C. Turks Hazoto a gree

Majesty was the head of the state, and it was the proper course for her to pursue. Except when considered as part of the King and Sovereign, Queen Alexandra is not the head of the state. She enjoys a position of her own which is absolutely unique. Whilst it differs from that of the King, it also differs from that of any other lady, married or single or of any rank, and in some material ways it is also different from that of previous Queen Consirts.

One of the most curious and interesting provisions in the law and customs of the state is that the Queen is, for private business purposes, not regarded as

of the state is that the Queen is, for private business purposes, not regarded as a married lady at all. She is the only lady in Great Britain who does not come within the scope of the married women's preperty act. The principle of the law is that the King is entirely different from all other married men, and that his time is too fully taken up with the affairs of state for him to have any left to devote to domestic affairs, and that therefore the whole management of the Queen's private business matters must een's private business matters must lve upon her Majesty singly, and no responsibility whatever in retto them rests upon the King.

erefore, if such a thing could be ed as the Queen contracting debts husband's name, the King would responsible for them as any

esponsible for them, as any gand would be unless he had otice to tradesmen and all ned that he would for the to settle all such accounts. intracted debts, the law t his Majesty can do no prevent anybody from recovery of the amount h protection is granted ho could be proceeded rdinary manner. She rney-General and Solipresent her in all legal course, except for urposes, their services needed.

needed.

stitution is glad to reten as part of the montolose sight of the fact
her position is limited to
a Consort, and therefore sort, and therefore large sense one of his s, and in certain cases, uman possibility of imes, she should be But in other re-privileges by the no other percific will order a number of the motors for use at its desert stations, and one is already being constructed for its Will-

ROPES AND HAWSERS.

Points About Measuring Them That Most Landsmen Don't Understand.

Most Landsmen Don't Understand.

"Pipes," said a dealer in abip supplies, are measured by their diameter. Thus when we speak of a six-inen pipe we mean a pipe six inches in diameter. Thus when we speak of a six-inen pipe we mean a pipe six inches in diameter, but one six inches is six-inch hawser, we do not measured by their circumference, and so when we speak of a six-inch hawser, we do not measured by their circumference, and so when we speak of a six-inch hawser, we do not measure measurements and never think of them in any other way.

"The landsman, now, when he hears of big hawsers in use, is likely to think of them as he would of pipe, as being of the measurements described, in diameter. For instance, he reads of a seagoing tug picking up a disabled ship at sea and passing an eight-inch hawser to her, and of how, when they got a strain on it, in t.-b heavy see running, that ponderous hawser parted hawser, of that size could part even under such a strain.

"But the nautical man wonders at it less; for he knows that the hawser described as an eight-inch who and of the country of t

as an eight-inch was one of eight inches in circumference, or of about two and five-eight inches in diameter, and not eight inches in diameter, or bigger than a stove-pipe.

"An eight-inch hawser is, nevertheless, a big and powerful hawser. A Manila hawser of this size will stand a stron of 50,000 pounds; and a coil of 200 fathoms of eight-inch Manila rope will wigh 2,300 pounds, considerably more than a ton. "Rope used to be made in coils of a thousand feet in length, but now a standard coil s of 200 fathoms, or 1,200 feet. Lengths of a hundred fathoms or less are, however, commonly used in towing.

"By cordage men and nautical men all ropes down to and including ropes measured in the same manner. Ropes of less than an inch and a quarter round are measured in the same manner. Ropes of less than an inch and a quarter in circumference are described and ordered by threads.

"A rope is made up of a number of strands, each strand comprising a number of threads, which are composed of the ..bre material. The number of threads in a rope varies according to its size.

"The rope next smaller than that known as inch and a quarter is a rope of fifteen threads, and having a circumference of a shade more than an inch and an eighth and a diameter of three-eighths on an inch full. A coil of two hundred fathoms of fifteen thread Manila rope weighs fifty pounds, and such rope when new will bear a strain of 1,600 pounds.

"Six thread rope has a diameter of one-quarter of an inch; two hundred fathoms of Manila six thread weighs twenty-two pounds, and new six thread Manila will stand a strain of 620 pounds.

