The Daily News,

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 24.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

Sunday Directory—Hours of Public Worship.

St. George's Cathedral.—Morning Service 11:00; Military Service, 3:00 P.M.; Evening Service, 7:00.

St. Paul's Church (Queen Street).—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service (free), 6:30.

St. James' Church (Union Street),—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service (free), 6:30.

St. Mark's Church (Barriefield).—Morning Service, 11:00.

St. John's Church (Portsmouth).—Morning Service, 10:00; Afternoon Service, 6:30.

All Saints' Church, (Division Street,) free.—Morning Service, 7:30 a.m.; Afternoon, 4:30 p.m.; Evening Service, 7:30 p.m.

St. Andrew's Church (Princess Street).—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, 6:30.

Chalmers' Church (Earl Street).—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, 6:30.

Brock Street Presbyterian Church.—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, 6:00.

Wesleyan Methodist Church (Sydenham Street).—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening Service, 6:30.

Wesleyan Methodist Church (Queen Street).—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening Service 6:30.

Primitive Methodist Church (Brock Street).—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening Service, 6:00.

Methodist Episcopal Church (Johnson Street).—Morning Service (free), 10:30; Evening Service (free), 6:00.

Congregational Church (Wellington street).—Morning service, 11:00; Evening service, 6:30.

Baptist Church (Johnson Street).—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, 6:30.

St. Mary's Cathedral (Roman Catholic).—Mass, 7 a.m.; Military 9 a.m.; Mass 10:30 a.m.; Vespers, 3:30 p.m.

Catholic Apostolic Church (Queen Street).—Morning Service, 10:00; Evening Service, 3:00.

Religious Temperance Meeting at the Sons of Temperance Hall, Princess Street, every Sunday afternoon, from 4½ to 5 o'clock.

A young man living at Havre, France, went out shooting along the cliffs in the neighbourhood of Etretat, and with that foolhardiness so frequent in the visitors to that place, went close to the edge of the precipice. The ground, loosened by the infiltration of water, gave way, and the unfortunate sportsman fell headlong from a height of nearly 400 feet to the shingle below. His brains were dashed out, but his hand still clutched the rifle.

A telegram of Melbourne news to the 13th ultimo says that the Victorian Parliament was passing through the various stages a bill authorizing a loan of £2,000,000, principally for railway purposes. The Government of New South Wales had reiterated their declaration that a conspiracy actually existed to kill the Duke of Edinburgh during his visit to the colonies. The shipments of gold to England since the last mail left amounted to 100,000 ounces.

A Mr Corbett, of Glasgow, has set in operation a number of cleap dining-places, in that city, which have not only fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of their benevolent projector, but have apparently been productive of a happy effect in a direction not originally contemplated. The cooks and attendants are all women, and their habits of neatness and culinary skill are so highly prized by the clerks and artizans of Glasgow, that Mr Corbett finds he can seldom keep any of his girls beyond a short period.

We learn from the *Revolution* that the appeal which Miss Susan B. Anthony addressed to the recent Convention of coloured men at Utica, urging them to extend their demand for the ballot "to their wives and daughters their mothers and sisters," was not kindly received. A careful canvass of the members of the Convention showed that they were bitterly opposed to it. No wonder. Until the white men are converted to the doctrine of women's voting, it seems rather premature to attempt to convert the coloured men. The way to convert the white men is plain. Convert the white women, and the work will be done. We presume that a similar method will have to be adopted among the coloured people. As soon as the women of that complexion, or of any complexion, ardently desire to vote, the men will all be in favour of giving them the right to do so, by all the forms of law.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Letters have been received from Sarawak, dated the 8th of August, which announce the succession of Mr Charles Brooke, nephew of the late Rajah, Sir James Brooke, to the Government of this State. On the 25th of July the arrival of the mail put Sarawak in possession of the melancholy tidings of the death of his Highness the Rajah. All put on mourning for that great and good man. The Consul's flag was kept half-mast until Saturday, when the Tuan Muda, heir apparent, was publicly proclaimed Rajah of Sarawak in the Court House in the presence of all the Government servants, the consuls, clergy, and principal inhabitants of the city.

