

## M'LAUGHLIN COMMITTED.

To be Tried on Charge of Poisoning His Wife.

Evidence as to Relations Between Prisoner and Miss Nix.

The Accused Real Name Said to be Randall.

Uxbridge, Nov. 25.—Archibald McLaughlin was committed to stand his trial at the next Assizes at Whitby by Magistrate Hamilton this afternoon on the charge of poisoning his wife. The prisoner, who seemed in a somewhat dazed condition, waived his right to say anything in his own behalf, and shortly afterwards he was on his way to Whitby jail, where he will spend the next four months while awaiting trial. At the preliminary investigation to-day McLaughlin sat looking at a picture of his wife. Reference was made to his little girl by a witness, and the prisoner broke down and sobbed. When given a newspaper he only reads that part pertaining to his own case, and then he lays it aside.

Evidence was given this afternoon tending to show that the Crown will endeavor to discredit the story told in the witness box by Miss Alma Nix, who is identified by the two. Mr. H. P. Cook, representing McLaughlin, objected to the calling of the foreman of the jury to give evidence in the case subsequent to the return of a verdict by that body, but his objection was overruled.

Another bit of evidence along the same line was that told by Dr. Shier, who said that on the Sunday following the tragedy, McLaughlin had come to him and told him that he desired to see Miss Nix, and asked if a meeting could not be arranged in the doctor's office. The doctor advised against this, and told McLaughlin that he had better not see the girl. At that time McLaughlin told Dr. Shier that he had seen Arthur Nix, the young lady's brother, and asked him to permit him to enter the store to get a grip. At first Nix told him that he did not know him, but the prisoner said that Nix asked him if he were going to stick by his sister Alma, and McLaughlin replied that he was.

Other testimony bearing on the relationship between the prisoner and Miss Nix was furnished by Silas Griffiths, an intimate friend of McLaughlin, who said that he was going to California with the girl, and that she had expressed her willingness to accompany him. He further told Griffiths that on one night in September he had been out for a drive with his wife's sister, and that after leaving her at the house he met Miss Nix by appointment on Rebs street, and they went out in the country for a long drive, going out almost to Epsom. The witness knew that Miss Nix had made a practice of meeting McLaughlin on Main street, when he would be on his way home. He had witnessed several of these meetings himself. Griffiths had seen a letter said to have been written by Miss Nix to McLaughlin. It was signed Alma. The prisoner had given him to understand that he was unduly intimate with the girl. On one occasion, when Miss Charters, of Sunderland, was visiting with Miss Nix, he had seen her meet McLaughlin on Main street, and hand him a note.

Several boys of McLaughlin's acquaintance were called, and testified that the prisoner had shown them a letter signed Alma, which he said was from Miss Nix, further intimating that the girl was his sweetheart, and was going to go away with him. E. W. Hurd, the mail-carrier, related that he had posted a letter on the train to Miss Nix at Sunderland. It was McLaughlin's practice to post letters at the train every Friday, the inference being that they were for Miss Nix, who spent Thursday and Friday of each week at Sunderland.

Miss Ruth Lott swore positively that Miss Nix's letter to McLaughlin, which the latter had shown her, bore Miss Nix's signature, while, on the other hand, the girl says she never signed any of the letters she wrote to the prisoner, two in number.

It now transpires that the prisoner's proper name is Archibald Randall. When he was six months of age his mother died, and he was raised by his uncle, A. McLaughlin, of Wyoming. He came to be known as McLaughlin, and has borne the name ever since. It has now been arranged that his little daughter Orlinda will be adopted by her aunt, Mrs. Watson, a sister of the late Mrs. McLaughlin, which the latter had shown her, bore Miss Nix's signature, while, on the other hand, the girl says she never signed any of the letters she wrote to the prisoner, two in number.

