



If a friend drops in to lunch.....

Bovril

will provide you with delicious soup to add to the menu. BOVRIL adds an incomparable flavor to gravies, stews, etc. If you have BOVRIL in the house you are prepared against any emergency. The best food for invalids.

Mrs. A. Poirier, of Quebec.

Has Suffered for Years From Weakness, Anaemia and Womb Disease.

Three Physicians Had Unsuccessfully Attended To Her.

CURED BY Dr. Ed. Morin's Cardinal Pills.

Mrs. A. Poirier, of Quebec, has suffered very long from weakness, anaemia and womb disease. She had used all remedies known for those illnesses, and it was of no avail; given up by three physicians, Mrs. Poirier put her trust into patent preparations. She, however, tried several without being relieved and her sufferings continued unceasingly. Disheartened, hardly able to take care of the household, attending to the most necessary petty works with great difficulty, she one day received the visit of one of her best friends, after the usual salute, the conversation turned on her wretched state of health. Why, this friend said to her, do you not take for some time, Dr. Ed. Morin's famous "CARDINAL PILLS." They are invaluable for all female diseases, and she added: "I have tried them myself and derived great benefit from them."

The very same day, Mrs. Poirier bought a box of "CARDINAL PILLS" and commenced to take some according to the directions of the wrappers. The remarkable relief she got at the very beginning of the use of this powerful remedy, encouraged her to keep on using it. The illness was soon overpowered and the remedy conquered her weakness and the other diseases from which she was suffering.

Mrs. Poirier will always be grateful towards Dr. Ed. Morin's "CARDINAL PILLS," which, in her case, have performed, thus to speak, a miracle.

"Oh, Woman" In your hours of ease, before using that Home Day of high-toned quality, "Maypole Soap," think of the trouble you had with the old-fashioned "purple dye." A witness to the fact, that fast colors you get on "Maypole Soap."

GOD SAVE THE KING!

An Account His Majesty's Chief Titles

HE MUST SWEAR HOSTILITY

TO THE POPE AT THE CORONATION CEREMONY.

How The Title Originated—A Few Events of King Edward's Career—He is Now Sixty Years of Age—Long May He Reign!

Edward VII, by the grace of God, king of the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, despot of the faith, emperor of India. That is the king's title as most of us have known it; though for the future it will include suitable reference to British dominions beyond the seas.

To begin with the last title first. At the commencement of the session of 1876, Mr. Disraeli, being prime minister, the royal speech announced that an addition was to be made to the sovereign's titles. A few days later this information was supplemented by the actual style "Empress of India."

On the whole, the addition was welcomed, though it cannot be pretended that the approval was general. "The title of emperor," writes one reliable historian, "had been a good deal tarnished of late." The emperor Napoleon III had just suffered his Sedan, and he was the emperor who had loomed largest in the public eye during the two previous decades, the German emperor not having yet gathered the same fame, or, shall we say, notoriety.

Unfortunately, the opposition carried their tactics beyond constitutional lengths. Thus, in a speech which he delivered to a public meeting at East Bedford, Mr. Lowe made an unfortunate statement to the effect that the queen had endeavored to induce two former ministers to confer upon her this new title and had not succeeded. It was something more than a rash act on the part of a responsible public man to make such a statement without positive certainty as to its truth.

As Justin McCarthy remarks in his excellent history, it would not have been a very wise or prudent proceeding on the part of such a man to make the statement even if it were true. In point of fact, Mr. Lowe proved absolutely wrong in his assertion. No attempt of the kind had ever been made by the queen. Naturally, the prime minister took advantage of the opportunity this given him. He denounced Mr. Lowe, vindicating his speech in the house of commons with the crushing authority that he had the authority of the queen herself to contradict the statement.

