

FRIEND. AVIS.

N KILLER. Declines of the age... sudden colds, general debility, liver complaint, cramp and pain in the back, painter's colic, rheumatism, and dysentery, scalds, boils, and diphtheria, ringworm, frost-bitten feet and hands, and in the face, NEURITIS IS A SURE REMEDY AND FEVER.

Grave there is but a little to be written... breaking it down... attack, when the first patient... sugar-coated... balsamic, so soothing... it lights down the... builds up the strength... of the ingredients, as... cure for disorders of... which can be relied... in all climates. The... ordinary purgatives... Pills do not create even... stomach or the... that they are the best... at present known... will keep in any... aggravated by impure... could be used in connect...

Whatever cause arising... remedies. The... that it cannot control... of that mineral, as well... given for scrofulous... has been abundant... physicians are... chronic eruptions... papules, which... subjects it. The use... the same time with... the removal of all... as they carry off from... free by the Sarsaparilla.

As among the opera... some which the pub... the world chooses... America, etc., this... Murray & Lan... rival among the... The once celebrated... saleable in any mar... delicious and almost... B sides its curat... it is when internal...

The worst descriptions... read the interest... this Ointment, the... internal ailments... "legs" this Ointment... days before its benefi... ulcers which he... much less cure. Under... the most burning... ions spring up to dis... horridly to behold... blood in the neighbor... good flesh can alone be... of effluvia substances.

Purifying the Blood, the Liver, Appetite, and the Stomach. It is almost any sickness, not only it can be given to the English, French, and American, TRY IT! It is sold at all retail drug stores and Wholesale Druggists, Agents, 141 O'Connell St., San Francisco.

FEVER, AGUE, & CHILLS. DYNE.

WINE'S CHLOROFORM. Wood stated publicly in an undoubtedly true and whole story of the daily nature, and he returns to see the same.

Chlorodyne—The Right to the College of Physicians received information of its many services for Chlorodyne, Dec. 31, 1864.

Chlorodyne—Extract from the... of course it would not... not supply a want and...

Chlorodyne is the best and... the Cough, Asthma, Con... Chlorodyne is certain... Chlorodyne—Extract from... as to its efficacy in... of the immense... not too forcibly... cases. From a... of Hospitals, Bombay... remedy in Neuritis... try over my restorand... severe suffering and...

Chlorodyne—Carrion... Dr. J. J. Gullis Brown's... Stamp, Overhauled... each bottle, Sole Manu... Russell Street, Bloom... Russell enables the pro... now sold in bottles...

W. Apinwall, William... anklia street. 1629... Respectable Chemist... (Agent) MORSON'S... TE... and all new... for shipment... made Marx on all Pre... London. mi... HARVEY, Victoria

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, September 24, 1867

Judge Begbie.

It is said that this gentleman is to be arraigned at the bar of the Executive Council to-morrow. There are strange rumors afloat as to the reasons for this extraordinary course on the part of the Executive. One is to the effect that Mr Begbie has been marked as a victim for declining to endorse the late illegal and outrageous policy of Mr Seymour at Cariboo; the other (and most improbable) is that charges have been made against him of speculating in mining claims. Mr Begbie is by no means a popular man. Through a mistaken sense of duty he has been guilty of more than one act of oppression in times gone by, for which he has been visited with the full weight of public censure. But that he has been corrupt—that he has undertaken to adjudicate in suits where he was in any manner interested—we cannot bring ourselves to believe. He is a man of original ideas and singular independence of thought and character. Without, perhaps, possessing the legal experience of Mr Needham, like that gentleman he is utterly regardless of the vox populi which so frightened poor Governor Seymour out of his propriety, and where he believes he is right, enforces his decisions at every hazard. In the Grouse Creek imbroglia Mr Begbie has been little more than a spectator. Some of the gentlemen who compose the Canadian Company having "no confidence in Mr Begbie," last winter came down to Westminster and lobbied a bill through the Council which granted no appeal from the decision of the Gold Commissioner on matters of fact. They had at that time, no doubt, their eyes fastened upon the ground now in dispute; and made sure that the decision of the Gold Commissioner would be in their favor. "But man proposes and God disposes." The very first case that came up under the new law was their own. The decision of the Commissioner was adverse to them, and when they sought a rehearing on an appeal they found that their influence in the lobby had closed and barred the door of the Supreme Court against them. So Judge Begbie decided; and partly on account of this decision and partly because a victim is wanted to hide the bungling of Her Majesty's representative, he is summoned to Westminster. This, we believe, will be found to be the true reason of Mr Begbie's summary recall. That the result will be unfavorable to him we do not believe. If he has erred in this instance, he has erred on the side of justice; and if an effort is being made to officially decapitate him for fearlessly pursuing what he believed to be a proper and legal course, the lease of life of the Seymour administration will be short, and its end as disastrous as that which overtook Governor Darling, of Australia.

