The Daily News,

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 1.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

THE TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE AND THE BANKING SYSTEM.

The following resolution has been adopted by the Toronto Board of Trade :—

"Whereas the banking system of Canada has been in operation for a considerable number of years, and has proved in all its main features eminently satisfactory, having conduced in a high degree to the development of the resources of an agricultural community, and being perfectly suitable to its requirements.

"Be it resolved—That in view of the approaching termination of the bank charters, it is desirable that they can be renewed with their leading features unimpaired, and especially that the important privilege of circulation be continued.

"That a Government circulation would be eminently undesirable both for financial and political reasons.

"That a circulation covered by Government Securities would necessarily result in a large withdrawal of capital from the pursuits of commerce, to the crippling and embarrassment of the mercantile community ; and this, whether gradual or sudden, would entail a high rate of interest, frequent monetary spasms, and certain scarcity at the period when most needed, viz. : during the fall and winter.

"That therefore the introduction of such a system into Canada would be dangerous and undesirable in the last degree."

DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH EMIGRANTS FOR CANADA.

A Liverpool paper says :—The batch of emigrants who left the King's terminus of the Great Northern and Midland Railway, on Tuesday the 13th inst., were the first party sent out this year by the East London Family Emigration Fund. They numbered nearly 300, and with them went an additional twenty, sent by the Clerkenwell Emigration Fund, and seven Bedfordshire agricultural labourers. This emigration movement sprang out of the sewing classes and such like usual institutions in the East of London. Its distinctive character lies in the plan of providing for the outfit and voyage of whole families, each family being separately taken in hand by some benevolent person. There were not a few of the charitably disposed on the platform Tuesday, from eight to half past nine, speaking cheerful words and doing kindly acts, and superintending the little comforts that had been devised for the travellers about to start on their far pilgrimage. Previous to starting there was a farewell breakfast on a very large and comprehensive scale, to three hundred and twenty men, women and children, at the St. Pancras terminus of the Midland Railway. In a long arched chamber rows of tables were spread with an abundant breakfast, supplied at the personal cost of the Honourable Frederick Hobart and friends; and at these tables sat three hundred and twenty. The actual pain of leave-taking had in most cases been got over ; and there was indeed some show of a prudent purpose to keep the platform clear of all except those who were going by train to Liverpool ; but a few relatives of the departing emigrants begged so earnestly that it was hard to deny them—so hard that they were not denied. Grief in most cases took silent modes of expression ; there was a little sobbing, and there were many quiet, bitter tears. When after the meal, those who had partaken of it thronged the platform and waited to take their places in the train, they met kind words and hands at every turn. The Countess of Ducie, the Countess de Grey, and the Hon Elisabeth Waldegrave were there with smiles and cheery adieux for all. The hon. Mrs Hobart seemed to have been appointed general manageress, or to have quietly and naturally drifted into that situation. There was lady Mary Fielding dealing out parcels of sandwiches to the people seated in the train, and giving toys to the children.

The emigrants arrived at the Brunswick dock station, Liverpool, about five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and were conveyed in special omnibuses to the Prince's Landing stage. The men mostly wore a pink ribbon in their coats, and all looked cheerful and happy at the change of scene and the novel prospect opening out to them. At the stage they embarked on board a tender and were conveyed to the Montreal Ocean Company's fine screw steamer Germany (Allen's line), which was waiting for them at anchor in the stream. They were joined on board by the Hon. Mr and Mrs Hobart, and the Rev. Styman Herring, of East London, who saw them comfortably berthed, on this large and well-fitted steamer. The Germany sailed for Quebec at noon yesterday, and as the tender finally cast off, the emigrants gave a ringing cheer for their kind London friends who had been with them to the last. Messrs Allan Brothers, it is needless to say, had made every arrangement for the comfort and convenience of the East London emigrants during their voyage. On the 20th of this month two Government transports will sail for Canada with parties of dock labourers from Portsmouth, sent out by the Admiralty.

