

A Servant's Rights.

MARION HARLAND LAYS DOWN SOME SENSIBLE PROPOSITIONS FOR HOUSEMAIDS.

'It is certain,' says an able and thoughtful writer on the enigmas of social and domestic life, 'that many among the most intelligent working-women look longingly toward domestic service as something that might offer much more individual possibility of comfort and contentment than the trades afford. But, save for one here and there, who has chanced to find an employer who knows the meaning of justice as well as of human sympathy, the mass turn away hopeless of any change in methods.'

Earlier in the same paper we read: 'In the great cities, save for the comparatively small proportion of quiet homes where the old methods still prevail, household service has become the worst degradation that comes to woman.'

'Things have so changed that only here and there is a young girl safe. Domestic service is the cover for more licentiousness than can be found in any other trade in which women are at work.'

The inmate of one of the 'quiet homes' honorably excepted hastens to seek the offered solution of the awful problem, the suggested cure for an evil so monstrous and so general. If the shadow of the family roof tree be fatal; if the orgies of Calumo and Barbo profane the innermost, and the revellers dictate the oracles of the Home, then indeed are the foundations of domestic and national purity destroyed. We turn the leaves eagerly with curiosity whetted by horror and incredulity until we find the "short simple rules" which, like healing leaves cast upon bitter waters, are to set this great wrong right.

I. 'A definition of what a day's work means; payments for all overtime required, certain hours of absolute freedom guaranteed.'

If I were twenty years younger, and this domestic problem were now submitted to me for the first time, I might assert more diffidently my belief that in at least two-thirds of the private families in this country this stipulation meets with generous compliance. The fact that no 'girl' will remain in a place where she is over-worked and her privilege of leisure hours and outings abridged, ensures consideration from the employer, if justice and humanity do not. In the middle-class households, if business compels an early breakfast every day for one, or for all members of the household, it is "considered in the wages," or the extra burden entailed falls more heavily upon the shoulder of the mistress than upon the maid's. Some maids-of-all-work and cooks will not take such a situation at any price. Thrifty housewives will bear me witness that the notification of an unseasonable meal to speed the parting or to greet the coming guest must be prefaced by an apology to the ruling power.

For myself—if I may be allowed to testify personally—the custom is invariable. Least anything in these practical talks may be misconstrued into injustice to a class who have much to do and to bear, let me in passing say here what I have printed elsewhere, and more than once, to-wit: that in the main I have been well and cheerfully served by domestics of various nationalities for thirty years, with no ementes, few jars and much friendly interchange of kindness not nominated in the bond.

It is from principle and habit that I, with thousands of other house-keepers, explain and apologise for unavoidable curtailments of our employees' seasons of sleep and recreation. A day's work which begins with preparation for breakfast and lasts until the clean dishes are put away after the evening meal sounds, in the description, like tedious drudgery by comparison with ten hours in a factory, intermitted by the noon 'spell' the truth being that a few house servants average more than eight hours' work per diem, and this is performed with comfort and free will as to tasks and times to which the mill hand is a stranger. Our maids eat as good food as their employers, from tables set as neatly as they themselves choose to have them, and take their own time for the discussion of the meal. In the evening, the kitchen, than which there is often no pleasanter room in the house, is their undisputed territory. Unless when there are invited guests in the drawing-room, weeks pass without a call upon the hours devoted to their own sewing, to social chat or to absolute rest. Our maids also consider herself defrauded if she cannot secure a dozen spare hours of daylight each week, which, her domain being 'redd up,' she can give to needle-work or knitting. The washing and ironing of her clothes is done in her employer's time with the latter's soap, coal and starch. She bargains, furthermore, for a whole afternoon and evening of a work day. Let her who doubts the universality of the law call a sewing society or charitable board of women together on Thursday in Brooklyn or New York. It is the 'girls lay out' and their employers must stay at home. Half of Sunday comes under the heat of 'certain hours of freedom absolutely guaranteed.'

II. 'A comfortable room with separate beds if two occupy it; decent place and appointments for meals.'

No. 2 like No. 1 is just, and generally recognised as such by both parties.

Any one who has ventured to the threshold of a dormitory in a servant's boarding-house and braved the fetid air long enough to take in the details of foul covering, knobby beds and filthy floor, may judge for herself how much cause for complaint the late inmate has with the snug, tidy quarters allotted to her in an abode where the mistress insists upon ventilation. If the maid's tablecloth and service are not clean, whole and set in correct array, it is seldom the employer's fault. She naturally takes pride in the circumstance that the kitchen table is decently appointed. It looks well and reflects credit on her establishment.

