

Night Sweats

Afternoon Chills and Fever, Loss of Flesh and Strength, Weak Voice, Difficult Breathing, Fickle Appetite are symptoms of Consumption.

DR. SLOOM'S PSYCHINE

(PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN)

Drives out the Tuberculosis Germs from your system, and produces Flesh and Strength, two essentials for a permanent cure.

For sale at all drug stores. Dr. T. A. Sloom, Limited, 179 King St. West, Toronto. Sample free upon request.

HONORED IN DEATH.

Funeral of the Late E. F. Clarke, M. P., the Largest Ever Seen in the City of Toronto.

Toronto, March 7.—Toronto has witnessed far larger and more impressive funerals than that which took place yesterday afternoon when all that was mortal of the late E. F. Clarke, M. P., was conveyed to Mount Pleasant Cemetery and lovingly placed in the tomb. Representatives of every class and creed turned out to pay final honors to the noble citizen who had been called away to join that great company of immortals. "Who had done their work, and held their peace and had no fear to die."

At Broadway Tabernacle the remains lay in state for over an hour, during which time thousands of men and women looked their last upon the friend of years, many weeping unrestrainedly. There were present Senators, Members of the Dominion Parliament, the Premier, Cabinet Ministers and Members of the Legislature of Ontario, the Mayor and City Council, representatives from the educational bodies, the Industrial Exhibition, Masonic and Orange and other societies, reverend gentlemen and citizens in all walks of life. The funeral is placed as having been the largest attended ever seen in the city.

After the devotional exercises Rev. Dr. Potts delivered a short eulogy on the life of the deceased.

Cortege Mile and a Half Long.

There was a seemingly interminable delay after the conclusion of the service, and it was almost 5 o'clock before the procession moved. The Toronto Typographical Union led the cortege about 400 strong, after a detachment of mounted police, and walked out to the C. P. R. tracks. Following them were the members of the County Orange Lodge and McKinley Lodge, of which Mr. Clarke was a member, preceded the hearse, about 200 strong. After that came several carriages with the floral tributes. The carriages with the mourners, politicians, Members of Parliament, Council and the various societies followed, forming a cortege about a mile and a half in length.

The cortege was along College Street to St. George Street, along Bloor Street to Yonge Street, and to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. The streets were deeply lined almost to the city limits with citizens, many of them ladies, who had stood long in the biting cold to pay their last respects.

At the Grave.

The service at the grave was short, the usual prayers being recited by Rev. Mr. Orman and Rev. William Walsh of Orangeville, Grand Chaplain of the Orange Order, after which McKinley Lodge assumed charge, and the forms prescribed by the order were read by Master David Gould, the members making the responses, and then dropping on the casket the emblems from their lapels. There was a large gathering at the grave, the presence of Ontario and a number of the members of his Cabinet being among them.

ROOSEVELT'S CABINET.

George B. Cortelyou Succeeds Postmaster-General Wynne.

Washington, March 7.—The President sent a large number of nominations to the Senate yesterday, including all of the members of the present Cabinet, except Postmaster-General Wynne. George B. Cortelyou was named for that office. Secretary of the Treasury Shaw will retire from the Cabinet in February, 1906.

The list of Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary follows: Whitehall Reid, New York, to Great Britain; Robert S. McCormick, Illinois, to France; George V. L. Rice, Massachusetts, to Russia; Edwin H. Conger, to Mexico; Henry White, Rhode Island, to Italy.

The Senate confirmed all appointments.

What a church needs is not fortifying so much as filling with life.

Lots of excuses are not worth the trouble it takes to make them.

WHOOPIING COUGH GROUP

Let the child suffer. Instant relief and a permanent cure is obtained with

DR. SLOOM'S LITTLEFOOTE PECTORANT

It soothes the inflamed throat, relieves the coughing, discharges the diseased and peccatory matter, and cures the child.

