The Daily News,

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 14.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

In the case of Craig vs. Sprague, which is at present being heard before the Circuit Court of Du Pays County, Wisconsin, there were some rich developments. It appears that Miss Craig is a girl of about 36, and the defendant is a man of over 50. It seems that Miss Craig had hopes of becoming Mrs Sprague, for and in consideration of some $500,000 of which Sprague was said to be possessed. She must have been something of a strong minded woman, as on one or two occasions, speaking of old suitors, she expressed her determination of giving them "Hail Columbia!" Sprague promised her marriage in April, 1865, but for certain reasons deferred it, when in July, 1866, Miss Craig confessed to having an abortion procured upon her, he consulted his lawyer, who advised him to break off with the plaintiff. He accordingly did so in the following letter which was produced at the time of the trial:

maccanaw, thursday.
in the morning, July 19, 1866.

my dear amanda. So you say you Love me how is itt possable I say to myself the Way you have acted in the mater towards me you know itt was wrong to Demand of me what you did know you had now right to do so I thought I would come on a pleasure trip to return in the course 2 years I am stooping now on the island of maccanaw Between the lake michigan and Lake ontario my dear you cannot compell me to Do anything Butt god can o god I call on him to Protect me and save me from sining against hish high Laws now my Dear you should ave used kind word to me instead of saying you was agoing to take the Law I do not fear all of the Deavells in hell iff I am right and god is on my side thear is no Person that can Divine me and I can see as far in a mill stone as the a that pick itt and say in your letter to Duning that your relations swear at me and I suppose you Do to when my Back is turned o lord god I pray to the to take this Bitter cup from my Lips o mandey iff I could take my Love from you I would Be happy once more Butt as itt is I know it will Be the cause of my Death (fair wel) fair wel fairwell may god Bles you Being the last time that I expect to see you Lett my name sick neaver to Be thought more so yell say to me that your friends will use Pistols—well I am prepared to use them Just as fast as the kan as quick I can fite my wate in wild kats you charge me with won thing that makes me krasy when I think off itt the moiar I feel and the moiar I know itt is false. Butt my god kan itt Be so and you did not tell me in your letters to me iff I knew itt was so or thought itt was possibil I would jump in the Lake and Bid fairweil to this world of Trouble to think you would keep such a sekret from me o that god wud hear my prares and Take all the love that I have from you and away from me But I shall go krasy I believe the way I feel to-day I ave not slep to houres for the Last thre nights I love you above all others mandy take your love from me iff you think I am not wurthy off it and never menshun my naim and bery me foreaver iff you wud have loved me we wud av had a bapy time again round the town their some one or other goin to Urope Ingland and Parris and they want me to go with them in Kase I do just rite one kind Letter I'll Let you know in time of doin so and give you the adres I am in the iland now I was sent a Leter By the steemer Dupray that sade yould coold get along Beter without mee their is no Woman that kan drive me or man iff plesent words wont accomplish anything nothing will with mee itt is so kool on this iland and Plesant more so than anny Place I was eaver in in my Life iff I could govern this foolish Love I wud Be happy Here During the hoart weather Butt as itt is I am miserable my hoal hart is with you today and has since I Parted with you the Gong rings for Diner farewell god bless your soul my Love farewell your

devout

ELISHA.

After some other evidence of an important character the case was adjourned.

In the case of Miss Amanda Craig, of Cincinnati, vs. E. P. Sprague, of Chicago, for breach of promise of marriage, which has been on trial at Wheaton, Ill, for several days past, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, awarding her the sum of $100,000, the amount claimed byher for damages.

The oldest prisoner in the Massachusetts State Prison is George Hunnewell, who has been incarcerated 21 years. The Warden calls him "the Rip Van Winkle of the institution." The other day, while the workmen were engaged in painting the cupola of the prison, he asked to be allowed to go up and look off. His request was granted, and, furnished with an opera glass, he made the ascent. It was the first time he had looked out upon the world for twenty-one years. He turned his glass toward his old home in Cambridge. "It is all changed," was his only comment.

The Rev. Robert Collyer gave as a reason for not visiting Boston during Anniversary week that "his new church was beginning to pick its shell, and he must stay to cluck."

While the shipyards and machine shops of America are idle, for five miles along the Clyde are heard the din and clangour of iron, under the strokes of British workmen, who are now building more ships than all the world beside.

The *International*, of London, mentions a report that the present British Minister at Washington will be appointed to Vienna, and will be replaced by the present officiating Minister at St. Petersburg. The Minister officiating at Vienna will go to St. Petersburg.

