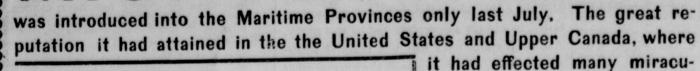
PROGRESS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1890.

-RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER



ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 22, 1890.

Adelaide Road (North End), St. John, N. B.

C. H. PENDLETON,

other speakers.

DEAR SIR,-I wish to let you know of the good I have obtained from using the "Microbe Killer." When I started using it I was one of the great number who have little faith in patent medicines, and while but little altered in that belief, I must say that I have been converted to the great remedial qualities contained in the "Microbe Killer." I speak not only from a personal use, but also from the great cure effected in my son, who was greatly troubled with hip disease, so much so that the doctors could do nothing to relieve him. At night neither himself nor parents had any test, but four days after starting in to use the "Microbe Killer" there were quiet nights for all of us. He has been taking it now for about eight weeks, and while not entirely rid of this terrible disease he is now so far cured as to be out of all danger, and is as well able to enjoy himself with the rest of the boys as he ever did. Another child of mine was afflicted with croup, and the "Microbe Killer" relieved him immediately. I have also used it with excellent results for indigestion. Very truly yours, JAS. T. CARPENTER.

lous cures, assisted materially in introducing it here. Before it could be got in St. John there were many individuals who sent to New York for it. It has had a wonderful sale in the Lower Provinces, and its great reputation is entirely owing to the remedial qualities it contains, being such as to CURE ALL KNOWN DISEASES. The price is \$3.00 per wine gal.

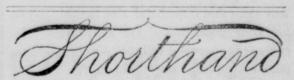
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C. H. PENDLETON, General Agent for N. B., N. S., and P. E. I. ADELAIDE ROAD, NORTH END, SAINT JOHN, N. B. WANTED. AGENTS

in 1842 (?). American sympathy was publicly expressed on the side of the revolters. not in a belligerent spirit. It is my impression that Gillmor's speech carried more conviction with it in the minds of his auditors, than that delivered by any of the And now in drawing this rambling article to a close I desire to make a few dissenting

bels and down with the bloody stars and stripes? No, not one. Then let us hear Canada in the late unhappy internecine struggle, especially when assigned as one of the reasons why our neighbors will not

In making these remarks it not through an unkind spirit; our ntercourse with our neighbors cially, commercially, and by ties of blood, is too near and dear to us, to cultivate any but the most kindly feelings. They are people, take them for all in all, which nobody can but admire; and although often misled by the foreign element which alas, to a very great extent, controls and and learn of a better way, free. directs public affairs, still the great thinkers and common intelligent sense of the nation are ever true to their traditions and the marvellous works and performances of the great Anglo-Saxon race living in both



