# LABOR QUESTIONS OF THE DAY

## The Situation in the States.

## PLANS FOR ITS IMPROVEMENT.

It may be as well to say at the outset that nobody is responsible for anything I may say in this paper but myself. The editor of THE EXAMINER, when I served apprenticeship under him some twelve or more years ago, was anything but radical in his opinions, although willing to publish all sides of a question, and ambitious to control a press without a muzzle. I purpose in this letter, and some others yet to come, to give a brief outline of the remedies proposed by intelligent and thoughtful men for the betterment of the present industrial system of the United States. Nearly all intelligent working people, and some who do not have to work, believe that there is something wrong, something unjust, in our social system when the man who does the most work gets the least pay, and the man who does no work at all is privileged to live upon the labor of others. While some individuals amass colossal fortunes—fortunes so vast as to be beyond ordinary conception—the ceaseless tramp of over two millions of homeless wanderers, able and willing to work, echoes discontent, distress and wretchedness. From one end to the other of this great republic, abject poverty and extreme wealth contrast. A Greek poet, Antiparos, at the invention of the first water-mill, exclaimed, "This is the emancipation of male and female slaves"; and Aristotle predicted that "when at some future age, machinery will perform its work automatically, when the weaver shuttles will weave by themselves, then we shall no longer require masters or slaves." Notwithstanding that this age has actually been reached, probably more than reached, yet slavery is the lot of the great mass of humanity—freemen in name, but slaves in reality. If primitive man was able by rude implements and still ruder knowledge, to wrest substance enough from mother earth to satisfy all wants, how much more easily and abundantly should man to-day, with machinery near perfection, be able to satisfy his wants? It is not so very long ago, when man had nothing better than hoe and spade with which to tickle the ground and coax it to yield forth its precious fruit. To-day, steam-ploughs perform the work of a month in a day. Reaping, threshing, grinding, and almost everything can be done by machinery with lightning rapidity, and unerring accuracy. In every branch of industry, machinery can turn out twenty-fold the work of man. If the old Greek poet could have penetrated the future and seen the inventions in use to-day and the electrical inventions that will be to-morrow, the inference that there is no want nor fear of want among the people would be very reasonable. But is such the case? Far from it. To sustain life to-day among the masses, each and every member of the family performs unremitting toil. Little children with their bones still soft, drudge from early morn till late at night in factory and shop, year in and year out, and all for what—for a crust of bread, a garret, and a cotton shirt! Winter after winter, on my way to work in the early morning, with the cold so penetrating as to be enough for a strong man to bear, I have seen day after day, not isolated cases, but many tiny children, carrying their meagre luncheon, ill-clad, with pinched faces, blue with cold, and often crying, hurrying to their work, fearfully anxious of being five minutes late. Such sights in bitter weather leave me sick for hours. It's enough to make a burglar weep. It is admitted that pauperism and crime are the products of our civilization. Instead of a blessing, under existing conditions, machinery has beome a curse to the toiling millions. I know cases myself where men and women have been turned out by scores by the introduction of machinery. Some hold that the making of this machinery affords work. If this is so, if it requires, as much labor to make machinery as it displaces, why make it? If this is true, nothing is gained by making it. But that it is not true is self-evident. I might harp on the iniquity of our industrial system indefinitely were it not for the fear that the editor and the reader might weary. Sufficient, perhaps, has been shown and more will be supplied by the readers' observation and study, to explain why fault is found with existing conditions. Among the various remedies proposed for changing for the better the welfare of mankind at large, is communism.

