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ALMANAC FOR NOVEMBER, 1889.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 7th day, 11h., 52.7m., a. m., N. below horizon.
Last Quarter, 15th day, 4h., 23.3m, p.m, NW below horizon.
New Moon, 22nd day, 9h., 31.1m., p.m., NW. below horizon.
First Quarter, 29th day, 1h., 16.2m., p.m., E.

D M	DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Day's len'h
		h m	h m	after	morn	h m
1	Friday	6 47	4 41	2 28	4 54	9 54
2	Saturday	48	39	2 56	6 19	51
3	Sunday	50	38	3 21	7 28	48
4	Monday	51	36	3 43	8 23	45
5	Tuesday	53	35	4 6	9 6	42
6	Wednesday	54	34	4 29	9 44	40
7	Thursday	56	33	4 54	10 20	37
8	Friday	57	31	5 23	10 54	34
9	Saturday	58	29	5 54	11 28	31
10	Sunday	7 0	28	6 34	lft 4	28
11	Monday	1	27	7 20	0 40	26
12	Tuesday	3	26	8 13	1 18	23
13	Wednesday	4	25	9 11	2 0	21
14	Thursday	6	24	10 12	2 46	18
15	Friday	7	22	11 17	3 44	15
16	Saturday	8	21	morn	4 49	13
17	Sunday	10	20	0 23	6 3	10
18	Monday	11	19	1 30	7 9	8
19	Tuesday	13	19	2 39	8 6	6
20	Wednesday	14	18	3 51	8 52	4
21	Thursday	16	17	5 7	9 37	1
22	Friday	17	16	6 44	10 21	8 59
23	Saturday	18	15	7 43	11 4	57
24	Sunday	20	14	8 59	11 49	54
25	Monday	21	13	10 8	morn	52
26	Tuesday	23	13	11 6	0 35	50
27	Wednesday	24	12	11 54	1 24	48
28	Thursday	25	11	aft 31	2 17	47
29	Friday	26	11	1 2	3 14	45
30	Saturday	7 28	4 10	1 27	4 27	8 43

MARVELOUS

MEMORY

DISCOVERY.

Only Genuine System of Memory Training. Four Books Learned in one Reading. Mind wandering cured. Every child and adult greatly benefitted. Great inducements to Correspondence Classes. Prospectus, with opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, the world-famed Specialist in Mind Diseases, Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, the great Psychologist, J. M. Buckley, D.D., editor of the *Christian Advocate*, Dr. Richard Proctor, the Scientist, Hons. W. W. Astor, Judge Gibson, Judah P. Benjamin, and others, sent post free by

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BROKERS

—AND—

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1889

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Boston, Halifax and P. E. Island Steamship Line.

Only Direct Line Without Change.

CHARLOTTETOWN TO BOSTON.

The Staunch and Commodious Steamships

"Carroll" and "Worcester,"

having been thoroughly refurnished and put into first-class condition in every respect, will, during the season of 1889, run as follows, commencing with the

"CARROLL,"

From Charlottetown, Thursday 9th May, at 4 p. m.

One of these vessels will leave Boston for Charlottetown EVERY WEDNESDAY, at Noon, and Charlottetown for Boston EVERY THURSDAY, at Six o'clock, p. m.

Excellent Passenger accommodation. Low rates.

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(x)

HARRIS & STEWART.

(x)

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Mantles, Dolmans, Ulsters,

Ladies' Felt Hats, Feathers, Ribbons, Flowers.

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(o)

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oct22—eod&wkly.

Bargains in Gents Furnishings.

We Have Distanced Them All In the Great Race for turning out

FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING.

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Our importations for Fall and Winter Goods are now complete, in Plain and Fancy Suitings, Overcoatings and Trouserings. We are confident of satisfying the fastidious dresser and comforting the plain and solid man.

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THE FIT TELLS, AND EVERYBODY SEES THE FIT.

Suits Made at Short Notice.

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(o)

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Maple Leaf, Prize Bar, XXX, Mottled, Silver Bar, Extra Pale, White Rose, Yellow Rose, Dainty and Island Boquet.

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CELEBRATED DIAMOND POTASH.

(o)

Cash Paid for Tallow and Grease.

(o)

BEER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS.

FACTORY—Weymouth Street. OFFICE—King Square.

oct26—3m 2aw (tues sat) wky

Ask For Ayer's

Sarsaparilla, and be sure you get it, when you want the best blood-purifier.