III. 'The harvest work, such as carrying coal, scrubbing pavements, washing, etc., to be arranged for if this is asked, with a consequent deduction in the wages.'

The care of the furnace or stoves falls within the category of 'heaviest work.' In many houses this, with the laundry labor, washing windows, etc., is arranged for whether it is 'asked' or not. But I can fancy Norah's or Katrie's face 'should' her employer suggest a consequent deduction of wages! This is a rule that has never as far as I know, worked both ways. The woman who would cook, wash and iron for \$16 a month ought to be willing to take \$14 if the heavier part of the understanding is assumed by a laundress. Whereas, she is more likely to ask \$18 on the claim of being 'a professed cook' (and nothing else.)

IV. 'No livery, if there is a feeling against it.'

V. 'The privilege of seeing friends in a better part of the house than the kitchen, and security from espionage during such time, whether the visitors are male or female.'

What portion of the house is here referred to is a matter of curious regulation to the middle-class house-keeper, whose dining-room, adjoining the kitchen, is often the place where she sits all day long, sometimes the gathering point of the family in the evening. Few of their houses are so spacious as to allow the use of another room than the neat kitchen as a parlor for the maid. Were she the satisfied occupant of a house of her own she would sit in the kitchen afternoon and evening from choice, as do a majority of 'thirty farmers' and mechanics wives, who 'keep two parlors,' besides. Still, the experiment of giving a private sitting-room to the girls has been tried, by others as well as myself (it must be owned with indifferent success), and is worthy of repetition by those whose residences are large enough to warrant the allotment of four or five rooms to the use of a couple of domestics.

As to the second clause—the person who demeans her rank and sex by playing the spy upon her employees in their hours or leisure would keep no pledge, written or verbal. There may be mistresses calling themselves ladies who are addicted to this form of entertainment. I am thankful never to have heard of them.

Jenny June, in a most readable and suggestive article on 'Domestic Service,' enumerates among vexed questions 'servants' sitting-rooms, and pianos in the kitchen; followers; kitchen company dropping in at meal times, and the eternal espionage and curiosity to find out what is going on in the family; but I do not recollect ever having seen the espionage of the mistress upon the social interviews of the maid mentioned except in rule 5.

VI. 'Such a manner of speech as shall allow that there is no contempt for housework and that it is actually as respectable as other occupations.'

That would be an odd form of contempt which should vent itself upon labor shared with the maid by the mistress in person. The tendency of the age is toward the exaltation of everything pertaining to housework, a truth ignored by none except snobbish fools. If true ladyhood does not lead the mistress to obey the golden rule in speech and hearing, and the desire to retain a valuable domestic does not hold her back from insulting the same, she would contrive to evade this section of the proposed league and covenant. It is so unsafe to accost a maid sharply that even viragoes seldom attempt it. The risk of impertinence and desertion too far outweighs the passing pleasure of oppressing an underling to make the venture tempting.

American mistresses have faults in abundance, heaven knows! But inhumanity is not among them, save in very rare instances. If they expect too much from untrained minds and hands, it is not because they, on their side, give too little.

MARION HARLAND.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain; and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind.

ENGLISH, Malt and White Wine Vinegar, for pickling purposes, at Beer & Goff's, sept 6 3i

Give Them a Chance!

That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them.

When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot do their work. And what they do, they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption or any of the family of throat and nose and head and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain.

Summerside Exports.

SUMMERSIDE, Sept. 3rd, 1887. Shipped per steamer St. Lawrence, Cameron, master, for Point du Chene:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. 12 hrs mackerel... \$168, 17 cases eggs... 71, 885 bush. oats... 266, Total \$ 260

By stmr. Princess of Wales on 5th:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. 6 hrs hbr lobsters... \$ 30, 37 cases eggs... 156, 8 hrs mackerel (fresh)... 36, 20 bush. oats... 6, Total \$278

By same steamer on 6th:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. 200 lambs... \$ 400, 1 horse... 125, 3 calves... 9, 112 cases eggs... 478, 589 bush oats... 177, 1 fanning mill... 30, 150 lbs castings... 15, Total \$ 1220

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED. Sept 3—P L G. Anderson, Pictou; Pholine, Marshman, Buctouche; M Dunbar, Craig, Tatamagouche; John Tilton, Davis, Pictou; Confederate, Forrest, Pictou; Leonora, Mason, Newcastle; Speedaway, Stewart, West Point; Lilly, Rivers, Pictou; Minnie R McKenzie, McNeill, Pictou. Sept 5—Farwell, Sampson, Arichat; stmr Bonavista, Anderson, Montreal. Sept 6—Two Sisters, Daly, Murray Harbor; Electric, King, Newcastle; C E White, Bonnell, New York.

