

Northern Railway of Canada

RICHMOND HILL STATION CHANGE OF TIME. April 27, 1868. Going North 8.04 A.M. ... 4.50 P.M. ...

Mails made up at the Richmond Hill Post Office.

Until further notice, the mails will be closed at this Post Office as follows: MORNING. Northern Mail ... 6.45 A.M. ...

New Advertisements. Spring and Summer Goods—Wm. Mitchell Choice Roman Paper—G. A. Barnard To Builders ...

SUBSCRIBE FOR The York Herald, \$1.00 a year. The York Herald. RICHMOND HILL, MAY 1, 1868.

THE ABORTION CASE.

Now that the authorities have set the machinery of the law in motion in regard to the case of the late Mrs. Basingwaite, and as the coroner's jury have rendered a verdict in accordance with the evidence brought before them—after a patient and protracted investigation—we feel justified in offering few remarks upon the subject. We fear that the crime of abortion has grown to be a social evil amongst us, the extent and enormity of which is difficult to ascertain with certainty, on account of the penalty inflicted by the law and the disgrace attached to those who are concerned; sufficient is known, however, to justify us in our assertions. We have heard of several who have run the risk of their lives under the manipulation of the abortionist; it is well for them they have so far escaped public notoriety, and we hope that recent events in this locality will put a stop, for the future, to such wicked transgression of all law—human and divine.

We publish in to-day's issue as much of the evidence as our space will admit; we would prefer to have filled our columns with more interesting and really useful literature; but, knowing that it is expected by many of our readers that a report would appear in to-day's issue, we have deemed it advisable, and conducive to the ends of justice, to publish full particulars.

Before taking leave of this exceedingly painful subject, we consider it just and proper to say that the public are indebted to Mr. Coroner Reid, for taking this matter in hand, and for the able and fearless manner in which he conducted the proceedings of his court during three sittings of the inquest.—Dr. Reid is well fitted for the position he holds, and should the government carry out the idea of appointing one coroner only, for each county, as we saw intimated some time since—we would by all means say that it should be a great public benefit to select Dr. J. N. Reid.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM ABYSSINIA.

We confess we were agreeably surprised to hear, so soon, of the utter defeat of King Theodoros and his army. It is a matter for congratulation that General Napier has so conducted his expedition as to bring the war to a speedy and glorious termination. The action of Her Majesty's government, in sending General Napier and a well-appointed army on so perilous a journey to rescue the persons imprisoned by Theodoros, is a further proof that to be a British subject—"Is a glorious charter, deny it who can!"

Mr. VERRY'S PANORAMA.—This exhibition was shown in the Temperance Hall, in this village, on Wednesday evening last. We understand it is very instructive and gave great satisfaction to all who had the pleasure of being present.

EAST RIDING OF YORK AND MARKHAM SPRING FAIR.

The above Agricultural Societies held their Spring Show at Milliken's Corners, 6th Con., Markham, on Thursday, the 16th ult. The attendance was large and the visitors evidently took much interest in the success of the Show: Mr. Norman Milliken gave a prize of \$20 in cash. Mr. Charles Powell, Newtow Brook, gave one of his celebrated Swing Pumps. Messrs Eyer & Bro., Richmond Hill and Mr. Abel, Burwick, presented two ploughs valued at \$18 each. The following is the prize list:—

PLOUGHING MATCH.

JUDGES FOR PLOUGHING.

1st and 4th Classes—Geo. Forester, Dougal McLean, John Carter.

2nd and 3rd Classes—W. Hood, Seth Haycock, John Wier.

FIRST CLASS.

1st prize, Simpson Reenie, pump value \$80

2nd prize, Andrew Hood, do. 12

3rd prize, Adam Hood, do. 10

4th prize, John Coleman, do. 8

5th prize, Geo. Morgan, do. 6

SECOND CLASS.

1st prize, Jas. Patterson, plow value. \$18

2nd prize, John Morgan, do. 11

3rd prize, Geo. Hagerman, do. 10

4th prize, Wm. Cox, do. 8

5th prize, Alex. Stewart, do. 6

6th prize, Joseph Graham, do. 4

THIRD CLASS—(CAST BEAM PLOW).

1st prize, W. Russel, cast beam plow value. \$18

2nd prize, Geo. Mainprize, do. 8

3rd prize, John Craeswick, do. 6

4th prize, Geo. Weldrake, do. 4

5th prize, Chas. Tramm, do. 2

FOURTH CLASS—BOYS.

1st prize, Thomas Hood, do. \$20

2nd prize, Wm. Dix, do. 10

3rd prize, John T. Phillips, do. 8

BEST SHAPED RIG.

