lise of the French Revolution One Hundred Years Ago.

SEPTCH OF THE EVENTS OF 1788.

bancos, frirest and fudirest, First Led to the breat battle Spring-The Bac exchapations and Their Influence—The

By JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE.

Coppendity 1886, by American Prose Association.)

The foundation of the government of the United. States and the outbreak of the dres French Revolution occurred in the same year, 1985, which gives to Americans an additional nterest in one of the most memorable excess modern times. American emancipation from Great Britain bogan, it may be said, with the Declaration of Independence, which was algued in 14th. The Prench Revolution foothy antedated it by two years, for its carl car mustorings were heard when boths XVI. the throne A great intellectual upheaval Extension of the court and the clarge dec fraded the kingston and the church, and fator the aptito of wholesome elepticisms counted by Voltates, Renswan, Didopole Alembert, Condition, Holydeine and other the and williant authors. They paved the way for the political uphrayat that followed, as the colines of the two fonts against his manths brought on the ora of bloodshed and larrer as a later day and made another Leads the innevent victim of their meastrons wrongs to the people. These writers often specien of the the people of through anising the nerpose of the revenition; but they were really affect the in relieving the popular mind of mper withou, and have been of inequalitable beneats to anteceptoric generations. While they were by an mount from from blomishes, they were, as a fine, carnest, generans, philanthropic and sepocially anxious to advance the race.

THE ENCYCLOPEDISTS, For historical characters have been more

Ground interepresented than Voltaire, much of the interepresentation having been deliberate, erstomatic and malignant. During his ontire life, and during much of the next contury, he was postsuyed as an athous and a Phrishank awaitank

of Christianity; if highly probable, many persons now hybrid ava the same optiv Rothing winter he further from the british. Ha was that the of dosmatic Mordows and the

POSPATRIS first his haif no pastiones with many of his asc andulus, who donted the extensive of trod, While they reserved him with a minsped feet his of pity and confumpt for what they conc deferred the customers projections. He wons much of his large forhing, gained by the secure and of the works and his various aparage affices, in heiging incligant authors, in builds sentethniting to worthy chariting

Any and every act of cruelty and opprose Min if which his heart, whether in his own of in a foreign country, aroused his profound faty and indisnation, and he did what he child he pediate the for yours he inhored horecould be to the cause of dam Calas, who had been better in the wheel for a crims he. had not committee, and whose family had been expelled from France. He Anally mosessed in reversing the ediens sentence and currintly indunnifying his widow and out from In the case of Admiral from he brief PORY hard he provint the Russian from carage triff (not the interment of the courts but the unfortunate man was samplified to the populhas charmed Voltates was right in pronounce me it a legal murder. The story of the recantation of his policions y lows in his last hours has no tracts the first as he had threet, a stathe and amelebrat thatet his has words holing, "I the worshiping frod, leving my brisning hargiving my sneinles and detecting Appropriation " (if his inspections and vorsatile gifts there has anyer been any apostion froths declared him to be the most belillant migh of hospies this universe had proclinate

Princepon was singularly unbalanced. He Who a martimentally the had the gravest imperfections but he cortainly charlened a WAPM AND CONSTANT have of his folkows, even while his con-Antis securior to conbriefler the file term peramont and princ filling wases we are Healt demonstration that he is reputed be have been the fac ther of modern demorrang, His

etheretty to whome in the fact, that he neglered all oppor builties for his own Advancement, con-Hautus, to the end of his morbidly sen-

then, inhappy life, exceedingly poor. In his "Contrat Social" he promulgated the princeples of universal suffrage, thus anticipate into by more than a hundred years our picturals amountment of 1870. He has been credited with setting the lashion of humanity, a fashion that will last as long as the world last. In would see in our republic, were he conscious, the practical adoption of many of his theories, held, in his day, to be little about hen dreams. It is difficult to ever heria abus than draams. It is difficult to over

bildered, who performed the bulk of the work on the famous kneydepedia, was a man of fare what and rast exultion. Not withstanding that he was called an atheles withstanding that any a liberal hand, be he had a large heart and a liberal hand, he the ever ready to holp the poor or success the more than the was a complete philosopher in must things, and the wonderful work he edited, though supersocial by the increase of knowledge and the growth of science, would not have been finished but for his inflexible