"The mills of the gods grind slowly, But they grind exceeding small."

Communication with Kootenay.

The testimony of an experienced packer who has travelled both routes to the Kootenay diggings is given in favor of the route through British Columbia over that through Oregon for two very weighty reasons, viz.: the low price of goods in Victoria, and the cheapness of steam communication with the head of navigation on the Fraser. Goods on which duty has been paid, he says, can be bought here at a rate twenty-five per cent. lower than the same goods can be obtained for in Portland; and freight on the steamer, which is nine dollars per ton from Victoria to Hope, is thirty-two dollars and fifty-cents per ton from Portland to Walla Walla. The length of the trails is about the same, and at a rough estimate only \$2500 are required to improve the trail over Kootenay Mountain and bottom and afford us a means of communication superior to that enjoyed by our Oregon neighbors. This information is important. If the Kootenay mines can be supplied with merchandise that costs twenty-five per cent. less in this place than at the only other possible point of supply, and if goods can be carried on steamers to the highest point of navigation and transported across the country into the diggings at a much less rate through British territory than through American territory, it follows that with a reasonable amount of energy on the part of the Government and mercantile classes, no obstacle can interpose to our merchants monopolising the trade of this district, which bids fair to become at no distant day a very heavy consumer of every article on sale here. For the past two or three years many of the Kootenay packers have brought their loads from Walla Walla under the impression that that is the cheapest point

of supply. The evidence of Mr Dakim in favor of this route will convince them of their error, and should the recent reports of the discovery of rich diggings in the vicinity of Pen d'Orellie River and Lake be confirmed, very heavy demands for goods will doubtless be made upon our merchants at an early date next spring.

Tuesday, Sept 17.

From Kootenay—The Superiority of this Route over the Columbia Route.

Mr George H Dakim left Fisherville, on Wild Horse Creek, Kootenay, on the 20th of August, and arrived here on Saturday evening. He reports that the Deep Shalt Company had got to bed rock at a depth of 106 feet and found it bare with the rock pitching under the creek's bed at an angle of 45°. The company are now running a drift across the creek with the design of sinking again. The general mining news is good. The Chinamen are doing well. Four of the Celestials also arrived here on Saturday with \$12,000 which they worked from a claim that had been abandoned by white men. The Nip-and-Took Company have ground-sliced this season and made from \$13 to \$16 per day to the hand. Next year the company will introduce hydraulics, and Mr Dakim's business here is to procure the necessary apparatus for hydraulizing from San Francisco. On Boulder Creek, Mackay & Co. are making money, and many other claims have been struck off on the same stream. Judge O'Reilly has gone to Finlay Creek with a number of miners for the purpose of leasing them a section of mining ground. There were no cases to come before the Judge for trial. The population is orderly. The Chinamen have all paid \$5 each mining license. Mr Dakim brought a train of pack-animals through to Hope across the trail, and pronounces it a fine one with the exception of the portion over Kootenay Mountains and Kootenay Bottom, a distance of thirty miles, which a packer says he will avoid for \$2500 for which sum he will make a new trail around the mountain. Mr Dakim has traveled to Kootenay through Oregon and gives the preference to this route, as being shorter and less expensive. Goods can be bought, duty paid, in Victoria, 25 per cent. less than the same goods can be obtained out of bond in Portland. He advises all packers and traders to send their goods to the mines via Hope, for the cogent reason that the steamer freight on the Columbia River to Walla Walla is \$32 50 per ton, while the steamer freight from Victoria to Hope is \$9 per ton. The packing costs about the same on both routes.