If the present crisis in Spain is a subject which excites the greatest interest throughout Europe, its course and conclusion will be nowhere watched with such earnest anxiety as at Rome. Since the commencement of the movement intelligence has been continually and regularly received by Cardinal Antonelli from Monsignor Franchi, Papal Nuncio at Madrid; by the King of Naples, from his brother the Count of Girgenti; and by the Infant of Spain, who lately enlisted in the Corps of Zouaves, from his relations at Court. Pio Nono has put up prayers for the triumph of her Catholic Majesty over her rebellious subjects, and there was rejoicing at the Vatican when, a few days ago, a Government despatch represented the insurrection as losing ground rapidly. But now that the contrary is ascertained to be undoubtedly the case, and the fate of the Spanish Bourbons appears to be settled, his Holiness has given orders for the Quirinal Palace to be prepared for Isabella II., convinced that her natural place of refuge on leaving Spain must be Rome. What dismay prevails at the Vatican and Farnese Palaces, in consequence of the overthrow of the last stronghold of Bourbonic power, and ecclesiastical and légitimate influence, may be easily imagined.

A letter from Prague of the 1st says:—"A marriage has just taken place at Teplitz; the bridegroom was a Protestant, and the bride a Roman Catholic. The Catholic priest had refused to bless the union unless the parties made the customary promises relative to the education of the children. These promises not having been given, the sacrament of penitence and of the altar was refused to the lady. This circumstance created among the population deep irritation which manifested itself at the time of the civil marriage. The governor of the district, who discharged the functions of officer of civil affairs, presented himself in full uniform and delivered a speech full of tact. An enormous crowd was assembled and maintained strict silence. When the act of marriage had terminated, one of those present cried 'Long live the Emperor! who has freed us from a degrading yoke.' Thousands of voices responded with enthusiasm, 'Vivat!' 'Long live the Constitution, which has secured liberty to all!' added the same voice, and similar acclamations followed. Some of the spectators then congratulated the newly-married couple. This affair caused general satisfaction amongst the population of the town."

QUEEN VICTORIA'S MODEL FARM.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* writes from London:

During the long drouth, when every blade of grass was burned to a dead brown, and the cattle had no herbage to feed on, milk and butter were scarce, and the famous Devonshire clotted cream could not be found. But we Americans went to headquarters. The model farm, laid out and completed under the supervision of the late Prince Consort, is about a mile from Windsor Castle. At the main lodge we received from the daughters of the keeper a permit to visit the dairy.

Approaching a beautiful cottage, as we supposed, in the centre of a large garden, not at the bottom of a hill, under a hazel tree, by a running stream; we could not imagine a diary on a dry, level plain. But entering the vestibule, lined with marble half way, and frescoed about with beautiful designs, we rang a bell, which was immediately answered by a woman past middle age and neatly dressed, one of the Queen's favourite servants. She ushered us into a room about thirty feet square, the roof supported by six octagonal columns of white marble, with richly carved capitals. The floor was of white porcelain tiles, the windows stained glass, bordered with May flowers, daisies, butter-cups, and primroses. The floors were lined with tiles of porcelain of a delicate blue tint, with rich medallions inserted of the Queen, Prince Consort and each of the children. Shields, monograms of the Royal family and bas-reliefs of agricultural designs, representing the seasons, completed the ornamentation of this exquisite model dairy. All around the walls ran a marble table and through the centre two long ones, supported by which runs a perpetual stream of spring water. By this means the slabs of table are always cool, and the temperature of the dairy is chill, while the white and gilt china milk and butter dishes resting on the table are never placed in water. We drank the delicious milk, just brought in bright metal buckets, lined with porcelain, the Queen's monogram and crest glittering on the brass plates on the covers. In the room where the butter was made, milk skimmed and strained, we feasted our eyes on the rows of metal porcelain-lined cans of every size, made to lock, and send to the royal family even as far as Scotland; so they always have good milk and butter. The churn was of metal also, and lined in porclain, made in two compartments. The outside chamber surrounding the cylinder could have warm or cold water poured in to regulate the "coming of the butter," without disturbing the stream. The lid was screwed on, and the stationary tank on which the whole was turned, made the work easy and rapid. But while over sixty cows are daily milked and as many more are out grazing, the royal family are more than satisfied, and the Londoners more than dissatisfied to see the rolls of golden butter and cans of cream sold from the Model Farm, for saving money for the Queen! I know the butter is sold, for we breakfasted on it this morning, and we paid for it, not as a bribe, but a regular market bargain at the dairy.