encrys and determination.
D'Alambert, apart from boing a great matheratician and an able writer, was most for his independence of gind and be nevolunes of character. His "Prediminary Phenomies to the Ensystopedian is one of the strongest and most romanicable compositions. of the Righteenth contury. His treatise on Ashamina, done when he was five and swenty, broated a new branch of science. When his other, a redetirated wit and beauty, who abandoned him at his birth, was prompted to administrating formulation him on account of his rising fonowit, he indignantly repudiated her. He mid that the poor glaster's wife who had

the police, was the sole parent he had He lived with her, ever honoring wink her, for forty years illac, Condercet, Netvoting, Makiy, Marmontel, La Harpe, Haynah Mor-



The story hosped upon the country in the name of ecclesiastic and royal authority. Phoy instructed the people in their rights, and stimulated them to resist oppression. They were not answerable for the Reign of Ferror, for they taught humanity; the tyrants with whom France had so long been cursed ways answerable, and they alone.

with whom France had so long been cursed were answerable, and they alone. It was, indeed, this very humanity which had laken the place of indifference, cruelty and despotism among the upper and ruling classes which made the bloody Revolution possible. As often happens, when the evil had nearly ceased, the penalty for the evil came, and fell on the comparatively guilt-loss. Thus fortune, like nature, often delays, though the never cancels, the result of helmonic and continued injustice. It is the law that violation of law must, soon or late, bring bitter consequences, as the great bring littler consequences, as the great French Revolution bideously proved. The wrongs of the people had been crying through ages for redress, and redress was

finally gained in the most savage fashion.

If Louis XIV and Louis XV had been as moral, as considerate, as unsetfish as Louis XVI, it is highly probable that the revolution would not have comment. But the great thing, as he was styled, was a born despot, and in some ways a colossal humbing. His reign was in many respects brilliant; but it owed its brilliancy to the able men he had about him rather than to his own achievements long before he died the country was wasted Long before he died the country was wasted by insuccessful wars, the prospection of the Protestants and by exercitant taxes. He was more ediens to its subjects after he had become pions—piety was bigotry with him—than while he was profligate. They suffered hese when he was ruled by his mistresses than when he was ruled by his mistresses than when he was ruled by the priests. He had the art of appearing personally and historically other than he was, and succeeded to the end in painting himself off on the nation and on Europe as a superhuman severeign. He had dignity, fact, courage and kingcraft in had dignity, fact, courage and kingcraft in an eminent degree. But he was supremely vain, egetistic, selfen, and built himself on the humiliation of his realm and the impover ishment and distress of his compatriots. When he was lead, at 77, France experienced a great

RIPE FOR REVOLUTION. Louis XV, with nothing like the ability of his great grandfather, was far more superstifloris, corrupt and Hombious. He had infolligence enough to perceive that the

ngdom was mirely doomed, and his sole solicitude was that it should last as hing as he. No prince ever made religion more have ful; for while he fransgrossed every LOPIN XIV.

concy, and carried on the most shameful amours, he never fathed to observe the empty ceremonials of the church. Its example contributed much to the spread of skepticism, for almost any de-PHENERALLY AND SOME ally accounted a kind of virtue. The civil and ovelectastic course had in his time various and bifter contexts, and he and his partiaments were in frequent opposition. In the most revolting of his debancheries he adhered to his habit of prayer, with him a mockery of devotion, praying with young girls whom he had captured for his "Door Park," with the deliberate intent to ruin them. Steeped in iniquity, he would keep from his royal carriage to kneel in the mire street before the

passing host of a sappropal process le it strange that his outraged subjects lost respect for and faith in the Roman Catholic church, to which he was so scalously as tached, and to whose formal rights he so rigoranely adhered! That church has for three continues been associated, whether fruly of falsely, in the mind of the liberal French with oppression and tyranny, and the revolt against it has been inevitable. There, politics and theology have been conjoined; whence it happens that the Imperialists and Revallets today are commonly Catholies, and the Republicans, particularly those of the radical branch, are likely to be rationalists or free thinkers. The French may not be more in radictions in a states some than other nations. feligions, in a strict senso, than other nations: but they have borne so much and so long from weak and victors princes, who have the colonies, cleaved to the Roman church, that many array thomselves against it for that cause, if for no other. The people as such are not highest; it is too much perhaps to expect that when Louis XVI ascended the throne 1787, and which