"It takes sixty feet of six-inch Manila fawser will weigh as much.

"The hawser most commonly used for ordinary towing is a six-inch, having a diameter of two inches. Two hundred fathoms of six-inch weighs about 1,300 pounds, and a new Manila rope of this size will stand a strain of 30,000 pounds, seagoing tugs, handling heavy vessels, or tows outside, carry seven and eight inca, and in may be ten-inch hawser; though eight-inc

Minard's Lin:ment Cures Diphtheria.

BACTERIA ARE NOT ALL JAD. Professor Metchnikoff, has made frement references to the existence of pacteria, which are not only harmless at beneficial, and, in fact, essential to human body. A young physician. arrin, of Paris, has just effected ous experiments on the subresults of which have been to the Academy of Scien-

were fed entirely on had been sterilized by processes known same species were n this case, how iter having been ated with bacilli

## All Run Down

HIS is a common expression we hear on every side. Unless there is some organic trouble, the condition can doubtless be remedied. Your doctor is the best adviser. Do not dose yourself with all kinds of advertised remediesget his opinion. More than likely you need a concentrated fat food to enrich your blood and tone up the system.

> Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

is just such a food in its best form. It will build up the weakened and wasted body when all other foods fail to nourish. If you are run down or emaciated, give it a trial: it cannot hurt you. It is essentially the best possible nourishment for delicate children and pale, anaemic girls. We will send you a sample free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on of Emulsion you buy. SCOTT & BOWNE

> Chemists Toronto, Ont.

50c. and \$1. All Druggists

Servant Turned the Tables. A story is told of a high Anglo-Indian fficer, who was in the habit of soundly threshing his servants when they dis-pleased him. One day he ordered a servant to go to a summer house in the compound and wait for him there. Pre-resh you within an inch of your life. The servant, though a man of powerful physique, squirmed, native like. "Sah you sure no one can near?"
"Yes, you scoundrel. I've brought

you here on purpose."

"Then, sah, I think I thresh you." And he did it so thoroughly that his master was not visible for a week.—Scotsman.

IT WAS NOT A

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Mrs. Adams' Bright Disease.

he did not Believe in Them, but Today She is Strong and Well.

iney Pills a trial. I sem, for I thought I er, but after taking I was able to do good health ever idney Pills."

SH SIGNS have proven g purposes that signed, which demands at forming

GINGER IN THEIR TIPPLE. Victims of the Habit Become Pitiable

sence or strong tincture, is revealed by a medical man as a growing form of inebriety both in this country and Am-

The cause of the habit is nearly always the same. "Gingerists" are people with weary brains and disordered stomachs who seek palliation of the results of overwork. They know that such drugs as morphia, chloral, cocaine and chlorform are accumulative in their effect upon the human system, they know also that kinger was the homely remedy of their youth for stomachic troubles. It seems incredible, but it is a fact, that from the taking of a few drops of this powerful carminative for indigestion, a "gingerist" will grow into the habit of taking large doses, as a tonic, a sedative and a palliative.

So far, inquiries show that women are as much addicted to gingerism as men, but the actual victims are difficult to trace, as essence of ginger is easily purchasable in any chemist's shop by child or grown up person.

"It must be a very vitiated taste that can endure large doses of tincture of ginger," said a wholesale chemist "But, of course, the same can be said of most violently acting drugs. Once there is a physical demand of most violently acting drugs. Once there is a physical demand of most violently acting drugs. Once there is a physical demand of most violently acting drugs. Once there is a physical demand of most violently acting drugs. Once there is a physical demand of most violently acting drugs. Once there is no product the product of the produc

"It must be a very vitiated taste that can endure large doses of tincture of ginger," said a wholesale chemist "But, of course, the same can be said of most violently acting drugs. Once there is a physical demand created for a particular stimulant, the palate is disregarded. It is the result which is looked forword to, not the immediate impression. In this connection at least the ordinary alcoholic drinker is more sane than the morphia taker or the gingerist. He may put that in his mouth which steals away his brains, but at least he gets some physical sensation of plea-

steals away his brains, but at least he gets some physical sensation of pleasure in the operation. Gingerism is a deprayed form of drugging."