The evidence heard at the preliminary investigation was largely a repetition of what was heard at the coroner's inquest. That of the drug clerk who sold ten grains of strychnine poison to the prisoner on Oct. 28, the day before the tragedy, was regarded as of much importance. This witness, Fred G. Vickers, said that on Sept. 10 McLaughlin had purchased a quantity of morphine from him, stating that his heart was troubling him, and he wanted it for that purpose. Vickers remarked to McLaughlin at the time that morphine was a strange thing to take for a weak heart.

The day preceding the tragedy when he came in for the poison he did not ask for strychnine, but for something to mix with rat poison. The book in which the sale of the poison was entered contained the information that it was to be used to mix with rat poison. It was Mr. Vickers who had suggested that strychnine would possibly be the best thing for that purpose.

Mrs. Annie Bant, a neighbor and close friend of the late Mrs. McLaughlin, threw some light on the family relations. The conduct of the prisoner at home was far from satisfactory, as he never stayed at home and took no interest in it.

"Did Mrs. McLaughlin tell you anything of this?"

"Yes," came the reply. "She told me she had to give up going to Sunday school, because when she got home the children were crying."

Further, Mrs. McLaughlin had explained that her husband led his life and she led hers. She had said, "I have shed my last tears for him."

In reply to questions of Mr. Cook, Mrs. Bant stated that Mrs. McLaughlin had been worrying her.

"And this was altering her appearance, so as to make her look haggard?" asked the attorney.

"Yes."

"Was all love at an end between them?"

"I think," replied the witness, "Mrs. McLaughlin still loved Mr. McLaughlin, that she thought he was getting further away from her."

He had never threatened violence, nor had he ever used profanity about the house. His great offence was indifference. Some days before the tragedy Mrs. McLaughlin told her that her husband would sometimes go a full week without speaking to her. This had been after he had returned from a visit to her relatives near Wyoming. She supposed he was trying to act like them, for it was nothing unusual for her relatives to not speak to each other for weeks.

Other witnesses told of the condition of the house after the fire and the evidence that the fire started in the stairway under the dining room.

Before the prisoner was formally committed his lawyer, Mr. H. P. Cook, contended that there was nothing to directly connect McLaughlin with poisoning his wife and children and setting fire to his house. He submitted that he ought to be released. Magistrate Hamilton, however, held that there was much evidence closely connecting the prisoner with the tragedy and he therefore must commit him for trial.

## DUNDAS.

Three Weddings In the Valley Town This Week.

Dundas, Nov. 25.—Among visitors in town during the week so far were: Miss Isabel Hunter, New York; Miss Margaret, W. H. Hunter, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Semmens, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Gabel, Ancaster; Misses Sadie and Annie Doherty, Lynden; Dr. Tasse Wilson and wife, Cobourg; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick, Toronto; Thomas Burns, Wellsville, N. Y.; Wm. Burns, Kingston, P. E. I.; Miss Jacobson, Simcoe; John Gravelle and Miss Emily Robillard, both of Greenville, were quietly married by Rev. Father Feeney, in St. Augustine's Church on Wednesday morning.

A quiet wedding took place in St. Augustine's Church on Wednesday morning when Mrs. Elizabeth Greight, widow of John Greight, was united in marriage to Charles Gumbert. Rev. Father Feeney officiated.

A quiet wedding was solemnized at the Methodist parsonage, Dundas, on Thursday evening by Rev. W. H. Harvey, B. A., when Miss Mary Jane Smith and Miss Clara Brown were made man and wife. Mr. Smith is an employee of the Hydro-Electric construction staff.

Joshua Johnston, for many years employed in the old Dundas cotton mills here, died at his home in Blackburn, England, last month. He left Dundas about fifteen years ago to spend his remaining days amid the scenes of his childhood.

The death occurred after a lingering illness on Tuesday afternoon, at St. Mary's, of Mrs. Daniel Duggan, daughter of Mrs. Anderson, King street west. Her death was caused by pneumonia, and she was 80 years of age.

Miss Belle Sidle has returned home after spending two months at Bonnie View Cottage, Muskoka, the guest of Col. and Mrs. Nelles, of Toronto.

Among recent visitors out of town were Miss Ade Millard, Mrs. Manning and her daughter Mary, in Toronto; David Graham, in Buffalo.