FAMILY INFLUENCE, BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION IN THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

The London *Telegraph says*: "All that is cowardly, all that is sycophantic, unscrupulous, and ruffianly, all the bad qualities that form a bond of union between the slums of St. Giles and the splendors of Mayfair, come out into the broad glare of daylight at a general election. Take what we shall call a "paternal borough." It is so small that there are but a few hundred voters. Half a mile off—partly hidden by the old elms which date from the time of the second Charles, and which were planted in the room of oaks cut down to pay for the expense of fighting the Roundheads—lies the manor house. The family are old, much respected, rich, staunch supporters of Church and State, patrons of Mr Disraeli, and haters of Mr Gladstone. What is much more to the purpose, they own half of the neighbouring borough, and can make rents rise with astonishing rapidity. A son, a brother, a nephew, a cousin, a man from the Carlton, must have the seat. "Must" is the word that every petty shop-keeper hears. Squire, land agents, attorneys and canvassers are so banded together that the majority of the electors might as safely take to highway robbery as vote against the "house." And thus, by a process which reduces the representative system of government to a mere farce, the champion of "Constitutional principles" wins a glorious victory. Mr Bruce justly said last night that any letters, C or L—signifying Conservative or Liberal—might be written with almost infallible accuracy against small boroughs, by any man who knew the politics of the local families. Nor, if we turn to many a large town, do we witness a less scandalous scene. A particular borough is too big and too rich to be under the thumb of any magnate, whether mill-owning or land-owning, liberal or tory. It gives employment to thousands of workingmen, and its politics are distinctly radical. Accordingly, a wealthy manufacturer issues an address in which he overthrows the Irish church, blesses trades unions, curses Mr Disraeli, and pronounces Mr Gladstone to be the greatest statesman England ever produced. Inspired by a wholesome terror of Baron Martin, he does not spend a single penny on illegal purposes. That is to say, he does not tribe with his own hands ; but he gives his agents power to draw for an unlimited amount on a local bank. Hence a legion of paid canvassers encounter an army of free and independent electors, and by arguments of metallic potency put virtue to flight. Thus it is the wealth goes to the head of the poll, and the brain is driven back to the study. But neither wealth nor family influence produces the chief scandals that attend the elections of England. Bad as Bradford and Bridgewater may have been, with their oceans of illicit beer and pockets full of ill-gotten coin, they were haunts of innocence compared with Blackburn. For days that town was given up to the sovereignty of unmitigated ruffianism. Radical vied with Tory in the fashion of fighting a political fight. Did a man intend to vote for Gladstone ?—hit him. Did he mean to vote for Disraeli ?—knock him down. Was he a policeman ?—'heave arf a brick at him.' Showers of stones, the rattling of bludgeons, the sacking of houses, stray shots from guns, charges of the police, and a formidable list of killed and wounded, made the Blackburn contest conspicuously and unapproachably infamous.

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 (Barrifield).—Morning Service, 11:00.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (Portsmouth).—Morning Service, 10:30 ; Afternoon Service, 4:00.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, (Division Street,) free.—Morning Services, 8:00, and 11:00 a.m. with sermon ; 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, 500.

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

There has been such pressure of office seekers at Washington during the past six weeks, that the President and all the members of his Cabinet have been compelled to leave, in order to obtain a little relaxation. President Grant rushed off to Maryland, and his Cabinet to their respective homes, on Saturday last.

By the census of 1860 it seems that the whole number of persons engaged in branches of manufacture was about two millions ; in commerce, seven and a half millions ; while those engaged in agriculture was one hundred and eleven and a half millions, or six hundred thousand over both other pursuits. There is a healthy tendency in our affairs to seek agriculture more than trade just at this time at the West. The ratio of success in trade is terribly appalling, but who cannot secure competence and independence cultivating the soil ?

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

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.

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.

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

James S. Cartwright,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW. OFFICE—CLARENCE STREET, opposite the Post Office. February 17.

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

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.

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 Bawden,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., 33 King street, Kingston.

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.
April 23 R. M. ROSE.

SEND IT TO YOUR FRIENDS.—The CHRONICLE AND NEWS is published every Friday morning, and contains all the news of the week. For Fifty Cents, paid in advance, you may send it to your friends for three months at the reduced rates of postage: For One Dollar it may be sent six months. Single copies, price Five cents, may be had at the *Daily News* office, Princess Street.

STEAM PRINTING HOUSE, Princess Street, Kingston. Printing of all kinds at the DAILY NEWS STEAM PRINTING HOUSE.

ADVERTISEMENTS for the DAILY NEWS, intended to appear the same evening should be sent in at as early an hour in the day as possible.

TO A YOUNG MERCHANT.—When you pay more for the rent of your business house than for advertising your business, you are pursuing a false policy. If you can do business, let it be known."—FRANKLIN.

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, 1862.

Home Insurance Company of New Haven, Conn.
CAPITAL .. .. $1,000,000.
PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING 1868—$2,079,896.
Funds deposited in the hands of the Government 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, March 31, 1869.

1869. Marine Insurance. 1869.

Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.
L. J. HENDEE, President. | E. P. DORR, General Agent.
INCORPORATED IN 1819.
CAPITAL $3,000,000. ASSETS $5,150,931,71
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,
March 31, 1869. St. Lawrence Wharf.