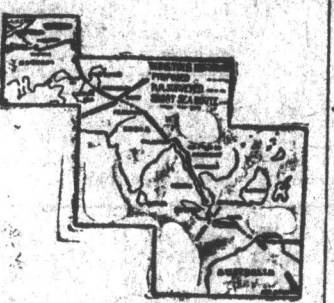
LONDON TO MELBOURNE

BRITONS LOOKING FORWARD TO POSSIBILITY OF ALL-RAIL TRIP.

Propose to Reduce Time by at Least Sixteen Days, and Make the Journey Interesting, as Well as Pleasant—Single Trip Will Cost \$250—Time-Table From London to Melbourne by Rail.

Stage.	Miles.	Days.
London—Vienna	300	1 1/2
Vienna—Moscow	1100	2
Moscow—Mery	1700	3 1/2
Mery—Peshawar	600	1
Peshawar—Calcutta	1400	4
Calcutta—Chittagong	300	1
Chittagong—Mandala	300	1
Mandala—Rangoon	350	1
Rangoon—Singapore	1200	2
Singapore—Java	1100	2
Java—Pt. Darwin	1300	4
Pt. Darwin—Melbourne	2000	5
Total	12,150	28

A cablegram from London, Eng., says: How would you like to walk up to a railway ticket office in London, lay down \$250 on the counter, and receive in return a couple of yards of coupons which would entitle you to ride for 28 days almost continuously on railroad trains across three continents, through



LONDON TO MELBOURNE BY RAIL.

countries inhabited by every one of the five races of mankind save the American Indian, and ranging in climate from the frozen wastes of Russia to the sweltering jungles of the tropics?

To the travel-loving Briton this is an alluring prospect, and it is among the possibilities of the present adult generation.

For, be it known, from London to Melbourne, Australia, in 28 days, overland, is a prospect of the future—not the near future, yet not the very far distant future, either.

Of course there will be several short sea passages in the route, but they will be insignificant compared to the present ocean voyage of 88 days—11,892 miles of sea travel—by which Australia's great seaport is reached from the world's metropolis.

At the present moment a traveler may go by rail from London to the borders of Afghanistan, via Ostend, Vienna, Moscow, Minsk, and Kiev, crossing en route the Straits of Dover and the English Channel.

Afghanistan, 400 miles across, has at present no railway, but British and Russian engineers have been working for several years on plans and surveys for a rail route through the Ameer's country, and it will be built before many years have passed.

After Calcutta there is a short hiatus covered by a trip on the River Ganges, which would carry the traveler to another railway, which runs as far as Chittagong, Burma.

Another break of 300 miles, then rail travel, Mandalay to Rangoon. Next comes the longest gap.

There is no road running down the Malay Peninsula to Singapore. But there are several lines in contemplation, and one of them, known as the Sultan of Siam's Railway, is already under construction.

From Singapore to the Island of Sumatra is a short sea passage of about 40 miles. A railroad must be built across Sumatra from north to south. Another short sea passage would put the traveler in Java, across which island a railroad now runs.

Then will follow the longest trip—five days—to Port Darwin, Australia. From Port Darwin a line has been built south more than 100 miles to Pine Creek.

Next comes a 1,000-mile section of the "little continent" not yet equipped with rails, but which soon will be. Then the voyager will strike the last rail link, stretching southward to Melbourne.

An Orator's Shower of Microbes.

Recent experiments in England recall the fairy tale of the princess, whose words turned into toads as they dropped from her mouth. It now seems certain that a public speaker projects from his mouth with his every utterance a shower of bacteria, and with sufficient force to scatter them plentifully over the room in which he speaks. Dr. Mervyn Gordon has shown that a loud speaker distributes minute drops of his saliva to a distance of forty feet. The presence of these drops may be tested by means of the specific microbes they contain. Dr. Gordon uses this test as a gauge of air-contamination, which he regards as more trustworthy than chemical methods for the detection of carbonic acid. In addition, one cannot help speculating on the possibility that a diseased orator might thus sow infection broadcast among his auditors.