Although the number of believers in communism in the United States is quite large, the total in Boston is comparatively small. The cause of all the poverty and misery, in their opinion, is the fact that a small number of large capitalists have in their possession the means of production and distribution. They want the soil, raw material and instruments of labor, houses and all existing wealth to be put in common. Commercialism must be destroyed. Neither money nor anything in its place will be required. Nothing but a register of what is needed and of what is produced, so that production may be kept up to the level of need. Men must love each other and look on each other as members of one family. To avoid competition and hatred between different countries, perfect solidarity between men of the world will be established. Nobody must order the others about, or appropriate the soil or instruments of labor. When once this resolution shall have taken place, under the influence of the time, the various traders in each district and town will form associations, and we are confidently informed that men will hardly have become thus masters of their own destiny before solidarity, like one united family, will grow up amongst them. Tyranny, say they, works evil to all, and solidarity is the only condition in which our ideals can be realized, and which will bring with it peace, prosperity and universal freedom. Workers in all countries which have about reached our stage of civilization are exploited by property owners in much the same way, and the rulers are banded to keep the masses down; therefore, the common interests of the workers of all lands are far stronger than their national differences, and it is only by acting in common that they can throw off the yoke of capitalism, and their endeavor is to awaken the people to a consciousness of their rights and rouse in them a spirit of revolt and urge them on to make the social revolution — that is, to destroy all government and to put all existing wealth in common. There must be no private property, but everything that has been and is being produced is social property, to which one has just as much right as another, and they proclaim the liberty to consume—that is, the right of each to satisfy his wants free and unhindered. "To each according to his wants; from each according to his powers." They would inaugurate this revolution by a strike among all the workers—the cessation of all production, of all labor. From this is but a step to civil war, as there would inevitably be a clash between them and the sowers that be, from which the people, we are told, would emerge triumphant. Then everything will be placed at the disposal of all. When each shall be sufficiently supplied with food, clothing and shelter, when the hungry shall be fed and the naked clothed—for there is enough for all for the present—they will form groups, and, impelled by the instincts of activity, produce in common and consume according to needs. The individual will receive more, never less, from society than he has given it. For the stronger, who produces more than he can consume, can do nothing with the excess of his labor, except give it to the weaker. Work, which to-day is a hardship, would then become a pleasure and a moral obligation, from which very few would wish to relieve themselves. In short, men will not only have free scope for sustaining their own lives, but each will help in furthering the lives of others.

Such is a brief outline of Communism. To me it sounds utopian. It might do among angels, or men overflowing with the milk of human kindness. Among men as I know them, I think it would be a flat failure. However, before it comes about, evolution may work wonders.

D. W. GILLIS.

Boston, March 14

## St. Patrick's Day

THE CONCERTS AT CHARLOTTETOWN, EMERALD SOURIS AND SUMMERSIDE.

THE celebration of St. Patrick's Day in this city closed with a musical and literary entertainment in the Lyceum last evening. There was a large audience present, and the interior of the building looked well after the attention it had received at the hands of the painter and decorator. Mr Peter McCourt, President of the Benevolent Irish Society, presided. After the opening instrumental overture, John Gaffney, Esq., came forward and made an excellent address. In opening, he referred to the pleasure it gave him to be privileged to speak on such an occasion as this. Some fifteen years ago a similar privilege was granted him, and he then as now felt highly honored. The Benevolent Irish Society was an ancient and honorable organization. It had done much good in the past and he had no doubt but that it would continue to do good in the future. Its past record was one that any society might be proud of. After referring to some of the first members of the Society—whose bones are now mingling with the dust—he took up the question of Home Rule. He thought he could show that Ireland was now within sight of the promised land of Home Rule. The Irish people should have a parliament of their own, and be privileged to own the land they till. This was the spirit that animated the Irish people. When these provinces entered the Dominion each retained its autonomy—each has its own legislature and makes its own laws. Why should not Ireland have a similar privilege? Grattan's Parliament, he claimed, did not represent the Irish people, and Irishmen did not have the rights they should have. Everyone knows what became of that Parliament, and the events that followed. All passed over to the legislative power of England, and the condition of the Irish people was even worse than before. Then came a man of mighty intellect—a man of great ability and genius—he alluded to Daniel O'Connell, who succeeded after years of battling in getting the Irish people enfranchised and having Irish representatives sit in the English Parliament. The repeal movement which followed was a dead failure. Then came the Young Ireland movement, and the disastrous famine which carried off a great number of people. With the election of Isaac Butt, in 1870, began the Home Rule movement. Butt did much to shape the destinies of Home Rule, but he was not aggressive enough. Then there sprang up another man, a man, who, whatever his social faults might be, did a great amount of good for the Irish people, and deserved much at their hands. He alluded to Charles Stewart Parnell. Parnell, assisted by his noble army of compatriots, presented Ireland's case very forcibly in the English parliament, compelling the Government of the day to give the matter their most serious consideration. William E. Gladstone, the great statesman, became a convert to Home Rule, and he believed that at no very distant day he would grant Ireland the boon she now craved. Some say that it would be a bad thing for Ireland and Home Rule if Gladstone were to die. Of course every one would regret such an occurrence, but the agitation for Home Rule would not die with him. Home Rule is not the idea of any one man. He believed that the next Parliament would grant Ireland Home Rule. It must come as a matter of course. The position of the people of Ireland was now hopeful; and the position of the Irish people in the United States and Canada and Australia was of the first importance. They wield a great influence, particularly in the United States. When they first came out they were put to work on the streets at a dollar a day—metaphorically eating crow, while the others fattened on partridge. But this condition of affairs had greatly changed. The Irish were not now street laborers and voting machines; but were men of influence and many of them occupied high positions in the learned professions and in the councils of the nation. Looking at all these things at home and abroad, he thought he Irish people had cause to rejoice. He hoped soon to see the day when Ireland would elect her own legislature and have her own parliament on College Green.