Home Insurance Company of New Haven,
D. SATRALEE, President. | CHARLES WILSON Secretary
CASH CAPITAL .. .. $1,000,000.
LAKE AND RIVER RISKS taken on hulls and cargoes at reasonable rates.
JAMES SWIFT, Agent,
Kingston, March 31, '69. St. Lawrence Wharf.

"Ætna" Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
PAID UP CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—$5,150,931,71.
Losses paid in 50 years, ... $24,000,000
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, March 31, 1869.

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.

DR. VICTOR BAUD'S ORGANIC MEDICINE.
DR V. BAUD, Graduate and Member of the Medical College of Paris, Chief Physician Extraordinary for Epidemics in Paris, late M.D. of the Civil Hospitals of Algiers, has just introduced in England his ORGANIC MEDICINES.
They consist of three preparations—
THE BAUDEINE,
An efficient and prompt Remedy for Cholera, Yellow Fever, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and the excessive action of the Bowels. A gold medal was awarded by the French Government to Dr V. Baud for this valuable preparation.
Price : Small, 1s 1½d ; Medium, 4s 5d ; Large Size, 11s per Bottle.
THE DIASTATIZED IRON,
For strengthening the System.—Price 2s 9d per Bottle.
THE DIASTATIZED IODINE,
For purifying the Blood.—Price 2s 9d per Bottle.
*** The above Preparations are in the form of Sweetmeats, pleasant to the taste, and particularly adapted for Infants and Mothers nursing.
By the combination of the Iron or Iodine with Cress Seeds in a state of germination, they are united with organic life, which thus renders them digestible. The irritative and stubborn mineral has thus become the nucleus of an organic substance capable of being absorbed by the blood without injury to the stomach.
Agent for England and British Possessions,
E G. DUFRESNE, 79 Watling Street.
May be obtained of all Chemists.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, &c.
EARL RUSSELL sent to the College of Physicians a communication received by him from Manilla (where cholera had been raging 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 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. OR CHLORODYNE WITHOUT PEPPERMINT.
Sole Manufacturer :—A. P. Towle, Chemist, Manchester.

CAUTION.
THE gross frauds which continue to be practised by obscure manufacturers, more particularly in Germany, by imitating the labels attached to JOHN GOSNELL & Co.'s PERFUMERY, render it imperative upon the Proprietors to CAUTION the public against such nefarious proceedings, and to request their friends and patrons to purchase only of respectable dealers, who import direct from John Gosnell & Co. ; and invite special attention to the address—
RED BULL WHARF, 93 UPPER THAMES STREET.
John Gosnell & Co.'s Select Perfumes : Ess Bouquet, Royal Yacht Club Bouquet, Jockey Club Perfume, Essence of Wood Violet, Victoria Bouquet, Frangipanni, Military Bouquet, the Bride's Bouquet.
John Gosnell & Co.'s Prince of Wales' Perfume, a most choice and fashionable perfume.
John Gosnell & Co's Princess Alexandra's Perfume, a most choice and delicate perfume, prepared expressly for the use of Her Royal Highness.
John Gosnell & Co's Upper Ten Thousand Perfume.
John Gosnell & Co.'s Jockey Club Perfume is in universal request as the most admired Perfume for the Handkerchief. Price 2s 6d.
John Gosnell & Co.'s La Noblesse Perfume, a most delicate Perfume of exquisite fragrance.
John Gosnell & Co.'s Noblesse Pomade, elegantly perfumed, and highly recommended for beautifying and promoting the growth of the hair.
La Noblesse Soap—esteemed for its unequalled perfume and fine emollient qualities.
John Gosnell & Co.'s Violet and Millefleur Nursery Powder is guaranteed pure. No nursery should be without it. Sold in boxes at 6d ; in tins 1s each.
John Gosnell & Co.'s Cherry Tooth Paste is greatly superior to any Tooth Powder, gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 1s 6d each.
Instantaneous Hair Dye : certain to produce any shade Brown or Black, of good natural colour. It cannot possibly injure the hair, has no disagreeable odour, and is easily applied.
John Gosnell & Co.'s Patent Trichosaron, or newly invented Hair Brush, the peculiar mechanical construction of which accompanies the two operations of cleansing and polishing simultaneously.
The Patent Mechanical Chair for Brushing Hair by Machinery. For Prospectus and particulars, apply to the Patentees and Sole Manufacturers, JOHN GOSNELL & Co., Perfumers by Appointment to Her Majesty, the Princess of Wales, &c., RED BULL WHARF, 93 UPPER THAMES STREET, late of 12 Three King Court, Lombard Street.