Let us pass from the new to the old and consider for a moment another title which the king bears and is Defender of the Faith. This appellation was a style curiously enough bestowed by the pope, by the bishop of Rome, against whom the king will have to swear hostility at his coronation. More strangely still this appellation, "Fidei Defensor," was conferred upon Henry VIII, a monarch who more than any other engineered the reformation in this country, breaking away from the pope and all his works. It fell out in this way: Henry had been educated in a strict attachment to the church of Rome. Indeed, the story goes that had his elder brother lived, he himself would have become archbishop of Canterbury instead of king of England. Luther's innovations were making headway among the Lollards in England at the time. Now, Henry wore a particular prejudice against Luther, who in his writings spoke with contempt of Thomas Aquinas, the king's favorite author. King Henry therefore opposed himself to the progress of the Lutheran heresy by all the influence which his extensive and almost absolute authority conferred upon him. He even undertook to combat them with weapons not usually employed by monarchs, especially by monarchs in the flower of their age and force of their passions. He wrote a book in Latin against the principles of Luther, a performance which, says David Hume, the historian, does no discredit to his capacity. He sent a copy of it to Pope Leo, who received so magnificent a present with great testimony of regard, and conferred on him the title of "Defender of the Faith," an appellation as we have seen retained by the monarchs of England to this day. Martin Luther, who was in the heat of controversy, soon published an answer to Henry, and, without regard to the dignity of his exalted antagonist, treated him with all the acrimony of style to which in the course of his polemics he had so long been accustomed. The king by this ill-usage was still more prejudiced against the new doctrines, but the public, who naturally favor the weaker party, were inclined to attribute to Luther the victory in the dispute. The pamphlet did achieve one other result besides adding a title to the style of his Britannic majesty. Hume describes this consequence in his old-fashioned language: "And as the controversy became more illustrious by the king of England entering the lists, it drew still more the attention of mankind, and the Lutheran doctrine daily acquired new converts in every part of Europe." It is interesting to note that the title "Fidei Defensor," was conferred on Henry on October 11th, 1521.

The largest half of the king's titles is susceptible of the readiest explanation. "Edward VII, by the grace of God, of the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and of all the British dominions beyond the seas, king," mainly speaks for itself. The latest addition has been so recently a matter of discussion that it would hardly profit to go over the same ground again, or recapitulate the reasons why the time has come for the king to bear some title indicating his wide colonial dominions. This much may be said upon the subject passing on to more interesting matters. Neither this new colonial title nor the style "emperor of India" can be used within these islands. That was made abundantly clear in 1876, when Mr. Disraeli was careful to put in the imperial titles, not a provision against the use of the imperial title in the united kingdoms. In this connection the controversy that arose

a few years ago about the use of "Imperial" on the late queen's "Imperial" will be remembered. A great many persons complained that it violated the spirit of the above-mentioned provisions. But the mint authorities carried their innovation, as any reader of these articles may see who has half a sovereign handy and care to examine the same. The titles which the king's ancestors possessed, and which he possesses no longer, hardly come within scope of this account. George III, the king's great-grandfather, was the first British sovereign to drop the style of "king of France," carried by the king of England from the times of the early Henrys. In the same way the title "Duke of Normandy" is a vanished thing; and, of course, "King of Manover," since the death of William IV., has not been a title borne by the English crown. Since there was a Salic law in the home kingdom of the house of Guelf, her late majesty succeeded to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland without being able to ascend the throne of Hanover. That went to her royal uncle, the duke of Cumberland, and how it was lost subsequently to Prussia does not concern the titles of the English crown.

His most gracious majesty, King Edward VII will be just sixty and a Salic law in the home kingdom of the house of Guelf, her late majesty succeeded to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland without being able to ascend the throne of Hanover. That went to her royal uncle, the duke of Cumberland, and how it was lost subsequently to Prussia does not concern the titles of the English crown.

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Their Darling Did Not Die

Mr. and Mrs. Weaver, of Montreal, Rejoice in the Recovery of Their Little Girl—A Pathetic Story with a Happy Ending for Fathers and Mothers—Read Their Sworn Statements.



Miss Florence Weaver.