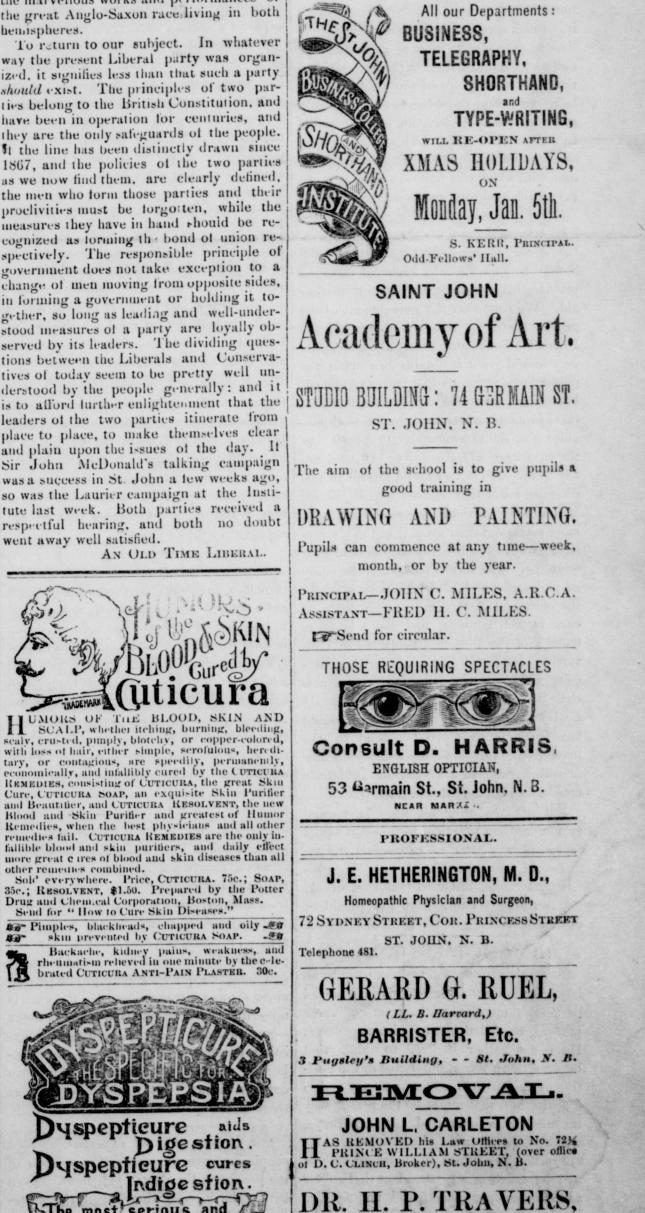
INSTRUCTION.

ADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of obtain ing a thorough knowledge of Shorthand and ype-writing and an acquaintance with the duties f a business amanuensis, should enter for our even on every evening (Saturdays

Conductor of Shorthand Department, St. John Business College and Shorthand Institute

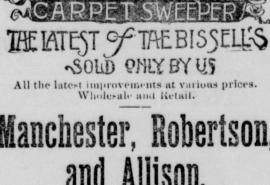
There is no good reason why a boy or girl should wait till the wrinkles come before he or she amounts to anything. Really useful young folks are scarce, because it takes them so long to grow competent in the usual way. But send for a primer

SNELL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE. WINDSOR, N. S.

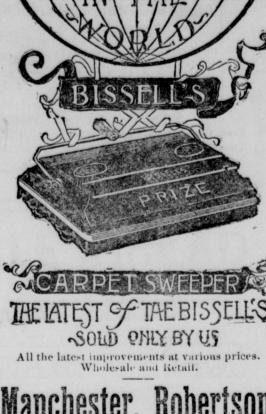


SWEEPERS. DODINAD RESEN BISSELL'S of his days, political and physical, but still uninclined to shrink from battle when the As soon as the seats on the platform to young, selected for the occasion, to your distinguished visitors," I CARPED SWEEDER! servation, in order to discover the Liberal

CARPET



man of too amiable a disposition, possessed too much of the suaviter-in-modo for a great leader and aggressive politician. In enunciation and action he is considerably Frenchy, but speaks English, on the whole, very fluently and correctly. His voice is somewhat thin-his language good and his periods well rounded. His gestures betoken the bar, while not overgraceful, not at all unexceptionable. He pleaded his case well and made some very good points in favor of the liberal platform, although I thought he took too much for granted in his belief that reciprocity of trade was attainable with the Americans, and it only required liberal success at the



Manchester, Robertson, and Allison.

