The Colonist.

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BY

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THE SIDNEY RAILWAY BILL

Discussed by the Board of Aldermen and Temporarily Shelved.

Effective Steps Taken to Ensure the Payment of Water Rates.

A special meeting of the City Council was held last evening, there being present His Worship Mayor Beaven in the chair, Ald. Hunter, Munn, Bragg, Baker, Hall, Styles, McKillican and Lovell. Minutes of last regular and special meetings were taken as read and adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Communications were read and disposed of as follows, viz: From the Mayor and Aldermen of Vancouver inviting the Mayor and City Council of Victoria to attend the Dominion Day Celebration. Received and accepted with thanks.

VICTORIA AND SIDNEY RAILWAY BY-LAW.

The Council went into Committee of the whole on the Victoria and Sidney Railway By-Law, His Worship in the chair, when changes to the following effect were made.

1. Clause 7, referring to exemption of Company's property within the city from taxation was truck out.

2. It was provided that construction should be actually and *bona fida* commenced by October 1, 1892, and completed by September 1, 1894.

THE MAYOR read the agreement in full.

ALD. MUNN supposed that it was the agreement prepared by the Attorney-General, and suggested that it should be passed around the Board for perusal.

THE MAYOR: I notice that while the city has the largest security or interest in the matter, the Government has the power.

ALD. MUNN thought that the Government would not interfere with vested rights. The company had to negotiate for the sale of their bonds as soon as possible after their issue. The terms should be satisfactory to the Government as well as the Corporation. He hoped the latter would place no obstacle in the way of the company getting the highest price possible for its bonds.

ALD. MCKILLICAN: An objection I see to it is, that the city is placed second instead of first.

ALD. MUNN went through the agreement briefly, and argued that the city was amply protected.

THE MAYOR said that the agreement set forth that the work was to commence on the 1st of October, or else it would be void. It was a difficult thing to say what the commencement of such a work would be. In the historic case of the Canadian Pacific, which was to have been commenced in British Columbia on the 1st of July, 1873, the only thing done was to commence the survey on that date to Esquimalt.

ALD. MCKILLICAN asked if champagne had been charged in the sundries on that occasion.

THE MAYOR—I said nothing about champagne.

ALD. MCKILLICAN—Oh, no! it was put down to sundries.

ALD. HUNTER instanced lines in which construction companies were formed to build, and the evils of such practice. He suggested that an engineer be appointed to satisfy the Government and the city that the work was being properly done.

ALD. MUNN—There is no intention on the part of this company to begin construction, and end it with the opening of champagne bottles. That would be a fizzle. (Laughter.)

ALD. HUNTER—Begin with the champagne. (Renewed laughter.)

ALD. MUNN—I don't think we should tie the company down. For instance, there is the exclusion of Chinese labor, which may make a difference from 10 to 15 per cent. This is the only line in the country on which this restriction has been enforced. The Government passed it without this provision, and it is here it is inserted. There can be no jobbery about this, as monthly accounts must be passed, duly certified by the engineer.

ALD. MCKILLICAN suggested that the promoters of the line have no contract on it.

THE MAYOR—What we want to guard against is the road not being constructed. We want to see it in operation. What Ald. Munn wants to see is that the line be not unnecessarily obstructed.

ALD. HUNTER—But there is a clause that the contracts be awarded subjet to approval by the Government and the city.

THE MAYOR—The difficulty is that the City and the Government have to act conjointly in this matter. The certificate should be honored on the signature of the city engineer and the surveyor general.

ALD. BAKER did not think it fair that the corporation should try to hamper the company by unnecessary restrictions. If he were one of the promoters he would drop the whole thing. The corporation of the city had no right to step in and tell the promoters of the company what they shall do and what they shall leave undone. If the Council wanted to kill the by-law, they should do so openly, and not kill it by restrictions.

ALD. LOVELL was in favor of the bill, but he wanted to see the city properly protected, as the citizens had a big interest, having to guarantee the cost of the road.

ALD. BAKER thought a city engineer might know nothing whatever of railway construction; then why should he be asked to approve a contract or bill?

ALD. HUNTER—We have a big interest in it, as we guarantee $300,000, and for that sum the line can be put in working order. All we want is that our representative and a representative of the Government see that the work is properly advertised, and that the contract is properly let. I want to see the contract let by those who are paying the piper.

