The Daily News,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 2

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

WHAT CITY CLERKS HAVE DONE.

"Migs," the clever correspondent of the Providence *Press*, has been writing to that paper about what the will and energy of the New York clerks have accomplished. The lesson included in the following brief sketch is worth studying:—

A green, rustic lad came years ago to the metropolis, from a Connecticut village. At home he had done well in a humble way, but had shown no very marked ability. He had read and heard of the wonderful city. He made up his mind he could do something in it. When he reached the city no place seemed open to him. Day after day he hunted for business. Want stared him in the face. He would not give up, and go back to his friends. Dropping into a large dry goods house one day in the search of work, he chanced to come face to face with the proprietor. "We have nothing for you to do sir," this great business man said in reply to his inquiry; "but stay, what can you do?" he continued, "you seem to be an honest looking lad."

"O, sir, I can do anything—only try me. Only give me a chance to do something." And the tears came out, and trickled down the cheeks of the almost discouraged youth, though he tried hard as he could to repress them. "I will take the lowest, poorest place, and do my best."

He was engaged, and set to work. He was sent down into the cellar, and commenced his business career in New York by pounding out beer-up nails, which had been thrown in a box beside the packing boxes, so that could be used again. This was his work for two weeks, and he barely kept body and soul together on the pay he received. Then he was put into a better place. Then he rose to be a clerk, and no clerk so hard working, so faithful, so interested in all this great house as himself. He saw his chance and counted up in his busy brain every point in the game.

In five years from the time he sat on a bench pounding nails straight, he sat on the manager's seat, and hammered the crooked ins and outs of the business straight. During his clerkship he never missed a single day, and no morning went by without his reporting promptly at seven o'clock. He saved money and married, and prospered as the years went by. Go up Broadway to-day, and you will see his name shining in golden letters over the entrance to one of the largest and finest establishments. In that building is $17,000,000 worth of stock. His trade extends all over the land. His fortune is princely. And even now, though the great merchant is getting grey, and the old-time energy is waxing slow, a new light will come into his eyes, and a new life into his form, when he tells of those past days of starving, and says to the young men around him, "Work, if you would succeed; be a true, faithful, earnest clerk, if you would become a merchant of position and importance!"

SPANISH PATRIOTIC AIRS.

The Spanish correspondent of the London *Times* says:—Several papers have mentioned that when Serrano entered Madrid on the 3rd of October his charger was almost borne off its legs by the throng that pressed upon him with thanks, congratulations, and applause. The singers of the Italian opera, Tamberlik among them, were out in the street in a carriage, and welcomed him, by singing Garibaldi's and Riego's hymns. This has led to some discussion as to the origin of Riego's hymn, which has been attributed to the patriot whose name it bears. It was certainly composed in 1820, at the time of the insurrection of Riego and Quiroga, but it is now said to have been San Mingel, then a chief of Riego's staff, and since then so well known as a staunch liberal and the oldest general in Spain, who wrote the words, while the air was composed by a youth of seventeen, named Huerta, since then well known as the greatest of guitar players. He was the Paganini of the guitar, and probably no one ever played as he did.

A Paris paper says:—The guitar has rejoined the harp in that necropolis in which time heaps up old things that are disdained and out of fashion, and Huerta is poor. A few weeks ago M. Carjat gave a *soiree* in his studio for the benefit of the virtuoso. It is to the air of Riego's hymn that Spain has just accomplished her revolution; so Huerta has his part in the great events that have occurred. Let us hope that Spain will remember it, and think it a duty to save from misery the old age of the patriotic composer. The air of Riego's hymn, repeatedly prohibited in Spain by reactionary governments, has never ceased to be ground on organs in the streets of London, and must be familiar to most persons. It is of no very extraordinary merit, but played by a military band on the day of action, or in the streets of Madrid, when barricades are up and shots flying, it has an inspiring effect. It is by no means, however, the best of the Spanish patriotic airs, some of which, such as those that begin *A la Lid* and *Por elas mantanas*, are remarkably spirited. Those two are known as the hymns of Valladolid and of Navarre. The old *Tragala* is fierce and suggestive of bloodshed and of priests dragged through the streets by their heels, and ordered to gnaw a bone and threatened with a curved saber for their throats, with its savagely scornful chorus of "*Tragula fralie! tregule porro!*" "Swallow it, friar! swallow it, you dog!" Those days, let us hope, are forever passed and gone in Spain, when, in the old times, the liberal fever and the deep hatred of the priests caused so many cruel and ferocious deeds. It seems difficult to to trace the composers of some of the finest of the Spanish patriotic airs, but probably most of them were produced, like Riego's hymn, by musicians who were also ardent liberals, and some of whom, perhaps, fell before they had time to claim the credit for their compositions. One can hardly imagine that class of music being written without some enthusiasm on the part of the composer for the cause he seeks to fire others to espouse; although we were told the other day by the French papers that there was talk of inviting competition for the production of a new national air, the Hortensian melody of *Partant pour la Syrie* being thought to have had its day and to want replacing. Considering the mere pettiness of its ballad music, we may wonder that it has held its ground so long.

