

# WHISKARD'S

## THREE BUSY STORES,

### 228, 230 and 232 Dundas Street, London.

## Our Bargains Are Every Day.

# MILLINERY.

New Trimmed Hats—New Untrimmed Hats—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.

We are showing a nice line of Children's Trimmed Hats, Open-work Straw Hats, Mouseline de Sole and Flowers; our price, 50c each.

Children's Lohorn Hats, trimmed with Mouseline de Sole and flowers; our price, 50c each.

Ladies' special line of COLORED SAILOR HATS, in navy blue, cardinal, brown, black and white, satin bands; regular 50c, our price, 25c each.

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 and 35c pair.

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

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

## EARLY DAYS IN KENT COUNTY.

Smith Brothers Settled There in the Year 1832.

Father Came to London While the Others of the Family Settled in the "Bush."

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

In 1832 his brothers, Robert and Thomas Smith, came to this country. They each were accompanied by their children, but their wives were dead. Mrs. Roddick, a sister, was also in the 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, and, during that time, had to pay from five to ten cents a pair for all the water they used, as the people there were not so civil to the immigrants.

At last Durham boats were secured and the party embarked. These boats were pulled up the river by men, and five yoke of oxen were carried on board. When a rapid was reached the 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 schooner was secured to take them to Port Stanley.

John Smith, Chatham, is THE ONLY SURVIVING MEMBER of the party that reached Port Stanley 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 time on:

"Father and uncle went up to St. Thomas to look at some Canada Company's land. Col. Talbot, who lived at Port Talbot, heard that we were at Port Stanley, and sent word for us to come to him. He told us to go up into Tilbury and select lots for all the boys in the party over 21 years of age. My father, however, secured a job as foreman of a sawmill at London, then the Forks, and he went there, taking me with him."

"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 London. They were there from twelve miles into the bush and settled at the site of the PRESENT VILLAGE OF STEWART."

"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 from Lake Erie. There were no grist mills near, so the boys made a hand mill, and my brother Robert made a bolt from a young deer's hide. The bolt is used in lifting out the bran."

"When they settled on the Middle road, which was the only settler between the river and the lake in Tilbury East."

"As time went on the boys made an ox power mill, then they used windmills, and later, steam. In time the grist business wasn't extensive enough to be profitable, and the lumbering business offering a good field, a sawmill was started. While the hickory lasted, handles were made, then the elm was used for making staves. Now the timber is nearly all gone, and after this year the only settler between the river and the lake in Tilbury East."

"My brother James and my cousin went to 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 encamped 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 concession 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 photographic reproductions of pictures of Titten and Rubens, the originals of which are on view in the Viennese Imperial picture gallery.

## 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 sanatorium 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 received, that at a not long distant day London will witness the erection of a sanatorium near this city, for the use of the city and the county of Middlesex, and the taking of such other measures as are deemed essential for the combating of the ravages of consumption and its kindred tubercular affections.

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

A number of cards were distributed, containing a petition to the municipal council of the city of London and the county of Middlesex to move in the direction of establishing a sanatorium. 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.

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 sanatorium for the city of London and the county of Middlesex, and then introduced the chief speaker of the evening, Rev. Dr. Eby, of Toronto, secretary of the Anti-Consumptive League of Ontario.

Dr. Eby delivered an address, which was a comprehensive and exhaustive summing-up of the situation which is being faced by those who are at work for the lessening and extinction of consumption, and a clear exposition of the methods necessary for effecting the desired ends. Dr. Eby said:

If we go on to war in well have a clear conception of the strength of the enemy, his methods of warfare, resources and the best methods of attack, as indicated by the latest scientific developments of tactics and the use of weapons. If Britain had understood the task she had in South Africa she could have accomplished the work in less time and with less cost."

It is only lately that the most advanced scientific medical men have been cognizant of the real nature of this

GREATEST ENEMY OF THE HUMAN 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 a commensurate scale. These methods and means have become the common property of the whole medical profession; this having been the result of congresses, in magazines, and in pamphlets, for years, seeking to arouse 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, however, the preparatory work of the year past be carried into practice in the different municipalities of this Dominion. The report published by the Ontario Civil Service Commission, and the proper means are persistently used on a sufficient

scale, and the mortality from all infectious diseases, usually so considered, viz., smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid fever, malaria, scarlet fever, whooping cough, and croup, amounted to 1,572 in 1898 and to 1,338 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 wonderful 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 many other provinces, for twelve years, 1887-98, only 21 deaths are recorded from smallpox, but during the same time from consumption there have been a death toll of 3,100. And yet scientific men, backed by a constantly growing array of facts, are trying to make the public understand that tuberculosis, once so deadly, may be made as rare as smallpox, and ultimately practically banished.

One death in seven in civilized lands is caused by tuberculosis. Canada has not yet reached that, but gives a record of 3,405 deaths in 1899, and is rapidly rising. Of all people who die during the industrial period, between 15 and 60 years of age, 37 per cent die of tuberculosis between 20 and 35, the period of young motherhood and fatherhood, and yet the families of these children, nearly one-half of the deaths recorded are from this dire scourge. The cause of this is, in many cases, the repeated history of long and weary illness, increasing poverty, mismanagement and degradation in the family, the steady march of the "white plague" homes, the perpetual drain on the public purse and on charity of churches, of institutions and individuals.