THE MAYOR did not think the by-law would pass the ratepayers if it were submitted to them in the form in which it was originally submitted to the City Council.

ALD. MCKILLICAN—We are furnishing the funds, and it is our duty to see that the people are properly protected. The promoters of this line are merely figure heads. If they want to go on with the road unrestricted, then let them build it at their own expense.

ALD. STYLES said that he attended the recent conference on this by-law, and was disappointed at not having received more information. He had not learned, as he expected, what class of country was to be opened up—whether a big diatrict was to be opened to agriculture, good mines tapped, or what traffic was likely to be gained. He would like to see the citizens properly proteted in the matter.

ALD. MCKILLICAN suggested an adjournment, to enable the Council to think the matter over.

ALD. HUNTER pointed out that Ald. Munn had taken notes, and he (Ald. Hunter) did not see any difficulty in getting over the obstacles. All he wished to see was that the contract for the construction of the line should be duly advertised and honestly let.

ALD. MUNN did not think there would be any objection to insert the propositions and restrictions made by the Council. If the bonds were guaranteed there should be no restrictions to prevent their sale. It was possible to go to extremes, and he hoped this would not be done in this instance. In the Victoria, Saanich & Westminster by-law, there were practically no restrictions enforced, but the company got their guarantee, exemption from taxation and free water. It would not be fair to hamper this company.

THE MAYOR thought it somewhat unsatisfactory that the length of the road was not given, as if a survey had not been made. He had heard it variously estimated at from 14 to 20 miles. "You see," he added, "that we are working in the dark on this particular point. The length of a road makes quite a difference. With regard to the location of the terminal station we should have something definite. To say that it should be within the city boundary is very indefinite indeed. Something more definite should be known."

ALD. MUNN—That would be a very dangerous thing to meddle with. If you say, for instance, that the terminus shall be Victoria West, the property will run up in price there, and you will have the people of the east down on you.

THE MAYOR—We don't want to mention any particular spot, but it should be subject to the approval of the City and Government.

ALD. MUNN—It is likely that it will be at the outer wharf.

ALD. STYLES—The company could never afford to purchase the right of way to the outer wharf.

ALD. HUNTER—That difficulty can be obviated by making it necessary for the company to submit their plans for the approval of the corporation and the Government.

ALD. MUNN suggested that the Mayor be authorized to enter into an agreement between the city and the Government.

ALD. MCKILLICAN moved as an amendment that the agreement be referred back to Ald. Munn and the city barristers, in order to have the suggestions made by the Council embodied.

THE MAYOR—The better plan would be to move that the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

THE MAYOR'S suggestion was adopted, and His Worship, Ald. Munn and Hunter, requested to instruct the city barristers as to the clauses to be inserted in conformity with the expressed wishes of the Council.

Sanitary Engineer Mohun wrote, stating that $500 worth of sewerage pipe had been received from the Terra Cotta Co., and asking for instructions as to whether he should accept them or not.

ALD. STYLES—That is very indefinite. I don't understand it.

Referred to Sewerage committee.

Hon. D. W. Higgins wrote on behalf of the N.E.T. & L. Co., asking permission to run a tunnel at Constance street, to secure a water supply.

Referred to Street committee and City Engineer for report.

Mr. C. Hayward wrote, asking that certain lands, purchased by him at sale for non-poyment of taxes, be duly conveyed. In one instance five feet was the amount claimed, but there was also a demand for "a separate deed of conveyance of one inch of subsection 4, of lots 618 and 619, block M, Victoria city."

Referred to Finance committee.

The Council then went into Committee of the Whole on a by-law to aid the collection of water rates within the municipality, the Mayor presiding.

The by-law provided that the supply may be cut off if the water rates be not paid within 30 days after they become due.

The by-law passed, and the Council adjourned at 10.45.

Defeat of Arabs.

PARIS, June 19.—It is announced that Prince de Croy and Lieutenant Michaur, have routed two powerful bands of Arab slave raiders on the South Congo frontier. Several Arabs were wounded, but the Europeans suffered no injury.

The Best Known.

DEAR SIRS,—I can recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for summer complaint and diarrhœa. I have used it in my family for two years for children and adults with the greatest satisfaction.