1st prize, Adam Hood, 4 dol.

FOR BEST GROOMED TEAM.

1st prize, A. Hood, 4 dol., 2nd prize, W. Russel, 2 dol.

HORSES.

JUDGES OF BLOOD AND CARRIAGE HORSES.

Eton Davis, Richmond Hill, John Likens, Toronto; Jas. Lawrie, Scarborough.

BLOOD STALLIONS—1 ENTRY.

1st prize, Jos. Grand, 10 dol.

CARRIAGE AND ROADSTER STALLIONS—11 ENTRIES.

1st prize, Henry Kirby, 10 dol., 2nd prize S. W. Walton, 6 dol., 3rd prize, John Lounsbrough, 4 dol.

JUDGES OF DRAFT AND GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES.

Geo. Pingle, Jas. Patton, Thos. Martin.

DRAFT STALLIONS—4 ENTRIES.

1st prize, Simon Beattie, 10 dol., 2nd prize Robt. Ferris, 6 dol., 3rd prize, Alex. Doherty, 4 dol.

GENERAL PURPOSE STALLIONS—4 ENTRIES.

1st prize, Robt. Ferris, 10 dol., 2nd prize Thos. Patterson, 6 dol., 3rd prize, Wm. Young, 4 dol.

BULLS.

JUDGES OF CATTLE.

John Carter, Thos. Martin, Robt. Marsh.

DURHAM BULLS—5 ENTRIES.

1st prize, John Miller, 6 dol., 2nd prize, John Miller, 4 dol., 3rd prize, Geo. Midler, 2 dol.

DEVON BULLS—2 ENTRIES.

1st prize, John Palmer, 4 dol., 2nd prize, G. M. Davidson, 3 dol.

ARKWORTH BULLS.

1st prize, Jas. Lawrie, 4 dol.

GRADE BULLS.

1st prize, Geo. Weldrake, 4 dol.

MARKHAM COUNCIL.

The above Council met at Unionville on Saturday the 25th instant.

Reeve in the Chair.

Members all present.

Minutes of last Meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Robt. Marsh, from Wm. Amble, and others, praying for a grant to build a Bridge between lots 45 and 46 in first Con.

By Robt. Marsh, from Thos. Brown and others, for grant to repair the Road on rear of lot 21 in 4th Con.

By James Robinson, from John Rescor and L. Crosby, for aid to Geo. Gunn.

By Wm. Padget, from Luton Miller and others, for grant on side line between lots 15 and 16, in 8th Con.

Said petitions were received and read.

Robt. Marsh, seconded by Wm. Padget, moves that the sum of \$80 be granted for the purpose of building a Bridge across the stream between lots 45 and 46 in 1st Con. the abutments to be built of stone and the foundation to be properly sunk below the stream; and that W. Warren and Thos. Palmer be Commissioners to superintend the same.—Carried.

Wm. Padget, seconded by Robt. Marsh, moves that \$10 be granted on the side line between lots 15 and 16 in 8th Con; and that Luton Miller and Peter Pike be Commissioners to expend the same.—Carried.

Robt. Marsh, seconded by John Lane, moves that the Reeve, Wm. Padget and the Mayor be and are hereby appointed a Committee to view the Hill in front of lot No. 21, in 5th Con., and to let the repairing of the same by contract.—Carried.

Robt. Marsh, seconded by Wm. Padget, moves that the following sums be paid out of the dog tax of this Township, viz. to Parker Crosby Esq., the sum of \$40, and to Henry Burkey the sum of \$12, being for injury done to their sheep by dogs; their respective Certificates being duly certified by two of Her Majesty's justices of the peace for this County.—Carried.

Wm. M. Button, seconded by Robert Marsh, moves that the Resolution passed by this Corporation granting aid to Mrs. Wm. Glendinning and family is hereby rescinded, taking effect from this date.

Robt. Marsh, seconded by John Lane, moves that the expenses of obtaining the transfer of the Markham and Elgin Mills Plank Road to this Municipality, amounting to \$7, be paid to the order of the mover.—Carried.

The Council adjourned to meet on the second Saturday in May next, 9th, there to meet as a Court of Revision and for other purposes.

THE ABORTION CASE.

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE JURY.

Three Persons committed for Trial.

Coroner Reid resumed the inquiry (into the cause of the late Mrs. Martha Basingwaite's death) on Friday evening, the 24th ult., at 7 p.m.

SECOND DAY.