With its forty years of unexampled success in the cure of Blood Diseases, you can make no mistake in preferring Ayer's

Sarsaparilla

to any other. The fore-runner of modern blood medicines, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is still the most popular, being in greater demand than all others combined.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla is selling faster than ever before. I never hesitate to recommend it."—George W. Whitman, Druggist, Albany, Ind.

"I am safe in saying that my sales of Ayer's Sarsaparilla far excel those of any other, and it gives thorough satisfaction."—L. H. Bush, Des Moines, Iowa.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills are the best selling medicines in my store. I can recommend them conscientiously."—C. Bickhaus, Pharmacist, Roseland, Ill.

"We have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla here for over thirty years and always recommend it when asked to name the best blood-purifier."—W. T. McLean, Druggist, Augusta, Ohio.

"I have sold your medicines for the last seventeen years, and always keep them in stock, as they are staples. 'There is nothing so good for the youthful blood' as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—R. L. Parker, Fox Lake, Wis.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla gives the best satisfaction of any medicine I have in stock. I recommend it, or, as the Doctors say, 'I prescribe it over the counter.' It never fails to meet the cases for which I recommend it, even where the doctors' prescriptions have been of no avail."—C. F. Calhoun, Monmouth, Kansas.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

NOTICE.

HAVING relinquished the Agency of the Uniform Collecting Co., I beg to inform my friends and the public generally that I shall continue business as Insurance and General Agent, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their support.

JAMES P. COOKE,
Cameron Block.

Agent for the American Decorating Co., Boston; the William Willar Inside and Sliding Blind Manufactory; the Byam Manufacturing Co., Toronto; the New Hamberg Flour Mills, Ontario. 1w—nov5

Horses, Carriages and Sleighs FOR SALE.

MR. E. J. HODGSON having no further use for his Horses, Carriages and Sleighs, will sell them, together with Furs, Harness, &c., by private sale. They may be seen at any time at his Stables.

oct28—tf

New. New. New.

WE have recently secured from Mr. McGain, of Glasgow, Scotland, from his personal instructions, the secret of making the following fine Cakes, Pastry and Rolls. Knowing them to be of excellent quality, we intend baking some of them daily with our already large line of goods:

Bath Buns, Scotch Perkins, Cheese Cakes, Scotch Oat Cake, Louise Cakes, Scotch Scones, Rye Scones, Coburg Cake, Eccles Cakes, Cookies, London Buns, Vienna Rolls, French Rolls, French Horns, Rose Puffs, Rock Biscuit, Scotch Short Bread or Cake.

A. & C. QUIRK,
City Steam Bakery, Prince Street.
Oct. 19 1m eod.

MR. H. S. HEARTZ,

Organist of Methodist Brick Church,

Will take a Limited Number of Pupils on the Pianoforte.

For terms, etc., apply at the DUNCAN HOUSE, corner Water and Prince Streets.

oct22—3m

NOTICE.

HAVING decided to wind up my business on the Island, I have to request the payment of all amounts due me, either by book account or note of hand, by the 15th of December. All amounts not settled by that date will be handed to my Attorney for collection.

J. J. SEAMAN.

Ch'town, Oct. 31, 1889.

HAWKER'S

TOLU AND CHERRY,

A Favorite and Most Valuable

Remedy for all Throat and Lung Diseases.

It has cured hundreds of cases considered hopeless. It soothes, heals and strengthens the diseased or irritated Throat and Lungs in a very short time. Just a few doses will cure a fresh cold if taken in time. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale at the Drug Stores.

W. HAWKER & SON,
Proprietor,
St. John, N. B.

nov10—1y dy

A Patriotic Address.

REV. PRINCIPAL GRANT BEFORE THE MONTREAL CALEDONIAN SOCIETY.

(Montreal Gazette.)