The result of the practice seems to be a negation of the results aimed at. A doctor said yesterday that this form of inebriety, after giving relief at first, completely disorders the stomach and gives no relief to a busy brain.—London Mail,

WHERE LIFE IS ESTEEMED.

The System That Makes English Rail roads the Safest in the World.

They manage their railways better in England. With one-tenth our mileage, but with many time our density of pas senger travel, Englishmen have a record of fifteen months without losing a life in a train accident. The reason is because they do things in the autocratic, arbitrary, English manner which totally disregards the inalienable rights of disregards the inalienable rights of a citizen to be massacred by the railroads. Parliament compels the adoption of the block system. A supervision is maintained which has no parallel in the United States. Here in America, the railway inspectors for two hundred thousand miles of railroad are just fifteen in number. Here no official exists who has a duty or even is authorized to say to a railway officer, "You are operating your railway unsafely. Stop."

In Great Britain the Board of Trade takes the place of the Interstate Common on can tell me may be a gentleman of military thing he gave me. At it has a proposed in the says goes, and goes instanter. Behind him is the whole power of the British army. Not long ago an interest of the processor in the says goes, and goes instanter. Behind him is the whole power of the British army. Not long ago an interest of the says goes and goes instanter.

er of the British army. Not long ago an inspector. impressed by certain dangerous conditions in a branch of the London Subway, telephoned Col. Yorke. The colonel is not given to expostulating or corresponding. He sent peremptory orders to stop the running of all the colonel is not given to expostulating or corresponding. corresponding. He sent peremptory or ders to stop the running of all train on the spot, and not a wheel was driven till the defect was corrected.—From Leslie's Monthly Magazine for February.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

The Cat as an Advertising Medium, A western genius recently got into collision with the laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals by capturing a number of cats, attaching advertising placards to them and turning them Assuming that he expected to wares exclusively to cats, and loose. Assuming that he expected to sell his wares exclusively to cats, and therefore desired to attract the attention f the feline world only, his plan was a bod one. But if he aimed to interest

low-men he could better have ached his purpose by putting his ment in a good newspaper.

te in the back alleys. Newste in the ho



DDY'S

See that EDDY'S

The Sunlight way of washing requires little or no Wrecks in Time. The taking of ginger in the form of rubbing. You should try

Sunlight Soap.

The Figure Seven.

The thousands of people who write to me, saying that

Consumption

cured them of chronic coughs, cannot all be mistaken. There must be some truth in it.

Try a bottle for that cough of yours.

Prices: S. C. WELLS & Co. 310 25c. 50c. \$1. LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can.

An Old Servant's Devotion

A touching story of an old retainer's

devotion in times of adversity was told in the Marlebone Coroner's Court, Lon-

don, when an inquest was held on Mar tha Barton, 81 of Langham street, west

who died from pneumonia and bronchitis. Weeping biterly as she gave her evidence Emma Turner, an old woman, said the deceased had lived with her for a long

The Coroner—"Years ago I believe you

were in the employ of hte deceased as a servant?" "Yes; but she failed in busi-

had no relatives, and the only one who had any regard for her was her old ser-

Shiloh's

Cure The Lung

dainty fab-

Will not injure As its alcoholic strength is about

As its alcoholic strength is about double that, of whiskey or brandy, the deleterious results of excessive indulgence can be imagined.

There is one recorded case in which the daily dose of a victim of "gingerism" was increased from ten drops to a pint in the course of three years. Although the habit is more practiced in the United States than in England, there are numbers of chemists in London who admit that they have regular customers for the pungent essence, who buy comparatively large quantities every week.

The cause of the habit is nearly always the same. "Gingerists" are people with wears beginned.

CALIFORNIA EXCURSION.