Mr. John S. Fry, town clerk, has purchased from L. P. Spittal the fine brick residence at present occupied by Principal Saunders, next to the corner of Park and Church streets.

The Misses Cummings will move into their new home on Rydenham street early next week.

Joseph W. Boyle is confined to his bed with a severe illness.

Walter Burton has gone to Toronto, where he has a position.

The Ladies' Aid of the Baptist Church intend holding a sale of work on the afternoon and evening of Dec. 3.

The first death in the Ellen O'Neil Memorial Home occurred on Sunday, when Thomas Curtis, an aged boarder, passed away. Deceased, with his wife, entered the home some three weeks ago. Mr. Curtis was in his 80th year. His wife, who is also advanced in years, survives him. Thomas Curtis, prior to coming to Dundas, was a resident of East Flamboro, where he owned a good farm near Clappison's Corners, and was a well-known resident.

The last militia orders issued from Ottawa contain the gazing of the Dundas Public School. Signalling Corps with the officers: Capt. Chas. E. Brown, Lieut. R. Clark and Elwood Curran.

Alex. Minor, bailiff of the Fourth Division Court, has been appointed bailiff of the Second Division Court, Dundas, provisionally.

Judge Alder had a busy day yesterday holding a court of revision on the 1909 voters' list for Dundas. There were a large number of appeals, occasioned by the coming vote on local option. The local optionists added 12 and struck off 40, while the liquor men added 22 and struck off 8. Both sides appeared satisfied.

Only One "BROMO QUININE". That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

Honesty in Advertising. Among the steps of progress to be recorded in our young national career are the increased honesty and diminished dishonesty of commercial advertising. The pleasing improvement in "dry goods" advertising has reached the remarkable degree of at least one merchant setting forth the relative advantages and disadvantages of two articles offered to the public. This Brutus of business says, concerning one kind of raincoat, that it is "not absolutely watertight," though "proof against any ordinary shower." The other kind, he tells you, "is water-tight," but, since the body's heat and moisture do not escape, this accumulation or secretion "dampens the inside of the coat, besides making the wearer uncomfortably hot." Is it not rather a new thing for a trader to pay money to a newspaper for telling the public the defects of things he wants to sell?—Collier's Weekly.

## EASIER TO PREVENT

Most physicians are agreed that the best way to combat most ills is by the indirect method of stimulating the body's natural powers in fighting and destroying the germs of disease. Consumption, for example, is much easier to prevent than it is to cure, and throughout the land a determined warfare is being waged to lessen the danger of infection by this insidious disease. Coughs and colds are a prolific source and should not be neglected.

At the first sign of a cold, steps should be taken to check it at once, and this can best be done with a simple mixture of two ounces of Glycerine, a half-ounce of Virgin Oil of Pine and eight ounces of pure Whiskey. These can be mixed together in a large bottle. Shake well and take a teaspoonful every four hours. It is claimed by the Leach Chemical Co., of Windsor, Ont., who prepare the Virgin Oil of Pine for dispensing through druggists, that this mixture will break up a cold in twenty-four hours and cure any cough that is curable.

## Attercliffe

Mr. Chas. Ball lost a valuable cow last week.

Mrs. Fred Miller is improving slowly, but is still very poorly, and not out of danger.

Mrs. Geo. Griffin, an aged and respected resident of Gainsboro was buried last week.

Mr. J. K. Disdale is selling the high grade cream separator "Magnet."

Mr. John Killina is offering a well bred young rooster for sale.

Mr. E. Miller will have his new five-ton scale ready for the public this week.

Marshall Merritt, a life long resident of our township, passed away after a long and painful illness, at his home, on Monday morning, the 22nd inst. Funeral at the Merritt cemetery on Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Rufus Hodges has improved a little, but is still under the doctor's care. The doctor was called to see Mr. William Souter on Tuesday evening. He has been poorly for some time.

A number of surveyors and engineers were taking the level of the Chippewa creek as far up as the Tice bridge, last week.