The situation of schoolmaster to the workhouse at Westport, county Mayo, being vacant, a qualified Roman Catholic teacher, trained under the National Board, presented himself as a candidate, and—his only competitor being too old for the duties—he would have been appointed, but the Roman Catholic chaplain objected to him, for no other reason save that he had, "against the prohibition of the bishop and clergy," gone to the training institution in Dublin and passed through the usual course there.

It is stated that Mr Reverdy Johnson is preparing an elaborate vindication of his ministerial course for publication, in which he designs showing that he strictly obeyed his instructions, and that Senator Sumner knew of and approved them before he left for England. The complimentary dinner to which he has been invited by the City Council of Baltimore will be given soon.

Workmen repairing an old house in Hartford, Conn., lately found beneath the kitchen floor a young butternut tree that without sunlight had grown to the size of a man's wrist, running horizontally twenty feet. In its course it had picked up an old dinner fork, and clasping it in a branch, hugged it to the main stem, so as to bend it to the curve of the tree, and then adopted it as a part of the butternut family by growing its bark and wood all around it.

A mysterious crime has taken place in the Bois de Vincennes. A young man eighteen years of age was found lying on his face on the grass, his hands under his breast, and a briar strongly knotted round his neck, which had caused his death. The body was still warm, and the doctors have stated the deceased has been strangled. No clue has been discovered as to who the victim is, or who is the murderer.

Some one asked the poet Lamartine whether he was not spending too much money in advertising his publications. "No," he answered, "advertisements are absolutely necessary." Even Divine worship needs advertising; otherwise what is the meaning of church bells?"

The *Opinion Nationale* of Paris, under date of May 24, states that the men of the *gendarmes* of the guard of that city were officially ordered to vote in battalions, headed by their officers, and that all cases of voting contrary to instructions would be punished by the culprits being sent to the regiments of the line. For general information it is perhaps well to refer to article thirty-nine of the decree dated February 2, 1852, which runs as follows:—"Those who by arts, violence or menaces against an elector, whether by making him fear the loss of his position," &c, "may cause him to abstain from voting or may have influenced his vote, shall be punished by imprisonment varying in duration from one month to one year and to a fine of 100f. to 1,000f."

A San Francisco paper remarks that the wheat crop is exhausting the soil of California, and the Chicago *Times* notes the fact that the yield of the grain-growing districts of Illinois, and of Iowa, Missouri and Minnesota, is perceptibly less than it was a few years ago. This result occurs wholly from the wholesale exhaustion to which the lands have been submitted. Those rich western lands have been pressed too far. They have been steadily called upon for a single crop, until that crop has drawn from the soil all the elements on which it thrives. If a varied agriculture is essential to the prosperity of the South, it will be found equally essential to the Northwest. That region is too far inland to warrant the importation of foreign manures, and the remedy is the rotation of crops and the seeding down of wheat fields.

Imperial policy has demolished and reconstructed Paris in order to make employment for two hundred thousand workmen, to dazzle the eyes of the entire nation, and to flatter patriotic susceptibilities by making the capital of France the metropolis of civilization. Yet the Parisians—we may almost say to a man—if we except functionaries and dependents of the Government—have voted against the author and creator of all these wonderful public works. It seems they are not grateful to M. Haussmann for telling them that Paris belongs not to the Parisians, but to all the idlers and tourists of Europe and America, and that they are unfit to manage their own affairs—for spending eighty millions sterling of their money without asking their leave, for saddling them with a debt of four millions a year. The workmen are not grateful to an Administration which employs them, it is true, but which has doubled the cost of all the necessaries of life, and driven them to remote suburbs for room to sleep in.

A CHINAMAN'S LEDGER.—A Chinese, named Ah Sam, who kept the Lord Nelson Restaurant in Victoria, Vancouver Island, became bankrupt, and was ordered to file a schedule of his assets. Not knowing the names of his customers, he had entered short descriptions of them in his ledger, and when he entered court he had nothing more than the following to show. It was given me by his solicitor as a legal curiosity: A butcher owes 18; captain of a schooner, $50; cook in a ship-galley, $8; red shirt man, $57; man comes lafe (a printer?), $10; cap man, $8 50; lean white man, $25; fat Frenchman, $39 62½c.; captain, tall man, $20; French, old man, $8; whiskers man, $18 37½; blacksmith, $49; barkeeper, $5; workman, $5; whiskers man's friend, $6 25c; double blanket man, $6 50c.; little short man, $10; double blanket man's friend, $15; lame leg man, $40; fat man, 9 25c.; old man, $8; red whiskers, $7 50; steamboat man, $18; Indian Yes, $4,-62½c.; Dick make coal shoveler, $28. Yes Yap earings, $25; flower pantaloon man, $16; shoemaker gone to California, $15 62½c.; o man—butcher's friend, $39; stableman, $16; get tight (drunk) man, $7. The last entry the commissioner decided was of much too general a character to allow of the slightest hope of fixing the debt upon any one in particular.—*All the Year Round.*