THE LATEST INVENTION IN GUNNERY.

Among those who carefully watched the working of the siege guns before Sebastopol with a view to future experiments and possible improvements, was a certain Mr Moncrieff, now a Captain in the Edinburgh Militia Artillery. He saw that whether guns were mounted *en barbette*, or fired through embrasures, the risk to which the artillerymen were exposed was very considerable, and the loss of life unavoidably great. So Mr Moncrieff set about trying to invent some scheme whereby the gunners should be saved from such constant exposure, and by which the recoil of the gun, which has always hitherto been a source of danger and cause of great wear and tear, should be controlled and utilized. After several years' endeavour, he has, at length, been completely successful, as the result of recent experiments at Shoeburyness abundantly testifies. On the second inst, Capt. Moncrieff's new apparatus was tried, and was found to work admirably. The carriage of the gun lies between two "elevators" or "rockers," which roll upon an iron platform. A box containing weights is affixed to the front of the elevators, and the weights are so regulated, that the force of gravity, acting upon them, suffices to bring the gun and carriage into a position for firing over the parapet. So soon as the gun is fired, it retreats smoothly down the inclined platform impelled by the force of its recoil, and descends into a secure position, completely out of the line of fire, when it is sponged out and reloaded. Then the iron weights descend, and the gun and carriage once more ascend to the firing point. So steady is the backward roll, and so accurately does the whole apparatus work, that the platform has only to be retained in its original position, in order to make sure that every projectile will travel in the same line.

A grapevine in Jouchecy, France, fifty-four years old, yields three tons weight of grapes. The stem is one hundred and sixty feet long, and the branches cover a space of two hundred square feet.

Francis L. King, of Worcester, has invented a machine for dressing stone. By his method the stones are compelled to dress each other, and the natural colours of the rock with a fine polish are developed, even in the case of granite.

The Empress Charlotte has had a relapse, and is again a prey to a morbid fear that she will be poisoned. She avoids all society. During whole days she remains sitting in a corner of her room without stirring; when any one approaches she is seized with a fit and runs away shrieking for aid. Not only her mind but her bodily health is deeply affected.

A painful case was heard at London Mansion House on the 6th. A jeweller, carrying on business in the city, was summoned for having published a defamatory libel on his son, a young man 22 years of age. The libel consisted of a private letter written by the father to the son, in which the latter was soundly upbraided for the misconduct of his past life. It fell into the hands of a third person, at whose house the son had been staying. The defence was that the communication, as a private letter, was strictly privileged. The defendant was committed for trial, his own recognizances being taken for his appearance.

The Boys Abandoned on the Ice—Return of the Survivors.—It will be remembered that some time ago a report reached Greenock of a number of stowaways from that port on board the ship Arran having been ordered to leave that vessel when she reached St. George's Bay, Newfoundland, and find their way to the shore on the ice, in consequence of which they were exposed to great sufferings, while two of them died or were drowned. Three of the boys who survived arrived in Greenock on Thursday night, having been brought home on board the brigantine Annie and Bennie, belonging to Provost Grieve. The names of the boys are Brand, Bryson, and Reilly. They gave a heartrending tale of the sufferings to which they were exposed, and in accounting for their two companions, Hugh McInnes and McEwan, who are lost, they say that McEwan fell through the ice at a place where it was soft, and that they could not save him; while McInnes, who also fell through the ice, but was rescued, became exhausted and had to be left behind, and has in consequence perished. The ship Arran was, they say, about 20 miles from shore when they were ordered to leave her, and they were saved by a boat's crew in St. George's Bay, who travelled two miles over the ice to rescue them. The boys left the ship at 8 o'clock in the morning, and were not picked up till after dark in the evening. A great crowd assembled at the harbour to see the boys arrive. The master and mate of the ship Arran were to be brought up on Friday and examined on a serious charge. McEwan, we believe, belonged to Glasgow, and McInnes lived in Nicholson street, Greenock.—*Glasgow Herald.*

Campbell, Mowat & Macdonell,
BARRISTERS, &c., Princess Street, Kingston (opposite Daily News Office).
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, C.C.,
GEORGE LEVACK MOWAT,
GEORGE MILNES MACDONNELL.
March 15, 67.

