THREE BUSY STORES.

228, 230 and 232 Dundas Street, London.

Our Bargains Are Every Day.

## MILLINERY.

New Trimmed Hats -- New Untrimmed Hats 3 -A charming collection-Our Chiffon Hats deserve particular attention—the daintiest, prettiest creations imaginable. We're following our old policy of giving you a better, more stylish hat for your money than you can get anywhere else.

Come to the "Three Busy Stores" for Your Millinery, it Will Pay You.

Children's Trimmed Hats, Openwork Straw Hats, Mousseline de Sole and Flowers; our price, 97c each.

Children's Leghorn Hats, trimmed with Mousseline de Soie and flowers; our price, 97c each.

Ladies' special line of COLORED SAILOR HATS, in navy blue, cardinal, brown, black and white, satin bands; regular 50c, our price,

Our \$3 and \$3 50 TRIMMED HATS are more than pleasing our customers. Come and get one. They are extra value.

### Hosiery Department.

Two cases just in Ladies' and Children's Fine Ribbed Black Cashmere Hose, double knee and fleeced ankle.

Children's Ribbed Black Cashmere Hose, from 15c to 22c pair.

Ladies' Plain and Ribbed, double knee, 25c and 29c pair.

ONE CASE of Gentlemen's Plain and Ribbed Black Cashmere Hose, special value, English make, 25c

Special lines of goods are coming our way just now at cut prices.

#### We are showing a nice line of Ladies' Wrapper Department-Two Lots. Ladies' Wrappers, worth \$2 25,

in sizes 36, 38, 40, our price \$1 39. Ladies' Wrappers, all sizes, worth \$1 75, our price \$1 25 each.

Two special lines of Prints came our way, in navy blue, regular 10c goods, for 8c yard. Regular 121/2c prints for 10c yard, and there's

New lines of Cretons just in. beautiful new patterns, 10c and 121/c yard.

New line of Colored Mousseline Chiffon, in blue, pink, cardinal, pumpkin, mauve and brown, 29c

#### Ladies' Underskirt De= partment.

LADIES' BLACK SATANNA UNDERSKIRTS, fine goods, worth \$2 50 and \$3, our price \$1 97 and \$2 50 each.

Special line of Ladies' Black Patent Leather Belts, shaped, our price 25c each.

We have all widths in gilt and silver Braids, from 3c yard. New lines in BLACK TAFFETA SILKS, black and colored Satin, †

New special lines in PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS, 25c yard.

WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY. TRY THE THREE BUSY STORES. 1

# EARLY DAYS IN

Smith Brothers Settled There in the Year 1832.

Father Came to London While the PRESENT VILLAGE OF STEWART. Others of the Family Settled in the "Bush."

The late Edward Smith, who passed away on Saturday, had an interesting life, says the Tilbury Times.

In 1832 his brothers, Robert and They each were accompanied by their family party, which numbered 27 in all. They landed in Montreal at the time of the great cholera plague there. It was impossible to get a house, and the Scottish families had to camp in tents on the commons. They remained at Montreal for a couple of weeks, ox power mill, then they used horses, and, during that time, had to pay from five to ten cents a pail for all the water they used, as the people be profitable, and the lumbering busi-

At last Durham boats were secured and the party embarked. These boats used for making staves. Now the were pulled up the river by men, and timber is nearly all gone, and after five yoke of oxen were carried on this year the sawmill conducted by board. When a rapid was reached the the Smith family men got off, and the oxen pulled the boats up. In this way they traveled through to Kingston. They then made their way in a small boat to Toronto, then York. From York to Niagara they went by boat, and thence on to Chippewa in wagons. At Chippewa a Port Stanley. John Smith, Chatham, is

of the party that reached Port Stanley These farms are now known as the in 1832. He is four years the junior of the late Edward Smith.

John Smith tells the following story of the life of the party from this the Smith brothers paid \$3 50 an acre.