John Palmer, junr., sworn and said: I keep an hotel on Richmond Hill. I know nothing about the death of deceased, Martha Basingwaite. I received a letter from Dr. Williams touching this matter. I received the letter five weeks ago; (The letter was read to the jury, and embraces sundry glaring offers of money, if Mr. Palmer could procure evidence to prosecute some one for defamation of character.) I have seen Dr. Williams this (Friday, the 24th) evening. I have received no money from him. He has been at my hotel before and since, during Mrs. Basingwaite's sickness. Maria Hunter came to my house and engaged a horse and buggy to go for Dr. Williams. Peter Basingwaite had the horse twice for the same purpose.

Mrs. Jane Benson, sworn and said: I have known the deceased Martha Basingwaite since last May. I visited deceased during her illness. I have been in the house before she took ill. Dr. Williams, she asked me, when her sister—Maria Hunter—had gone for him, if I knew what was the matter with her; I told her I thought she had had a mis-carriage, she said No; she said she had been to town to Dr. Williams, and Maria wished to have him again. This conversation took place on Thursday after the mis-carriage. She told me she was very ill in the city on the Friday; she said she thought she would not be able to get home. I heard of the mis-carriage from some of the neighbours. It was common conversation at the time; all expressed surprise at the apparent wish to hide the fact. I thought Miss Hunter was shy, and I did not go to visit Mrs. Basingwaite any more. I was there when Dr. W. came; he said she was doing well; it was about 11 o'clock p.m. He stopped all night. Her husband and her sister—Maria Hunter—laid her out. I did not go in, because I thought they did not want me. There was medicine; I understood it came from town; it was of a whitish color.

(At this stage of the proceeding, the Coroner ordered Maria Hunter to be arrested and brought in.)

Dr. James Langstaff, sworn and said: At 3 p.m., on Nov. 17th, 1867, I was called to attend Mrs. Peter Basingwaite, laboring under symptoms of abortion; she having been to abortive, Williams in Toronto. Her sister, Maria Hunter, and herself, insisted in the most positive manner that it should not be stopped. I thinking it, however, my duty to save the life of the young innocent, I sent some pills having a tendency to check it. At 9 p.m., I visited her again, and found that the abortion had made considerable progress; supposed the pills had not been given, and concluded that the mis-carriage could not now be prevented. The struggles of the child were very distinct at the lower part of the abdomen. It was born at 3 a.m. of the 18th, and had been about four or four and a half months in uterus. The patient had no very remarkable symptoms during the first two days, but on the third day inflammation set in, attacking the bowels and uterus and lasting several days when I was checked, and she had been improving for several days up to the 25th of November, when one Dr. Williams (whom she had been to see just before the abortion) was called in to consult with me; I at this time not knowing his character, but learned afterwards that it was the notorious Abortion Williams, of Toronto. The patient became worse in a few hours, and I concluded that he and Miss Hunter had held a consultation, after the consultation with me, and agreed to give the medicine only per annum. It seems that abortion Williams saw the patient repeatedly and prescribed for her without my knowledge, treating the injuries which he had caused in the womb; which injuries, as well as the disease in that organ which followed, and the symptoms thereof, were as carefully as possible concealed from me. Mrs. Basingwaite was ill about five weeks, too long a period for a continuance of either acute inflammation of the bowels, or peracute fever. It is my opinion she came to her death from Typhoid Fever, the exciting cause of which was the abortion produced by Dr. Williams, and the fatal termination was no doubt hastened by the inflammation of the bowels and diarrhoea accompanying the earlier part of her illness, and the disease of the womb which still existed at the time of her death.

Dr. Langstaff, cross-examined.—The child was about 4 or 4½ months old. An abortion is a delivery before six months. It is unusual for abortions to set in at that period. Some symptoms of inflammation were visible immediately after the mis-carriage. I was called in on the 17th of November; on the same day I observed fever symptoms. I could not be confident that any injury had been done to the womb. I met Dr. Williams in consultation on the 25th of November. I suspected Dr. Williams was connected with the abortion soon after consultation with him by my sending for him. Miss Hunter was present when I went there; as soon as I went she said do not put it back. The cause of death was Typhoid Fever, the abortion acting as the exciting cause. Mrs. Basingwaite and Miss Hunter were imperative on me not to stop the labor. The child was living when I was called in. I am in-

THE ABORTION CASE.

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE JURY.

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By Mr. Carter, I felt her pulse when I was called in. I made a personal examination. It was pills I left. She progressed not very unfavourably for two days. It was Typhoid Fever that caused diarrhoea. The bowels had not moved. It was not my medicine that caused the ulcers on her tongue and mouth. It was three o'clock p.m., on sabbath when her and her sister pressed on me not to put it back. It was tincture of opium that was given by injection. I think I gave it in too large doses.