O'Reilly & Draper,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-at-LAW Solicitors in Chancery—Chambers Nos. 7, 8, & 9, Anchor Buildings, Kingston, C. W.
JAMES O'REILLY, Q.C. | FRANK C. DRAPER.

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BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS at-LAW, Conveyancers, Notaries Public.
Richard T. Walkem,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office—Clarence Street, Kingston, C.W.
J. P. GILDERSLEEVE, L.L.B. | RICH. T. WALKEM.

W. R. Mingaye,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Conveyancer, &c. Kingston, C. W. Dec. 1.

Wm. B. Thibodo,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Anchor Buildings.

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OFFICE.—South West corner of Dundas and East Streets.
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County Crown Attorney.

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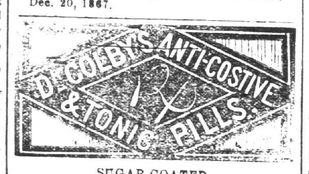
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-at-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, &c.
Offices—18 Clarence St., opposite the Post Office, Kingston, C. W.
JOHN A. MACDONALD, Q.C. | JAMES PATTON, Q.C
JOHN M. MACHAR.
Kingston, Jany 16.

James Agnew,
BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-at-LAW, Conveyancer, &c. Office Bagot Street, second door south of the *British Whig* Office, upstairs.
August 1.

Home Insurance Company of New Haven, Conn.

CAPITAL .. .. $1,000,000.
PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING 1867—$2,000,000.
Funds deposited in the hands of the Goverment for the security of Policyholders.
☞ All fire risks carefully surveyed, and the rate of Premium made to correspond with the risk assumed.
JAMES SWIFT,
Agent,
St. Lawrence Wharf
Kingston, Feb. 4, 1868.

RELIANCE MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
E T N A
Fire and Marine
INSURANCE COMPANY OF DUBLIN.
CAPITAL $2,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME 1,000,000
T. W. GRIFFITH,
Manager for Canada
F. HOOPER,
Agent for Kingston.
Office opposite Burnett House.
Dec. 20, 1867.



SUGAR-COATED
ARE a safe and reliable remedy in all diseases of the *Stomach, Liver* and *Bowels*. They are not *Quack* Medicines puffed up by high sounding testimonials from imaginary people, but are the result of forty years experience of a first-class physician, and their extraordinary success is due to the fact that they answer exactly their name. The formula from which they are prepared, is based on sound, scientific principles, and has received the unqualified approbation of the *medical profession*. They do not profess to be a cure-all, but for all diseases arising from any derangement of the *Stomach, Liver* and *Bowels*, they furnish an effectual remedy. We have in our possession, over one hundred testimonials from physicians who have used them in their practice and highly approve of them, among which are the following:
J. H. GIBSON, M. D., Dunham, C. E.
C. E. COTTON, M. D., Cowansville.
CHARLES BROWN, M.D., Cowansville.
S. S. FOSTER, M. D. Broome.
J. C. BUTLER, M. D., Waterloo.
JOHN ERSKINE, M.D., Waterloo.
NORMAN CLEVELAND, M. D., Barnston.
N. JENKS, M. D. Barnston.
C. W. COWLES, M. D. Stanstead.
JOHN MEIGS, M. D., Stanstead.
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BENJAMIN DAMON, M.D., Coaticook.
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E. D. WORTHINGTON, M. D., Sherbrooke.
Henry Simpson & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents.

IS A SPECIFIC for Rheumatism or Lameness of any kind, Swelling of the Joints, Sore Throat, Cold in the Head and Diphtheria, Burns or Frost Bites, Scratches on horses, &c.' &c.,

JACOBS' RHEUMATIC LIQUID.