The Chicago, Union Pacific and North-The Chicago, Union Pacific and North-western line runs through first-class Pullman and Tourist sleeping cars to points in California. Personally conducted excursions from Chicago every week. Lowest rates. Choice of roules, Finest scenery. Special attention given to family parties. For maps, illustrated folders and rates, address B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 King street east, Toronto, Ont. ness, and then I tok her to live with me, and she had lived with me ever since."

Another witness said that Mrs. Barton

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper. MUSIC OFTHE INSECT WORLD. The true wing performers are the The true wing performers are the crickets and long-horned grasshoppers, or true locusts, of which the katydid is a characteristic representative. These fellows—for it is always the males, the sports and lovers of the insect world—perform serenades by the hour on what might be called living fiddles. Most insects are devoid of hearing. The locusts and crickets possess acute hearing. Their courtship is carried on entirely through and crickets possess acute hearing. Their courtship is carried on entirely through the medium of their serenades. The males remain in one spot playing upon their instruments. The females undoubtedly, attracted by these song social states.

vant.

their instruments. The lemales undoubtedly, attracted by these songs, seek the players with untiring energy.

Most remarkable is the character of the sounds produced in relation to the instruments played upon. These instruments played upon. Most remarkable is the character of the sounds produced in relation to the instruments played upon. These instruments seem much too flimsy to produce metallic and far-reaching sounds. The sound-producing portion of the wings is unlike the musical instruments of men. But the tightened, parchment-like sounding board and the manner in which the wings are scraped together correspond somewhat to a stringed instrument. With the crickets proper the wings are raised almost or quite vertically while stridulating. With the locusts the sound-producing organs are elevated so as to permit a scraping motion.

Always the musical organs are attached to the fore wings. The hind wings are used only for flying. The fore wings of the cricket are for the most part taken up by the sound-producing, tightly stretched portion. This part is strongly but openly veined, and the toothed vein or bow extends estirely across this horizontal portion near its base. The roughened edge; where the toothed bow scrapes, is upon the inner margin. The right and left fore wings are precisely alike, so that either may be used for the bow or fiddle.—Chicago News.

Advertising Household Necessities

An observant correspondent of a west ern journal devoted to publicity notes that the household recessity is the least advertised of all articles in common use, Kitchen utensils, in particular, seldom receive the attention in newspaper advertising which the universal need for them would seem to warrant. The man-macturers depend largely upon the retailers to properly exploit their wares, whereas if they were to aid in keeping meritorious articles before the public the quickened demand on the part of distributors would more than recompense them for their outlay.

Raising Geese for the Fcathers. (Country Life in America.

On a certain gone farm in the Middle West there is an in whator with a capacity for 10,000 eggs.

These egga are not, however, placed in the incubator at one time, but are so arranged that one section will hatch each day, being refilled as soon as the goslings are taken out. The greeze are raised on this farm for their feathers alone, which are used in the unbolstering business?

ISSUE NO. 6,

FOR SALE.

SAW KILL COMPLETE AGENTS WANTED.

HAVE YOU SEEN IT? WE T? LA Priceless Recipes; 2:000 to rets for home, farm, laboratory, workshop, and department of human endeavor; with ful dex to contents, 368 pages, bound in c send 25 cents for a copy, and if you the book is not worth the money send it had your money will be returned; this good side-line for canvassers. William By Methodist Book Room, Toronto, Ont.

A GENTS—OUR LINE IS JUST WHAT the people want; our prices are low, and just what everybody wants; write for full information. William Briggs, Wesley Building, Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LADIES -WHEN IN NEED, SEND for free trial of our never-failing remedy; relief quick and safe. Dept. 100. Paris Chemical Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

WOULD LIKE EVERY WOMAN' TO write for our spring styles and samples our \$4.50 to \$12 suits, in cloth, silk and unstre; also raincoats, skirts and waists. Write me to-day, Manager, Southcott Suit Co., Dept. 11, London, Ont.

D. H. BASTEDO & CO. 77 King St. East. TORONTO. MANUFACTURERS OF FURS

Everything in Furs at lowest prices. Send for ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. RAW FURS. We will pay highest New York prices for Mink. Skunk, Coon, Fox, and all other Furs. Send for price list.