MRS. FRANK BOHN, Austin, Man.

He—"It was just about here that I used to kiss Hetty Morris." She—"Well, I suppose you will do something of the sort now by force of habit?"

THE LAND OF THE CZARS.

Women Rule in Russia.

(Written for the COLONIST).

VII

The XVIII century will be forever distinguished in history by the great number of female sovereigns and other women who exercised great influence upon the fate of nations, either for good or for evil. In England under the reign of Queen Anne the victories of the great Marlborough were won; in Spain Elizabeth Farnese, bold, ambitious and strong-minded, ruled her indolent husband, Philip V; in Austria, the great empress Maria Theresa made the world resound with her fame; in France the infamous Pompadour and Du Barry paved the way to the revolution whose victim the beautiful Marie Antoinette was destined to be. In Portugal the weak-minded Maria Pia tried to undo what the great Pombal had done, while in Naples Carolina, the proud sister of the unfortunate queen of France, saw to her despair the century closing with a new and progressive era. Russia, however, surpassed all these countries, for from the end of the XVII to the end of the XVIII century, she was ruled more by female than by male sovereigns, and one of them, Catharine II, equaled, if not surpassed, even Peter the Great himself, in both good and bad qualities.

After the death of Feodor, Ivan and his half-brother Peter were proclaimed joint sovereigns, with Princess Sophia, Ivan's sister for a regent. She was haughty and ambitious, desirous to reign and to supplant her brothers. To rule Ivan was an easy matter, for that prince was sickly and feeble-minded, but to govern Peter was a different thing. In 1689 after marrying Eudoxia Lapukhin, contrary to Sophia's wishes, Peter assumed the direction of affairs. A prolonged conflict with the regent ensued, which ended in total defeat of Sophia. The princess was shut up in a convent and her followers executed and banished. Thus Peter became the sole ruler, for his half-brother Ivan shortly afterward died.

The emancipation of the fair sex in Russia is due to Peter the Great; before that time women lived in oriental seclusion, a veritable slave of her lord and master. She could not sit in his presence nor eat at the same table and there was no redress for her wrongs. Her life was empty, without joy, without pleasure. But Peter the Great raised her to the level of her master, for that keen observer had not failed to notice that her introduction into society had a beneficial and civilizing effect. All the nobles, the old and the new aristocracy, the officers of the state, the merchants, all who frequented the court were at once "commanded" to bring with them their wives, mothers, sisters and daughters. They were also forced to open their houses once or twice in the week for the common entertainment of their female relatives. The men murmured and objected, but all in vain, the will of the imperial despot had to be obeyed.

It is needless to say that the women rapidly became reconciled to this unexpected liberty and soon made the fullest use of it. To-day the Russian woman is more emancipated than her sister in other European countries. The boldest revolutionists, the most progressive freethinkers are women to-day in Russia, and the nihilists count many of them among their ranks.

Peter the Great as a ruler is entitled to our admiration, but as a private individual we must consider him as an object of abhorrence. Morals he had none, nor any feeling of decency, as his marriage with a low-born and profligate woman shows.

Martha Skavronska, of Lithuanian origin, was a Lutheran minister's servant maid in Livonia. During the seige of Marienburg she was taken captive by General Bauer, who made her his mistress. Tired of her, he ceded her to the powerful Prince Menschikoff, a favorite general of Peter the Great, who again in his turn transferred her to the czar. Martha was beautiful, and though uneducated, very intelligent and soon gained a certain amount of influence over the mind of the czar. She followed him from camp to camp and in the, for Peter, disastrous campaign on the Pruth, rendered him signal services by her advices. Peter the Great in gratitude married her, and Martha in accepting the Greek faith, changed her name to that of Catharine. She was crowned in 1724 in Moscow, with great pomp and splendor and saluted as the "great and good empress." Peter some time before adopted also the title of emperor.