The *Nantucket Mirror* says that the steamer Island Home arrived there on Thursday last "with five days' later news from America." A storm had cut off the Nantucket people that length of time from the main land.

A Southern paper says: "At Fayetteville, Texas, a few days ago, a singular phenomenon was seen in the heavens. The Sun shone brightly, and in its direction, at the height of several hundred feet, were to be seen floating in the air innumerable substances somewhat resembling stars in appearance, though of a bright silvery cast, and also thousands of long silvery threads, some of them seemingly ten or fifteen feet in length." Were all the eye-witnesses of this phenomenon temperance men?

ENGLISH VERSUS AMERICAN MONITORS.

When Captain Coles, in 1859, took out a patent for "a large convex shield, covered all over its exposed portion with thick iron, or other metal, and mounted upon a platform, or frame, capable of revolving after the manner of a turn-table," he was probably far from foreseeing the revolution this was to cause in the construction of ships of war. Indeed, it was not until Ericsson had produced the Monitor that the full development of the invention began to be realized. Although the original idea of turret-ships appears to have had birth in England, the authorities, with their accustomed repugnance to novelties, have taken years for consideration before vouchsafing a fair trial to the plan, or rather to its offshoot, the Monitor. We understand, however, that at the present moment there are no less than four monitors being constructed in this country under the auspices of the Admiralty, viz. one for Melbourne, two for Bombay, and the fourth, the Glatton, for the Royal Navy. Under these circumstances it may be worth while to offer a few remarks on this very useful class of vessels, as developed in this country, and as compared with those built in the United States.

For this purpose we shall take the Dictator, which, with the Puritan, is generally considered the most powerful of the American monitors, as a fair specimen of that system, while the Glatton, the latest Admiralty design, will serve to show what we ourselves are doing. Both vessels carry but one turret, as it is justly considered by the best English and American naval architects that by a concentration of weights a more formidable vessel can be produced, both as regards armour and guns, than when they are distributed among several turrets.

The first difference between the two that strikes one is the height of the freeboard, the deck of the Dictator being only 16 inches above the water line, while that of the Glatton is 3 ft.; but when in action this will practically disappear, since the latter vessel will then be sunk a foot deeper by means of water ballast. In respect of mechanical construction the English vessel is very superior to the American. Take, for instance, the framing. That of the Glatton is on the combined longitudinal and bracket system of framing, with a complete double bottom, as first introduced by the present Chief Constructor of the navy; that of the Dictator consists merely of the ordinary floorplates and angle iron frames, obviously very weak to support the enormous weights she has to carry. Both vessels have rams, but while the Dictator's is formed by a prolongation of the side armour, and is consequently at the water-level, the Glatton's is formed by a specially constructed ram-stem projecting several feet at such a distance below water as would enable her to pierce an enemy's side under the armour, instead of striking the armour itself, as the Dictator's ram would do. The side-armour, in each case, is carried on a projecting armour-shelf, which though not a very strong method, tends to check rolling. In the Glatton this armour consists of solid 12-inch and 10-inch iron plates, worked on a teak backing, and fastened with through-bolts. In the Dictator the armour is made up of six 1-inch plates, backed for half of their depth by three narrow iron planks 4½ inches thick; there is also an oak backing about 3 feet thick, which is increased at the part where the solid iron planks are discontinued. The total depth of the Dictator's armoured side is 6 feet, but the two inner layers of 1-inch plates only reach to about 3 feet 9 inches from the upper deck (about 2½ feet below water) and the remaining layers terminate, one after the other, in steps, so that about 3½ feet below water the protection consists of a single 1-inch plate, which extends to 4 feet 8 inches below water. The Glatton's armour, when in fighting trim, extends to 5 feet below water, being 10 inches thick up to about 21 inches thence to the upper deck. A little consideration will soon show the vast superiority of the English plan. In the first place we use solid instead of laminated armour, and carry it to a greater depth below water, besides keeping up its thickness; then teak is decidedly preferable for backing to oak, which tends to corrode the iron; and lastly, the system of through bolts is very superior to the American method, which consists in driving the bolts into the backing, somewhat as a carpenter drives a nail into a piece of wood. The through bolts are screwed up with nuts on the inside of the ship, so that if the holes in the wood enlarge, or the bolts corrode, the nuts will always hold the armour plates in place; while if one of the American monitors went into action after a tolerably long commission, it is probable that the plates, on being struck, would bodily come off its sides for want of this security. But the most novel feature and at the same time the greatest improvement which our Admiralty have introduced in their monitors is the armour-plated breastwork defending the base of the turret, funnel, &c. This breastwork, which is seven feet high, encloses a space about one-third of the length, and two-thirds the breadth of the ship, and enables a low freeboard to be adopted, thus securing the immunity from rolling which is such a valuable quality of the monitor, and at the same time giving us a height of portsill equal to that in many broadside ships. It moreover encloses the principal hatchways, thus preventing the possibility of the vessel being sunk by water getting into the hold. There is no doubt that this is the most valuable improvement in this class of vessel since the day when the appearance of the Monitor in Hampton Roads saved the Northern fleet from destruction, and it is unquestionably the first step in the solution of the problem of producing a really seagoing monitor.