"Father and uncle went up to St. Thomas to look at some Canada Com-pany's land. Col. Talbot, who lived at Port Talbot, heard that we were at Port Stanley, and sent word for us

#### Germs. Germs.

We hear a great deal about them these days, and rightly too; for they are the direct cause of whooping-cough, diphtheria, scarlet fever and other diseases of childhood.

When any of these are in the neighborhood, you should use Vapo-Cresolene. Every evening purify their sleeping rooms with this perfectly safe remedy. It is so easy to prevent the disease in this way. For whooping cough and croup, the doctors say it is a perfect specific.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. A Vapo-Cresolene outit, including the Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a life-time, and a bettle of Cresolene, complete, \$1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicianal testimentals free upon request, Vapo-Cresolene Co., res Pulsan St., How York, U.S.A.

foreman of a sawmill at London, then this the Forks, and he went there, taking GRF "My uncle Thomas his sons and my brothers all went up Lake Erie in a little sloop as far as Cedar Springs. They stopped at Col. Little's, three miles from Cedar Springs. They went from there twelve miles into the bush

and settled at the site of the "In August, 1832, Thomas Smith, his sons, and my brothers, Edward and Robert, began the erection of a shanty. My cousin Eliza was the only woman in the party, and it was eighteen months from then before she saw the face of another woman. My brother Robert and my cousin Robert, being the two eldest, carried water for drinking purposes in tanks all the way Thomas Smith, came to this country, from Lake Erie. There were no grist mills near, so the boys made a hand children, but their wives were dead. mill, and my brother Robert made a Mrs. Roddick, a sister, was also in the bolt from a young deer's hide. The bolt is used in sifting out the bran. "When they settled on the Middle road they were the only settlers be-

tween the river and the lake in Tilbury East. "As time went on the boys made an and later steam. In time the grist business wasn't extensive enough to there were not social to the imminess offering a good field, a sawmill grants.

While the hickory lasted handles were made, then the elm was

> FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY will cease to be a landmark. The present proprietors are James and Charles Smith, grandsons of Thomas Smith, the first settler on the Middle road in Tilbury East.

"In 1840 the late Edward Smith, the schooner was secured to take them to late James Smith and the late Robert Smith left Stewart and came to Chat-John Smith, Chatham, is

THE ONLY SURVIVING MEMBER from Mr. Richardson, of Amherstburg. homesteads, and lie just beyond Maple Leaf cemetery. The land was all woods, though, at this time, and The land is now worth nearer \$200 an

acre than anything else. "My brother James and my cousin were at the taking of the schooner Annie, at Amherstburg, during the rebellion of 1837. They also went over to Pelee Island on the ice, and drove off the rebels ensconced there. We used to have barley soup in the old country. We missed it until one day

my brother Robert made A HOLE IN THE END OF A LOG and putting the barley in pounded the hulls off. Then we often had our favorite soup. People who can buy what they want at the corner grocery do not realize the hardships endured

by the early pioneers."

John Smith, who furnished this interesting information given above, is the only living member of the two families that came to Canada from Scotland, in 1832. He is 79 years of age, and still quite hale and hearty. He cleared a farm on the ninth con cession of Raleigh, but later removed to Romney, where he farmed for many years. Some fifteen years ago he retired and has since lived in Chatham.

The Austrian censor has prohibited the sale of postcards with photo-graphic reproductions of pictures of Titien and Rubens, the originals of which are on view in the Vienness imperial picture galleri

### FIGHTING THE WHITE PLAGUE.

Rev. Dr. Eby, of Toronto, Talks About Tuberculosis.

And Urges Concerted Effort to Combat Its Ravages-Necessity for Sanatoria-Strong Appeal to Citizens to Co-operate With the Anti-Consumptive League.

A meeting of those interested in the establishment of a local sanitarium was held at the city hall last night. It was evident from the spirit displayed, and the manner in which the utterances of the speakers were rereceived, that at a not long distant day London will witness the erection of a sanitarium near this city, for the use of the city and the county of other measures as are deemed essentubercular affections.