Hot Milk Stimulating.

There is, as The New York Tribune Review truly says, hardly any "stimulant" more effective than a glass of hot skim milk and then, in addition, it is valuable as food. To school children on these cold days, to anyone engaged in outdoor work, or of hot milk is invaluable. Next time you feel fatigued and tired, try a glass of hot skim milk, and see if it does not refresh you.

CANADA AT ST. LOUIS

WHAT SHE SHOWS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR AND HOW SHE DOES IT.

Exhibits of the Dominion Are Excellent and They Are Properly Displayed—Many Grand Prizes, Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals Carried Off by the Products of the Northern Half of North America.

THE GUARDIAN OF OUR BODY.

The foremost biologist of our day, M. Metchnikoff, has shown the world of science that there are leucocytes in our blood that act as scavengers or policemen. These policemen which are called phagocytes look out for the noxious or poisonous elements in our blood. Various kind of elements are picked out of the blood and tissues by these policemen and destroyed. These blood-cell-policemen, the phagocytes, and we enjoy immunity from disease so long as our blood contains plenty of phagocytes and red blood corpuscles.

"A new broom sweeps clean" and in order to put our own house in order we must get rid of all the poisons in the blood. The most effective way of doing this is with a new broom such as an alternative extract made from roots and herbs—without the use of alcohol, as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a specific for making rich red blood—for eradicating the poisons from the blood. In some way the policemen in the blood are increased in number and strength—so that we are put in the best possible shape to resist disease—to cure neuralgia, colds, catarrh, and other things are due to stagnation of the blood.

The more study and time is given to the subject the more we find that the blood is the center of life—says Dr. K. V. Pierce, the noted specialist of Buffalo, "the health and comfort of the average person depends entirely on this blood supply—for the heart must have pure blood or it will not pump and keep the body supplied regularly like the beautiful automatic engine it is. The nerves must be fed on pure blood—or we suffer the pain of neuralgia, which is the cry of the starved nerves for food. Headaches, colds in the head, catarrh, and many other things are due to stagnation of the blood."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a mild laxative. No other medicine equals them for gentleness and thoroughness.

LONDON'S OLD CLOTHES.

The Way They Change Owners Across the Social Scale.

In those parts of London in which the penny is the standard of value there is a traffic in secondhand materials of a sort that is unheard of in any city of America.

For example, a dress costing 100 guineas and worn by a woman of fashion on one of the days of the Ascot meeting will be seen perhaps twice thereafter, once at a garden party and again at some function remote from town, after which it becomes the perquisite of the lady's maid, from whom it is bought by an old woman who maintains what is called a "ladies' wardrobe" in Brixton or Bayswater.

To the dingy parlor in which this old, mannered woman transacts her business come the wives of struggling attorneys, medical men and city clerks, intent on bargain, and to one of these the Ascot dress, "Positively worn by Lady G. in the royal enclosure," as the old woman informs her in an awed whisper, is knocked down at the low price of 10 guineas.

Its new owner wears it until it is too shabby to be worn again, after which it is sold to a second-rate wardrobe and becomes the property of a green-grocer's wife, who takes it to pieces, retires it and wears it out of the shop until it is once more shabby. Then it is sold to a third-rate wardrobe, where it catches the eye of some coster lady and is sold for 3 shillings.

Bat Fowling in England.

But fowling need to be a merry and innocent pastime for boys, perhaps one of its greatest attractions being that it was carried out during the night. There was all the preliminary excitement about getting the net ready and preparing the torch, for the torch, mark you, is a most important part of the outfit. How patiently have we in the old days unraveled a heavy farm rope, which dipped in a barrel full of tar, will blaze like an electric light! Of course one had to know the country thoroughly to go bat fowling in those lonely places in the dead dark of a December night. The blaze of the torch only seemed to make the darkness visible. It lay like a great thick wall around one, and the birds when beaten out of the hedges came fluttering in the most unsteady manner toward the light—London Country Life.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and so easy to take as sugar.

FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CANADA AT ST. LOUIS

WHAT SHE SHOWS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR AND HOW SHE DOES IT.

Exhibits of the Dominion Are Excellent and They Are Properly Displayed—Many Grand Prizes, Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals Carried Off by the Products of the Northern Half of North America.

Canadians may well be proud of the showing made by the country in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, writes the special correspondent of The Toronto Telegram. Not in the matter of prizes alone, although Canadian exhibits are carrying off grand prizes and gold, silver and bronze medals galore; but the displays made by the Dominion are a credit to the country, and no single American State or foreign country receives more prominence, taking the exhibits as a whole, than does Canada.

This is due not so much to the favor of the Exposition Company as to the efforts of Mr. William Hutchinson, Commissioner, and his staff. Canada has a building of her own on the grounds, and every one is made welcome there. The Canadian exhibits in the various departments are large, well selected, and prominently and skillfully displayed. Moreover, a frank campaign of education is carried on with immigration as the avowed object, and that it is not without fruit is shown by the fact that Canada has made fifty applications for land, and made for farms at the Canadian Commissioner's office. The Canadian policy at St. Louis is to show people how good a place Canada is to live in, prize getting is a secondary consideration.

Canada's Gold.

The feature of Canada's mining exhibit—the feature at least which stops the crowd—is the vault with \$50,000 worth of coarse gold in it; little trays of dully gleaming dust and nuggets, in the brilliantly lighted interior of a vault, or rather, model building, composed of glittering crystals and myriad samples of Canada's ores—gold, copper, iron, lead, nickel, graphite, manganese, perlite, mica, salt, granite, fire clay, felspar, chromite, and antimony.

The exhibit is an extensive one, covering 10,000 square feet. It is the largest made by any country in the Mines and Metallurgy building, and is quite appropriate, seeing that Canada supplies 85 per cent. of the world's production of corundum, 90 per cent. of the asbestos, and 50 per cent. of the world's nickel output.

The asbestos display is next to that of gold, the most attractive in the exhibit, samples being brought together in the form of a dome, lighted from within.

In the mining exhibit Canada won two grand prizes, twenty-six gold medals, 29 silver medals and fourteen bronze medals.

Canada's mineral production last year was worth \$63,225,510.

When It Comes to Pictures.

In art Canada does not shine conspicuously at the World's Fair. The statement is made candidly, and no offence need be taken. Canada's exhibit of paintings does her no discredit, and has received justly much favorable comment at the Exposition, but the exhibit does not produce the claim Canada a leader of the nation in the art of picture-making. The pictures themselves are good; many of them are familiar to Torontonians from O.N.A. exhibitions, but as might be expected, the young nation, busy in clearing her forests, getting population, making G. T. P. bargains, and opening up her territory has not had time to develop picture art, which requires the masters of Great Britain or of Europe.

Canada's art exhibit is in the British section, in the art building. The pictures, therefore, cannot escape being overshadowed by the highly regarded, the British pictures being declared by some experts to be the finest in the building. The Canadian pictures occupy four rooms, the exhibit being comparatively small in this respect; nor is the wall space by any means crowded. Portraits are prominent in the selection. There are some typical landscapes and seascapes, and a few pure pictures of Canadian life, such as "The Voyageurs," "Breaking the Road in Winter,"

Splendid Forest Showing.

Canada's timber resources are emphasized in no uncertain manner at the World's Fair. There are two separate and complete exhibit buildings, one by itself in a special pavilion in the rear of the Canada building, the other in the Forestry, Fish and Game building, where it endures, and endures well, comparison with the similar exhibits of American States. There is but one exhibit of woods which excels Canada's, and that is in the Philippine quarter. The magnificent Philippine furniture woods are there shown in all their splendor of size and fineness of grain, from the log state to the finished product—great polished tables worth (some) king's ransoms. This part of the Philippine forest exhibit comes from Canada, as it excels the rest of the world, simply because in the Philippines, and no place else in the world, do such furniture woods grow.