BEST MORTEM.

John Hostetter, Physician and member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, of the Township of Markham and County of York, Province of Ont., make oath and say:—That on the 14th day of April 1868, by instructions from John N. Reid, Gentleman, one of Her Majesty's Coroners, did, with Dr. McMaster, proceed to the dead house on Richmond Hill, and there make a post mortem examination of the body of the late Mrs. Martha Basingwaite. I recognised the body as that of the late Mrs. M. Basingwaite, and found it considerably emaciated, but not much decomposed. On making an incision through the abdominal wall from the epigastric region to the mons veneris, I found the peritoneal surfaces of the abdomen, great omentum, large and small intestines attached to each other by inflammatory adhesions, so firmly, that it was impossible to detach them without using the scalpel. The peritoneal surface of the uterus was rough, and in many places connected to the bladder and rectum by adhesions, caused by inflammation. There was no serious effusion in the cavity of the abdomen. On examining the womb, we found it about five and a half inches in length, by four inches in breadth, and the walls half an inch thick. The os uteri was gangrenous from the lips to the cervix, and the mucous membrane throughout the body of the organ in a disorganized and sloughing condition. There was on the left side of the uterus, just below the entrance of the fallopian tube, part of the placenta or after-birth adhering, and on the opposite side, one inch below the entrance of the right fallopian tube, we found a ragged circular opening, about one third of an inch in diameter, extending through the mucous membrane and half way through the muscular wall. The opening extended upwa ds and outwards. The vagina presented a healthy appearance. From the post mortem examination, I swear positively that Mrs. Martha Basingwaite was pregnant a short time before her death, and I believe the laceration discovered in the womb was sufficient to produce an abortion, and the fatal inflammation of the womb and peritonitis, as already stated.

Dr. J. Hostetter, cross-examined.—The injury in the wall of the womb presented the appearance as if it had been made by some blunt instrument; the opening was round and ragged; criminal abortions might be brought on by a uterine sound; I have not the least doubt but the laceration caused the inflammation and fatal results; I have been in practice 7 years, and consider a mis-carriage unusual at 4½ months; I have not the least doubt that inflammation of the womb and peritoneum produced death caused by the injury of the womb; some of the symptoms might before death assimilate Typhoid Fever; I examined the deceased on 3rd June last, and found no symptoms of consumption; I did not discover any disease in her lungs.

The post mortem evidence of Dr. Hostetter was fully corroborated by Dr. McMaster, of York Mills, who was present at the post mortem examination, and who is considered one of the ablest men in the country in such matters. (The investigation, at this stage of the proceedings, was adjourned till Monday evening the 27th inst., at 5 p.m.)

THIRD DAY.

Peter Basingwaite, sworn and said: It was about 9 when I went for Dr. Langstaff on Sunday, my wife was in labor at the time. I am sure and positive I did not take my sister-in-law to Williams's about three months ago. He came five times. I had a conversation with regard to my wife's mis-carriage. Dr. Langstaff said it might cause some trouble or mischief. Dr. Langstaff sent some pills over. He would not take them. Dr. Langstaff asked me if there had been any foul play used.

Louisa Tricker, sworn and said.—I lived with Mrs. Basingwaite three weeks before she died; I attended on her, she was attended by Drs. Langstaff and Williams; Dr. Williams was there once while I was there; I never heard what was the matter with Mrs. Basingwaite; Mrs. Benson called one day when Mrs. Basingwaite was dying; Miss Maria Hunter and Mr. Basingwaite laid her out, no person assisted them.

Robert H. Hall, sworn and said.—I remember Mr. Basingwaite came in with a prescription to make out; it was a short time before she died; one article in that was extract of veratrum viridi; we did not make it up; I do not remember the other ingredients. I did not make up the prescription, not having all the ingredients.

Rev'd John Bredin, sworn and said.—I am a clergyman of the Wesleyan Methodist Church; I visited Mrs. Basingwaite prior to her death, perhaps 5 or 6 times; I asked Mrs. Hunter, the second time I visited her daughter, whether she had been confined or not; she said nothing of the kind was the matter with her; I stated that I was credibly informed there was a premature birth, which she positively denied; that was 8 or 9 days after the confinement; some 4 or 5 days after Mrs. Hunter came to me, stating her regret at having misinformed me;

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

London, April 25, evening.—The termination of the alleged Clarence Despatch was continued to-day. Testimony for the defence was taken, and the Attorney-General summoned up for the prosecution.