principles of responsible self-government. Probably I myself was the only survivor present of those stirring times and the On sweeping along the platform horizon. my glass brought within range several elergymen, I supposed to give countenance to the occasion, and afford comfort to th enemy, and a great number of young men, most of whom were strangers to me; but some of those I did know I discovered to be descendents of some of the old carboniferous flints, upon whom our old responsible government steels could make no other impression than to draw forth terrible sparks of fire, or ire if you like, upon our devoted heads for daring the attempt to dislodge polls to bring that desideratum about, whereas, so long as the Tories continued in office a deaf ear would be turned to them by the Americans. On the whole, however, it is my humble opinion that the Hon. Mr. Laurier is not a power, to compare with men of such calibre as Joseph Howe, of it, but be sure to land us into the claws Mr. Blake, or Mr. Cartwright. The first, if not the other two, were or are men of great masculine intellectual strength, Howe particularly. He held an audience, however miscellaneous, by the power of his will and magnetic attraction as no other man of his day could, with one rare exception, L. A. Wilmot; and we have had and still have coming up New Brunswickers who, as great public speakers will yet leave their mark on the pages of our political history. Who can forget Wilmot, whether on the floor of the institute or in the House of Assembly, when measuring words with another great intellectual athlete, in the person of Robert L. Hazen, for and against Responsible Government? Wilmot of New Brunswick and Howe of Nova Scotia, in their palmy days (say 1840-50), were two such men, that their equal for great oratorical powers did not exist in British North America. I thought of these great men when listenng to our new-comers on Monday night, but not in a mood of disparagement towards the latter, for they were all very good. Next to Mr. Laurier came the hon. gentleman from Prince Edward Island, Mr. Davies. This gentleman had a sharp, crisp, rasping voice, and when he sprang to his feet his eye ("in a fine phrenzy rolling") and every movement had the appearance of a mischievous intent to knock everybody out on the government side, by the force of his facts and arguments which use, at the proper time. He commenced by excusing himself for being late and somewhat dishevelled, on the ground that he had been travelling all night, and had no sleep or rest from the time he left home until he struck high-water mark on that platform; and then he glimmered like forked lightning into the editor of the Sun for misrepresenting him in his paper. If much force and fire, what would two similar nights have done with the Sun man, but have led to the extinguishment of that luminary altogether. After this prologue, the honorable gentleman balanced himself for solid work, and he went ahead in a volume of language, well chosen, that took with the audience, if the applause given blind man were in the Institute, and the name of the speaker were unknown to him,

Loud, declamatory, sonorous, lungy, tonguey, forcible; and withal the raising of the voice, when it ought to drop, upon the last (or penultimate) syllable-somewhat of a fault, in my opinion, in public speakers, and especially perceptible in those trained at the bar.

When the hon. gentleman alluded to "my leader," which he trequently did, the thought crossed my mind that the occasion, if any occasion, did not require the manifestation of any such servile expression. It is all right for a man to have a master, tut when he takes his place upon a public platform, where all are supposed to be on an equal footing, I consider it weak to flaunt the fact that any one of them has a master to direct, guide, and keep him straight, all of which is implied. My opinion was that Mr. Davies was as capable of leading the party as Mr. Laurier; and yet in saying this, my ideal of a great Liberal leader was not reached by the specimens furnished us on Monday evening, although as immediate followers, first lieutenants, both Mr. Laurier and Mr. Davies would fill the bill well.

Perhaps in my strict impartiality of feeling in giving these opinions (if worth anything) I may appear somewhat captious, it not discourteous, but I have no such disposition. I profess to be as great a Liberal as ever, or as any man in the Province, and wish the party success at the next general elections.

Mr. Fisher, an M. P. from Ontario, was the next speaker. By this time, however, it was close upon eleven o'clock, (the hands of time could not be kept back even for a great public meeting,) when the audience were on the tenderhooks to get home to their wives and firesides and cold water, and so a large number of them began to scramble for their hats and coats,

