

The Charlotte Free Press

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1886.

VOL. XV—NO. 39

A GREAT SUMMER RESORT.

The Seaside Hotel,

Rustico Beach, P. E. Island.

HAS been much improved this season, and will be open for Guests and Visitors on or before JULY 10th.

TERMS MODERATE.

The Proprietors will spare no pains to make this the finest summer resort in the Province.

JOHN NEWSON & CO.

NEW HAT & FUR STORE

Newson Block.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

Hats of the Latest Styles at the very lowest prices.

Furs of all kinds cleaned, dyed, altered and repaired.

Highest cash prices paid for Raw Furs.

E. STUART.

Charlottetown, May 20, 1886.

FOR HOUSE CLEANING!

Whiting and Tints for Walls, &c.

Wax and Stains for Floors.

Brunswick Black for Stoves, &c.

Alboreen for Cleaning Glass.

Adams' Furniture Polish.

Edo's Polishing Paste.

Glass Soda Soaps.

Turpentine, Ammonia, Benzine.

Furniture and Brass Polish.

Silver Wash and Soap.

Oil-Call Carpet Soap.

Erasive Soap, Chamois Skins.

A Special Line of soft, tough SPONGES, for washing Paint, cheap.

AT WATSON'S CITY DRUG STORE.

Charlottetown, April 14, 1886.

CHEAP GOODS

—AT THE—

London House, Kensington.

WE OFFER THE BALANCE OF OUR

WINTER GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

to clear, previous to Stock-taking and Spring Importations.

We have an immense Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

to select from, and can give every satisfaction to our customers.

REMEMBER WE GIVE GENUINE BARGAINS.

All kinds of Produce bought at highest Market Prices.

Seed Wheat, Oats, Barley, Timothy and Clover Seeds for Sale.

REUBEN TUPLIN & CO.

London House, Kensington, March 10, 1886.

6,500 HATS

—AT—

L. E. PROWSE'S,

WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

MOST of this stock has been bought at about 80 per cent, less than regular prices, therefore

BIG BARGAINS

will be given in every line. For Style, Quality and Low Price, we leave all other competitors behind.

PLEASE COME AND SEE

L. E. PROWSE,

Sign of the Great Big Hat, 74 Queen Street.

Charlottetown, April 7, 1886.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

1886. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1886.

On and after Tuesday, June 1st, 1886, Trains will run as follows:

Trains Depart—For the West.

Trains Arrive—From the West.

STATIONS. Express. Mixed. Mixed.

Charlottetown. 4:00 a.m. 4:30 p.m. 4:30 p.m.

St. John's. 4:15 a.m. 4:45 p.m. 4:45 p.m.

St. Peter's. 4:30 a.m. 5:00 p.m. 5:00 p.m.

St. Lawrence. 4:45 a.m. 5:15 p.m. 5:15 p.m.

St. George's. 5:00 a.m. 5:30 p.m. 5:30 p.m.

St. David's. 5:15 a.m. 5:45 p.m. 5:45 p.m.

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St. Lawrence. 10:45 p.m. 11:15 p.m. 11:15 p.m.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.



Steamer "Heather Belle"

1886. 1886.

Summer Arrangement.

NEW DRY GOODS!

PERKINS & STERN'S

AT

PERKINS & STERN'S

STAPLE DRY GOODS

all the novelties to be found.

PERKINS & STERN'S

Consignments Solicited

R. O'DWYER,

Commission and General Merchant

FOR SALE OF F. E. ISLAND PRODUCE.

289 Water Street,

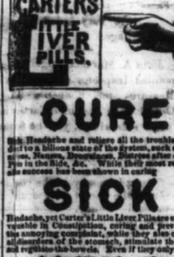
St. John's, Newfoundland.

\$800.00 REWARD.

WE WILL PAY the above Reward for any case of Dypentia, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Indigestion or Constipation we can cure with WEST'S LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LIVER PILLS



Irish Manufactures.

English efforts to destroy Irish manufactures, commenced since the reign of Edward the Third, and were continued until 1782. Manufactures revived somewhat after the reign of Victoria. We see it noted that Ireland at that time, on account of her great facilities for manufacturing and the skilled artisans engaged in her various industries and pursuits, had become commanding the commercial supremacy of the world, and to such a degree was this apparent that the manufactures of England, through Parliament, in 1825, addressed the King, William III, Prince of Orange, as follows: "That the growing manufactures of cloth in Ireland, both by the cheapness of its raw materials of life and goodness of material for making all manner of cloth, doth invite your subjects of England, with their families and servants to leave their habitations and settle there, to the increase of the woolen manufacture in Ireland, which makes your loyal subjects in this Kingdom very apprehensive, that the further growth of the same will be greatly prejudicial to the said manufacture here, by which the trade of the nation and value of land will be very much decreased, and the number of your people much lessened here." (Sir H. Hutchinson, Restriction of Irish Trade.)