Rev. Principal Grant, on rising, was received with an ovation. His opening remarks gave the keynote of his speech—patriotism. The most philosophical and best historian of England had, he said, given us not only a good book but a good phrase when he published "The Making of England;" for the phrase suggested an organic connection of the past and present of the nation. The historian saw that the struggles of the dim past were not, as Milton supposed, mere battles of kites and crows, but the struggles of vital forces to adjust themselves to their environments, fires in which the constitution of the country was purged and tried, the unconscious but heroic efforts of the people to attain their destiny, to lay broad and deep the foundation on which a goodly super-structure was to be raised. It takes a long time to make a nation, and the most important part of a nation's history is that in which its social and political foundations are laid. In proportion to its sum of virture, of manly courage, of truth, of self sacrifice, will be the beauty and permanence of the structure. We are engaged in

THE MAKING OF CANADA,

that great onward structure, bounded on three sides by three oceans, and on its fourth by the water shed of the continent. It is a fitting question to ask what contribution to this great work ought so be expected from Scotsmen and the sons of Scotsmen, what lessons are suggested by the history of the fatherland, and what is our duty, for by that pole star we must steer. The grip of honor has always been binding upon the Scottish people. Individuals have been traitors, but the heart of the people has always been sound. Their fathers were wise men, and therefore had a keen sense of the value of money, but they never bartered their national honor, which is the national life, for money. The political history of Scotland before the union with England was cited as proving how tenacious the Scotch people were of national honor. Edward the Longshanks was a great statesman, but his hammering at the Scottish people had only resulted in making them the toughest and most enduring nationality that Europe had ever known. (cheers). Rivers of blood have flown because Edward had tried to force the nation, and freemen will not yield to force. They will neither be bullied nor bribed. In those days Wallace must have seemed the "worst kind of crank, for he was swayed by sentiments rather than by gold or place, and when he came to his sad end the politicians of the day must have said, "We told you so." Yet Scotsmen of after years would never give Wallace or Bruce a place below that of any other man. Henry VIII tried to effect a union by a royal marriage, but the people would have none of it because the overtures were rudely made. They had no objection to the wedding, but they did object to the wooing o' it. The same thing happened when Charles I. tried to force a liturgy upon the Scottish people. They had no objection to a liturgy, but they did object to having it forced upon them. In a word Scotland would not consent to a union until promised that the national honor was fully and scrupulously satisfied. Scotland's laws, her church, her educational system had to be preserved. England had to take her king from Edinburgh and take Scotland herself without the sacrifice of one jot or tittle of anything she valued.

THE HONOR OF CANADA.

All this was a lesson for us. Our first thought must be the honor of Canada, for nothing could compensate for a stain on the national honor. This is an indispensable condition when our foreign relations are considered. He liked our neighbors well; he could not do without their respect. But they would not respect us unless we respected ourselves. So when they suggest a union, he took it as a compliment, and at the same time when they talked of union he took it to mean, not a part, but the whole of the empire to which we belong. (Cheers.) When a people who had resisted the right of secession made such a proposal he took it to mean that they meant all or nothing. They must take our Queen and all that is involved as well as us. Then, indeed, would peace and good will reign upon the earth. Then, what a grand confederacy is presented to our vision—the great mother and all her daughters united for ever. Until that can be accomplished we will keep the citizenship we have. At any rate the Scot will, for has not he been described as a man who will keep the Sabbath and everything else he can lay his hands on. (Laughter.) We cannot take any other position. A man may give away everything he owns, his money, his life, may sell himself as cheap as he pleases, but at best the individual is only a leaf on the tree. The tree must not be sacrificed, national honor must be kept inviolate. They must say with the laureate: "Britons, hold your own."

SCOTTISH PRE-EMINENCE IN GOOD WORKS.

Another trait in Scottish character was then treated of—that of sobriety of judgment and hard common sense by which they are best known, and which made them good colonists, good servants, good masters, good merchants, good bankers, good engineers, and good politicians. It is this which has given them wealth and the proud position they hold in our country. Numerous instances of Scottish canniness, bristling with humor, which caused roars of laughter, having been cited in this connection, the speaker went on to state that it was dangerous to argue from caricatures. When canniness meant practical sagacity and self-control, no quality was so indispensable. The first lesson for a man to learn was that waste and want are synonomous. The man who scoffs at Scottish penuriousness should remember that wherever it was needed they had been prodigal enough with blood and treasure. For centuries they had been close allies with the French. They knew the Scotch well, and did not call them canny. Their proverb was, "fier comme un Ecossais." Recent history also showed that the Scotch knew how to spend well as to save well. In our hospitals and asylums in our churches and schools, in our colleges and universities, we all could learn that lesson. In Halifax the names of George Munro, Alexander McLeod, William Young, would ever be connected with Dalhousie; in this city of Montreal we found Greenshields, Redpath, McDonald and Smith building on the foundation laid by another Scotchman, McGill; further west we found the same thing—Carruthers, Fleming, Gilmour, Michie, Allan, and a thousand more in connection with Queen's. It was all the same story of sacrifice, humble citizens giving with the same enthusiasm as millionaires, but at what a greater sacrifice. The principals and presidents of Dalhousie, McGill, Queen's, Toronto and Manitoba universities were all members of Caledonian societies, and nobody had ever accused them of working for lucre, because they had not got the chance. The lesson of all this to those engaged in the making of Canada was plain. Let them teach their children that economy is a virtue and extravagance a sin. Cultivate in them a holy horror of debt. Apply the same lesson to public affairs, and send to parliaments, local and federal, men who will set their faces against any addition to our public burdens, for the greatest peril which threatened the national life was, to his mind, the steadily increasing sum of national obligation.