Is an internal as well as an external remedy, and is the only one that *always* gives entire satisfaction, and all who once use it will never consent to change it for any other.

We have not space to enumerate the virtues accorded to it by thousands who have used it, and voluntarily testify to its merits. Buy a bottle and satisfy yourself that it is the best remedy ever offered.

Henry Simpson & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents.

THE BEST Tonic Hair Dressing ever discovered. It effectually cleanses the scalp, prevents the Hair from falling off or turning prematurely gray, and when the follicles and glands are not destroyed, will produce a new and luxuriant growth of hair where it has already disappeared.

It is the cheapest as well as the best, being only 25 cents for a large bottle. Buy it, try it, you'll like it and recommend it to your friends.

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August 6.

OFFICE REMOVED TO KING STREET NEARLY OPPOSITE THE CITY BOOK STORE.
Joseph Bowden,
ATTORNEY AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., 33 King street, Kingston.

Signor Carlo Mora,
PROFESSOR of the PIANO & THOROUGH BASS, & CULTIVATION of the VOICE.
For terms, address MR J. REYNER'S Music Store.
Kingston, May 6.

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PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., PORTLAND, Residence Harrowsmith.

Phœnix Fire Assurance Company
OF LONDON.
Agent at Kingston,
THOS. KIRKPATRICK.

Royal Assurance Company
OF
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
MAXWELL W. STRANGE,
Agent for Kingston
Office—33, Clarence Street.
Kingston, March 20, 1863.

1866. Marine Insurance. 1866.

Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford Conn.
THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President. | E. P. DORR, General Agent.
INCORPORATED IN 1819.
CAPITAL $3,000,000. ASSETS $4,650,938,27
HULL AND CARGO RISKS to and from Inland Ports on favourable terms.
Losses promptly and liberally adjusted and paid in Canada Currency.
JAMES SWIFT, Agent,
July 1. St. Lawrence Wharf.

Home Insurance Company of New Haven,
D. SATTERLEE, President. | CHARLES WILSON Secretary.
CASH CAPITAL .. .. $1,000,000.
LAKE AND RIVER RISKS taken on hulls and cargoes at reasonable rates.
JAMES SWIFT, Agent,
July 1. St. Lawrence Wharf.

"Ætna" Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn
PAID UP CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—$4,833,543,39.
Losses paid in 49 years, ... $23,000,000.
THIS Company has been doing business in Canada for nearly 50 years, and during that time has secured the public confidence by the prompt and liberal settlement of every fair claim. It has fully complied with the laws of Canada by the deposit with the Government of Stocks to the amount of
$50.000
And is prepared to issue policies on terms as low as the safety of the assured will permit.
JAMES SWIFT,
Agent,
Kingston, Feb. 4, 1868. St. Lawrence Wharf.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT, for producing a real Sea Bath in your own Room. The above favourite preparation is strongly recommended.
Sole Proprietors—TIDMAN & SON, Chemists, 16 Wormwood Street, London, E.C.

YARDLEY & CO., Fancy Soap Makers and Perfumers. Prize Medal awarded for Purity and Excellence of Quality. London and Paris.
BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.
PATENT SUNFLOWER OIL SOAP.
GLYCERINE SOAP.
Every variety of Fancy Soaps in lb Bars. Also lb Cartons of 3 Tablets.
Pomades, Rose and Violet Powders, Cosmetics, French Extracts, Lavender Water, Cherry Tooth Paste, Lime Juice and Glycerine, and every description of preparations for the Toilet.
Messrs Burgoyne, Burbidges, and Squire receive Indents for Yardley & Co.'s preparations.
Manufactory, 7 Vine Street, Bloomsbury, London, and Depot, 5 Rue du Grand Chantier, Paris. Established 1770.

EUGENE RIMMEL,
PERFUMER by appointment to their Majesties the Emperor of the French, the Queen of Spain, the Queen of Holland, the Queen of the Belgians, and the King of Portugal; and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Toilet Soaps.	Toilet Powders.
Lavender Water.	Portable Fountains.
Cold Cream.	Toilet Vinegar.
Perfumed Vaporizer.	Hair Preparations.
Rose Leaf Powder.	Tooth Powders.
Perfumes for the Handkerchief.	Glycerine Toilet Requisites.