HOW THE JAPANESE USE PAPER.—The Japanese use paper for a great variety of purposes. A recent traveller states that he saw it made into materials so closely resembling Russian and Morocco leather and pig skin, that it was very difficult to detect the difference. With the aid of peculiar varnish and skiltul painting, paper made excellent trunks, tobacco bags, cigar cases and saddles, telescopes cases, the frames of microscopes; and he even saw and used excellent water-proof coats, made of simple paper, which did keep out the rain, and were as supple as the best india rubber. The Japanese use neither silk nor cotton handkerchiefs, towels, nor dusters; paper in their hands serves as an excellent substitute. It is soft, thin, tough, of a yellowish colour, very plentiful, and very cheap. The inner walls of many a Japanese apartment are formed of paper, being nothing more than painted screens; their windows are covered with a fine translucent description of the same material. It enters largely into the manufacture of nearly every thing in a Japanese household; and he saw what seemed to be balls of twine, but which were nothing more than long shreds of tough paper rolled up. If a shopkeeper had a parcel to tie up, he would take a strip of paper, roll it quickly between his hands, and use it for the purpose; and it is quite as strong as the ordinary string used at home. In short, without paper, all Japan would come to a dead lock; and, indeed, lest by the arbitrary exercise of his authority, a tyrannical husband should stop his wife's paper, the sage Japanese mothers-in-law, invariably stipulate in the marriage settlement that the bride is to have allowed to her a certain quantity of paper.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

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 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. R. M. ROSE.
April 23

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.

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 besitatien 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 nation's 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 Bilious 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, nightchairs, 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, 10s; 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 18th, 1866, states, "It has an immense sale among 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.
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MAGENTA: The strength and beauty of this dye is almost incredible. A Sixpenny bottle will dye 20 yards of Bonnet Ribbon in 10 minutes; it will also produce a clear Rose Pink by using less dye. Suitable also for Woollen Goods, Feathers, Silks, &c.
WOOLLENS: Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Purple, Orange, Pink, and Crimson produce the most satisfactory results. Use a large quantity of boiling water in an earthen pan. RIBBONS and SILKS: Brush them with soap and water to avoid creases, and to render them clean. Dye in boiling water.
FEATHERS: Dye in hot water (a few drops of the dye is sufficient for one feather).
COTTON: Mauve, Violet and Purple are recommended.
LEATHER: Blue, Magenta, Violet and Orange. Dye in warm water.
WHITEWASH: To color: *Magenta*, for Pink or Rose; add half a bottle to a pail of water, then stir in the Whitening as usual. Mauve, Violet, Purple, Blue and crimson produce pretty tints by using one bottle or more, as directed above.
STARCH: Stir in a few drops of Colour—Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Blue or Pink; these impart delicate tints to Lace, Linen, &c.
WILLOW SHAVINGS, Wicker, Ivory, Bone, Hair, Fibres, Seaweed, &c., attract the dye quickly, if applied in boiling water.
BLUE: For laundry purposes is A 1.
BOOK EDGES: A Sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, Crimson or Blue will make from a pint to a quart of beautiful colouring, according to shade required. Apply with a brush.
PAPER and WOOD STAIN: Ditto.
OAK STAIN: A bottle of No. 2 Black to half a-pint of hot water.
SATINWOOD STAIN: A Sixpenny bottle Canary dissolved in a pint of boiling water.
PHOTOGRAPHS may be tinted; dilute the dye with water; a bottle of Magenta to a pint of water. &c.
ILLUMINATING: Magenta, Violet, Blue, Orange; pour a few drops into an egg cup add warm water; use with a brush or pen. Borders of books, similar to Ward and Lock's Arabian Nights, &c., may be prettily illuminated in this manner.
BLANCMANGE, JELLY, CORN FLOUR ICE CREAMS, &c: While in a liquid state add one or two drops of Magenta. A more simple or elegant tinting cannot be had.
CONFECTIONERS will find Magenta, Violet, Orange and Pink useful colours.
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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