exerything was rips for revolution. Only the strongest man eath have prevented it, and his hand and head were netther expons nor wise, He was amiable, well intentioned, a loyal husband and a good father a rare thing for

of the Seventeenth or Righteenth century—but he had horse ave the seventh governing carpacity and lacked decision, a fatal defect at much a time. He was the antipodes of Louis XIV, in the fact that his diffidence interfered with his proper self-representation, his prodecessor having been egotistic and arrogant to excess. The country was exceedingly poor; the people had been eased to death; while the nobility and clergy had been exempt. Nothing creates more discontent, a more sedimous feeling, than exerbitant texation, and, when unequally distributed, tends to open meurrection.

rection.

History demonstrates that men will be deprived of freedom, of most of their natural rights, even of their lives, without arousing the wrach and hostility caused by the deprivation of money. The Netherlands, after submitting to every form of tyranny and crystry from Philip II, seeing hundreds of their countrymen imprisoned and executed, revolted finally when he made another financial levy. Longs XVI introduced divers reforms, abolishing some of the most offenents protests of the nobles. He labored, in his protests of the soldies. He labored, in his way, to mitigate the condition of his subjects; but he was enduring hurdens inherited from others, and was obliged to make ricarious atonomous. He even reduced his household expenses, and diminished his guards, to

abundance him at his birth, was prompted to action which has been not necessary to the rising renown, he indignantly reputitated her. He eath that the poor glaster's wife who had maken core of him when picked up as a found ling by the police, was the sole parent he had more. He lived with her, ever honoring and happing her, for topic years.

The plan of a limited monarchy was proposed by Necker; but the nobles induced from is, unhappily for him, to adopt power of the army. The members met the factory and manthe outsly resolved never to separate until the constitution of the kingdom was solidly established. Louis tous tous and many concession m an adiasons

made many concessions to the people, seems ing their liberties and privileges; but concession came too late. He attempted to dis-solve the assembly; but it resisted his at-tempt openly. To a court official who de-manded obedience to the king, Mirabeau made the famous reply, "Tell your master that we sit here by the nower of the people, and that we can be driven hence only by the power of the hayonet." The king accepted the inevitable; but he was vacillating and easily influenced by bad counselors. He banished Necker, and surrounded the capital prived him of authority and precipitated his with soldiers. His reactionary measures de-

THE MASTER SPIRIT.

Character and Career of Mirabeau Briefly Recapitulated.

EXCITING EVENTS OF 1789-1791.

Sympathy Retween France and America-The City of Paris Truly Representative of the Nation-Interesting Qualities of the Ganls of Modern Times.

By JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE.

The French Revolution is coupled with American independence, not only in point of time, and in fact of generous aid rendered us by France, but in the identity of some of the principal actors. Lafavette, who, belonging to the oldest and highest nobility, and left an orphan and heir to a large estate, came to our shores at 10 to tender his services to our cause in the face of every discouragement and obstacle. Nothing but chivalry and intense fouthful Frenchman to embark in so unpromsing a cause. He was a captain of dragoons, ned with his regiment at Metz, when he first heard at dinner that the Americans had declared their independence. Refore he had left the table he had made up his mind to enlist in our behalf, and he set out for Paris at once to execute his plan. This was the darkest hour of our struggle. The news had just reached France of the occupation of New York by the British, the loss of Fort Washngton, and the calamitons retreat of the colonial army through New Jersey. The few friends and the American commissioners to whom Lafayette had communicated his design urged him against its fulfillment. The more desperate our affairs looked, the greater need, he said, of his assistance, and he would not be dissuaded from his noble purpose, After the acknowledgment of our inde-

sendence, and after Lafayette had covered himself with laurely, he returned ntmost to improve tion of the French Protestants, and to further the abolition of slavery in was a member of the assembly of nor fables, which met