In the audience the medical and clerical professions were well represented, while ladies also formed large proportion of the gathering. Among those present were Rev. Dean Innes, of St. Paul's Cathedral; Rev. Archdeacon Davis, St. James Church, South London; Rev. J. W. Holmes, Askin Street Methodist Church; Rev. J. G. Stuart, Knox Presbyterian Church; Rev. Dr. Saunders, Dundas Center Methodist Church; Drs. Roome, Niven, English, Cl. T. Campbell, and others.

A number of cards were distributed. containing a petition to the municipal councils of the c ty of London and the county of Middlesex to move in the direction of establishing a sanitarium. The cards also contained a blank for subscriptions to the funds of the Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. A number of them were signed and handed over to the secretary of the London and Middlesex Anti-

Consumption League. Mayor Rumball occupied the chair, and opened the meeting with a brief address, in which he stated the purpose of the gathering. He pointed out the desirability of the establishment of a tuberculosis sanitarium for the city of London and the county of Mid-their years by the thousand, to save dlesex, and then introduced the hief our land from its drain of millions of speaker of the evening, Rev. Dr. Eby, of Toronto, secretary of the Anti-Consumption League of Ontario.

Dr. Eby delivered an address, which being faced by those who are at work for the lessening and extirpation of consumption, and a clear exposition of the methods necessary for effecting the desired ends. Dr. Eby said:

If we go out to war it is well to have clear conception of the strength of the enemy, his methods of warfare, reto come to him. He told us to go up in less time and with less cost. It is only lately that the most adinto Tilbury and select lots for all the poys in the party over 21 years of age.

MAN RACE.

tuberculosis, and have learned the methods for attack that will lead to its reduction and eventually to its extinction, if proper means are used and on a commensurate scale. These methods and means have become the common property of the whole medical profession; they have been discussing them in congresses, in magazines, and in pamphlets, for years, seeking to arouse the people to the facts of the case and to action. With the result that in every civilized land much has been done to save the victims and to lessen the mortality from this scourge — excepting Canada. If the preparatory work of the year past be carried into practice in the different municipalities of the different provinces of this Dominion, we may rise from being at the lowest place in this world movement to the proud distinction of leading in the van. THE FACTS

The report published by the Ontario Government giving the statistics of

ed, viz., smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid fever, malaria, scarlet fever, whooping cough and croup, measles, amounted to 1.502 in 1898 and to 1,389 in 1899. During the same two years the figures for tuberculosis are 3.291 for 1898 and 3,405 for 1899. From this two things appear, (1) tuberculosis causes more than twice as many deaths as all these contagious diseases put together, and (2) while all other contagious diseases are gradually becoming less fatal, tuberculosis is increasing year by year. Preventive measures have already wrought wondrous results in all these infectious diseases. Smallpox, once so deadly as to carry off people by the thousand, has been so far conquered, that in Toronto for sixteen years not a death occurred from it, while in the whole province, for twelve years, 1887-98, only 21 deaths are recorded from smallpox, but during the same time from consump-tion we have a death roll of 31,699. And yet scientific men, backed by a con-stantly growing array of facts, are

made as rare as smallpox, and ultimately practically banished. Let me analyze some of the facts. ease would be oblitera One death in seven in civilized lands is plague would be ended. caused by tuberculosis. Canada has not yet reached that, but gives a record of one in nine, and is rapidly rising. Of all people who die during the industrial Middlesex, and the taking of such period, between 15 and 60 years of age, 37 per cent die of tuberculosis between 20 and 35, the period of young mothertial for the combatting of the rav-ages of consumption and its kindred of it le children, nearly one-half of the deaths recorded are from this dire-scourge. Think of what that means, in incapacitating men and women labor, the repeated history of long and weary illness, increasing poverty, misery and disintegration in the family, the steady march of little feet to orphans' homes, the perpetual drain on the public purse and on charity of churches, of institutions and individ-

trying to make the public understand that tuberculosis, consumption, may be

THE DOMINION'S DEATH RATE. The annual death rate for the Dominion is at least 8,000 as victims direct, besides the indirect victims un-counted. And that, according to financial men who have studind the matter, means in dollars and cents, an annual drain on Canada of \$50,000,000, while the 3,405 in Ontario means a yearly loss, direct and indirect, of \$20,000,000, besides the misery and the danger to others.