Eau de Cologne.
All the above are carefully prepared for Exportation, and retain their excellent qualities in any climate.
96 Strand; 128 Regent Street; 24 Cornhill, London. 17 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, &c.
EARL RUSSELL sent to the College of Physicians a communication received by him from Manilla (where cholera had been graing fearfully) to the effect that, of all remedies tried, Chlorodyne was the most effective.
"The day seems as yet, unhappily, far distant when public opinion or State interference will prevent the advertisement or sale of any secret medicine whatsoever. It is to be hoped that the profession will continue to brand as unworthy the conduct of those of its members who by testimonial or otherwise aid the disposal of such things."—*Lancet.*
TOWLE'S CHLORODYNE.
The Original Preparation of known Composition.
From Dr C. Kidd, Author of Standard Works on Chloroform.
Sackville-street, Piccadilly, London.
Sir,—I think if you would advertise your Chlorodyne more than you do, you would help to beat the others, which are secret compounds, out of the market. Many medical men think with me, and recommend your compound, but will never prescribe a secret remedy. CHARLES KIDD, M.D.
To Mr Towle, Chemist, Manchester.
A Surgeon from New York writes:—"It only requires to be known to be appreciated. I have no hesitation in characterising it (viz., Towle's Chlorodyne) as the most useful medicine that has appeared during the present century. In diarrhœa, colic, ague, spasms, I have found it to relieve more pain and cause more joy than any other article that can be named."
NOTE.—The Profession is warned against inferior, secret, and cheap compounds now in the market. Each genuine bottle bears a facsimile of Proprietor's signature on the stamp outside.
LIQ. CHLOROFORMI Co. on CHLORODYNE WITHOUT PEPPERMINT.
Sole Manufacturer:—A. P. Towle, Chemist, Manchester.

THE ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, invented by R. Freeman, Pharmaceutist, is allowed to be one of the greatest discoveries of the present century. It is largely employed by the most eminent Physicians and Surgeons in hospital and private practice in all parts of the world. It has effects peculiar to itself, and which are essentially different to those produced by the various compounds bearing the name of Chlorodyne, but have no pretence to possessing its virtues. It rapidly relieves pain, from whatever cause, allays the irritation of fever, soothes the system under exhausting diseases, and gives sleep without producing any one of the unpleasant feelings so commonly arising from the use of opiates. It continues to hold its unshaken position in the estimation of the Profession as the best, most reliable, and cheapest preparation. Eminent and scientific Physicians made affidavits that they have tested its effects in careful comparison with those of "DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and deposed to the facts that they found it a more certain and reliable preparation, and greatly preferred "FREEMANS."
Earl Russell communicated to the Royal College of Physicians and to Mr Freeman, that in Manilla the only remedy of any use in Cholera was Chlorodine.
The Medical Times and Gazette, January 13th, 1866, states, "It has an immense sale amongst the public, and is prescribed by scores of Orthodox Medical Practitioners, and, of course, it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."
Manufactured by the Inventor, Richard Freeman, 70, Kennington Park Road, London, S.
The genuine has engraved on the Government Stamp (outside each Bottle), "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE."