London, April 25, evening.—The following intelligence was received from Abyssinia: A battle was fought on Good Friday before Magdala, between the British troops commanded by General Napier and the Abyssinian forces under command of their King in person. The latter were defeated and retreated into the town. Their loss in killed and wounded was very heavy. On the Monday following, all his preparations having been completed, Gen. Napier ordered an assault upon Magdala, and the town and citadel were carried by storm. King Theodoros was slain. A large number of warriors were killed, and taken prisoners, and the entire capital remained in the possession of the British forces. The loss of the British in killed and wounded was small. All the British captives were found in the city alive and well, and were set free. Gen. Napier's instant return to the sea coast is expected.

London, March 26.—A despatch from Sydney, New South Wales, dated March 31st, states that Prince Alfred was recovering from the effects of his wound. The Count De Stoeckel, present minister of Russia at Vienna, has been appointed to succeed the Baron De Durbere as Russian Ambassador at Paris.

New York, April 27.—The Herald's special, dated Magdala, April 13th, gives the following details of the capture of the great fortress:—A trace which had been agreed on between General Napier and Theodoros terminated early this morning. Immediately after its termination, the King not having surrendered the captives, Napier placed himself at the head of the 1st and 2nd brigades of his army and moved up the hill towards the fortress as far as Shillasse. This portion of the strong works built was surrendered to Napier by the chiefs in command, after a brisk attack, in which the Africans were defeated. Theodoros observing the English advance and his first fruits, retreated into the centre of the Magdala works on the plateau, having first planted five of his guns at the base. When General Napier came in sight with his brigades the King's artillerymen opened on the advance with these guns in presence of Theodoros. The British replied immediately with their 12 pounder Armstrongs and 7 inch mortar rockets, the guns throwing rockets into the place. After enduring this fire a short time, King Theodoros abandoned his guns and still retreating inward barricaded the Sally ports, and commenced a fire of musketry from behind his gates and wall defences. The Abyssinians evincing no signs of surrender General Napier halted his advance and then commenced the bombardment of their works. It continued three hours, and when it terminated the British commander ordered an assault, which was made in fine style. The King's work was carried after a vigorous resistance on the part of the enemy. Theodoros' loss during the engagement was 60 killed and 200 wounded. The English had 15 wounded. After the works were taken Theodoros was found dead by English soldiers on entering the centre of his stronghold. He was shot through the head. Some persons say he was killed during one of the battles, others that he committed suicide when he found the fortunes of the day against him. The King's body was recognized by the British captives when released. Theodoros's two sons were taken prisoners and sent to the European coast to be put to death. The interior of the fortress of Magdala presented an extraordinary and splendid sight, the place glowing almost with barbaric splendour. The British troops plundered all at once. The men found four Royal Crowns of solid gold, twenty thousand dollars in silver, thousands of silver plates several lots of very rich jewels, and numerous other articles of great value. Gen. Napier takes by his victory 28 large guns, 5,000 stand of small arms, 10,000 shields, 10,000 spears, and many other articles of war equipment. The value of the British captives will start for home on the 15th of April. General Napier's army will reorganize, fall in, and return to England and India at once. New York, April 27, The Herald's special dated Zoula, April 18: says the very latest reports from Magdala represent that 14,000 native troops had lain down their arms to Napier, and that Theodoros had 500 soldiers killed and 1,500 wounded in the late engagement.

Advices from Napier's headquarters in Magdala without date, are also at hand. They state that the Europeans lately held captive there, numbering 60 souls, including men, women and children, were already en route to Zoula for home, and that the entire force of Theodoros' army had either been killed wounded or captured.

London, April 28, 2 p.m.—Both Houses of Parliament to-night, without a dissenting voice, voted an address to the Queen upon the subject of the recent attempt to assassinate Prince Alfred at Sydney, expressing the sympathy of the British nation with the Royal Family in the outward event which has filled them with sorrow, and the country with horror, and the hope that the Prince may soon be restored to health.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar Street, New York.

"ECONOMY IS EAL TE."

Franklin. Why will people pay \$50 or \$100 for a Sewing Machine, when \$25 will buy a better one for all PRACTICAL purposes? Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, the subscribers here to inform their numerous friends that the "ECONOMY" and "MARTIN" Machines can be had in any quantity. This machine is a double-thread, constructed upon entirely new principles, and DOES NOT infringe upon any other in the world. It is emphatically the poor man's Sewing Machine, and is warranted to excel ALL others, as thousands of patrons will testify.

AGENTS WANTED.

Machines sent to Agents on trial, and given away to families who are needy and deserving. Address J. C. OTTIS & CO., Boston, Mass.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Rev. Edward A. Wilson will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dread disease Consumption. Its only object is to benefit the afflicted and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, No. 165 South Second Street, Williamsburg, New York.

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