THE DOMINION'S DEATH RATE.

The annual death rate for the Dominion is at least 8,000 as victims direct, besides the indirect victims—unborn children, 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 now 1,387, or just where we are in Canada, 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 of the population, and not a single bed open to a poor patient.

EFFECT OF THE NEW KNOWLEDGE.

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 to send him to a stage towards death, not towards a cure. On the other hand, consumptive patients in an ordinary hospital, where there are patients weakened by other diseases, is a source 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 of enterprise on the part of the Canadian people. And that in spite of a perfect stream of literature sent out by medical men, medical associations, boards of health, who seem to have spoken as to the wind.

For years a group of medical men and sympathizers in the city of Toronto and elsewhere have been consulting and planning as to the best methods of effectively reaching the very roots of the trouble and of solving the problem of staying the scourge.

They decided that no partial step should be taken, that would be tantamounting 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 co-operation of government, municipalities and people in one broad, comprehensive scheme to make the attack a complete success.

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## A STRANGE CASE

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

"It gives me great pleasure to send you my testimonial and thank you for your valuable Ozone, which has been of such benefit to me. I had been suffering from dyspepsia for months, which developed into an ulcerated stomach. I could not eat anything, and everything gave me such awful pain. The least bit of dry bread gave me as much pain as a big meal would. Finally I decided not to eat anything, and for five weeks I lived on milk and lime water. I was doctoring all the time, but the medicine did me no good. Finally the doctor gave me last bottle and said I had better go into the hospital; that I ought not to swallow anything, and that in the hospital everything would be injected into my bowels. 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. My nerves were so bad that I could not sleep at night. I came back as bad as ever, when I happened to see a testimonial from some person who had suffered something like myself, and who had been cured by the use of Powley's Liquefied Ozone. I went to Harveys Bros., 162 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, and then 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. After taking three bottles I weighed one hundred and nine pounds, having gained fourteen pounds. Trusting this will be of benefit to some other sufferer, I am, yours very truly, (Signed) Mrs. E. L. Tompkins, 151 University avenue, Toronto.

\$1.00 large size bottle, 50c. small size, at all druggists. Write THE OZONE COMPANY OF TORONTO, Limited, 48 Colborne Street, Toronto.

Powley's Liquefied Ozone.



## SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE

IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of J. C. Fitch is on every wrapper.

## LEGAL CARDS.

G. N. WEEKES, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, 207 Richmond street, London. Money to loan at lowest rates.

W. H. BARTRAM, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., Office, 39 Dundas street, London.

T. W. SCANDRETT, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 38 Dundas street, London.

GREENLEES & BECHER-BARRISTERS, etc., Canadian Loan Company Building, Richmond street, London. Private funds to loan. A. Greenlees, B.A.; H. C. Becher.

PURDOM & PURDOM, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc., Office, Masonic Temple Building, corner Richmond and Dundas streets, London. Ont. Thomas H. Purdom, K.C.; Alexander Purdom.

JOHNSTON & CASEY, BARRISTERS, etc., 30 Dundas street, E. H. Johnston, Avery Casey.

STUART, STUART & BUCKE-BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc., office, south-west corner Dundas and Richmond streets, London. Ont. Stuart, E. T. Bucke, B.A.

BUCHNER & MILL, BARRISTERS, etc., 33 Dundas street, London. Telephone 99. Money to loan at lowest rates.

T. H. LUSCOMBE, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 139 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

MAGEE, McKILLOP & MURPHY—Barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc., Office, corner Richmond and Dundas streets, London. James Magee, K.C.; J. B. McKillop; Thomas J. Murphy; Philip E. McKillop, LL.B.

GIBBONS & HARPER-BARRISTERS, etc., London. Office, corner Richmond and Carling streets, George C. Gibbons, K.C.; Fred F. Harper.

JARVIS & VINING—BARRISTERS, etc., 161 Dundas street, C. G. Jarvis, Jared Vining, B.A.

McEVOY, POPE & PERRIN, BARRISTERS, etc., 101 Dundas street, near Richmond, opposite court house. Money to loan.

## MONEY TO LOAN.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN—LOWEST RATES—Mills & Mills, 83 Dundas street, London.

PRIVATE FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT on real estate security. Magee, McKillop & Murphy solicitors, London.

PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS TO loan at 4% and 5% per cent on real estate security. Sums to suit. No commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 38 Dundas street, London.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN AT 5 PER cent on first mortgages. J. B. Fisher, 74 Dundas street, London, Ont.

## MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

J. T. WOLCOTT, ORGANIST FIRST Methodist Church. Teacher of piano, organ and composition. Address, 5 Prospect avenue.

MR. W. H. HEWLETT, ORGANIST Dundas Center Methodist Church, teacher of piano, organ, theory and composition. 415 Queen's avenue. Telephone 1,218.

CHARLES E. WHEELER, ORGANIST St. Andrew's Church, receives pupils in piano, pipe organ, harmony and in singing. Both elementary and advanced tuition given. Studio, 60 Wellington street.