The address occupied upwards of half an hour in its delivery, and was received with great applause.

The literary and musical part of the programme was also well received. The vocalists were Mrs. Roome, Miss Trainor, Miss Callaghan, Mr. Davison, Mr. Calder, Mr. Bell, and Master Brent McInnis. Mrs. Roome demonstrated that she can sing an Irish song just as well as she can sing a Scotch song, and everyone knows how splendidly she renders the ballads of "Auld Scotia." The Misses Trainor and Callaghan gave their respective solos very well indeed, and the rule respecting encores had to be suspended in the case of Mr. Bell, who sang "Sweet Peggy." Master Brent McInnis sang excellently, as he invariable does, and Messrs. Davison and Calder ably sustained their respective reputations. Mr. McEachen's character recitation, "The Tramp," was capitally given. The banjo duet by the Misses Murphy, with piano accompaniment by Mr. Foster, was a new feature at concerts and was well received. Both ladies play the banjo well. The cornet duet by Messrs. Foster and Hine, and Miss Doyle's piano solo were generously applauded. The "Fisher's Hornpipe" was artistically danced by Mr. John Carroll, and was encored. St. Dunstan's College Glee Club rendered the chorus "Drifting" in good time and form. The accompanists were Miss Alice Wilson and Miss Callaghan. The performance closed with the farce, "That Rascal Pat."

AT KINKORA AND EMERALD.

In the morning High Mass was sung in St. Malachi's Church, Kinkora, by the pastor, Rev. J. J. Macdonald, who also delivered a sermon appropriate to the occasion. The members of the League of the Cross observed the feast by approaching Holy Communion in a body. In the evening, a concert was given in the Benevolent Irish Society's Hall, at Emerald. There was a large attendance, the amount realized being upwards of $70. The programme was made up of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, reading, an address by Rev. A. J. Macdonald, of Fort Augustus, and a farce "That Rascal Pat." All the vocal numbers on the programme were excellently rendered, but special mention must be made of Mrs. Gordon Tuplin, who sang the "Dear Little Shamrock" in splendid style, and who also appeared to advantage in the duet, "Country Courtship." Miss Ada Doyle's solo, "Molly at the Gate," was well rendered. Mr. John Bradley's stump speech abounded in local hits—and was received with applause. Mr. W. F. Clarke was very amusing in his comic songs and readings. Mr. S. M. Bent, of the Summerside Journal, gave two excellent readings, and the farce was well given, special mention being made of the acting of Mr. D. J. Cameron, who took the part of "Pat McNoggerty." Rev. A. J. McDonald, in his address, dealt with the life of Ireland's bard—Thomas Moore—and his melodies. The address was well given and made a favorable impression. Mr. W. P. McNally, of Summerside, who was unable to be present, was represented by Mr. Alfred McLeod, who gave a vocal solo in good style. Miss Jessie McKinnon played the accompaniments for the different vocalists, and gave every satisfaction.

ST. PATRICK'S AT SOURIS

A gentle southerly breeze with bright sunshine all over the land made the day itself all that could be desired. At 10 o'clock a. m., between 30 and 40 members of the Benevolent Irish Society in full regalia, with banners borne aloft and headed by the local band, marched to St. Mary's Church, where services were held and an appropriate sermon preached by Rev. Father McLean, of St. Margaret's, after which they fell into line again and returned to their hall. In the evening, under the auspices of the Society, a grand concert was given in the Court House. Below is the programme:—

Orchestra—"Coronation March".....Hamm
Duet—"Beautiful Moonlight".....Glover
Misses Dingwell and McDonald.
Song—"A Fishing Breeze".....Randegger
Dr. McLellan.
Solo and Chorus—"We Parted by the River Side".....Hayes
Miss Mary McDonald.
Duet—"Home to Our Mountains".....Verdi
Misses Paquet.
Address—.....
C. B. McNeill, Esq., Barrister.
Quartette—"When the Hues of Daylight Fade".....Emerson
Dr. McLellan, Mrs. Paquet, Miss Dempsey, Miss McWade.
Song—"Kathleen Movourneen".....Crauch
Miss Dingwell.
Chorus—"The Bells of Shandon".....Mahony
St Mary's Choir.
Instrumental Trio—"The Ball Waltz".....Ludovic
R. F. McDonald, Dr. McLellan and Miss McWade.
Song—"Beautiful Isle of the Sea".....Thomas
Miss McWade.
Duet—"Good Night, My Love, Good Night".....Geibel
Dr. and Mrs. McLellan.