FROM KOOTENAY.—A few miners arrived yesterday from Kootenay. On Wild Horse Creek, hydraulic mining was carried on with success. McCarty had conducted the water from Boulder creek on to the bank of Wild Horse creek by a ditch. Four Chinamen, who arrived yesterday, took out \$12,000 from a claim worked out, as was supposed, by white men. The latter, it appears, worked on the bank until they came to a boulder, which they supposed was the bed-rock, and quit work in consequence. The Chinamen, content with small pay, followed up and got round the boulder, the pay increasing as they worked, until finally they took out the above amount. Mr Train, who is down here, says he has sent by express via the Columbia, to San Francisco, for horse to work in the bill, which he is confident will pay well, having obtained excellent prospects.—N. W. Examiner.

THE CHERRY CREEK SILVER LEAD.—Mr. Claudet, Government Assayer, has returned from an official visit to the Cherry creek silver mine, and his opinion is made known through the columns of the Government Gazette. Mr Claudet mentions the finding of segregated veins of silver ore and one solid lump weighing nearly 1 1/2 cwt.; and adds, "it would appear that an extraordinary rich 'pocket' of ore was discovered in the bed of the creek, and that segregated veins, containing ore, permeate the slate; but beyond this nothing definite is known at present." Mr. Claudet thinks the company's "tunnel and shaft" were undertaken prematurely." In concluding his report Mr Claudet says: "It is scarcely probable that such a considerable deposit of ore should have existed in a certain spot without there being more in the vicinity, and it is much to be hoped that the steps about to be taken by the Company will, before the lapse of many weeks, remove all uncertainty in the matter. That the general indications are favorable there can be no doubt, and it would not be a matter of astonishment to me if the district were, at no distant period, to prove highly metalliferous; and it is also my opinion that every facility and encouragement should be afforded to companies prospecting this country for minerals, as upon the discovery and development of its mines depends its future welfare. Foreign capital would find its way to us, a large mining population would rise up and be retained, and the agricultural resources of the fertile valleys of the interior would be developed simultaneously, the present state of depression would rapidly disappear, and enterprise and prosperity spring up in its place. In connection with this report I append the results of some assays made by me, of silver ore taken at different times from the Cherry Creek Mine:

Table with 4 columns: Assay No., Silver, Gold, and Traces. Row 1: 1035 oz 1388 oz 1591 oz 1259 oz. Row 2: 1 oz 6 dwts Traces.

Specimens of argentiferous Galena from the old tunnel: Lead 64 per cent., Silver 612 oz., Gold 10 dwts., per Ton of 20 cwt."

THE LAUNCH AT SOOK.—We are sorry to hear that the launch of the new brig turned out a fiasco. A numerous and fashionable party went down in the Forward to grace the ceremony. The bottle was broken and the name given, but the bull declined to move. A hawser was passed to the gunboat and the order given "to go ahead, full speed." The rope snapped and the ship remained stationary. Another attempt will be made in a few days.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. SCOUT.—H. M. S. Scout, Capt Price, 54 days from Panama, arrived yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, and anchored in Esquimalt harbor. Capt Price reports the health of his ship as good. There were fresh cases of yellow fever, and several of the men died on the passage up, and those on the sick list rapidly convalesced after leaving Panama, while lying at which port five men and Dr. Sproule died. Notwithstanding the favorable report of the health of the Scout, Admiral Hastings ordered a strict quarantine until the Governor had been first communicated with. At noon a favorable answer was received from the Governor and the restrictions were removed by order of Dr Trimble, who visited and inspected the ship in the capacity of Health Officer.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—To-day being the seventh anniversary of the foundation of the Collegiate School, the usual commemorative celebration will be observed. The pupils of Angela College and the boys of the Collegiate School will assemble in their respective school-rooms at 10 o'clock. At half-past 10 they will proceed to the Cathedral, where, after morning prayer, a sermon will be preached by the Rev. The Principal. It is hoped that, though the sermon will be specially addressed to the pupils, the parents and friends of the children will be present. The boys of the Collegiate School are invited to a picnic lunch with the Principal, and the afternoon will be spent in the enjoyment of the usual school games.