may be considered the first token of a revo-lution. He immediately condemned the abuses of the government, also private and unwarranted arrests, and demanded the convoca-tion of the states general, being in everything the champion of the people. The Count d'Artois, afterward Charles X, asked; "Do you demand the states general?" "Yes," answered Lafayette, "and something better

nent assembly, and in it he proposed a declaration of popular rights akin to our own Declaration of Independence. He always counseled moderation, humanity and constitutional liberty; he defended the freedom of the king as expressly and the king as carnestly and resolutely as the freedom of the people. He labored in vain against extreme measures. The Jacobine feared and hated him, and he became powerless to stem the tide of sanguinary excitement. He saved his life only by flight, and spent nearly six years as a political prisoner in the citadel of Olmutz. Efforts to secure his release were futile until Napoleon demanded it from Austria at the head of his victorious

There has never been a time when Paris has so quely absorbed France as during the Revolution. She was then as the house the rest. so puch the never been a time when Paris has so puch the never the Prance as during the Resolution. She was then, as she, has virtually been for two centuries, the nation. It is hard for strangers, notably for Americans, to imagine Paris, during a period of peace and prosperity, capable of turbulence and insurrection. The city seems so contented, so gay, so full of itself, that no foreigner would believe it could be suddenly roused to deeds of desperation. But appearances are nowhere more desetful. A salient trait of the Parisfan is to keep the best outside, to look what he is not. Another trait is a disposition to go from one extreme to another. He changes like a cloud, from tenderness to fercetty, from benevoletice to savagery. He is literally everything by turns, and nothing long.

Voltaire says that a Frenchman is half menkey and half tiger. The menkeyishness is often visible; the tigerishness is displayed when he is angry; it was rampant during the Revolution, it could not be sated with blood; the more it shed, the more it denfinded. Strolling along the boulevards, all shows affecting a fine of the finites fine there can be not an agent as dided. But dengar and fided the dengar and fided to the dengar and statement of the first and the first and the first and fided.

purple in the face as fruit victims were brought to the guillotine, and reveled in the deluge of bleod.

Material in abundance can always be found along the Seine for new revolutions. The beautiful city stands on a vast crater, which may at any moment blaze forth in wide-spread destruction. It has supped full of horror again and again; but its dreadful appetite is unsated and insatiable. The Commune of 1871, many of its driginators sincere, determined, patriotic, but joined by thousands of vagabonds, adventurers, professional villains, the froth and scum of a mighty capital, would have repeated the terrible history of 1780 had not the Versailles troops resolutely put them down and extinguished them completely. The immense mob of a century ago had no organized opposition, no army to contend against, and for six interminable years fettered will and action, and destroyed life in the name of liberty, equality and fortants. years retered will and notion, and destroyed life in the name of liberty, equality and fraternity. The lawless and worst elements of a vast, crowded center learned then what it can achieve in limitless horror, and the lesson is not likely to be forgotten for hundreds of years in Prance. Wild beasts that have tasted blood are ever afterward athirst therefor; their thirst is unsiakable. It was horribly so in the first and greatest French

HUMANITY AND INHUMANITY. flow was it that the people so overcame, overawed, intimidated the proud nobles, and equally proud ecclesiastics, who had scorned, insulted, outraged them for unnumbered years? The commons had, as we have seen, been ground into the dust from unremembered time; they had been systems tically fleeced; they were starving; they had endured until ferocity had followed desperation, Louis XVI was vacillating; some of his measures were reactionary. could not pursue a stendy course; he could not control the First and Second

Estates. The need was to concede wisely or refuse strongly. He did neither. But the chief defect of the ruling classes, so far as they were concerned, was the new sense of umanity with which the Righteenth century had endowed them. The Third Estate gained after a while, though not without needless exasperation, what it demanded. The common people (canaille) became too suddenly and irreprove the all powerful and then

denly and irresponsibly all powerful, and they lacked sapient leaders.