DOMINION OF CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. I HERBERT JOHN WEAVER, of 360 St. Antoine Street, in the City of Montreal, DO SOLEMNLY DECLARE that I have been a resident of Montreal for the past fifteen years, and am at present employed as engineer with the firm of J. C. Wilson & Co., 608-708 Craig Street, of this city. THAT my little girl, when an infant nine months, was taken with inflammation of the lungs in a severe form. THAT this sickness covered a period of nine months in which the child had two relapses and was wasted to a skeleton, having to be handled in blankets. THAT after recovering from this attack, she was left with a cough, which no amount of careful nursing and medical skill could overcome. THAT the weakness of the child was such that when lying in her crib at night, the perspiration stood out on the forehead of the little body, and the least motion produced such a flow that it could be wrung from her hair. THAT her lips were always a marvellous blue; there were great hollows under the eyes, while the ribs themselves protruded in a distressing manner, and the wheezing of the sufferer could be heard in all parts of the house. THAT we spared no expense, but employed the services of many men of high standing in the medical profession, whose universal opinion was that the case was hopeless. THAT we used cod-liver oil freely, which caused her some what, but gave no permanent relief, and she thus continued to suffer until June last, when I heard of the great merit of Powley's Liquefied Ozone, "the new system of curing disease." THAT I at once secured a bottle and commenced giving it to her; that when it was finished there was a marked change for the better, the night sweats disappearing and the cough being less severe. THAT the child is now ten years of age, and has taken twelve bottles of Ozone, six large and six small. THAT she now rarely coughs, except after taking a fresh cold; she is going to school every day, eats heartily, looks well and is as bright as any other healthy child. THAT we attribute her recovery, under God's blessing, solely to the use of Powley's Liquefied Ozone, and are willing at all times to personally endorse this statement to inquirers. AND I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act, 1893.

Declared before me at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this eighteenth day of December, A. D., 1901. R. A. DUNTON, Notary Public.

DOMINION OF CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. I, DAME ELIZA WEAVER, wife of Herbert J. Weaver, of 360 St. Antoine Street, in the City of Montreal, DO SOLEMNLY DECLARE THAT our little girl, Florence, now ten years of age, suffered with inflammation of the lungs when an infant and was at the point of death. THAT from this malady she never wholly recovered, a chronic cough resulting, attended by night sweats, heavy expectoration, loss of appetite and loss of flesh, which is common to lung and bronchial troubles. THAT we did all in our power to have her restored, but to no purpose, and we looked upon our child as "dying daily" before our eyes. THAT on resorting to the use of Powley's Liquefied Ozone in June last, a change for the better was at once manifest, and its continued use has under Divine favor, brought her to her present improved condition. AND I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act, 1893.

Declared before me at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this eighteenth day of December, A. D., 1901. R. A. DUNTON, Notary Public.

DOMINION OF CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. I, Dorothy A. Nadin, of 105 Inspector Street, in the City of Montreal, DO SOLEMNLY DECLARE THAT I have known the child, Florence Weaver and her parents since said child was two months of age. THAT I was at that time a near neighbor to the family, a constant visitor at their house, and was thus personally familiar with the circumstances of the child's dreadful and protracted illness, having helped to nurse her. THAT during the first severe attack of inflammation of the lungs, which lasted from the age of nine to eighteen months, in which there were two relapses, the child wasted away to a skeleton, and her life was despaired of. THAT from that time she had a hacking cough and a constant heavy wheezing, which too plainly told her sufferings, to say nothing of her revolting appearance, which was that of a living death. THAT the expectation was very great, and when lifting the child in a comparatively cold room, an actual steam would arise from the weak emaciated little body. THAT every known device and treatment was administered by skilled physicians and others in a vain effort to restore her. THAT she used large quantities of cod-liver oil, which gave but temporary relief, and I often said it would be a mercy if she were taken away. THAT she is now a bright, happy-looking little girl, and it seems almost impossible to realize that she can be the ghostly sufferer of a few years ago. THAT I understand from her parents that her almost miraculous recovery is due entirely to the use of Powley's Liquefied Ozone, and I cannot too highly praise a remedy that has worked such a change. AND I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act, 1893.

