. The subscriber has opened a tailoring establishment next door to A. D. Cormier's, Buctouche, where he will do custom tailoring at lowest rates and guarantee satisfaction. Prices for making suit, \$3.50 to \$5.00. G. W. FARISH, Buctouche, N. B.