After the death of Peter, which happened in the succeeding year, Catharine by the help and influence of Menschikoff was proclaimed empress without any opposition. The commencement of her reign was distinguished by acts of grace and conciliation to her subjects and by many useful reforms, but ere long she relapsed to the mode of life she was accustomed during the life of her husband. Orgies after orgies followed, and at her balls there was more drinking than dancing. Dissipation reigned unchecked and soon all dancing was banished. The nobles and ministers began to murmur a storm was already brewing over her and Menschikoff's head, when a loathsome disease, brought by on her shameful excesses ended her career in 1727. She appointed her successor the Grand Duke Peter Alexeyvitch, grandson of Peter the Great, who was at that time eleven years of age. The young boy reigned, however, only three years and was succeeded by Anna, duchess of Courland, daughter of Ivan, half-brother of Peter the Great. She was called to the throne by an assembly of the council, the senate, and the great officers of state, who, unwilling to allow the uncontrolled power to be placed again in the hands of a woman, imposed upon her various conditions, restricting the imperial authority. She submitted to the restrictions, but as soon as she saw herself secure upon the throne she at once assumed unlimited sovereignty and called to her court her lover Biren, a low-born Courlander.

Anna was a beautiful woman, tall and of fine commanding figure, very courteous and polished in manner. She was also naturally of a humane disposition, but her degrading love for Biren made her his slave. Biren and not Anna ruled Russia, and his despotism and atrocities were scarcely surpassed by those of Ivan the Terrible. He inaugurated his despotism with the wholesale banishment and butchery done in the name of the empress, who, fond of pleasure and magnificence, left the reigns of the government in the hands of her unworthy lover. Her court was the most magnificent in Europe, her fetes and balls the most sumptuous, but the people starved under the terrible yoke of the favorite. Biren was dispatching by thousands his enemies, either to the scaffold or to Siberia, confiscated their lands and plundered the state. According to Russian authorities over 20,000 victims of Biren's tyranny perished during Anna's reign. Anna forced even the Courlanders to chose the base born Biren for their duke, and on her death had named him regent during the minority of her nephew Ivan.

The parents of the baby-czar were the Princess Anne, daughter of the duchess of Mecklemburg, the elder sister of the empress and prince Anthony Ulrich of Brunswick. They at the invitation of the empress came to reside in St. Petersburg, when a son was born to them. To this boy, named Ivan, the empress left the throne under the regency of Biren.

The duke of Courland was all powerful and despising everything Russian, he tried to civilize the nation with the lash. He carried it on so long that finally some people grew tired of it. The emperor's father and mother were dissatified, and so was Osterman, the chief minister, and Marshal Munich, the head of the army. A conspiracy was soon formed for the downfall of the tyrant.

On the twenty-first day of the infant czar's reign Munich told the princess of Brunswick that everything was ready. At 2 o'clock in the night he awakened his side-de-camp Manstein, and drove with him to the Winter Palace, the famous residence of the Russian emperors. There had been a short interview with the princess, and leaving there 40 grenadiers, he proceeded with 80 others to arrest Biren. Reaching the palace of the duke of Courland, Munich sent Manstein to arrest the regent in his bed-chamber. There was not a single officer or soldier faithful in the duke's household; they placidly looked on while Manstein, proceeded with a few grenadiers to the duke's chamber. Biren perceiving the soldiers tried to escape by creeping under the bed. He was forced out, maltreated and conveyed to the guardhouse. Thus the coup d'etat was acomplished. Biren was tried and sent to Siberia, and his enormous wealth confiscated.

The new regent, the Princess Anne, mother of the baby-czar, however, did not very long enjoy her power. She and her husband, the phlegmatic Anthony were Germans, and their entourage all German. In fact the German party ruled the country since the time of Peter the Great; the pure Russians were nowhere.

Peter the Great and Catharine left one illegitimate daughter, Elizabeth. Though residing in St. Petersburg, she held but little intercourse with the Empress Anna and afterwards with the princess regent, who looked haughtily upon her. She inherited the vicious propensities of her father and mother, spent her time in the barracks of the guards, drank and swore like a soldier. She little thought of ascending the throne.

There was a French party in St. Petersburg with the intriguing ambassador, La Chetardie and Elizabeth's physician Lestock as leaders. Supported by the court of France they conceived a plan to over throw the reigning party and put Elizabeth on the throne. Thus another coup d'etat was ready.