## Alberton

C. Parker has returned home after spending a few days in Toronto with his mother, who is seriously ill.

E. Morwick, of Hamilton, was the guest of his brother, J. Morwick, recently.

J. and Mrs. Fonger, of Hamilton, were guests at J. Vanderlip's on Sunday.

Mrs. Levi Kelly, of Hamilton, and Mrs. E. Billard were the guests of Mrs. Wm. Sharp on Thursday evening last.

The meeting of the Alberton Ladies' Aid Society was held at the home of Mrs. Q. Burnside, on Thursday last week, and a lovely time was spent.

Dr. and Mrs. Sager visited at O. L. Bradshaw's on Sunday.

Miss Mary Hammill, after spending several months in Detroit, came home last week to attend her father's funeral.

Mrs. O. Vansickle and Miss Bena, of Baptist Settlement are guests of Mrs. J. Vanderlip at present.

H. Ross, of Boston, spent Sunday with his uncle, J. Morwick.

The C. O. F. held their meeting last Tuesday of this month.

## Bethesda

The Free Methodists intend having their quarterly meeting next Sunday, commencing at 9:30; preaching at 11 o'clock by Rev. Mr. Benn.

Mr. Egerton Shaver spent Sunday in Langford at his daughter's, Mrs. D. Woodcock.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bristol visited in Brantford on Sunday at his brother's, Mr. Emerson Bristol.

Mr. James Ross, who had a very sore hand, is better.

Miss Ida Smith is staying in Ancaster at her uncle's, Mr. Dockstader.

Mr. Isaac Dockstader, who has been staying with his son, has returned to his home in Dunnville.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Teet, of Windsor, spent Sunday of last week with her parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Tallman and Master Lemuel Tallman, of Evergreen Hill, spent Thursday afternoon with friends in this settlement.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Lampman, of Warden's, visited at A. Lampman's on Thursday last.

Mrs. Wm. Green recently called on relatives in Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lampman, of Basinstoke, spent a day last week at J. Lampman's.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson and daughter, Myrtle and Viola, spent Sunday with relatives near Kilmbo.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. W. Chase, of Kilmbo, spent Sunday with friends in this settlement.

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## MAJORITY OF THIRTY-FOUR.

First Division This Session in the Commons.

Bill to Make Railways Pay For Crossing Protection.

Appeals From Railway Commission—Emigration From Kingston.

Ottawa, Nov. 25.—The first division of the session took place in the House of Commons to-night and resulted in a Government majority of 34. The occasion was Mr. Lancaster's bill to amend the railway act by exempting municipalities from assessment for the cost of protecting level crossings. In the amendment to the act adopted last session the Railway Commission was given the power to apportion the cost of protecting level crossings on railways already constructed between the railway companies, the municipalities and the Dominion Government, but there was a provision in the case of railways constructed after the passing of the amendment the cost of protecting level crossings should be entirely borne by the railway companies themselves. In the debate last night Mr. Lancaster argued that municipalities should not be asked to contribute towards the cost of level crossing protection, and his bill, the second reading of which he moved to-day, was to give effect to that contention. He maintained that as the railway companies had created the danger they should pay for its removal, whether the road had been constructed before or after last year's amendment.

Mr. Lennox went farther than the member for Lincoln, and claimed that not only should municipalities be relieved of the burden of paying for level crossing protection, but that in every case the railway company should bear the entire cost.

Hon. Mr. Graham objected to the bill on the ground that it proposed to alter the principle adopted by the House last session. The principle was based on the view that as the railway companies, the municipalities and the public had all in a measure contributed to the making of conditions out of which the level crossing danger had arisen, it was not reasonable that each should contribute to the cost of securing what everybody now recognizes to be the necessary protection. The act passed last year itself should be given a chance to work itself out before they started to tinker with it. He, therefore, moved the six months' postponement of the amendment war carried by 37 to 53, the vote being on strictly party lines.