The aristocrats had been affected by the writings of Voltaire. Rousseau, Diderot and the rest. The whole educated community had studied manners overmuch. Deportment was everything, as Tame has pointed out, and its influence was unfortunate for its possessors. Children had been taught to dress, to bow, to bear themselves like courtiers. Artificiality was in the ascendant. The

common people, on the contrary, were aggressively, barbarously natural. They had had quire repression or expression. The final result was as contact between

granite and clay; the clay is pulver-ized and displaced. The people are CONDORCET. more and more emboldened; the aristocrats more and more disheartened, but uniformly genteel and polite. Centility and politeness are fine things,

though dreadfully out of place when human tigers are springing at your throat. The lords and gentlemen of France, whatever their sins, were impeccable in external behavior. They made no clamor; they conformed to the law of good breeding on all ocsasions. When their carriages were stopped in the streets by beggars of ruffians, entirely without warrant, and themselves ordered under arrest, they gave up their swords and went where they were called. Perhaps their long familiarity with lettres de cachet had rendered them instinctively obedient. They thought more of doing an act gracefully than of considering its injustice. Veritably were they like lambs led to the slaughter. All over the kingdom, notably in Paris, they protested not against outrage. Learning what was expected of them they simply complied. Al-though they might, in most cases, have driven off their captors by display of the proper spirit, they deemed it best to submit without a murmur. Submission seems to have been in the air; it was well nigh universal.

Imagine the effect of it on the miserable hungry, half mad wretches who thought that every well dressed person in the realm had injured them beyond Fedemption! Besides, the regular soldiers were constitutionally averse to taking harsh measures with French subjects or French citizens, In this way the sufferers from many kings were urged by continually re-

curring circumstances to violate law, private rights, common humanity. They went from discontent to resistance, to attack, to anarchy, to wholesale slaughter. Thus, backed by generations of the fourest wrong, the French Revolution became a dread reality.

MRABEAU.

Mirabeau has been called the master spirit of the Revolution, and he deserved the name. What would have been its outcome, had he lived to its close, no one can determine. But What would have been its outcome, had he lived to its close, no one can determine. But it is safe to say the close would have been very different. Deprived of him at the most trying period, there was no leader to fill his place, or with power enough to shape events. His career was strange and picturesque. He was full of passion and genius, a man of burning cloquence and supreme energy, a man to do and to comfained. Of Italian extraction, and a count, he is never thought of except as a great human foreg. Titles are lost in so potent an individuality. His father, the Marquis de Mirabedu, was an odd character. Styling himself a philanthropist, and the friend of the people, he was a tyrant in his own family, and sought to conquer his son by harsh and grael measures, which were of small avail. The beg's parents were ashamed of him, he was songly. He had a twisted foot, unsymmetrical features, and a face marked by confinent smallpox. But as a set of to these, he peasured physical strength, indimitable will, ripre mental gifts.

After a course by previous tutors his stern father placed him as a volunteer in a cavalry regiment, where he sambled a little and supplanted his colonel in the affections of a girl. He was a favority and a strength, and a face in the affections of a girl. He was a favority and a strength, and a strength, and a strength, and a strength, and a face in the affections of a girl. He was a favority and a strength and a streng

always a favorite

could melt the hardest feminine heart in time, and he usually found time for its amatory exercise. At 25 he was persuaded to marry the only daughter of the Marquis de Marig name (there is something absurd in a man of his temper having a w'[o]; but the young couple quickly disagreed and went apart, and his father, who continually persecuted him, caused his confinement in a fortress on the late of Ré. sle of Ré-

The youth won the good will of the jailer, who spoke so kindly of him as to induce the paternal marquisto procure a commission for him, and he was sent to Corsica. He won him, and he was sent to Corsica. He won distinction in the army as well as the friend-ship of his fellow officers, and his uncle reconciled him to his father. Soon after his marriage, the old marquis, angry at the financial troubles in which he became involved again made him a prisoner in the renowned Château d'If at Marseilles, and would not release him at the entreaty of his wife. But he soon procured his removal to a fort in the Jura mountains, where, being allowed to visit the adjacent town of Pontarlier, he met, and became enamored of Sophie, the Marchioness came enamored of Sophie, the Marchioness de Monnier, the young and clever wife of a magistrate three times her age. After a few months he ran away with her to Switzerland, and then went to the Netherlands, trying in Amsterdam to support himself by writing. Among other things, he produced a vigorous hlet against the Hessian sale of soldiers pamphlet against the Hessian sale or sources to Great Britain for use in the United States The next year he was condemned by the trib-unal of Pontarlier to the gallows for seduction and forcible abduction, and his mistress to imprisonment for life. They were speedily arrested, and conveyed to Paris; he was shut up at Vincennes, and she sent to a convent