"THE" SAUCE. Prepared by Alexander Southwood Stocker, from a recipe by his Cousin, the late Dr Southwood Smith, thirty-five years Physician to the London Fever Hospital ; Father of Sanitary Reform ; Medical Member of the first General Board of Health ; Author of the first work on Fever in any age or country, the *Philosophy of Health*, &c.
Delicious with every known dish. Its habitual use increases the appetite and promotes digestion. It is much esteemed for its digestive properties.
As an assurance of its purity and salutary properties, it is only necessary to point out the name of the celebrated and philanthropic Physician from whose prescription it is compounded. The entire life of that distinguished man was spent in promoting the health of his fellow-creatures, and his death, in December, 1861, was mourned as a national loss.
Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietor, 69, Lamb's Conduit Street ; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon Street ; Batty and Co., Finsbury Pavement.
Retail by Chemists, Grocers, Italian Warehousemen, and others, throughout the Kingdom, and every part of the world.
Ask for "The" Sauce.—Special Export Agents—Burgoyne, Burbridges, and Squire, 16, Colman Street, London.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE.—A Medicine that cures Sea Sickness or the worst form of Billious Headache in a few minutes ; effervescing and tasteless, its constant use is especially calculated to maintain health. When mixed with water and taken during the effervescence, it immediately blends with the food, and is rapidly absorbed into the system. It vitalizes and supplies the blood with those saline principles that are lost, altered, or destroyed during the hot weather. In Jungle, Scarlet, Yellow, Typhus, Eruptive Fevers (or Cholera), also in several other conditions, where the vital current is poisoned by infection, and thereby rendered unfit to support health and life, it has been found eminently beneficial ; and its sustaining and purifying influence acts as a preventive to disease, as the numerous unsolicited testimonials accompanying each bottle will prove. Its portability renders it admirably adapted to the traveller, tourist, emigrant, or private family, more especially when distant from medical advice or assistance.
Sold in patent stoppered glass bottles, price 2s 6d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 21s each. Special agents required and appointed in all parts of the world.

SIR WILLIAM BURNETT'S DISINFECTING FLUID, for the purification of sick rooms, hospitals, workhouses, factories, prisons, crowded places, between decks of ships, fever wards, clothes and linen of sick, night-chairs, cesspools, drains, water closets, stables, dairies, larders, musty casks, tubs, &c. ; bilge-water, and the holds of ships ; apartments for searchers, undertakers, and jurymen, and for post-mortem examinations ; for the prevention of infectious disease, canker and fungus in trees ; for the disinfection of dead bodies, and for the preservation of subjects for dissection ; for the extermination of bugs and other vermin.
Sir W. Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid was the only Disinfectant used at the Agricultural Hall during the Smithfield Club Cattle Show in 1866, by order of Her Majesty's Privy Council.
The value of the fluid is shown by the following letter from the Secretary and Manager :
"Agricultural Hall, Islington, Jan. 1868.
"Dear Sir,—Please to send eight gallons more of your Disinfecting Fluid, as per order enclosed. Having used various Disinfecting Fluids at our many shows, I can say with confidence that none have had the instantaneous and complete effect of Sir William Burnett's, and this too without producing any nuisance like the smell of chloride of lime or carbolic acid.—I am yours faithfully, "S. SIDNEY, Sec. and Manager.
"Capt. Jackson, R.N., 90, Cannon street."
This fluid acts on the essential cause of disease by destroying the local conditions of the atmosphere under which cholera is most frequently developed and propagated. For instance : "In a house in St. Andrew's street, Plymouth, occupied by fifty-two persons, it was sprinkled in every room except four ; in these the occupants would not permit it to be applied ; the result of which was, that in those parts of the house where it had been used, not a single case of cholera subsequently occurred ; while in the four rooms above alluded to, the disease still exists and some deaths have taken place. Two houses immediately opposite were supplied with a quantity, in neither of which has there been a single case, although the disease is raging in the neighbourhood."
Sold by all Chemists, and at 30, Canon street, London. Quarts, 16s ; pints, 8s ; half-pints, 4s ; glass-stoppered Imperial pints, extra strength, 36s per dozen ; and in bulk at 4s per gallon ; bottles included. Each gallon making 200 gallons, when diluted with water. See directions on every bottle.
Recommended and used by Professor Simonds at the Royal Veterinary College, during the last twenty years.
N.B.—This fluid is a certain cure for grease in horses, also the scab and rot in sheep.

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 innocious, 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 Ozonised" 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
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.
GELATINES and GLUES are successfully coloured with these dyes.
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.
BLENDING some of the dyes in the bath will produce an infinity of shade, according to taste.

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