But Canada's pulp, pulp for the world for ages, pulp such as no other land can supply. The million and a half square miles of black spruce that form one of Canada's greatest assets are not to be forgotten. Canada has, in the display of commercial woods, an exhibit that is absolutely unique, a twenty-five foot pyramid of pulpwood, with panels showing the wood cut into strips, the wood shavings, and the sheets of the final product.

A Wonderful "Rustic Bridge."

There is also a "rustic bridge," fifty feet high and covering eighty feet in its double span. This is composed of samples of the 3,070 kinds of wood Canada produces. A Yankee schoolmaster queried this statement the other day, arguing that it could not be correct, since the United States, with greater variety of climate, has not that number of woods; but the catalogue of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, with every variety tabulated, convinced her.

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Canada and Her Fruit.

It is perhaps as big a surprise to the average Canadian as it is to the average American to find Canada making a neck and neck race with California in the fruit exhibits; these two competitors leading all others. Some World's Fair visitors cannot comprehend how the Lady of the Snows can rival the southern States in fruit production; but Canada "is there with the goods." There are two orders that greet the nostrils when you enter the Horticultural building, the odor of apples and the odor of oranges. Canada is not very strong in the orange line, but she has all comers beaten in apples; and her peaches, pears, plums, grapes and small fruits are no mean companions for king apple.

There are some two hundred plates of apples on exhibition, and more than half of these are apples that were put in cold storage in 1902. When the Fair opened in May fresh Canadian apples were, of course, nonexistent, so ninety-four varieties of 1902 cold storage apples were shown. As the season advanced this year's fruit came to come in. In October the exhibit had three hundred cases of 1902 apples in reserve, so that the display proves both the native excellence and the superior keeping qualities of Canadian fruit.

Products of the Farm.

Canada of course shines in her agricultural exhibit. The display in the Palace of Agriculture is one of which every Canadian may well be proud. Its chief feature is a huge pagoda of grain, adorned with paintings of Canadian live stock and flanked by pyramids showing exhibits of baking powder, tobacco, cheese, whiskey, ale, honey, maple sugar, biscuits and butter. Maple sugar and maple syrup are very properly given great prominence, part of the exhibit being a model sugar bush, with trees, snow-covered ground, sugar camp, etc., all in miniature, showing on one side the old way and on the other the modern method of "sugaring." Every province in Canada produces maple sugar and maple syrup, and Quebec yields half the world's supply. Canada produces 18,000,000 pounds of sugar, carrots, etc., and the Canadian product gets the best price, and only ten per cent. of the maple sugar trees are tapped.

Such information as this is distributed generously by means of tabular, indeed vigorous advertising is manifest in all the Canadian exhibits, the policy of the Canadian Commissioner, Mr. Hutchinson, being in advance of that of all the American States in that respect.

Canada's great wheat belt, 1,800 miles long by 400 miles wide, with 171,000,000 acres for cultivation, is given due prominence. United States also have their eyes open to the Canadian tobacco exhibit, with the information that tobacco is grown in Canada, 350 miles north of the American tobacco zone.

Magnificent specimens of potatoes, mangel warts, turnips, parsnips, beets, carrots, etc., are displayed on a central table in the Canadian section, after the manner of Canadian fall fairs.

Practical Imperialism.

Mr. William Wilfred Campbell of Ottawa addressed the Empire Club in Toronto recently on the "Practical Side of Imperialism." On the furthering of the Imperialistic spirit he based our only chance of becoming a great people, Canadians, he said, should realize their part in public affairs, and not leave the conduct of the country entirely to professional politicians. This was necessary if free representation and the freedom of the ballot box were to be maintained. To avoid Americanizing influences Imperialism and Canadianism should be preached through the medium of the press, the church, the schools, and in the House of Representatives. An Imperial Press Bureau in London, Eng., was also advocated, by which the interchange throughout the British Empire of newspaper editorials fostering Imperialistic sentiments might be effected.

