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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

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PUL-MO WILL CURE difficulty of breathing, tightness of the chest, wasting away of flesh, throat troubles, consumption, coughs, catarrh, colds, pneumonia and pleurisy.

A COSY BRIGHT FIRE

BOOTH'S COAL. NOTICE

P. Walsh, 55-57 Barrack St.

DR. C. E. O'CONNOR. Late resident Surgeon, New York, Eye and Ear Specialist, Phys., Dent., Nose and Throat.

THE WHIG—68TH YEAR. DAILY BRITISH WHIG, published each evening, at 206-210 King Street, at 25 per year.

THE DAILY WHIG. Optima per Orbem Discor.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING. Buffalo is going into electric lighting as a municipal enterprise, and \$100,000 is now being voted for the purchase of the necessary plant.

QUESTION OF ALL QUESTIONS. Now that the election is over people are disposed to discuss the north country, or New Ontario, dispassionately, and the Toronto Star rises to suggest that Toronto, as the city brought into intimate contact with it through the North Bay connection with the Temiskaming railway, should do the advertising.

POLITENESS IN FRANCE. In justification of M. Waldeck-Rousseau's proceeding, his resignation so soon after France had given him the most flattering endorsement—it is explained that he wants to get rid of some of his colleagues in the ministry and it is not usual, and not polite, to dismiss them.

The men who are moving from the United States into Canada are generally well off. Many have \$5,000 each with which to purchase and stock the farm.

Rice will probably atone for the death of constable Boyd in July. He has had a year's respite while the law points of his case have been discussed.

The later analysis of the vote goes to show that the liberal candidates in London and South Wellington were defeated by the prohibitionists who had candidates of their own.

A kindly act of premier Ross is spoken of with praise at Glencoe. The hospes with which he was presented he in return left at the bedside of a dying citizen, a friend yet political opponent, John A. Leitch.

The feature of the war settlement that no one can understand is the part which Kruger and Leyds did not play in it. They have been completely ignored.

AN END OF MISRULE. A curious wall is heard in America over "the death of two republics." It is not of much advantage to business now, and, in connection with the end of the South African war, the merits of monarchical and republican rule.

The one, the Transvaal, disrespected the power to which it owed sovereignty, and throttled liberty in refusing the franchise, and the education they desired. The other, the Orange Free State, in assumed sympathy, backed the rebellion, but its leaders had in mind and prospective the expansion of its territory by the misappropriation of that which had been British and is British still.

An American print intimates that success would have been with the republics had the United States done something at the inception of the struggle. The only thing it could do was offer to mediate, and the late Mr. McKinley was willing to act when called upon. It could not have prevented the sale of horses and mules to the British unless it entered upon a direct interference in trade for which there was no justification.

The cost of the war has been great, but the results are beyond computation. Republicanism has died in South Africa because it has been a failure. It did not represent the progressive spirit which is claimed for it. It did not represent the enlightened government which is supposed to stand on a genuine democracy.

EDITORIAL NOTES. There is an ice famine in Montreal, and it promises an unpleasant experience as the warm weather advances.

"What ruined Ross?" asks a Tory contemporary. What's the matter? No-one down here heard that he was ruined.

Mr. Whitney is finding some satisfaction in looking over the election returns. No one denies him this consolation.

James Johnson, formerly of Kingston, in the Canadian Gazette, pays tribute to the memory and worth of the late Principal Grant.

A Buffalo paper refers to the barbarities of the Philippines; and practices by American troops, as "scarce paralleled in the history of nations."

The Mail thinks North Renfrew may be won by the conservatives. The late Mr. Munro had a majority of 350, and the Toronto News thinks the seat is pretty safe for the Ross government.

W. F. Stead is at it again, heaping insult on England on the close of the war. There is no country in the world where the man would be allowed to go on as he is in England.

There is a great scramble among the Ottawa people for a vacant seat in the senate. It is wonderful how many men think they are designed by nature and providence for openings of this kind.

Henry IV was the first sovereign, therefore, who was anointed with the particular oil (or what was presumed to represent the particular oil) of the legend; but it was continued in use, as will be seen, for a considerable time later.

Edward VI. was actually laid full length upon the high altar of Westminster abbey, where he was anointed by Cranmer, who knelt in front of him. A full account has descended to us, also, of the anointment as it took place at James II.'s coronation.