CLEARED.

Sept 3—P L G. Anderson, Pictou; Ella Blanche, Hayes, Pictou; John Tilton, Davis, Pictou; Mary Jane, Thistle, Souris; Speedaway, Stewart, West Point; W Dunbar, Craig, Tatamagouche; Pholine, Marshman, Buctouche. Sept 5—Maggie Jane, Stewart, Pictou; Lilly, Rivers, Pictou; Minnie R McKenzie, McNeill, Pictou; Leonora, Mason, Pictou; Confederate, Forrest, Sydney; Robbie Godfrey, Chamber, Wallace, Enterprise, Ball, Pictou. Sept 6—Stmr Bonavista, Anderson, Pictou.

OTHER PORTS.

Summerside, Sept 3—Ent sehr Annie Florence, Bernard, Pictou, coal; Sturgeon, Stewart, Shediac, salt. 5—Mary Mae, Ferguson, Pictou, coal. 6—Carrier Dove, Allen, Shediac, salt. 6—Sch Sturgeon, Stewart, Crapaud, salt; Day Spring, LeBlanc, Sydney, bal. 6—Annie Florence, Bernard, Ch'town, lumber.

SATISFACTION EVERY TIME.



RETAILS AT— 32 CENTS PER POUND. 2 CENTS PER OUNCE. PAPER PACKETS, 5, 10 and 20 Cts. CANS, 7, 12 and 22 Cts. August 30, 1887—lmo cod

WATCHES.

Nickel-cased, Stem-winding, 24-Hour Dial Watches, from \$6.00, up. Gold-filled, Stem-winding Waltham Watches, from \$18.00, up. Rockford Watches from \$13.00, up. Ladies' Watches, from \$6.00, up. Fine Gold Rockford and Other Watches, \$75.00 to over \$100.00.

E. W. TAYLOR, CAMERON BLOCK, CITY. April 25, 1887—2aw & wky

SALT! SALT!

NOW landing, on Queen's Wharf, 200 Bags Liverpool SALT. Will be sold low white landing. Apply to W. W. CLARKE. Ch'town, Aug. 27, 1887—lwk cod

PARSONS' PILLS

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out about them, and you will always be thankful. One pill a dose. Parsons' Pills contain nothing harmful, are easy to take, and cause no inconvenience.

Make New Rich Blood!

Ready Made Clothing

NEW STOCK just opened. The Newest Styles and Lowest Prices.

Men's Worsted Suits, Men's Tweed Suits, Men's Pants and Vests, Men's Coats.

Boys' Tweed Suits, Hard and Soft Felt Hats for Men & Boys.

An immense stock of TRYON TWEEDS to exchange for CASH or WOOL at Factory Prices. If I cannot sell at a SMALL PROFIT, I am determined not to be undersold, even if I have to SELL BELOW COST. Try me at the

Tryon Woolen Mills Depot, Cameron Block. J. D. REID. Ch'town, June 14—3 mo cod to thur sat & wky

CHARLOTTETOWN SASH AND DOOR FACTORY!

Peake's No. 3 Wharf, R. PALMER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

We are now manufacturing and will sell at the Lowest Cash Prices:

Sashes, Doors, Window and Door Frames, Architraves, Spouting and Conductor Mouldings, Ballusters, Newel Posts, Stair Rails, Twists, &c.

We are prepared to do all kinds of Jobbing, in Planing, Joining, Morticing, Tenoning, Jig and Pret Sawing, Turnings, &c.

All kinds of Gothic Windows for Churches made at short notice.

With new and first-class Machinery, and the latest appliances, we can insure the utmost satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage.

Jan. 5, 1887.

BARCAINS-BARGAINS

Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, &c., and in all kinds of Household Furniture, such as Parlor, Dining-room and Bed-room.

All kinds of Bedsteads, Beds, Mattresses, Pillows. All kinds of Chairs, Lounges, Sofas, Sideboards, Cheffoniers, Book-cases, Tables, Washstands, Sinks, Cradles, Cots, Cribs, &c.