Present-day Imperialism, continued the speaker, was not a mere self-satisfying jingoism; it was a vital force necessary to human progress and national entity. Religion, commerce, travel, education, invention, science and literature were a continual approach to the separationist. The little Englander, the little Irelander and the little Canadian were the opponents of the spirit. They were behind the times of the 19th century, to say nothing of the twentieth.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

Sixty years of experience with Ayer's Sarsaparilla! Think of that! Think of the millions of people who have been cured by this medicine! If despondent, down-hearted, discouraged, and almost ready to give up, this splendid old family medicine will prove the silver lining to your dark and dismal cloud. Ask your doctor.

Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR—For the hair. AYER'S PILLS—For constipation. AYER'S CURE FOR COUGHS. AYER'S AGUE CURE—For malaria and ague.

25c. BIRD BOOK FREE

Send this book free by mailing in a bird keeping address label (2x3 inches) to the publisher. If you have no label, send a postcard or a letter. The book is a valuable reference work for bird keepers and is sold for 25c. per copy. Send for your copy today.

BIRD BREAD (Avoid infection) Send this book free by mailing in a bird keeping address label (2x3 inches) to the publisher. If you have no label, send a postcard or a letter. The book is a valuable reference work for bird keepers and is sold for 25c. per copy. Send for your copy today.

COTTAGE BIRD SEED, 19 St. Louis, Oct.

Liquozone Free!

Any sick person who has never used Liquozone should write the Liquozone Co., 435-437 Wabash Ave., Chicago. They will send you a bottle of Liquozone for a 50-cent bottle free, if you will state the disease to be treated.

PIPE IGNITES POWDER.

Thomas Hamilton of Briston's Corners Has Narrow Escape.

Brookville, March 7.—From Briston's Corners comes a remarkable story of an escape from death on the part of Thomas Hamilton, general storekeeper. He was engaged removing a bag containing about 15 pounds of gunpowder and carrying it under his arm, when a spark from his pipe dropped into the powder, producing an explosion which blew out the walls, caused the roof to fall in and otherwise made a wreck of the building and its contents.

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER

is made in Canada, and is sold at the same price as in the United States. The O. T. R. and C. P. R. use Oliver Typewriters for their business work. 167 railroads and a majority of the large corporations in the world use these typewriters. Merchants who do their own typewriting prefer the Oliver. Ask for pamphlet. For sale at THE PLANET OFFICE.

If You Would Be Well You Must Keep Your Kidneys Well.

Help them to work freely. Help them to flush off all the body's waste and impurities.

Doan's Kidney Pills

Are for this purpose only.

Have you suspected your kidneys as the cause of your trouble? If you have backache, swelling of the feet and ankles, frequent or suppressed urine, painful sensation when urinating, specks floating before the eyes, great thirst, brick-dust deposits in the urine, or anything wrong with the urinary organs, then your kidneys are affected.

A. A. JORDAN

Wishes to call the attention of his many customers that he intends to make 1905 one of the largest and most prosperous years in the business of the REPAIR DEPARTMENT. I've employed more workmen and my son has returned from the Horological School of Toronto, so I can now keep pace with my work and have all work done promptly.

CHRONOMETERS and HIGH-CLASS TIME-KEEPERS

Don't forget the place, at the SIGN of the BIG CLOCK.

Doan's Kidney Pills

Are for this purpose only.

Have you suspected your kidneys as the cause of your trouble? If you have backache, swelling of the feet and ankles, frequent or suppressed urine, painful sensation when urinating, specks floating before the eyes, great thirst, brick-dust deposits in the urine, or anything wrong with the urinary organs, then your kidneys are affected.

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