and kick up a great din generally on going out, so that Mr. Fisher rose from his seat ers. However firm a believer I am in to address the meeting in a cloud, as it commercial union, or reciprocity of trade were, for it was several minutes before his with the United States, I am of the opinion voice could be heard, and then those who that as Liberals we should not play this as did remain acted as if they were sitting on the only card or even the best we have in pins, very restless-not on account of the hand to bring about a change of governspeaker, but their own anxiety to get at ment. Do we not as Canadians humble the end of the meeting. This gentleman ourselves by knocking at the doors of our spoke for the farmers, and if all that he neighbours as suppliants for business, as said be true, viz: that his clients almost to a man were overwhelmed and mortgaged though we could not exist without them, and thus calling upon them as it were to up to the eyes, and in a great state of perturbation on account of the high tax- have pity upon our poverty? Since the ation; so that if the farmers of Canada act repeal of the old reciprocity treaty by themupon their convictions, as expressed by selves, the Americans have never once Mr. Fisher, Sir John McDonald will cer- shown a disposition to meet us even halt tainly be placed hors-de-combat next time way, for a renewal of the same, or making he faces the public with more of his nostrums or panaceas for the cure of all our commercial and political diseases. The National Policy and those who fatten under it are therefore doomed. But the bete-noire of the occasion was in the part undertaken by Hon. Mr. Gillmor, M. P. for Charlotte. In his early political days Mr. Tilley used to dub Mr. McAdam of Charlotte, "honest John," a patronymic well deserved. But all the honest public men of Charlotte have not ceased to exist exist without them. with the political death of "honest John." It is my humble opinion that if ever there was an honest politician (although some people will call in question the possibility of honesty among this class) that man is Arthur Gillmor of St. George, M. P. for Charlotte, at one time provincial secretary of this province. Instead of calling a spade a pitchtork, as the necessities of politicians sometimes seem to require of them, Gillmor calls it just what it is. Having no the fisheries. But then, during the civil axes to grind he dubs an axe an axe, and so on with everything else. When Lorenzo Dow, the famous old Puritan preacher of New England, was informed by one of his congregation that he suspected neighbor Kleptomania had stolen his axe, the preacher on the next Sabbath took with him into the pulpit a brick bat, and in the course of his sermon he raised his arm as it to throw and aimed directly at the supposed thiel's pew, crying out at the same time, "The man who dodges stole the axe," and down went the sinner's head to avoid the expected blow. Now, it it were possible to conceive friend Gillmor in such a predicament, that hung in his quiver (or portfolio) for future is to say had been suspected of tampering with other people's property, instead of dodging the threat and the aim, he would have accepted the situation, and returned the compliment in kind, plus interest. This gentleman by nature is what might be called a compound triplet, a sort of epitome, three men rolled into one-such as Wm. H. Needham, Benjamin Franklin, explain. and William Cobbett-the first famous for one night without sleep could produce so his wit and humor, the second for his philosophy and "wise saws and modern instances," the third for his scorching satirical utterances through his journal published at Oldham, England, called Cabbett's Register. The vignette of his paper represented a grid-iron, and he broiled and scorched the Tories of his day without remorse or pity. Gillmor's speeches are may be considered as evidence. But if a witty, pointed, honest, straightforward, logical, philosophical; and he held his audience-what was left of it-together on Monhe would have sworn by all the snakes in day evening in a straight-jacket, a tighter

interests of our country, so long as we case during the Kossuth revolt in Hungary kept within constitutional limits, and

These being solid facts, I would now ask it during the civil war in the United States commencing in 1861, was there ever a public demonstration made, a public meeting held, in any one town, city or hamlet throughout or within the boundaries of Canada, crying aloud for success to the reremarks upon one or two of the issues rais- no more about the uncivil part played by ed at the meeting by the respective speak-

trade with us.

ing courses-in scapply to excepted), 7 to 9. Apply to J. HARRY PEPPER,

them from their offices, and high political positions. The Liberals were all rebels and annexationists 40 years ago, for the concession of responsible government would not only lead to the dismemberment of the empire, particularly the St. John portion of the great American eagle. Well, here we are yet, and we have responsible government in tull flame; still, I did not feel disposed to visit the sins of the fathers for generations back upon the heads of their innocent descendents, but rather pleased to see the descent so well purified politically, and felt like grasping the hands of the young men now within range of my focal observation and bid them God speed in their career for reform.