CONCERT AT SUMMERSIDE.

The concert in the Market Hall, Summerside, last evening was a very successful affair. There was a large and fashionable audience present. The hall was appropriately decorated. The vocalists were Miss Priscilla Dempsey, Miss Stewart, Mr. J. R. Kenny and Mr. S. S. Turner of Summerside, Mr. A. C. McMahon, of Charlottetown, and Dr. Gallant of Rustico. All did well. Mr. MacMahon's Shakespearian impersonations and character songs "brought down the house." Piano solos were played in good style by Miss Green, Miss McIntyre and others. Choruses were sung by the choir of St. Paul's Church, and the Orpheus Glee Club. The address by His Honor Judge Kelly, was well given and was exceedingly interesting and instructive.

AT TRACADIE.

St. Patrick's Day was spent pleasantly on Bell's Pond. According to a correspondent "The leading event of the day was a match trot between four Barney B. colts 2½ years old, owned by A. J. Dougan, John Corrigan, Laughlin McCallum and Thos. Smith, for a purse of $5.00 kindly gave by Mr. Jas. P. Dougan, owner of Barney B., to the fastest colt, which was won by A. J. Dougan's colt in three straight heats. Notwithstanding his feet being badly cut, he showed the best speed of any colt that ever trotted in that vicinity."

—It is pleasing to note that the break in the rail of Black Sam's Bridge was promptly repaired after THE EXAMINER had called attention to it, and that the sidewalk leading out towards the park is already being repaired. Good streets and sidewalks are needed, particularly in the most important thoroughfares, and will be appreciated by the citizens. There is plenty room in this direction for the practical exercise of our councillors' abilities. By the way, we hope soon to see steps taken towards the spring cleansing of the town. Usually, this important work is put off until too late in the season.

—It is stated that the German Kaiser is prosecuting 750 of his subjects for what is called lese majeste, which means treating him with contempt. Whether they will have any less contempt for him after a term in prison is at least doubtful. It seem as if his majesty were a royal fool.

Ends of English Prints at 10½ cents per yard, good patterns. m18

MARCH ←→ MARCH

Lace Curtain Sale is the order of the day at BEER BROS.

600!

SIX HUNDRED PAIRS

—OF—

Lace Curtains,

—IN—

NEW AND PRETTY DESIGNS.

Special Attractions in Design, Quality and Prices, from 40 cents per pair up.

BEER BROS.

### Personal.

Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, who is expected to visit our city early in April, is a woman of rare ability as a speaker. She is a life director of the National Educational Association, Hyde Park, near London; also, superintendent of National and International department of scientific instruction in schools and colleges of the W. C. T. U.

Its a lucky thing for Sir Richard that South Oxford is not now open—lucky for Mr. Davies that Queen's has not to be contested.

It is said that as leader of the British House of Commons Mr. Baltour is proving a brilliant failure.

It is stated that the Bishop of Ely (Lord Alyn Compton) and the Bishop of Exeter (Dr. Bickersteth) have issued to their clergy a pastoral letter dispensing people recovering from the epidemic of influenza from the obligation of fasting, enjoined by the Church of England, and suggesting that in place thereof they say one of the penetential psalms daily.

The King of Siam has recently prescribed that no prophet shall be entitled to public confidence unless he has the gift of sitting unharmed in the midst of a hot coal fire for the space of at least half an hour.

### Local Notices.

Judges of fine clothing say that D. A. Bruce has the finest stock of suitings and coatings in the city. m18 3i

Do you want a new hat? If so, you can save money by buying at D. A. Bruce's. m18 3i

All the ladies say that James Paton & Co's. assorted lot of embroideries at from 2 to 14 cents per yard, are the best value in town. m18

—The suggestion of a correspondent of the Guardian of this morning that as the city did honor yesterday to Ireland's patron, Saint Patrick, so should flags be hoisted on public buildings on St George's Day, is a sensible one. Such small evidences of the brotherly feeling of the different races among us will do good to the city. But it is certain that flags are not to be hoisted unless the authorities are asked to have it done. Let those who form the St. George's Society show their patriotism by making the request, and our Irish brethren will no doubt be as glad to see the day observed as Englishmen were to honor St. Patrick's memory yesterday.