There was some discussion on another of Mr. Lancaster's bills which proposes to limit the time and conditions of appeal from the Railway Commission. He thought the time for giving notice of an appeal should be limited to thirty days, and that the Railway Board should not grant leave to appeal unless they are satisfied that there are doubtful questions of law to be determined. Mr. Blain and Dr. Sproule took the view that there should be no right of appeal from the Railway Commission's decisions.

Hon. Mr. Aylesworth agreed that it was undesirable that the facilities for appeal should be increased, but he did not think it would be in the interests of justice to eliminate the right of appeal operated to the advantage of the rich as against the poor scarcely applied to the Railway Commission, since it was a fact that practically all the appeals that had been taken from that body had been in cases affecting either rival railway companies or railway companies and municipal corporations. There was a case pending before the Supreme Court which would determine the point whether the section of the statute governing appeals applied to the Railway Commission, and until the Supreme Court had given its decision he thought it would be undesirable to make any legislative changes.

Hon. Mr. Graham claimed that the Railway Commission had exercised a wide discretion in granting appeals. The bill was read a second time and referred to the Railway Committee.

A similar course was followed in the case of Mr. Lancaster's bill to prevent railway companies from being relieved of liability at common law for damage caused to goods in transit, because of a special contract with the shipper using cheap rates.

Hon. Frank Oliver, replying to Mr. George Taylor, said he had received a wire from Col. Vansant, American Consul at Kingston, characterizing as false the statement published in the press that 800 Kingston people had emigrated to the United States during the nine months ended September 30.

Sir Frederick Borden informed Dr. Chisholm that no financial aid had been extended by the Government to Messrs. McCurdy, Baldwin or Dr. Graham Bell as aviators.

Mr. Lennox introduced a bill to amend the criminal code so as to protect the copyright of dramatic works. Giving effect to Mr. Monk's resolution adopted last week, the following committee to inquire into the subject of proportional representation was, on motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, appointed: Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Messrs. Monk, Turcotte, Burrell, McGrath, Wilson (Laval), and Kyte.

Hon. Sydney Fisher introduced a bill to amend the inspection and sale act. One provision is to discontinue the weighing of cargoes, and another to give representation to Alberta and Saskatchewan on the grain survey board.

The six months' postponement of Mr. Northrup's bill, which proposed to empower the Railway Commission to order a railway company to fulfill its agreement with a municipality or other corporation. The immediate object of the bill was to compel the Grand Trunk to carry out the obligations which Mr. Northrup declared had been entered into by the Belleville & Hastings Railway Company when they received a subsidy, but which had not been fulfilled by the Grand Trunk, who had taken over the road.

Mr. Graham opposed the bill, on the ground that Parliament could not legislate to remedy a private grievance.

Hon. Mr. Aylesworth reminded Mr. Northrup that the subsidy was granted by the Conservative Government, and submitted that it would be ungrateful to hold the Grand Trunk responsible for another company's obligations.

The amendment that the bill be read a second time six months hence was carried by 107 to 60.

Mr. H. H. Miller moved the second reading of his bill to amend the interest act by compelling holders of mortgages on real estate to accept, in payment of overdue principal on receiving one month's additional interest or one month's notice from the mortgagee that he intends to pay.

Messrs. Turcotte, Gervais and Monk opposed the bill on the grounds that it would interfere with existing contracts and that it was outside Federal jurisdiction.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Fielding the discussion was adjourned.

Second reading was given to Mr. Sinclair's bill to amend the Canada shipping act by dispensing with the double inspection of Canadian vessels which possess Lloyd's certificates of inspection.

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The Municipality of Jerusalem has published particulars of a provisional contract which has been made with a firm in Bremen for a water supply for the first named city. Tenders are also invited from other firms. All material imported from abroad will be free of customs duty. The concession is to hold good for thirty years, and at the expiration of that period all the works and other structures built by the contractors are to become the property of the municipality without any compensation being paid by them. All persons engaged in the work other than the principal technical experts, must be Ottoman subjects.