PICTURE FRAMES,

and Picture Frame Moulding—late Styles and Finest Quality—Cheap. Looking Glasses and Mirrors, very low. All kinds of Window Furniture, such as Choua Green Blinds and Shades, Cornices, Poles, Rings, Holders, Bands, Chains, Hooks, Blind Rollers, &c.

Also—The Grand-daddy Chairs, Wire Mattresses, Children's Sleighs, Carts and Wagons—cheap, cheap, at

JOHN NEWSON'S, QUEEN SQUARE, OPPOSITE NEW POST OFFICE. Ch'town, March 9, 1887.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY, 1887. Summer Arrangement. 1887.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1st, 1887, Trains will run as follows:—

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

Table with columns: STATIONS, Express, Accom. Express, Accom. Rows include Charlottetown, Royalty Junction, Bedford, Mt. Stewart Junc., Morell, Bear River, Souris, County Line Junc., Cape Traverse.

TRAINS FROM THE WEST.

Table with columns: STATIONS, Express, Accom. Express, Accom. Rows include Tignish, Alberton, O'Leary, Port Hill, Wellington, Miscouche, Summerside, Kensington, County Line Junc., Bradalbane, North Wiltshire, Royalty Junction, Charlottetown, Cape Traverse, County Line Junc.

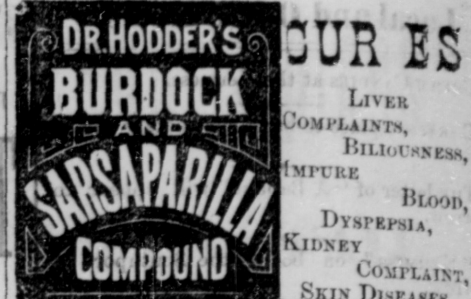
TRAINS FOR THE EAST.

Table with columns: STATIONS, Express, Accom. Rows include Charlottetown, Royalty Junction, Bedford, Mt. Stewart Junc., Morell, Bear River, Souris, County Line Junc., Cape Traverse.

TRAINS FROM THE EAST.

Table with columns: STATIONS, Express, Accom. Rows include Georgetown, Cardigan, Mt. Stewart Junc., Souris, St. Peter's, Morell, Mt. Stewart Junc., Bedford, Royalty Junction, Charlottetown.

Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time. JAMES COLEMAN, Superintendent. Railway Office, Charlottetown, May 28, 1887—all pres Gt



THE GREAT REGULATOR of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood. Cures Headache, Constipation, Female Complaints, and Builds up the System.

Read the following:—'For years past I have suffered from dyspepsia and I was recommended to try Dr. Hodder's Compound. I did so and found it a perfect cure.'

Sold every where. Price, 75c. DR. HODDER'S COUGH AND LUNG CURE Never Fails. Guaranteed. Price, 25c and 50c.

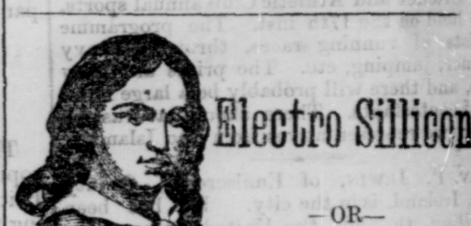
The Union Medicine Co., Proprietors, TORONTO, ONT. August 17, 1887—cod & wky



Manufactured by Bell & Higgins, St. John, N. B.

D. O'M REDDIN, Agent for Charlottetown. Ch'town, May 31, 1aw 3m.

Advertisement for 'BEST ON EARTH SURPRISE SOAP' featuring an illustration of a woman and text describing the soap's benefits for cleaning and laundry.



Magic Brilliant.

Direct from Nature's Laboratory. THE UNRIVALLED POLISH

—FOR— Gold and Silver Plated Ware, Glass

Tin, Steel, or any Material wherea Brilliant Lustre is required.

Only 12 Cents a Box

—AT— BEER & GOFF'S.

April 7—cod wky

THIS PAPER may be found on Newsstand Advertising Bureau (10 Spring Street), where orders for advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

THE most popular WEEKLY newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, \$3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 361 Broadway, N. Y. PATENTS.—Munn & Co. have also had Thirty-Seven Years' practice before the Patent Office, and have prepared more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copyrights, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms. Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Hand-books of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the Scientific American free. The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patents. Address MUNN & CO., Office Entrance American, 361 Broadway, New York, 1887