The Daily News,

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 3.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

ALPINE RAILWAYS.

For some time past the semi-independent Swiss Cantons have been engaged in a fierce conflict respecting the question of a tunnel through the Alps. These Swiss Cantons enjoy complete liberty in dealing with their individual affairs, and it is not unnatural that in the question of a railway each shall have an eye to its own interests. Some preferred the Simplon, which would run close to French territory, others the Lukmanier, which would run not far from the Austrian boundary. But the majority were in favour of a line by the St. Gothard, which is, indeed, the central and truly Swiss route. The dispute appears to be settled Switzerland cannot make this railway without aid from countries interested. Italy has declared her preference for the St. Gothard, and Prussia positively declines to support any other. The tunnel will be a stupendous work—ten miles long—and must occupy many years in construction, even with the experience of Mont Cenis. A summit line on the Fell system has been proposed, but the *Times* Florence correspondent thinks that there is no chance of its being adopted. A telegram from Switzerland states that a company has been formed for the purpose of undertaking this important work. The Swiss companies of the centre and north-east and the chief banks of the Confederation find the greater part of the capital. The necessary assistance from foreign countries—£3,600,000—has been obtained.

BURNING WITCHES IN MEXICO.

The Brownville *Ranchero* says that one of those barbarous acts, the execution of witches, was recently consumated in the town of Ahualtecco. On the 4th of January, 1869, in the town of Ahualtecco, district of Matamoros, state of Puebla, a woman was hung and burned, said to be a witch; another woman was flogged most cruelly for the same offence, the son of the latter figuring among those who flogged her. The mere annunciation of this deed needs no comment, filling with shame and sorrow and covering with dread the defenders and perpetrators of the crime. The following are the versions of the affair: Regarding the first, which was communicated to the press, the missing of an ox was the cause of the tragedy. A woman who professed to be a witch, was asked to reveal the whereabouts of the animal, which she failed to do; she was taken and hung to a tree, shot at, and then plunged into the flames until she expired. The body was buried in the cemetery, but on the following day was exhumed by order of the curate, who protested against having the remains of a witch interred in consecrated ground. The husband of the unfortunate woman hid himself, fearing that he might be made to share the same fate. The mayor of the city had not only authorized this proceeding, but had also been the principal perpetrator. According to the second narrative, which emanates from the Governor of Puebla, a man by the name of Manuel Rojan, anxious to know if Maria Clara Augustusia was a witch, took her out to the outskirts of the town and beat her severely. Here he was joined by four other individuals, and to make the unfortunate woman confess her supposed crime, hung her to a tree, at first by the arms and then by the neck. Being thus tortured, Maria Clara admitted that she was a witch, and denounced two other women as her accomplices, after which she soon died. The perpetrators went in search of the other two women, but one of them was bravely defended by her husband. The other was taken out and flogged by the party, and among the number was her own son, Manuel Rojan. The Governor of Puebla has taken the necessary measures to have the perpetrators of this horrible crime punished.

Chinese labourers are employed to a considerable extent in some of the parishes of Louisiana, and give very good satisfaction.

A Vermont paper says: A large number of young men have lately left the Lamoille Valley for the West, and others are soon to start for the same destination. The same may be said of other counties, and hardly enough remain to keep the population from a decided decrease.

This is the form of the invitation to balls among the ladies of Grass Valley, California: Mrs —— :—On the evening of —— your company is solicited, with that of your selected attendant, at the ——: Husbands admitted during good behaviour. Mrs ——.

James Madigan, one of the acrobats attached to Forepaugh's circus, while performing in Paris, Ky., on Wednesday night, made a false calculation in one of his springs, and falling on his head broke his neck. He was one of the most graceful and daring acrobats in the country, and the only man who had accomplished the double somersault.

It is stated that an Annexation League exists in Nova Scotia, and is in correspondence with parties in Washington.

In a few weeks the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad will be completed to Council Bluffs, and thus Chicago will have two entirely independent lines to Omaha.

When Queen Victoria was married, twenty-nine years ago, she had twelve bridemaids. Every one of these young ladies have since been married; one has been married twice; one is now a widow; and three are dead.

The Montrose *Standard* gives a curious calculation of the weight in gold which each of the liberated Abyssinian captives has cost the country. Ten millions sterling, reduced to weight in sovereigns, represent 78 tons 12 cwts. 1 qr. 14 lb. 8 oz., or, for each of the sixty men, women and children released from the clutches of King Theodore, an expenditure in solid goldof 1 ton 6 cwts. 23 lbs. and 1 oz.

Paris treats its lions very badly. A nabob has lately been on a visit there, and has been bled most unmercifully. A photographer who took his likeness charged him 1,475 francs for two copies. A chiropodist of the Grand Hotel extracted a corn for him, and rendered a bill for four hundred francs. Worst of all, he was in the city on the first of April and received thirty-two letters, of which all but two were April fools.

A London publisher announces a religious tract with the following title:—"Salts and Senna, a Cathartic in Seven Doses."