But it was the Act of Union that dealt the most fatal blow to the industries which from 1782 to 1800 had grown rapidly, and ten years after the Act went into full effect, there were 30,000 working at cotton, and in 1831 only 500. In all Ireland there were working at cotton yarn 30,000, and in 1831 only 3,000 people. The silk weavers of Dublin were 15,000, but in 1831 there were but 411. In 1850 there were 13 carpet factories in Dublin; in 1831, 1, Cork; in the year 1800, had 1,000 braid weavers; in 1831, only 40. Cork had in the same year, of worsted weavers, 2,000; in 1834, but 50. Cork had in the year 1800, cotton weavers, 2,000; in 1834, 220. Youghal had 7 large tanneries in 1830; in 1831, none. In 1800, Ireland employed 150,000 hands in the manufacture of woollen goods, but in 1831, only 3,190 lbs. In 1782, the value of the exports of America's Revolutionary War, Ireland exported to America, shoes to the value of about \$75,000. Does America import any shoes from Ireland now? No! but on the contrary, the shoes of even her own peasantry are all manufactured in England. In the year 1800, 40 vessels were employed in carrying Irish manufactured goods to New York; in 1830, this trade, with all the vessels engaged in it, and manufactures, had entirely disappeared. The tonnage of shipping employed in Irish commerce in 1782, was 1,000,000 tons; in 1831, it decreased to 112,692 tons. What Ireland was prosperous, and her people well employed, they compare with the condition of the country in 1831, and in 1831 it had been diminished to less than one-eighth, or less than 25,000, and this, too, it is remembered, notwithstanding the enormous facilities for water power within the island, and her world-renowned skilled artisans. In the great speech of Thomas Francis Meagher, delivered in Ireland in 1842, he sums up the condition of Ireland's misfortune as follows: "The cotton manufacture of Dublin, which employed 14,000 operatives, has been destroyed; the staff and serge manufactures, which employed 1,391 operatives, and the flannel manufacture of Rathfriland, have been destroyed; the worsted and staff manufactures of Waterford have been destroyed; the cotton and serge manufactures of Carlow and Birr have been destroyed; one business alone thrives and flourishes, and dreads no bankruptcy; that fortunate business which the Union Act handed by which the absentee drain has not slackened but stimulated; which the drainage acts and navigation acts of the Imperial Senate have not destroyed, but in vigour; that favored and privileged and patronized business is the Irish colliery." The growth of the Catholic church on the North American continent is one of the most remarkable events in its history. One hundred years ago there was but one bishop in all British North America, and one bishop in all the United States of America. There are now in Canada alone six archbishops and twenty-two bishops, a number that the necessities of the church will soon increase; and in the United States twelve archbishops and sixty-two bishops.

Backwoods "Visiting Day."

A teacher in the backwoods region thus describes the arrival of visitors on Sunday morning at his boarding house: They came about nine o'clock in the morning in a large wagon, father, mother, and eight children, seated straight-backed wooden chairs, dressed in green, with sheep-skin or rope hats. The wagon was rickety, unspayed, and the horses were real "backwoods" animals, and the whole party looked like a party of "backwoods" folks. "Well, good land o' massy! Is this really you?" cried my lady, mistress of the house, as she gazed at the mother of the visitors. "Taint our species now?" "And how do you do? Get out, and come right in. All well?" "Well, common; how all your folks?" "Oh, so to be round, but papa and mama's right part, I'm tickled to see you. How's your Loozy?" "Loozy's primed." "And her's Alcy?" "And Mary Emmeline?" "Mary Emmeline also primed." "All the rest of you?" "All the rest put their fingers in their mouths and giggled." "How do you come on Mister Jinkins' old maid?" "Oh, middlin', middlin'." "Aint seen any of you for a week or two? Didn't know but you'd all died up and blowed away." "Everybody giggled or roared over the 't'." "Well, all of you walk right in and sit down and take off your things, and make yourselves right to home. I must be round to get round. Here's your Jack, go out and kill four chickens; and you bring a ham and taters up from the cellar, Harriet Jane; and an innocent chicken, one of gooseberries, too. You aint goin' to get much dinner here, folks?" "Loozy's Simons, an' you the best cook in the country?" "Now, Miss Jinkins'." "Did you air?" "Land o' massy, an' I can't make a thing fit for a pig to eat!" "Loozy protest from Miss Jinkins'." "Pap' Simons put in an appearance." "Well, I do vam! How are ye, Jinkins, and Miss Jinkins, and the bull-cobblers of ye, Glad to see ye. All look as unwell as an old shoe." "The 'company' stays all day, and an innocent chicken is kept up. The trifling affairs and incidents of the neighborhood are discussed in every possible light."

General News.

The Fredericton Reporter says: Mr. Robt. O. Massey, an' I can't make a thing fit for a pig to eat! returned from Oakland, California, Thursday last, after an absence from home of five or six months. Like many others he thinks there are some places near New Brunswick, and even in California there are thousands of people who are Catholics, and are not Catholics. Farmers in this country do not realize their comfortable position here, they are in a little in debt, and in future they ought to be in a healthy condition if they should have good crops.

Protection in the United States.

An address, issued by the Republican convention of the State of Pennsylvania, furnishes the following facts respecting the prosperity which protection has brought to the United States: Protection to home industries has been the permanent policy of the Republic since 1861. The total value of all the property of the United States in 1860, was \$14,000,000,000, which amount represented the wealth accumulated by the American people since 1807. In the twenty years from 1860 to 1880, the value of the property in the States had reached a total of \$44,000,000,000, or an average of \$1,500,000,000 per year under the protection system, and this notwithstanding the immense destruction of wealth that resulted from the American civil war. From 1807 to 1880, the total exports were \$9,000,000,000; from 1860 to 1880, the total exports were \$12,000,000,000—\$3,000,000,000 more of exports under twenty-four years of protection than during the previous period of seventy years. During the twenty years ending June 30, 1880, the imports of foreign goods exceeded the total exports by \$400,000,000—\$400,000,000 an average increase over exports of \$40,000,000 per annum. But under the ten years of protection ending June 30th, 1885, the exports from the United States exceeded the imports by \$1,306,543,249, or an average excess over imports of \$130,654,324. In view of these important facts, there can be no doubt of the great benefits which accrue to a new country from the adoption of a protective policy.—Hr. Herald.

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