And yet the men who know, not only by scientific theory, but by actual experience, tell us that this whole loss can be reduced by one-half in five years, if we go the right way about it, and the other half be gradually reduced to the vanishing point. spend tens of thousands to attract immigrants, and we do well; but if we money lost in this quicksand of mis-ery, we should be doing still better.

There are many sides from which the whole subject must be studied in was a comprehensive and exhaustive order to get a clear idea of the probsumming-up of the situation which is lem and its solution. No such immense problem can be solved by mere talk or picayune plans.

THE SCIENTIFIC REVELATION. The traditional idea of consumption was that it was hereditary, and its cure was hopeless. Koch, of Berlin, Germany, in seeking for an anti-toxine by which to effect a cure and preventsources and the best methods of at-tack, as indicated by the latest scienter, viz., the secret cause of all the tific developments of tactics and the use of weapons. If Britain had understood the task she had in South Africa may individuals be cured and protectshe could have accomplished the work ed, but the whole land may be rid of the plague.

My father, however, secured a job as come cognizant of the real nature of cle bacillus, the germ of consumption a perfect stream of literature sent and kindred disease. Its character and GREATEST ENEMY OF THE HU- habits have been thoroughly investigated, resulting in a complete revolution in all our ideas of the disease, and in the treatment of the victims. It is and sympathizers in the city of Tonow held that. 1. It is not hereditary. While a per-

son may inherit a body, the tissues of which are less able than the average to resist the growth of the tubercle ba-cillus, yet without the implantation of the germ from without, no tuberculosis is possible. At certain stages of the disease millions of these bacilli are thrown off in the sputa of a single individual. These may be communicated to others

in many ways, and produce tuberculosis. Therefore, consumption is preeminently, and at the present time, an extremely contagious disease. 3. It is not an incurable disease. In its early stages and under proper conditions it is an eminently curable dis-

ease, and at nearly every stage can be very much helped. 4. It is preventable, if the cause is

properly aimed at. 5. It is eradicable, if the proper deaths during the years 1898 and 1899 means are persistently used on a suf-

shows that the mortality from all in- | ficiently large scale and in a syste-And the whole result may be obtained by a scientific and common sense use of God's free sunshine, fresh air and abundance of proper food, with correct habits of living.

> Therefore, it has been demonstrated that if consumptives could be placed in rural sanatoria a great proportion, particularly of those in the early stages would be cured or have the disease arrested. If their relatives and friends and the public were thus protected, the danger from contagion and therefore of new cases from them
> —would cease. If houses, offices,
> books, utensils, clothing, etc., used for
> any length of time by consumptives
> were thoroughly disinfected, and if expectoration could be stopped in the streets and public places, other sources of contagion would be stopped and new cases become exceedingly rare. If, in addition, our food could be kept clear of tuberculosis infection, particularly by the prohibition of milk and meat from tuberculosis cattle, the whole source and medium of the ease would be obliterated. Thus the

> THE NEW RESPONSIBILITY. The knowledge of the cause and the means of cure lay upon the present generation the responsibility of turning knowledge into action. We have done so in regard to smallpox with splendid results. People are willing to be made to spend money to stop smallpox, but are unwilling to spend a dollar to save the land from an infinitely more dangerous plague. We have be come accustomed to it; it is a respectable disease; so we shut our eyes and let it riot along, slaying our children, our youths and maidens, our mer and women without lifting a hand to save. We cannot continue this and be

> England, with strong common sense even before the discovery of the bacillus, led the way in the more ration\_l treatment of consumption, by isolation and special care. The result is that from a death rate of over 3,800 per million of the population at the beginning of the century, there was a reduction to 2,410 by 1870, and that has been reduced since then until it is nov 1,307, or just where we are in Canada,

EFFECT OF THE NEW KNOWL-EDGE.