RIFLE MATCH.—A match is arranged for Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock, between the men of the Fleet and the Victoria Volunteers, to come off at the butts of the Navy at Belmont. The ranges are two, three, four and six hundred yards, five rounds each. The Volunteers will be represented by the following members of the corps: Lieut. Turner, Adj. Vintar, Sergt Norris, Corp. Allison, Private John Wilson, and Badsmen Soar, Homfray, Newbury and Hargreaves, and one other yet to be selected. Admiral Hastings has kindly placed his steam launch at the disposal of the Volunteers and visitors for the day, and the Band of the Zealous will be present during the match.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW WORLD.—The steamer New World came in from the Sound a 9 o'clock last evening. She brought 81 passengers and a large freight. Among the passengers were His Excellency Governor Moore, of Washington Territory, and family, Col. Scott and Major Hoyt, D. Evans, of W. F. & Co., F. Tarbell, J. Carne, A. & M. Schmidberg, Dr. Cool and Capt. G. Walker.

A FINE THROUGHFARE.—Store street is being graded and metalled by the chain-gang. The work is completed from Rock Bay to Janion, Green & Rhodes' warehouse, and will be carried on to Johnson street. Superintendent Truana has the management of the work and is deserving of much praise for the excellence of the job.

TITUS V. THE CORPORATION.—We hear that the decision of the arbitrators in this case is likely to be set aside in consequence of an affidavit that has been filed by a surgeon to the effect that the work was improperly executed. Should this be true, the case will probably come before Mr Begbie for trial. When is there to be an end to it?

We are desired to state that the sum of \$21 dollars collected by Mr H. Aarons, was paid to Mrs. Heal, and acknowledged by her in the Lanfester fund—a statement of which was published.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A meeting of the Board will be held to-morrow at 12 m., at the rooms of the Superintendent, to receive Mr Waddington's resignation and to name a successor.

SIGNIFICANT.—A despatch states that U.S. legal tenders have fallen to 69. This fall is significant of some highly important political change.

THE LEVIATHAN, having on board Mr Young and Mr Crease, who will attend the Executive Council to-morrow, at Westminster, sailed yesterday.

THE GOVERNOR will depart for New Westminster this morning, on the gunboat Forward.

THE BISHOP of Columbia visited the flag-ship yesterday and was received with a salute of thirteen guns.

SAILED.—The Mameluke, for Sitka, and the brig Roda, for the Pejee Islands, sailed yesterday morning from the outer harbor.

THE ship Day Dawn was towed to Burrard Inlet on Sunday night, by the steamer Isabel.

ARRANGED.—The difficulty between the Oppenheimers and the trustees of their estate has been satisfactorily arranged.

THE ship Helois is on the way from San Francisco for Nanaimo to load with coals.

THE Eliza Anderson is repairing at Olympia and will not come over until Thursday.

Pope Pius IX.

The Roman correspondent of the Liberte (M. de Girardin's paper,) writing on the 4th of July, gives some particulars about the Pope which are not without interest:— "The Holy Father is now in his 75th year. He is of the middle height, or slightly above it. The air of Rome and his sedentary habits have given him an embonpoint, not, however, enough to inconvenience him, and which disappears under his ecclesiastical costume. His hair is white, though thick; his forehead large and prominent; the eyes deep set, and flashing with strange light; all the features are strongly marked, but in harmony with each other. There are no wrinkles on that face; the complexion is slightly coloured, but transparent. The mouth, somewhat prominent, gives to his whole physiognomy an expression of gentleness and of extraordinary benevolence.

Had Pius IX. been a prince, instead of holding the highest place in the Catholic hierarchy, it might be said that his visage was marked by that good nature which Stendhal declares he has never yet met with in Italians. His health is excellent. In 1860, care, and sorrow, and anxiety for the future imparted to the humours an extraordinary movement. There was intermittent fever, and during the winter of 1863 there were serious fears for his life. But the robust constitution of the Pope triumphed easily over these complications; the fever went off, and health soon returned."