A comparison of the English and American systems of constructing the turret, although too long to enter upon in the present article, would show a similar balance in our favour. On the whole, it appears evident that while we are no doubt indebted to the Americans for many ingenious ideas, we are still ahead of them in the mechanical construction of these vessels.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Although the Suez Canal will not be open to the world until next year, we gather from the Paris *Moniteur* that it is now possible for a small vessel to pass through it. A French sloop of war, called the Levrette, was to leave Toulon on the 5th inst. for the purpose of taking up her station on the Red Sea, via the Isthmus. The passage of the first vessel of war is to be made, it appears, the occasion of *fetes*, on a splendid scale. An immense flotilla of caiques and pleasure boats of every description is assembling at Port-Said, at the head of which the French vessel is to pass through the Canal in triumph. Many of the former are said to be got up in a style of great elegance for the accommodation of passengers and spectators, amongst whom the Viceroy of Egypt is expected to be present. It is also mentioned that an English speculator has purchased the exclusive right of providing and catering for the influx of visitors who are anticipated; and that he has based his calculations upon an assemblage of a hundred thousand persons at fifty francs per day per head, board and lodging.

Campbell, Mowat & Macdonell,
BARRISTERS, &c., Princess St., Kingston (opposite Daily News Office).
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Q.C.,
GEORGE LEVACK MOWAT,
GEORGE MILNES MACDONELL.
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.

Gildersleeve & Walkem,
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.

Macdonald, Patton & Machar,
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, Jan'y 16.

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.

Wilkison & Reeve,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-at-LAW, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Napanee, C. W.
OFFICE.—South West corner of Dundas and East Streets.
WM. H. WILKISON. W. A. REEVE, M. A.
County Crown Attorney.

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

John Mudie,
BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. Office opposite Post Office, Clarence Street, Kingston.
August 6.

OFFICE REMOVED TO KING STREET NEARLY OPPOSITE THE CITY BOOK STORE.

Joseph Pawden,
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.

J. R. Smith, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., PORTLAND, Residence Harrowsmith.

MONEY TO LEND. $50,000 to lend on the security of Real Estate in the City or Country at a low rate of interest. No commission charged. R. M. ROSE.
April 23

Royal Assurance Company
OF
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
MAXWELL W. STRANGE,
Agent for Kingston
Office—33, Clarence Street.
Kingston, March 20, 1862.

Kingston and Gananoque Route.

THE Steamer PIERREPONT, C. Hinckley, Jr., Master, will run as under.
LEAVE KINGSTON
On Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 3:30 P.M.
LEAVE GANANOQUE.
On Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at 6 A.M.
For Freight or Passage apply to Captain on board, or to
G. M. KINGHORN.
Ferry Wharf, foot Brock Street.
Kingston, 24th Oct. 1863.

Kingston and Wolfe Island Ferry.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

COMMENCING MONDAY, 26th instant, one of the Ferry Steamers will run as under:

Leave Kingston daily, At 11:30 a.m. 3:30 p.m.	Leave Wolfe Isl'd daily, At 9 a.m. 1 p.m.

ON MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, & SATURDAYS.
8 a.m. 7:30 a.m.
ON MONDAYS AND SATURDAYS, 4 p.m.
SUNDAY TRIPS.

Leave Kingston, 9:00 a.m. 1:15 p.m.	Leave Wolfe Island, 9:30 a.m. 2 p.m.

G. M. KINGHORN,
Ferry Wharf, foot Brock Street.
Kingston, October 24, 1868.

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:—"I only requires to be known to be appreciated. I have no hesitatien 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. OR CHLORODYNE WITHOUT PEPPERMINT.
Sole Manufacturer:—A. P. Towle, Chemist, Manchester.

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

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.
ETNA
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.

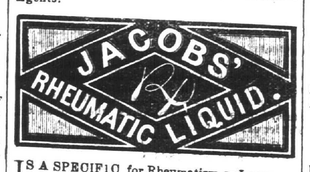
1866. Marine Insurance. 1866.

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,
St. Lawrence Wharf.
Kingston, Feb. 4, 1868.

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.
JOSEPH BREADON, M. D., Surgeon, R N.
BENJAMIN DAMON, M.D., Coaticook.
LEMEUL RICHMOND, M.D., Derby Line.
WINSLOW LEWIS, M.D., Boston.
R. D. MUSSY, M. D., Boston.
F. J. AUSTIN, M.D., Sherbrooke.
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, preturely 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.
Henry Simpson & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents.

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 18th, 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.
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