The new knowledge already works tremendously to the discomfort of the consumptive patients. The doors of hospitals are being closed against them, and properly so, for no general hospital has the appliances necessary for a scientific cure. To send a consumptive to an ordinary hospital is only a stage towards death, not towards a cure. On the other hand, consumptive patients in an ordinary dom, K.C.; Alexander Purdom. consumptive patients in an ordinary hospital, where there are patients JOHNSTON & CASEY, BARRISTERS, weakened by other diseases, is a source etc., 90 Dundas street. E. H. Johnston, of danger. It has often occurred that of danger. It has often occurred that a patient going to the hospital, say, of typhoid fever, is cured of that disease, but leaves the hospital with the germs of consumption taken from a consumptive patient, and then return in a little while to die of consumption.

But the advantages of the new knowledge are still withheld for lack No discovery of the century past ex-ceeds in importance that of the tuber-adian people. And that in spite of out by medical men, medical asso-ciations, boards of health, who seem to have spoken as to the wind. For years a group of medical men

ronto and elsewhere have been consulting and planning as to the best methods of effectively reaching the

They decided that no partial step-should be taken, that would be tan-talizing in its insignificance, effective JARVIS & VINING — BARRISTERS, etc., 101 Dundas street. C. G. Jarvis; Jared Vining, B.A. should be taken, that would be tantalizing in its insignificance, effective only in spots and for the few, but would seek first of all such legislation as would make possible the hearty cooperation of government, municipalities and people in one broad, comprehensive scheme to make the attack a complete success.

THE ONTARIO PREVENTIVE

WHAT HAS BEEN DEMONST-RATED.

guiltless.

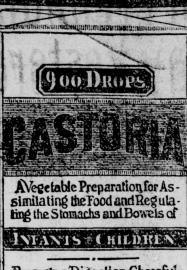
and constantly decreasing.

Germany, however, now leads the way, with nearly a hundred sanatoria now open for rich and poor, with a bed for at least one in 2,000 of population. France comes a good second, and in the States great advance has been made, but Canada lags behind them all with only 75 beds for the Dominion, or one to every 75,000 population, and not a single bed open to a poor patient.

very roots of the trouble and of solving the problem of staying the

LEAGUE.

That was the genesis of the Ontario Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, or for short, The Anti-Consumption League, and eventually of [Continued on page 7.]



Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest, Contains neither Oprum, Morphine nor Mineral, NOT NARCOTIC.

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"It gives me great pleasure to send you my testimonial and thank you for your valuable Ozone, which has been of such benefit to sie. I had been a sufferer from dyspepsis for mobitis, which developed into an ulcerated stomach. I could not eat or drink, as everything gave me as much pain ze o big upsil would. Finally I decided but to eat anything, and for five weeks I lived on milk and lime water. I was doctoring all this time, but the medicine did as a mogood. Finally the doctor gave me the last bottle and said I had better go into the hospital; that I cought not to swallow anything, and that in the hispital everything would be injected into my bowls. Then I would have a chance to get better. I did not feel like going there, but I went away into the country for four weeks. I then weighed ninety-five pounds. Ny nerves were so had that I could not sleep at hight. I came back as bad as ever, when I happened to see a testimonial from some person who had stiffered something like myself, and who had been cured by the use of Powley's Liquified Ozone. I went to Hargerese Bros. 182 Queen street west, and got a bottle. I took it every two hours for five days, and then I took a little piece of bread, without feeling any pain. I took three bottles, after which I could eat anything. I could sleep well, and am to-day in perfect health. I can never express my thanks for all it did for me one hundred and nine pounds, having gained fourteen pounds. Trusting this will be of benefit to some other sufferet, I am, yours very truly. (bigned) Mrs. E. L. Tompkins, 189 University avenue, Toronto.



Powley's Liquified Ozone.

The Physician Wanted Mrs. Tompkins to go to the Hospital and Have Food Injected Into Her Bowels.

\$1.00 large size bottle, 50c. small size, at all dauggists. Write THD 620NH COMPANY OF TORONTO, Limited, 48 Colberne Street, Teronto.