A lady smuggled a vote into the ballot box at a recent election in Newton, Iowa, and as the judge could not tell what kind of a vote she cast, it was counted with the legal ballots.

What England as a nation can now accomplish in the way of statuary is to be made known when the Albert Memorial, at present in course of construction, is complete. Sculpture and all the other decorative arts are being employed for the adornment of this memorial on a scale hitherto unexampled in the case of any public work in England.

At the suggestion of a gentleman who happened by curious circumstances to know the future intentions of certain South London preachers, two of our reporters attended separate places of worship last Sunday, by arrangement, and reported the same sermon—sentence for sentence—word for word. We leave our readers to draw their own conclusions.—*South London Press.*

Dwarf Highlanders are going out of date in London, says an English paper, but of late there has been a run upon naval costumes, and it is not an unusual thing to meet a five-year-old boatswain in the Park, whistle and all complete accompanied by his nurse, who draws a perambulator into which the hardy sailor is put when he wants a sleep.

The gold mining prospects in Nova Scotia are turning out very remunerative, especially those situated in Mount Uniacke, several bags of gold having been received within a short time by the owners of the "Montreal Gold Mining Association" from their valuable property in that district, which they are now working vigorously.

The Mount Cenis tunnel has penetrated through the quartz, and has come to a stratum of soft stone, which is so easily worked that it is now expected that the time for opening the line may be set six months earlier than heretofore.

A late London paper says: "Our American cousins, or let us say brethren, are hard to please. We used to make them angry because we held them up to ridicule. They are now angry because we hold them up to admiration. They were "riled" when Mrs Trollope and Mr Dickens made fun of them, and now they are "riled" because English visitors flatter them. They complain that we are too "condescending," that we go to them expecting to see people of vulgar manners and slangy speech, and when we find that it is not every one who addresses us as "old hoss," and that their young ladies are not accustomed to express their approval by such terms as "right smart," we are surprised, and manifest our emotion in a patronising manner that is almost more offensive than our insulting caricatures. This is the burden of the last very interesting letter from the New York correspondent of the *Daily News*. But, after all, the Americans should see in our compliments at least a sign of improvement. We are clumsy, no doubt, and we ought to dissemble our love for our relations better than we do. Perhaps if we had done so we should not now be having the fragments of the torn Clarendon-Johnson treaty thrown into our faces."

By constant repetition the statement that future wars will be very short ones has come to be regarded as almost a truism. Railways enable troops to move faster, breach-loaders enable them to fire faster, telegraphs transmit orders faster, and these expensive appliances force belligerents to spend money faster. And so, it is argued, wars will be shorter. Mr Lowe seems to have been convinced by the argument, and grounds an important provision of his Budget upon it. But is the assumption a sound one? Colonel Hamley, in a letter to the *Times*, says No. He admits that armies in future will come into contact quicker, but he thinks that the knowledge of the great engines of destruction which will come into play will make commanders cautious, and their movements tedious. There were short wars formerly as well as in more recent times. The American war contained all the elements of long marches and drawn out operations; and the Colonel is of opinion that when the imminent conflict between France and Prussia takes place, modern appliances will not make it necessarily a short campaign.

The American papers are again giving the particulars of the death of the last soldier of the Revolution. His name is saip to have been Daniel Frederick Beakman. He died in Sandusky, Cattaraugus co., N. Y., on the 5th inst., at the age of 109 years. He never had a pension till 1867, and then only by special act of Congress, as he could not obtain the proofs of his service.

A young lady named Dollie Jackson was purchasing goods in a Lockport store the other day, when a stream of smoke was noticed to issue from her clothes about her neck. She became intensely frightened, and before assistance could be rendered, the smoke broke out into a flame of fire. The flame was at once smothered and the young lady saved from being burned to death, she having fainted and become perfectly helpless. It is supposed that the fire caught in her clothes as she was passing a bonfire, made by some boys, in the street.

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

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BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-at-LAW, Conveyancers, Notaries Public.
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JOHN M. MACHAR.
Kingston, Jan'y 16.

Wilkison & Reeve,

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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 Rawden,

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. R. M. ROSE.
April 23

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.

THE CIRCULATION of the DAILY NEWS is fully one-half larger than that of any other daily journal published in Kingston. The circulation of the old established weekly CHRONICLE AND NEWS is also greater thanany other weekly published in the couty. Advertisers will perceive that these journals are the best media for attracting public attention in his locality.

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 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, March 31, 1869.

1869. Marine Insurance. 1869.

Etna 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.
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CASH CAPITAL .. .. $1,000,000.
LAKE AND RIVER RISKS taken on hulls and cargoes at reasonable rates.
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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

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And is prepared to issue policies on terms as low as the safety of the assured will permit.
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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.
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Perfumes for the Handkerchief.	Glycerine Toilet Requisites.
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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 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.

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 9d; 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 nation l 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 90, Canon street, London. Quarts, 16s; pints, 8s; half-pints, 4s; glass-stoppered Imperial pints, extra strength, 16s 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 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.
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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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