son in the fortress for the remainder of his days, but the son was so miserable without his sweetheart that he was only prevented from suicide by permission to write to her. His love letters were as impassioned as frequent. He did considerable literary work too, notwithstanding that he had several serious disorders, and was threatened with blindness. But the friend of the people, and the acrimonious foe of his son, never relented until the death of his little grandson ren dered it advisable to perpetuate the family. So Sophie's lover was set free—he had been imprisoned forty-two months, they had a subsequent interview, separated in anger, and she finally destroyed herself. He besame an idol of the French-his gifts, and even his faults, particularly appealed to them—but, disappointed in recovering his wife by a suit at law (what could he have wanted with hern, he went to England, where he printed several of his works. For several years he wandered over Europe studying, writing, publishing, making love

and taking the deepest interest in politics On the announcement of the meeting of the states Se in general, early in 1789, he sought election to the nobility from Provence, but he soon gained their enmity by the audacity of his discussions. Having been driven out, he went over to the Third Estate, where by

his eloquence and courage he won control, and influenced them to stand firmly against the other orders. He was often summoned to address the people he favored was sure to triumph. The king understood his power and labored to win and deserve his favor. Mirabeau strove to be just, to establish an understanding between the crown and the commons. He advocated the royal right to declare peace and war in opposition to some of the ablest orators. He ras accused of treason and corruption, and

Besides serving as a deputy he published a journal, and did work enough to kill twenty men. His irregular life and his years of toil had worn him out. He had never spared himself, and nature exacted penalty. But for his untimely death, at forty-two, Louis might have saved his head and the savagery of the Terror been hindered. On the last day that he sat in the assembly he spoke five times, though very ill, and went home utterly exhausted. When he saw the end approach he said to his friend and physician, Cabanis "I shall die today. At such a juncture but one thing remains to be done-to be perfumed, crowned with flowers, and surrous with music, in order to enter pleasantly into that sleep from which there is no awaking." He ordered his bed to be placed near the window that he might better see the glory of the sun. As he gazed at it he exclaimed with rapture, "If the sun be not the Almighty it must at least be his cousin german."

So passed the great tribune in the prime of life, in the acme of his might and renown. His death was lamented by the entire country. No Frenchman's loss, unless that of Henry IV, has ever been so deeply and poignantly felt by the nation. His remains were borne, a solemn pageant, by the assembly and the people to the Church of St. Geneviève. Three years later they were removed, by order of the convention, to the burial place of criminals. How completely and distinctly French!

Changing the Color of Canaries. The following is from the proceedings of the Berlin Physiological society: Starting with the observed fact that canaries fed with cayenne pepper acquire a ruddy plumage, Dr. Sauermann has based upon it a scientific investigation of canaries, fowls, pigeons and other birds. From these he has obtained the following results: Feeding with pepper only produces an effect when given to young birds before they moult; the color of the feathers of older birds cannot be affected. Moisture facilitates the change of color to a ruddy hue, which is again discharged under the influence of sunlight and cold. A portion of the constituents of cayenne pepper is quite inactive, as, for instance, piperin and several extractives; similarly the red coloring matter alone of the pepper has no effect on the color of the feathers. It is rather the friolein which can feathers. It is rather the triolein, which occurs in the pepper in large quantities, to-gether with the characteristic pigment, which brings about the change of color by holding the red pigment of the pepper in solution. Glycerine may be used instead of triolein to bring about the same result. The same statement holds good with regard to the feeding. ment holds good with regard to the fooding of birds with aniline colors. The red pigment of the pepper is also stored in the egg yolk as well as in the feathers. The first appearance of the pigment in the yolk may be observed as a colored ring, four days after the commencement of feeding with the pigment dissolved in fat. After a further two days' feeding the whole yolk is colored. Dr. Sauermann is still engaged in carrying on his sessarches.—New York World.

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