CONDY'S PATENT FLUID or natural disinfectant purifies, deodorises, and disinfects, by the agency of nascent or ozonic oxygen,—its active principle. Being entirely innoxious, this truly scientific preparation is peculiarly adapted for the following useful purposes, for which all other disinfectants, on account of their poisonous or other objectionable qualities, are unavailable and useless:—
Detecting organic impurities in air and water.
Purifying drinking and other water from organic matter, lead, &c.
Freshening the air of close places, and removing bad smells.
Freeing meat, fish, butter, or other provisions from taint.
Counteracting the effects of organic poisons taken into the stomach.
Curing Musty provender. Freeing wheat and other seed from smut.
Maintaining the health of plants in pots and conservatories.
Preserving and restoring the freshness of cut flowers kept in water.
Destroying the blight of the potatoe, vine, hop, mulberry tree, &c.
Washing dogs and other domestic animals.
Cleansing bottles, beer barrels, pickling tubs, dairy utensils.
Washing the hair and darkening its colour when turning grey.
Enhancing the purifying and invigorating effects of baths and tubs.
Dressing poisoned wounds and destroying animal virus.
Treating the infectious diseases of cattle, horses, dogs, &c.
One gallon makes 200 to 300 gallons adapted for use.
N.B.—Condy's Fluid is the Standard Scientific Test for Organic Matter in Water, and affords the only known means of rapidly and completely freeing Drinking Water from Organic Taint, which is so common a cause of serious disease.
To rapidly purify the air, use the diluted fluid with "Condy's Ozoniser" or other Spray-producer.
CONDY'S PATENT OZONISED WATER,
(FOR TOILET PURPOSES,)
Removes from the mouth impure and foreign tastes and odours, whether arising from tobacco or other causes, and counteracts the irritation and morbid secretions of carious teeth. It purifies and softens the skin, and, used in the bath, tends to promote a healthy state of the whole body.
H. BOLLMAN CONDY,
Patentee, Battersea, London.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE. Any one can use them; anything can be dyed with them. It is impossible in this small space to enumerate the many uses to which these wonderful and beautiful chemical preparations can be applied; while their chief use is for dyeing textile fabrics, they are also invaluable as a colouring agent for almost every known material, the ease with which they can be used and the brilliancy of the result being, indeed, almost magical. By their use almost any article of clothing can be dyed in a few minutes for a few pence without soiling the hands.
MEMORANDA.
MAGENTA: The strength and beauty of this dye is almost incredible. A Sixpenny bottle will dye 20 yards of Bonnet Ribbon in 10 minutes; it will also produce a clear Rose Pink by using less dye. Suitable also for Woollen Goods, Feathers, Silks, &c.
WOOLLENS: Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Purple, Orange, Pink, and Crimson produce the most satisfactory results. Use a large quantity of boiling water in an earthen pan. RIBBONS and SILKS: Brush them with soap and water to avoid creases, and to render them clean. Dye in boiling water.
FEATHERS: Dye in hot water (a few drops of the dye is sufficient for one feather).
COTTON: Mauve, Violet and Purple are recommended.
LEATHER: Blue, Magenta, Violet and Orange. Dye in warm water.
WHITEWASH: To color: *Magenta*, for Pink or Rose; add half a bottle to a pail of water, then stir in the Whitening as usual. Mauve, Violet, Purple, Blue and crimson produce pretty tints by using one bottle or more, as directed above.
STARCH: Stir in a few drops of Colour—Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Blue or Pink; these impart delicate tints to Lace, Linen, &c.
WILLOW SHAVINGS, Wicker, Ivory, Bone, Hair, Fibres, Seaweed, &c., attract the dye quickly, if applied in boiling water.
BLUE: For laundry purposes is A 1.
BOOK EDGES: A Sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, Crimson or Blue will make from a pint to a quart of beautiful colouring, according to shade required. Apply with a brush.
PAPER and WOOD STAIN: Ditto.
OAK STAIN: A bottle of No. 2 Black to half a-pint of hot water.
SATINWOOD STAIN: A Sixpenny bottle Canary dissolved in a pint of boiling water
PHOTOGRAPHS may be tinted; dilute the dye with water; a bottle of Magenta to a pint of water. &c.
ILLUMINATING: Magenta, Violet, Blue, Orange; pour a few drops into an egg cup add warm water; use with a brush or pen Borders of books, similar to Ward and Lock's Arabian Nights, &c., may be prettily illuminated in this manner.
BLANCMANGE, JELLY, CORN FLOUR, ICE CREAMS, &c: While in a liquid state add one or two drops of Magenta. A more simple or elegant tinting cannot be had.
CONFECTIONERS will find Magenta, Violet Orange and Pink useful colours.
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INK: A Sixpenny bottle of Magenta to a pint or more of cold water.
WATER: One drop of dye will tint a quart.
PRINTING on Cotton, Silk or Wool, in the ordinary way.
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