On December 5th, 1841, Elizabeth dressed in magnificent robes and riding a white horse, presented herself before the guardhouse of the Preobrajensky regiment, the most famous regiment in Russia, established by Peter the Great. There in glowing language she harangued the soldiers, exposing her unhappy position, denouncing the regent and the German party. The soldiers, reeking with brandy, exclaimed: "Long live the daughter of Peter the Great; command us little mother, we will follow you. The Winter Palace was again surrounded, the prince and the princess of Brunswick arrested, add the baby-emperor brought to Elizabeth. "Poor child," said Elizabeth, kissing the czar, and handed him to an officer to be shut up, first in a monastery and afterwards in the fortress of Schlussenburg. Yes, poor child indeed.

Elizabeth, the illegimate, ascended the throne of that dreadful country, while Anthony and his wife marched towards the arctic circle to die in exile and in prison. The new empress having no legitimate claim to the imperial diadem, courted the society of army and navy. The society of the young officers was more to her taste than any other. She caroused, smoked and drank with them, often wearing male attire. She was seldom sober, yet with all these terrible vices she was not destitute of political sagacity. She saw the growing power of Prussia and sent her armies to help Maria Theresa. Her soldiers inflicted some terrible defeats on Frederick the Great. She abolished the sentence of death and affected sentimentality. In stature she was tall and finally proportioned with features rather large but pleasingly expressive. She had fair hair, large blue eyes, and her complexion was of that opaque, pale rose tint, so noticeable in the Russian women of rank. Notwithstanding her licentious excesses, she was very bigoted and rigidly observed all the innumerable practices of the Greek church. Sometimes for hours she would lie before the picture of some saint, and soon afterwards hurry to new debaucheries. Being friendly with the clergy, she was always supported by the Russian priesthood, the most ignorant and superstitious in the world.

Elizabeth cried over the baby-czar, yet she terribly persecuted all who were supposed to sympathize with the deposed family. Osterman and Munich, two very able men, were brought to trial on some vague charges and sentenced to perpetual banishment to Siberia, some other subordinate officers were sentenced to the punishment of the Knout, others again had their ears slit, their tongues cut out and their nostrils torn away. Elizabeth abolished the sentence of death, but she retained the practice of torture, a thousand times worse than speedy death.

Elizabeth had many lovers but her chief favorite was Alexis Razumoffsky, on whom she lavished enormous wealth. He, fearing an unexpected trip to Siberia, like many of his predecessors induced the empress to marry him secretly, of this clandestine union three children were born.

Such was Elizabeth, the empress of all the Russias, and such the social life at the court of St. Petersburg under the female sovereigns. Yet this loathsome drama is not finished, it fails to tell of the most prominent personage on this stage—a personage so extraordinary that the figures of Catharine I., Anna and Elizabeth pale before that spectral apparition, before that monster in woman's form, who is known in history as Catharine II. Let her now appear.

In 1742 Elizabeth determined to find a successor, and she found one in the episcopal palace of the prince-bishop of Lubeck. It was the nephew of the bishop, an orphan boy of 14, son of the late duke of Holstein Gottorp and the empress' sister Anna, consequently a grandson of Peter the Great. He was sent for to reside in St. Petersburg, where after having changed his faith, he was proclaimed grand duke and heir to the throne. This boy was Peter III.

It seems from all we know of him that the young grand duke was not entirely bad. He had an inquisitive mind, was full of aspiring thoughts and generous sentiments. But the foul air of St. Petersburg completely spoiled him. He grew in idleness and ignorance among dissolute companions and depraved women. From the moment he made his first step in the Winter Palace he was an object of jealousy and hatred for the empress' paid courtiers, who sought to eradicate what was good in his character and to plant in it the seeds of depravity. Unfortunately they succeeded only too well.

When Peter attained his seventeenth year the empress expressed the wish to see him a married man, and she found him a wife in the person of Sophia Augusta, princess of Anhalt-Zerbst. The princess arrived in St. Petersburg with her mother, who was an envious, greedy and pedantic German woman. On her arrival Sophia, who had found favor in the eyes of Elizabeth, was instructed in the forms of the Greek religion, receiving the name of Catharine. Her approaching marriage with the grand duke was also announced to the council and foreign ministers.