Palestine exploration, if report speaks truly, is taking, just now, a new and not altogether pleasant turn. It is said that a search for treasure among the tombs of the Kings of Judah is being conducted, the investigation being carried out with the greatest secrecy and despatch at Jerusalem. The theory is that the ancient kings of Judah took with them into their tombs all their worldly treasure. If the tombs can be found a rich reward, it is thought, will await the explorers.

Dr. Max Sichel has published a study of mental derangement among the Jews, issued in Leipzig. His researches do not lead him to the conclusion that mental diseases are more frequent among Jews than among others. The clinical matter in his book is based on study in the Frankfurt insane Asylum. He established a number of facts concerning the special mental diseases to which the Jews are particularly subject.

The Sultan has conferred the Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie on M. Haim Nahum, Chief Rabbi of Turkey.

M. Clermont-Ganneau has reported to the Academie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, the discovery at Jerusalem, by Father Germer-Durand, of a series of stone vases, some round, some rectangular, the contents of which appear to resemble measures of capacity according to the system of gauge and mensuration used by the ancient Jews.

First Lieutenant Levinger, of the Bavarian Reserve Army, has been promoted captain. Four Jewish second lieutenants in the same army have also received promotion. It is only in Bavaria that honors of this character are paid to Jews.

M. Henry Deutsch de la Meurthe presented fifty thousand francs to the Aero Club of France on the occasion of the fine aerial exploit of Comte de Lambert.

Sanitary Councillor Dr. Heinrich Komper, the mentor of physicians in Silesia, celebrated his nineteenth birthday at Breslau, where he resides, a few days ago.

Prof. Dr. Felix Liebermann, the historian, has been elected honorary member of the British Academy and member of the Royal Society of Literature, London.

The jury at the International Exhibition at Rome has awarded a grand prize, with a gold medal, to Dr. E. Berger, for his binocular glass.

Baron Henry de Rothschild, of Paris, has written a play which will be produced in the near future.

A steamboat service has been started on Lake Tiberias.

In a message to the Jewish press, M. Nislovitch, Jewish member of the Douma, has expressed his strong belief in the eventual change of attitude of the third Douma toward the Jews.

The Minister of Education in Turkey has informed the chief rabbi of Constantinople that in his budget for next year a large sum will figure as subsidies either to existing Jewish schools or to those which are in course of establishment.

The Jewish population of Panama numbers about eight hundred. They have a burial society and a cemetery, and on the holidays hold services at the home of one of their number, Mr. Isaac A. Sasse.

The new military law of Turkey permits non-Mohammedan pupils to attend the military schools.

Six Jewish judges have been appointed to the bench of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Austria.

M. Daoud Passy has been nominated a member of the Court of Appeal of Smyrna.

Oh, you kids! Catspaw Rubber Heels are just the thing for kid shoes or for kid's shoes. They are dandy and they wear the best. All shoe dealers.

The Usual Way. Three women had started to cross the wide street.

An auto observed them and quickly cried "toot!"

One hurried, one tarried, one beat a retreat.

And the poor auto had no place to scoot.

—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

## CHRISTMAS STAMP CAMPAIGN

THE 1909 BATTLE AGAINST THE DREAD WHITE PLAGUE.

Available Beds in the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives Increased Three-Fold as a Result of Last Year's Sale of Christmas Stamps. The Number Can Be Doubled This Year If Everyone Will Help.



STIMULATED by the success of a year ago the National Sanitarium Association have made special preparations for the sale of the Christmas Stamp of 1909-10, issued on behalf of the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives.

Nearly \$6,000.00 was netted from last year's sale, making it possible for the trustees to increase the available beds for needy patients from an average of fifty-five a year ago to one hundred and forty, the accommodation to-day.

The trustees are hopeful that they may bring the accommodation up to 300 beds as the outcome of this year's sale of this little one cent messenger of hope and healing.

The Christmas Stamp, as a means of fighting the dread white plague, had its origin in Denmark in 1904, the sale from which has financed a hospital for consumptives in that country. The idea was taken up by the Red Cross Society of the United States in 1907, and interest has grown each year.