The correspondent of the Liberte says: "I met the Pope yesterday outside the Angelica gate. He was on foot, accompanied by one of his camerieres. It gave me as much as I could do to keep up with him, he walked so rapidly. Everything about him shows extraordinary vigor, and the longest ceremonies do not exhaust him. He takes a walk every day on foot in the Pincio or outside the walls." "Of the habits of his Holiness he says,—"The Pope always rises at 5 o'clock. He at once goes to his prayers. At 6, a valet de chambre is in attendance to shave him, after which he is visited by his doctor. At 7 he says mass. He rarely breakfasts before 11, on account of the offices of the Sistine Chapel, and also because he receives his Ministers in the morning. Pius IX. very seldom presides at the Council of Ministers; that duty is left to Cardinal Antonelli, who gives an account to the Pope the same day of the resolutions that may be adopted, and who submits for his decision matters of importance. The temperate habits of the Pope are well known in Rome. A friend of mine attached to the Embassy was present last winter at his dinner—a fast day—having an urgent despatch to communicate. The Pope dines alone at a little table—this is strict etiquette. His Holiness had just partaken of a soup of herbs, and he had before him two garnets—the garnets of Italy resemble sardines—a plate of French beans, and three little apples. This excessive sobriety keeps him in gentle gaiety. He converses very willingly during his walk and after his dinner, at which his intimates are present, particularly M. de Merode, who he has been obliged to sacrifice, but whom he always sees with great pleasure. M. de Merode is of a sprightly mind, but somewhat caustic, and the Pope is often obliged to stop him in the name of charity which is due to our fellow-creatures. M. de Merode told the Pope a day or two ago that Monseigneur B—, Bishop of —, in France, when conducting his clergy to the Coliseum, pointed out to his vicar-general the spot where Nero used to view the dying gladiators. His Holiness burst out laughing! Every one knows that the Coliseum was built on the site of Nero's gardens; that Vespasian laid the first stone of it, and that it was finished under Titus and Domitian. At 10 the Pope retires to his little apartment, the monastic simplicity of which is known to all the world.

"There are two distinct characters in the Pope—the man and the Supreme Pontiff. The man is simple, kind hearted, familiar, accessible, and playful; the Pontiff is dignified, austere, and sometimes even terrible. He has also two distinct physiognomies—the one full of meekness when he blesses the crowd prostrated before him; the other biblical, terrible, inspired, which all may have remarked, borne on his gestatoria, on the eve of St. Peter's, with arm stretched forth, and eye lighted up, he solemnly protested against the spoliation of the Holy See. The lines of the month on these occasions assumed a strange appearance; the lips became thin and compressed, and lost that expression of goodness which all have remarked in his portraits."

His Holiness occupies himself very little with the Government. Cardinal Antonelli does nothing without consulting him, but the Pope always approves. His memory is extraordinary, and he recognizes at his audience persons whom he had seen only a few minutes two or three years before.

The correspondent of the Liberte acquires Pius of all taint of that nepotism which distinguished, or disgraced, many of his predecessors. On his accession to the Pontifical throne he sent for his heirs, and said to them, "Here are 500,000f., it is all that you shall ever get from me," and he has kept his word. In the opinion of a great number of enlightened Catholics the invasion of the States of the Church has restored the Papacy to its true mission, and Pius IX. exercises a moral authority greater assuredly than any of his predecessors:— "The Pope has a civil list of about 3,500,000f.—£140,000. It is out of this moderate sum that he keeps Papal Nuncios in foreign Courts, and pays 22,000f. (£880.) a year of each of the Cardinals who reside in Rome. Out of this, too, he keeps up the Vatican, that immense place which contains not less than 4,000 rooms, and which requires a large staff of domestics. The Pope also pays the Palatine Guard and the Noble Guard; keeps up the Pontifical Chapel, pays the camerieres, his household, &c. All this is administered with astonishing regularity and economy. In Rome the Pope is universally beloved. The Pope is good, but his Government is bad, is the ritornello of all the Romans, persuaded as they are that it a humiliation for them to be governed by priests. There is some cleverness in making this distinction between the Pope and his Government. The French Revolution had its starting point in the fol-

lowing words, which were incessantly repeated at Versailles, as in Paris, in 1790—"The King is good—ah! if the King knew all!"