Catharine was at that time sixteen and though not beautiful she was sufficiently pretty, vivacious and of graceful figure. Gifted with great talent, she was also ambitious, passionate, proud and full of dissimulation. Just before her marriage the grand duke was seized with fits and faintings and small-pox developed itself. The strong young man survived the malady but was terribly changed.—his face disfigured and his figure deformed from the contraction of the nerves. Catharine's first glance at her fiancee filled her with loathing but she, well taught by her mother, so far from betraying her real feelings, congratulated the young man on his recovery with every appearance of the profoundest joy.

They were married but the life of the young couple was horrible. Peter neglected his wife and spent most of his time in orgies with dissipated companions. He was never sober and in his drunkeness wounded and outraged every feeling of his wife's nature. He kept a kennel of dogs which infested the air at the side of Catharine's bedchamber, and his favorite amusement was to hang rats in his own room to punish them according to the rules of martial law.

But that was not all. Elizabeth wished Peter to have an heir to the throne, but the grand duke and his wife, though they were married a few years, had no children as yet. The heir must be born, however, the empress wishes it, and to bring this about it is necessary to deprave Catharine. Madame Tchoglokoff, her lady-in-waiting, speaks to her on the subject, insinuating that for the good of the state she ought to sacrifice her scruples. Catharine, who has a pliant character, consents, and takes Seraius Soltikoff, a handsome young man of good family and well educated. In 1754 Catharine gave birth to a son, afterwards the emperor Paul, progenitor of the now reigning family of Russia. Was Peter Paul's father? Some think so, but there exists the best testimony in the world to the contrary, the testimony of Catharine herself. Alexander III has no right to call himself either Romanoff or Holstein-Gottorp; his family name is Soltikoff.

A few hours after the death of Catharine, the emperor Paul ordered Count Rostoptchin to put the seals upon her papers. Among them there was a manuscript enclosed in a sealed envelope and addressed to Paul. This manuscript was Catharine's memoirs, closing with the year 1759. Paul kept this manuscript a great secret and entrusted it only to the friend of his childhood, Prince Kourakin, who took a copy of it. Many years after the death of Paul, Prince Michael Norontzoff and Alexander Tourgenioff obtained copies from the transcript of Kourakin, but they were seized by order of the emperor Nicholas and destroyed. The original was kept in the imperial archives, among the most secret documents.

Alexander Herzen, the famous leader of the revolutionary movement in Russia was told about the memoirs by Constantine Arsenieff, tutor to Alexander II. During the Crimean war the archives were transferred to moscow, and since that time one or two copies circulated. One of these copies fell in the hands of Herzen, who of course prefited by this opportunity to expose the imperial family. There is no doubt as to the authenticity of the memoirs, and Catharine, as the mother, ought to know who her son really was.*

Once begun the career of licentiousness was continued by Catharine with unparalleled effrontery. During the life of Elizabeth, her love affairs were kept secret as much as possible, but after the death of the empress, her depravity had no limits. She was the modern Messalina.

But what was the end of Elizabeth who gave such a good example to her relatives and to all the nation? She drank herself to death, and on the 5th of January 1762, her dark spirit passed to the unknown.

And where was the Russian people all this time? The court revelled in luxury, the enslaved people groaned under excessive taxation, cruelty and injustice, in degradation and misery. The difference is very insignificant between then and now. In the eighteenth century there were empresses and the people suffered; now there is an emperor and the people suffers—nearly 30,000,000 of people, one-fourth of the total population of Russia, and starving in this year of grace 1892, under the "glerious" reign of Alexander III.

* A copy of these interesting memoirs in English, with an authograph of Alexander Herzen is to be found in the Free Library of this city.—Author.

(To be Continued.)

Glossy Sheen

And vigorous growth, so much admired in hair, can be secured by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. There is nothing better than this preparation for keeping the scalp clean, cool and healthy. It restores to faded and gray hair the original color and beauty, prevents baldness, and imparts to the hair a silky texture and a lasting and delicate fragrance. The most elegant and economical dressing in the market; no toilet is complete without Ayer's Hair Vigor.

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And Silky Texture

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Coutlee P.O., - Nicola, B.C.

HENRY S. HENDERSON—If this should meet the eye of H. S. Henderson, who left Nottingham in June last year for Victoria, will he kindly communicate with his friend H. Lehman, 16 Cromwell street, Nottingham, England? He is very anxious to hear from him. ju22

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Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., Detroit, Mich.

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