Declared before me at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this eighteenth day of December, A. D., 1901. R. A. DUNTON, Notary Public.

What is your honest opinion of the case? Don't you think that statements such as this—and we have many of them—point conclusively to the fact that Powley's Liquefied Ozone will cure advanced consumption? Powley's Liquefied Ozone increases the oxygen-carrying power of the blood, forms sound flesh, tones up the stomach, strengthens the phagocytes—the minute organisms which act as scavengers of the blood, which destroy disease germs whenever they encounter them. Ozone will give immediate relief to your cough, decrease the fever, restore the normal healthy tone to the body. We earnestly desire that you know the truth about Powley's Liquefied Ozone. There is nothing else like it in creating health conditions, that is what we are trying to let you know. It will pay you to give it a trial.

THE OZONE CO., of Toronto, Limited. THE LIQUID OZONE CO., Chicago. PRICE 50c. AND \$1.00 A BOTTLE. Powley's Liquefied Ozone is Known as Liquezone in the United States.

Lord Rothschild. Who is to be created an Earl by King. London, March 13.—Lord Rothschild, who, it is reported, is to be created an earl when the customary honors are bestowed by King Edward VII., of England, in celebration of his coronation, is the head of the English branch of the great banking-house of Rothschild & Sons. He was born in Plochidly, London, on November 8th, 1840, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was a member of the firm of Rothschild & Sons from 1865 to 1885, and owns about 15,400 acres of land in England. He was created a baron by Queen Victoria in 1885. The firm of Rothschild has long been closely identified with English finance and politics, and its power in the financial world is due largely to its international character. It was recognized as an important factor in England as early as 1824, and although to-day it is not so powerful as it was half a century ago, owing to the changes in the administration of state finances, the generalization of stock exchange operations, the foundation of powerful joint-stock banks and other factors, it exercises still a tremendous influence. The name Rothschild is derived from the name "Rothsch" adopted by the founder of the house, Meyer Tschelch, when the Jews were allowed to take a name. Meyer was born in Frankfurt in 1743, at Hinterhausen in the Pfalz. His parents intended to make a rabbi of him, but he lost them when thirteen years of age. He had to give up the idea and enter as an apprentice a banking-house, that of the Oppenheims, of Frankfurt. He distinguished himself greatly by his energy and his aptitude. In 1770 he married a girl without fortune named Gutta Schnapper. Afterward he returned to Frankfurt, where he embarked in business and exchanging money, and established himself in an old house in the Judengasse. He lived there with his family until his death in 1812. It was only in the year 1783 that he bought the house, which he had previously rented at 200 florins a year. His fortune up to that time was only 60,000 florins.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. Rev. W. H. Main, pastor of the Baptist Emanuel Church, Buffalo, gives strong testimony for and is a firm believer in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. He has tried many kinds of remedies without avail. "After using Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder I was benefited at once," are his words. It is a wonderful remedy. 50 cents. For sale by Henry Wade and E. C. Mitchell.—Ed. Smith's White Liniment is the most penetrating liniment known, and a positive cure for sprains, swellings, inflammation, neuralgia, rheumatism, and lumbago. In bottles, 25c., at Wade's drug store.

Corticelli Wash Silks advertisement featuring illustrations of women in elegant attire and text describing the quality and availability of the silks.

Kitchen (er) Reports advertisement for Elliott Bros., featuring an illustration of a kitchen pot and text promoting their enamel ware and kitchen products.

Walter Baker & Co.'s advertisement for Gold Medal, Paris 1900, Pure, High Grade Cacao and Chocolates, featuring an illustration of a chocolate bar.

Maypole Soap advertisement with an illustration of a soap box and text describing its benefits.