—What's the matter? Too much Cartwright, too much Farrer, too much Mercier, too much "continent to which we belong." That's what's the matter says the Empire.

—Bye-elections will take place: in Prescot, March 30; in Carleton, April 6. Both these constituencies went Grit at the general election—by a large majority.

U. C.,

AT Bookseller Chappelle's Diamond
Emporium Finest Goods Heaped In
Judicious Kinds. Latest Made
Novelties Of Prime Quality Rare
Stationery. Their Under Value Will
Excite Your Zeal.

REMEMBER!—We are *Twenty per cent. off* on all goods. Business we mean, and will command if low prices and best goods count, and this Chap'll see it does

*Imitations* of our FIVE CENT PRIZE STATIONERY Packages are about. BEWARE OF THEM! The recipe is only known to the undersigned. Get the best.

See our big ROOM PAPER display upstairs. Prices from 3 cents per roll.

THEO. L. CHAPPELLE,
Diamond Bookstore.

Ch'town, March 18, 1892.

NUT COAL.

ONE HUNDRED TONS NUT COAL for sale low by

W. J. BOSWALL,
mch16 Lower Queen Street.

Dried Fruit.

15 BOXES Evaporated Peaches,
15 " " Apricots,
15 " " Nectarines,
50 " " Apples,
50 " Dried Apples.

CARVELL BROS.
mch14—3i eod

WE ARE SHOWING

—A CHOICE LINE OF—

Taber's Artotypes & Arto Etchings,

AT 75 CENTS, WORTH $1.00 A PIECE.

—(x)—

See Our Show Window!

—(o)—

HASZARD & MOORE,

Brown's Block, Opposite Market Square.

Charlottetown, March 18, 1892—w f s

Sun Life Insurance Co., -- Head Office, Montreal

—(x)—

ASSETS, - - $3,000,000.

—(o)—

URQUHART & BROW, AGENTS,

OFFICE—BROWN'S BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN.

mch11

ALLIANCE

Assurance Co.,

ESTABLISHED IN 1824,

Head Office, Bartholomew Lane, London, England.

Subscribed Capital.....$25,000,000
Paid up and Invested.....2,750,000
Total Funds.....17,500,000

RIGHT HON. LORD ROTHSCHILD, Chairman,
ROBERT LEWIS, Esq., Chief Secretary.

This Company having re-insured the Canadian business of the Royal Canadian Insurance Co., assumes all liability under existing policies of that Company as at the 1st March, 1892.

N. B.—Risks taken upon the most favorable terms.

BRANCH OFFICE IN CANADA—157 St. James Street, Montreal.

G. H. McHENRY, Manager for Canada.

J. F. KENNY, 6 Prince Street, Halifax,
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AGENT FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:—

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mch14—1m eod Merchants Bank of Halifax.

WILLIAMS' PIANOS!

—(x)—

Endorsed by the Best Authorities in the World.

More made and in use than of all other Canadian Pianos combined.

Patronized by the Best Classes everywhere.

Sold strictly on their merits, and fully guaranteed.

CATALOGUES MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION.

WILLIS PIANO AND ORGAN CO.,

mch16 CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

Annual Cheap Canned Goods Sale,

FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.

FOR TWO WEEKS, commencing TUESDAY, the 16th day of March, we will offer the balance of our new stock of CANNED GOODS at the following low prices for Cash:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 Tins | CORN, | for 25 | Cents. |
| 2 " | TOMATOES, | " 25 | " |
| 2 " | SARDINES (French), | " 25 | " |
| 3 " | SALMON, B. C., | " 50 | " |
| 3 " | LOBSTERS, | " 50 | " |
| 3 " | PEAS (French) | " 50 | " |
| 2 " | CANNED PEARS, | " 50 | " |
| 2 " | " PEACHES | " 50 | " |
| 2 " | " PINEAPPLES, | " 50 | " |

BEER & GOFF,

Ch'town, March 14, 1892—eod&wy Queen and King Square Stores.

### TESTIMONIAL.

DEAR SIR,—As there seems to be another endeavor on the part of some persons to drive Dr. Baynes into a corner and from the Island, I think it time for his friends to again come to his rescue and publish the benefits he has conferred upon them, so that others may know where to apply for like benefits. My case was of long standing, the result of a weak circulation and baffled the combined skill of half a dozen Island doctors. I am pleased to bear testimony that if it had not been for the skill Dr. Baynes showed I would to-day be helpless. Before applying to him I was unable to sew or perform my necessary housework. After the first week's treatment I saw a change and have steadily improved, till now I can perform my duties as well as ever. Yours, etc.,

H. W. C. GALBRAITH

Charlottetown, 11th March, 1892.