Trees Which Cause Headache

A curious member of the vegetable kingdom has ben discovered in the Far East. It is a species of acacia, which grows to a height of about eight feet, and when full grown closes its leaves together in curls each day at sunset, and curls its twigs in the form of a pigtail. After the tree has settled itself in this way for a night's sleep, like most sleepers it objects to being disturbed. If touched it will flutter as if agitated and impatient at the interruption tated and impatient at the interruption of its slumbers. The oftener the foliage is molested the more violent becomes the shaking of the branches, and at length the tree emits a nauseating odor which, inhaled for a few moments, will cause a violent headache.

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & CO.: MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & CO.:
Gents,—After suffering for seven years with inflammatory rheumatism so bad that I was eleven months confined to my room, and for two years could not does myself without help, your agent gave me a bottle of MINARD'S LINI-MENT in May, 1897, and asked me to try it, which I did, and was so well pleased with the results, I procured more. Five bottles completely cured me, and I have had no return of the pain for eighteen months. The above facts are well known to everybody in this village. well known to everybody in this village

Yours gratefully, St. Timothee, Que, A. DAIRT, 16th May, 199.

Objected to a Ride: (Indianapolis News.)

An old colored woman slipped and fell on the sidewalk 'way out in Indiana avenue last night. Two patrolmen hurried to her assistance, got her on her feet and prepared to take her in a nearby store. The old woman was very much excited as she was being assisted along.

"See heah, Mistah P'licemun," she cried, "See heah, Mistah P'licemun," she cried, "doan you go fuh to sen' fur no avalanche!" So no avalanche was sent for, and friends took her home.

FENCE WIRE SHOULD NOT BE

TAXED. The Dominion Government did a good The Dominion Government did a good thing for the farmers of Canada when it placed certain grades of fence wire on the free list a few years ago. Since then galvanized smooth wire Nos. 9, 12 and 13, which are more used in farm fencing, has been kept down to a price which enabled thousands of farmers to replace and unsightly, wasteful wooden fences enabled thousands of tarmers to replace old, unsightly, wasteful wooden fences with neat, new wire structures, thereby improving their own property and en-hancing the value of the surrounding assighbarhood. Now it transpires that hancing the value of the surrounding neighborhood. Now it transpires that pressure is being brought to bear upon the Government to go back to the old duty on these grades of wire. That such a change would work injury to the farming community admits of no argument. At present, practically none of the oracles of wire on the free list are ment. At present, practically none of the grades of wire on the free list are manufactured in Canada, so that any duty that would be put on the wire would prove an equal tax upon the consumer—the farmer. A tariff of say 25 per cent. would undoubtedly enhance the cost of fencing fully ten to fifteen cents per rod. This would mean that the owner of a medium-sized farm that the owner of a medium-sized farm would have to bear an extra tax of fully \$150 to fence his farm. Were fencing an unimportant matter there would be no reason for alarm, but with the pass-ing of the old fences, and the increasing attention to stock raising, new fencing is an absolute necessity.

is an absolute necessity.

In the older parts of the Dominion the improvement of farm buildings and the construction of new fences have been the construction of new fences have been making very rapid strides during the past few years, and it would prove a very unfortunate matter if a check were given to this much-needed advance by the imposition of a tax that could work no benefit to the farmer and at the same time hamper the Canadian manufacturers of fencing who use wire as a raw material. Rather than hamper farm improvement, and demoralize an industry material. Rather than namper farm improvement, and demoralize an industry important to agriculture, by placing wire which is now admitted free of duty on the dutiable list, it would be much on the dittable list, it would be much better to wipe out the present tariff of 20 per cent. on Nos. 7- and 11, which would enable farmers to get a stronger style of fence without increasing the cost.

Raccoon That Stole Ducks.

(Chicago Tribune.) A duck-stealing raccoon was killed in the pagoda building in Garfield Park yesterday afternoon by Park Policeman Jumper.

During several days the disappearance of the ducks had been noticed. In the morning the animal was tracked through the snow.

After the raccoon had been killed it was found that a stray was around his neek. The soliceman believe it was a pet.