LET US ALL BE CANADIANS.

The speaker then turned to the lessons to be learned from our environments. They were only one of several races engaged in the work of making Canada. Therefore, it would not do for them to be Scotchmen only. They were only one, and not even the first. That place belongs to our French-Canadian fellow-citizens. (Loud applause.) They first won Canada from the forest and the savage and they have sanctified the soil by the tears and blood, the devotion and theroism of ten generations. Their Valhalla is crowded with the figures of knightly men and saintly women, of martyrs faithful to the death, and of explorers dauntless as they who sailed in quest of the Golden Fleece. In the presence of Cartier and Champlain, of Moissoneuve and Doulac, of La Salle and Verandraye, of Lalemant and Brebœuf, of Montcalm and Levis, they stood with uncovered heads. That race is still full of the old virility. All Canada honors judges like Dorion, poets like Frechette, orators like Chapleau and Laurier, patriots of the stamp of Joly, and writers like Chauveau and the Abbe Casgrain. These add new lustre to the old glories As long as the race produces such representative men as these the extension of Canada will only give it room for new triumphs. On us and on them alike is one racred obligation. We must be more than Frenchmen; more than Scotchmen. We must be Canadians There can only be one Canadian nation, and all the races that have made Canada their home must contribute to its making. Dreams of anything else are folly and attempts to realize these dreams treason. Against treason all true Canadians must unite. The game of seccession has always been tried on this continent, and the result of the experience should be enough for all time. Let us teach our boys and girls Gælic or French, but if it were only that they may beat the "slow Saxon" we should teach them English, too. Our outlook must include all interests and all classes, and make allowance for the prejudices and room for the virtues of others. Let them put their foot down upon the demagogues who would turn a Scottish vote or seek for places in cabinets or post offices on the ground that they are Presbyterians. They want no Scottish barnacles at any rate, no sham representatives. Let them gain positions by brains and service, and let the best men win, no matter what their nationalities. A high regard for the national honor, saving common sense, a wide outlook and a generous recognition of the claims of those who work with us on behalf of the common weal, and add to these lowland endurance and highland fervor and what more was needed to make a country?

STAND FAST FOR CANADA.

A remarkable incident during the construction of the Canada Pacific in the midst of the Rockies was then narrated. The men at work seemed to have met insuperable obstacles and were afraid that their work on which so much depended would have to be abandoned. They telegraphed to Montreal for instructions. The president of the company telegraphed as his answer two words—"Craig Eliachie." That was the keynote of Scottish character. It was a watchword which had done good service in India as well as Canada. "Stand fast, Canada," against all enemies, especially those of our own household, who would strike the flag or stain the national honor; against factions, animated greed and party spite, reckless of the burdens they impose on the country or the difficulties they are preparing for our children: against the stray bigots who revive the feuds of the old world, and the fanatics who are sleepless enemies of civil and religious liberty; against all who would divide that they might destroy. Stand fast, Canada.

The rev. gentleman on resuming his seat was rewarded with tumultuous applause, long continued.

WHERE IT CAME FROM.—A Quebec despatch says that with regard to the epidemic of typhoid fever and diphtheria now prevailing there it has been established that no less than 23 persons were infected with typhoid fever by having used milk supplied by a milkman who had several cases of that disease in his house, and who engaged to nurse a child that was suffering from a severe attack of diphtheria. The vessels in which the milk was carried were washed with water taken from a well emitting noxious gases. The milkman was allowed to go to his house where he gave the germs of the diphtheria to his own child, and from the child the mother took the disease.