AN OLD TIMER'S VIEWS.

WHAT HE THOUGHT OF THE LIB-

ERAL MEETING AND SPEAKERS.

His Opinion of Laurier, Davies and Gillmor, and Some Remarks about Liberal Leaders

of Former Days.-Remarks on the Policy

For the first time in thirty years I at-

tended a political meeting in St. John, on

Monday evening the 16th, not as a par-

ticipant in, but as a spectator of the pro-

ceedings. Being an "old Liberal," I telt

the constraining influence of the occasion,

and was thus drawn from my winter quar-

ters, 60 miles away, to be present at this

great Liberal convention, which had been

so freely advertised all over the province.

I had the bonor of a comfortable seat in

the auditorium, where I could see and hear

and so composed myself for "eventu-

addies," a very disinterested and independ-

ent individual who had passed the rubicon

bugle call arouses the dormant spirit of the

were all filled, with probably 200 persons,

brought my telescope to bear upon the

coup-d'œil, as one might take a lunar ob-

magnates of the present day, and learn it

possible wherein they might differ in ap-

pearance from those with whom I myself

associated-real grits in the true sense

of the word-upon the same platform 40

years before, when the great abstracting,

distracting, and dividing bone of contention

between Whigs and Tories was on the

liberal heroes who fought the battles.

of the Reformers.

old war horse.

The time was more than up, by some minutes, when our "distinguished visitors" stalked upon the platform, headed by the chairman, who introduced the first speaker, the Hon. Mr. Laurier, in a short address made up of prose and poetry, five minutes long-the poetry had something of an obituary ring about it. Of course the audience expected a great deal in and from the great leader and expounder of the Liberal party of Canada and its principles; and so there was not a man in that large audience who did not open his mouth and eyes wider than he had done for sometime before, in the shouts of welcome which greeted Mr. Laurier, as he rose to unfold to us the great truths and mysteries of the Liberal platform, as understood at the present day by the new school of Liberal politicians.

[And here it may be explained within brackets, what I mean by using the term new school of Liberal politicians. The resent state of parties owes its origin to the federative union in 1867. On that departure, and the changes that followed, many Liberals became Tories and Tories Liberals. In fact, there was a general stampede in and out of the opposing camps. Obstructives, who had invariably opposed every reform were promoted to good fat offices; more inconsistent still, nctwithstanding their Sizion to confederation, they were the urst to be benefited by the change. Those who fought for responsible government, or were once great reformers, are now hard and fast in the Tory meshes, and opposed to the reform movements of the day. Now, I am not finding fault with these singular changes of base. I suppose the new condition of things necessitated the oscillation of politicians, perhaps never held very firmly by conscientious considerations. Is it any wonder then, that as an old time Liberal I was somewhat bewildered in trying to ascertain who was who in the great Liberal gathering of Monday evening ?] One is impressed favorably with the outlines of the Hon. Mr. Laurier's appearance -tall, genteel and somewhat prepossessing; but I thought at a glance he was a As Ayer's Sarsaparilla outstrips all other bloodpurifiers in popular favour, so Ayer's Almanac is the most universally familiar publication of the kind in the world. It is printed in ten languages and the annual issue exceeds fourteen millions of oopies. Ask your druggist for it.—Advt. hemispheres.

of any other treaty, but rather repelled our advances, notwithstanding the assurances made from time to time by the Wimans and the Butterworths that all was working beautifully at Washington. Now, while I believe that reciprocity in its amplest form would be mutually beneficial to both countries, I think it more independent and manly in our politicians not to trouble their h ads so seriously about the business, but let the United States see that Canada can Again, one of the speakers charged, or perhaps only repeated what was charged against Canada, viz., discourtesy and incivility toward the United States while defending our fishery rights, as if our government alone were at fault. I answer that if our rights had not been trenched upon, had there been no infraction of the treaty of 1818, there could have been no bad blood between the two countries about war it was complained that the sympathy of Canadı was on the side of the rebels.