The ceremony of anointing was not confined to the king. The queen consort, no less than her husband, became the recipient of the holy oil, though in a somewhat different manner. Whereas the king was anointed while sitting in king Edward's chair, the queen always knelt at this moment upon some cushions on the steps of

AN OINTING OF THE KING. MOST SOLEMN PORTION OF THE CORONATION.

The Custom is of Extreme Antiquity—Sacred History Furnishes Instances—Method of the Anointing.

The use of oil at occasions of special solemnity, like baptism, confirmation, and ordination, has been a marked feature in the practice and customs of the church. The sacred rite of coronation forms no exception to this rule.

That from ancient sources showing the first really clear and distinct account of the solemn anointing of a king: "Then Samuel took a vial of oil and poured it upon his head, and said, Is it not because the Lord hath anointed thee to be captain over His inheritance?"

The illustrations will be sufficient to testify to the extreme age of this rite, and also that it would seem to be regarded as an absolutely essential portion of the coronation service. With Henry IV, however, or rather with his predecessor, Richard II, the sacred oil appears surrounded by a beautiful halo of legend, which, though it may not even be based on a single fact, possesses charm of its own.

The story of the legend runs in this manner: "Thomas à Becket was condemned to spend a not inconsiderable portion of his time in banishment owing to the wrath of Henry II. During the period of this exile he found his way to Lyons, where the strange miracle of the holy oil is said to have happened. One night he happened to be kneeling at prayer in a church, when the Blessed Virgin appeared to him. She carried with her a golden eagle, and also a small vial of stone or glass. She presented it to the archbishop, and gave him her assurance that the richest of blessings would be the lot of those kings upon whom this sacred oil was poured. She bade him deliver it to a certain monk at Poitiers, who would himself hide it away beneath a large stone in the church of St. Gregory. This last commandment was duly carried out, and for some two hundred years the eagle remained in the tower, preserved in a strong chest. So careful indeed was the care bestowed upon it that its existence was forgotten, and the very king, Richard II, who it was intended should be the recipient of this high and holy privilege, lost it altogether in this accidental fashion.

After Richard II had sat on the throne of England for a good number of years, the oil was rediscovered. The king at once applied to the archbishop of Canterbury, and implored him to anoint him with this most precious instrument. The archbishop stubbornly refused, maintaining that it was a sheer impossibility to repeat a second time the great rite of the administration of the sacred oil. Richard was not a little disappointed; but he did the next best thing, he carried the oil about with him, and in his possession it remained until the conclusion of his troublesome and unsatisfactory reign.

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It now becomes necessary to say a few words on the subject of the method of the anointing. It is related of Richard I, one of the first of our English monarchs whose coronation has been reported in some detail, that he was stripped to his shirt and drawers in order that the sacred oil might flow without difficulty over his person.

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- FRENCH DRESS MUSLINS—In Stripes, Figures and Floral Designs. Regular 35c. For 25c. DRESS LINENS—In Fancy Color Combinations and Stripes. Regular 50c. For 35c. CHATELAINE BAGS—Regular \$1. For 65c. EMBROIDERY REMNANTS—Regular 12 1/2 c., to 1 yard. For 10c. FANCY DRESS GOODS—Regular 50c. For 25c. WOMEN'S SPRING JACKETS—Regular \$7 to \$10. For \$5. PARASOLS—Fancy Handles. Regular \$1.25. For \$1.

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JAMES REID, The Leading Undertaker.

done; certain specific places in the king's dress, which so far had been kept closed by means of ribbons, were opened, and the ceremony of anointing was reverently performed upon the palms of the king's hands, on the breast, on both shoulders and between both shoulders, on the bowings of both his arms, and last of all upon the crown of the head. The ideas conveyed by the anointing on head, breast, and arms were those of glory, sanctity, and strength. The reverence displayed towards the oil was most remarkable. No sooner was the anointment completed than a coil of white lawn was placed upon the king's head, and a pair of white linen gloves (part of the regalia) upon his hands. The abbot or dean of Westminster, as the case might be, was definitely enjoined most carefully to dry the remaining places, touched by the holy oil, with cotton wool or fine linen, which was then to be burnt. The coil already mentioned remained upon the king's head a full week, when it was to be removed by the abbot of Westminster after he had celebrated mass. After this the king's head was to be "washed, dried, and kymbed." The ceremony of anointing was not confined to the king. The queen consort, no less than her husband, became the recipient of the holy oil, though in a somewhat different manner. Whereas the king was anointed while sitting in king Edward's chair, the queen always knelt at this moment upon some cushions on the steps of