DR. GEO A. BAYNES,

Specialist in Diseases of Women & Chronic Diseases of Men.

OFFICE—Market Square, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. mch18

A DUCK'S NEST!

IT HAS BEEN SAID that it is no sign of a duck's nest to see a feather on a stump, but Spring is surely coming, for Gentlemen's Summer Suits and Curtains are beginning to roll in. NOW IS THE TIME. Ladies!—You are going to make over your Spring Dress. Before doing so send it to us and we will clean and press it, and your verdict will be "It looks like new." We make a job of cleaning and pressing Gentlemen's Suits that will surprise you. And Curtains!—Well, we need not waste time talking about that—you all know what we can do—but our point is to have you send them in EARLY, before the great Spring rush of 1892 strikes us.

"But," you ask, "where are we to send them?" Such a question in this enlightened age! Why, where else but to the

Charlottetown Steam Laundry.

mch18—3i

### In re Estate of William Reid.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, addressed to him at Summerside, and marked "Tenders for the Estate of William Reid," up to WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of March, inst., A. D. 1892, at noon, for the purchase of the Assets of the Estate, as follows:—

1. Book Debts, Notes of Hand, Bills of Sale and Judgments.
2. Stock of Dry Goods and General Merchandise in the Stores lately occupied by him at Summerside and St. Eleanors, and Shop Furniture.
3. Boats, Fishing Gear and Outfits.
4. The interest of said William Reid at the date of the assignment in the store premises occupied by him at Summerside and St. Eleanors.
5. Also in House and Land at St. Eleanors, formerly owned by James Porter.
6. Also in Dwelling House and Premises situate on north side of Notre Dame Street in Summerside.
7. And in Lot of Land lying between Willow and Poplar Avenues in Summerside.
8. All the Household Furniture of the said William Reid.
9. Also, Horses, Carriages, Sleighs and Harness.

Tenders may be for the above separately or en bloc. No tender necessarily accepted. Terms Cash or Approved Security. Inventory may be seen on application at the store lately occupied by William Reid in Summerside.

Dated at Summerside this 15th day of March, 1892.

SAMUEL E. REID,
mch17—dy 17, 19, 22, 25, 28. Assignee.

### WANTS, LOST, FOUND &c

LOST.—Last Wednesday evening, at the Rink or between that place and the Esplanade, a lady's gold watch, with chain attached. Finder will please leave same at this office. mch18

WANTED TO RENT, by the 1st of April or May, a Cottage with good yard and stable. Rent moderate. Apply at this office. mch18—1w pd

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Ten or twelve Horses, weight from 1050 to 1500 lbs. Apply at once to JOHN FITZPATRICK, Grafton St., Charlottetown. 1w—mch16

WANTED.—By 1st April, a nursemaid. References required. Apply to Mrs. F. L. Haszard, Euston St. m15 tf

WANTED.—A servant girl for general housework. Good wages. Apply to MRS. WEEKS, Brighton. mch14

WANTED.—A servant girl. Apply to D. McLEOD, Keeper Dominion Building. mch12—5i pd

WANTED.—A good cook, by the 1st of May. Apply to Mrs. Arthur Peters, Brighton. mar 11

WANTED.—A general servant in a family of two. Apply at THE EXAMINER OFFICE. mar 11

TO LET.—The eastern half of House on corner of Hillsborough and Euston Streets. Immediate possession. Apply to MRS. F. PARKER CARVELL. mch8

FOR SALE.—A good milch cow. Apply to JOHN ARCHIBALD MACDONALD, Glenaladale. mch8

CANVASSERS!—Our "Life of Spurgeon" is selling wonderfully. R. H. Conwell, the author, is one of the most celebrated Baptist Divines in America. His book is spoken of as "The Spurgeon of England by the Spurgeon of America." The clergy recommend it; many are helping to sell. The religious press have made most favorable comments. 500 pages beautifully illustrated. Price $1.50. Usual big terms to Agents. Send 25 cents for outfit. Terms mailed with it. It is a rare chance; do not hesitate. One man reported 50 sales for 12 hours' work. Send to EARLE PUBLISHING HOUSE, St. John, N. B. mch5