DEATH OF AN ECCENTRIC SAVANT.—The death of Dr. Trousseau (says the Star's Paris correspondent) has revived many interesting anecdotes of his early days. When but fourteen he was attending a course of lectures on magnetism given in a small country village, where it happened Dr. Bretonneau was recruiting his health. A workman, whose sight had been seriously injured by a splinter of iron having entered his eye, was attended by the Doctor, who, with all his skill, utterly failed in extracting the small fragment imbedded in the mass of inflamed flesh. The boy Trousseau heard of the case, and returning from a lecture on the power of the magnet, asked leave to try its success. As the experiment could not produce pain, leave was granted, and in a few seconds the future "prince de la science" showed the iron splinter attached to the end of his magnet. Dr. Bretonneau struck by the boy's intelligent application of the facts revealed to him in the lecture, adopted him as his pupil, with what result we all know. During the last two months Dr. Trousseau pointed out daily to his class of hospital students the progress of the disease which carried him off, and a few days before his death inspected the tomb he had ordered to be erected for himself. He said the masons had done their work well; and after paying them, drove to an undertaker's where he arranged as to his funeral, settling the amount it was to cost, remarking as he did so that relations were usually overcharged, and he was determined his family should only pay what was right.

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN.

—BY—

Holloway's Ointment.

This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving and curing old sores, wounds, bad legs, ulcers and eruptions of the skin; when rubbed on, the surface is penetrated and purified each tissue on its passage, and exerts the most wholesome influence over the internal structure of the body by cleansing all animal fluids with which it comes in contact, and thereby promotes a sound and permanent cure.

Gout and Rheumatism. To sufferers from the racking pains of aneurism and Gout this Ointment will prove invaluable. After commencing with warm water the soothing action of this Ointment is most remarkable; it seems at once to lessen inflammation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore natural circulation, and expels the disease. For the above complaints Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible applications.

Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Sore Throats, Coughs and Colds. This class of diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment, three times a day, upon the throat, chest and back of the patient. It will soon penetrate and give immediate relief. In all stages of Influenza, Colds and Bronchitis, this treatment may be followed with efficiency and safety—indeed, it has never been known to fail.

All Varieties of Skin Diseases, Scrofula and Scurvy. This Ointment is a certain cure for Ringworm, Scrofula, Scrofula or King's Evil, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the human race is subject. They cannot be treated with a safer or more speedy remedy than Holloway's Ointment, assisted by his celebrated Pills, which act powerfully on the constitution and so purify the blood that these disorders are completely eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained.

Dropsical Swellings. Beware of this dangerous and stealthy complaint which frequently creeps upon us by slight aqueous humors or trifling lameness, of which little or no notice is taken until the legs begin to swell. The cause of the evil must be looked for in the liver and stomach, therefore set to work earnestly by taking Holloway's famous Pills according to the printed instructions and rubbing the Ointment very effectively over the pit of the stomach and right side where those organs lie. Most dropsical cases will readily yield to the combined influence of the Ointment and Pills.

Filles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation. These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, these delicacy counselling them from the knowledge of the most intimate friends. Persons suffer for years from Piles and similar complaints when they might find relief from Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and effect their own cure without the annoyance of explaining their ailments to anyone.

Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone and Gravel. Are immediately relieved and ultimately cured if this Ointment be well rubbed twice a day, into the small of the back, over the regions of the kidneys to which it will gradually penetrate and in almost every case give immediate relief; but perseverance will be necessary to effect a cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:— Bad Legs, Cancer, and Scalds, Bad Breasts, Obstructed and Sore Nipples, Burns, Still Joints, Sore Throats, Bunions, Stropharia, Skin Diseases, Fistulas, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Tumor, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws, Corns, (Soft) Rheumatism.

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London; and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices: 1/6, 2/6, 3/6, 4/6, 6/6, 1/1s, 2/1s, 3/1s, and 3/6 each Pot.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patient in every disorder are affixed to each Box. wj-1ycow

Table with 4 columns: Bad Legs, Burns, Bunions, Fistulas, Gout, Gravel, Hemorrhoids, Indigestion, Irritability of Skin, Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore Throats, Skin Diseases, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Tumor, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws, Corns, (Soft) Rheumatism.

Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia

Is the great remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations and Billious Affections.

It is the Physician's cure for GOUT, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL and other Complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of FEVER, AND FEVERISH IRRITABILITY OF SKIN.

It produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

A Delightful Effervescent Saline Aperient

PREPARED BY DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON.

And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World. CAUTION.—Ask for "Dinneford's Magnesia," and get it at Dinneford & Co. in every Bottle and Label. 6021 a w