and therefore the Americans have become embittered towards us. This, no doubt. is true to a certain extent, but that it was the general wish of Canada that the union might be broken, I do not believe. But let us look at this charge a little more closely. Is it not a settled historical dogma the world over that the voice of the masses, nay human sympathy, is always on the side of the weaker or resisting party? The real cause of revolt is seldom inquired into; justly or unjustly, the acclamations and good wishes are with those struggling for what they call their freedom. And what nation is more pronounced in this respect than the United States? Everybody is aware of this; but let me cite a few historical instances for the information of the gentleman who, in his speech, seemed to consider that our course in the American civil war was a graveman, which he appeared to take some stock inat all events, did not attempt to rebut or

During the Canadian rebellion in 1837, public meetings were called in some of the chief cities of the union, presided over by leading men, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the down-trodden races of Canada as they were called. I was myselt present as a youngster, and out of curiosity on more than one of these occasions when the British government were scarrified as far as vituperation could do it, not by mere demagogues. but by leading public men. Again, during the John Mitchell and Smith-O'Brien toray in 1847, when Ireland sprang to arms to obtain by forcible means what O'Connell failed to bring about by pacific means-her ndependence-public meetings of sympathy

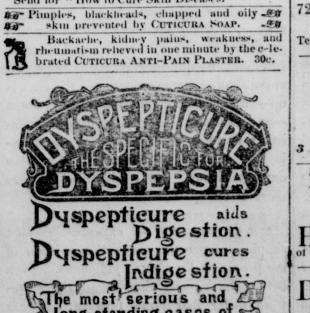
To return to our subject. In whatever way the present Liberal party was organized, it signifies less than that such a party should exist. The principles of two parties belong to the British Constitution, and have been in operation for centuries, and they are the only safeguards of the people. I the line has been distinctly drawn since 1867, and the policies of the two parties as we now find them, are clearly defined, the men who form those parties and their proclivities must be torgotten, while the neasures they have in hand should be recognized as forming the bond of union respectively. The responsible principle of government does not take exception to a change of men moving from opposite sides, in forming a government or holding it together, so long as leading and well-understood measures of a party are loyally observed by its leaders. The dividing questions between the Liberals and Conservatives of today seem to be pretty well understood by the people generally: and it leaders of the two parties itinerate from place to place, to make themselves clear and plain upon the issues of the day. It Sir John McDonald's talking campaign was a success in St. John a few weeks ago, so was the Laurier campaign at the Institute last week. Both parties received a respectful hearing, and both no doubt went away well satisfied. AN OLD TIME LIBERAL.



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other remedies combined. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA. 75c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, \$1.50. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chem.cal Corporation, Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

45



Virginia that it was Mr. Daniel Hanington, grasp than did any of his predecessors, were also held in the large towns, conof Westmorland, who had the floor. If while his anecdotes in illustrating his asducted in the same fashion. I attendever two voices were cast in one mould, sertions, fitted in nicely, and were as effected, as an onlooker, one of these meetings held at Tammany hall in New York city. The speakers were: Horace Greely, the district attorney, and here we had the phenomenon perfectly. ive as amusing. His diatribe on loyalty was good. With him loyalty began at home, The special quality of Ayer's Hair Vigor is that one's country first, and atterwards toward it restores the natural growth, color, and texture a United States Senator named Harrigan, of the bair. It vitalizes the roots and follicles, re- those at a distance of the same kith and if I remember correctly. Resolutions were moves dandruff, and heals itching humors in the kin; and that under our free institutions passed and nothing bad enough could be said against England, and so it was the scalp. In this respect, it surpasses all similar we had a right to discuss any subject in the preparations.-Adot.

