

The United States.

ITS GROWTH AND INDUSTRIES.

The Boston Traveler compiles statistics showing the growth of the country since the year 1860.

Twenty-three years ago, we were 30,000,000 of people; now we are over 50,000,000.

Then we had 141 cities and towns of over 8,000 inhabitants; now we have 286 of such cities and towns.

The total population of our cities was 5,000,000; now it is about 12,000,000.

Our coal mines then produced 14,000,000 tons a year; now 85,000,000 tons a year, or six times as much.

The iron product amounted to 900,000 tons of ore; to-day it totals up over 8,000,000 tons a year; almost a ninefold increase.

In 1860, our metal industries employed about 53,000 hands, consumed about \$100,000,000 worth of material, and turned out about \$180,000,000 in annual products.

To-day the same industries employ 300,000 hands, consume 380,000,000 of material, and their annual product amounts to \$660,000,000 a year.

In 1860, the wood industries employed 130,000 persons; to-day they employ 340,000, while the value of the annual product has trebled.

The woolen industry employed 60,000 then, and now employs 160,000, while our home mills, which produced goods of the value of \$80,000,000 in 1860, now turn out an annual product worth \$270,000,000.

Finally, there is cotton. In 1860 we imported 227,000,000 yards of cotton goods; in 1881 we only imported 25,000,000 yards.

In the meantime the number of hands employed in American cotton mills has increased to 200,000, and we export over 150,000,000 yards of cotton goods a year, instead of importing 227,000,000 yards, as we used to do.

The silk industry employed 5,000 persons; now it employs 35,000, seven times as many.

We import no more silk goods now than we did in 1860, but our own mills, which produced goods of the value of \$6,000,000 then, now turn out a product of over \$40,000,000 yearly.

In 1860, 12,000 persons were employed in American pottery and stoneware works; to-day, about 86,000 are employed in this industry.

The chemical industry, which employed 6,000 persons then, now employs 30,000.

In the meantime we have nearly five times as many miles of railways, and double the number of farms, and yielding more than double the number of bushels of cereals.

The silk industry employed 5,000 persons; now it employs 35,000, seven times as many.

We import no more silk goods now than we did in 1860, but our own mills, which produced goods of the value of \$6,000,000 then, now turn out a product of over \$40,000,000 yearly.

In 1860, 12,000 persons were employed in American pottery and stoneware works; to-day, about 86,000 are employed in this industry.

The chemical industry, which employed 6,000 persons then, now employs 30,000.

In the meantime we have nearly five times as many miles of railways, and double the number of farms, and yielding more than double the number of bushels of cereals.

The silk industry employed 5,000 persons; now it employs 35,000, seven times as many.

We import no more silk goods now than we did in 1860, but our own mills, which produced goods of the value of \$6,000,000 then, now turn out a product of over \$40,000,000 yearly.

In 1860, 12,000 persons were employed in American pottery and stoneware works; to-day, about 86,000 are employed in this industry.

The chemical industry, which employed 6,000 persons then, now employs 30,000.

In the meantime we have nearly five times as many miles of railways, and double the number of farms, and yielding more than double the number of bushels of cereals.

The silk industry employed 5,000 persons; now it employs 35,000, seven times as many.

We import no more silk goods now than we did in 1860, but our own mills, which produced goods of the value of \$6,000,000 then, now turn out a product of over \$40,000,000 yearly.

In 1860, 12,000 persons were employed in American pottery and stoneware works; to-day, about 86,000 are employed in this industry.

The chemical industry, which employed 6,000 persons then, now employs 30,000.

In the meantime we have nearly five times as many miles of railways, and double the number of farms, and yielding more than double the number of bushels of cereals.

The silk industry employed 5,000 persons; now it employs 35,000, seven times as many.

We import no more silk goods now than we did in 1860, but our own mills, which produced goods of the value of \$6,000,000 then, now turn out a product of over \$40,000,000 yearly.

In 1860, 12,000 persons were employed in American pottery and stoneware works; to-day, about 86,000 are employed in this industry.

The chemical industry, which employed 6,000 persons then, now employs 30,000.

In the meantime we have nearly five times as many miles of railways, and double the number of farms, and yielding more than double the number of bushels of cereals.

The silk industry employed 5,000 persons; now it employs 35,000, seven times as many.

We import no more silk goods now than we did in 1860, but our own mills, which produced goods of the value of \$6,000,000 then, now turn out a product of over \$40,000,000 yearly.

In 1860, 12,000 persons were employed in American pottery and stoneware works; to-day, about 86,000 are employed in this industry.

The chemical industry, which employed 6,000 persons then, now employs 30,000.

In the meantime we have nearly five times as many miles of railways, and double the number of farms, and yielding more than double the number of bushels of cereals.

The silk industry employed 5,000 persons; now it employs 35,000, seven times as many.

We import no more silk goods now than we did in 1860, but our own mills, which produced goods of the value of \$6,000,000 then, now turn out a product of over \$40,000,000 yearly.

In 1860, 12,000 persons were employed in American pottery and stoneware works; to-day, about 86,000 are employed in this industry.

The chemical industry, which employed 6,000 persons then, now employs 30,000.

All persons buying Dinner Set's Tea Sets, Table sets or Chamber Sets, will get a nice present at W. P. COLWILL'S.

Good fitting boots at Dorsey, Goff & Co. s. [June 21]

OUR Boots and Shoes are giving great satisfaction.—DORSEY, GOFF & CO. [June]

LADIES' Oil Goat Button Boots; latest style, just received; to be sold at \$2.25 per pair during this month. This is very cheap. Dorsey Goff & Co's.

Boots are very cheap at Dorsey, Goff & Co's. [June 21]

CHEAPEST CLOTHING at L. E. PROWSE'S. Just call and see his prices. [June]

CHILDREN'S Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in great variety at Dorsey, Goff & Co. [June 21]

STRAWBERRIES and Cream at the "Little Shop around the Corner," and at the Star Confectionery.

LIME JUICE.—Pure Limes.—Lime Fruit Juice on draught, at the Apothecaries Hall, DesBrisay's Corner. [June 2]

NEW APPLES at the "Little Shop around the Corner." [June 2]

ANOTHER supply of Mariatic Acid for lobster packers, just received at Dawson's. [June 25 pat]

DIRECTIONS TO VOTERS. The following is the form of ballot to be used in the election for Queen's County:—

Election for the Electoral District of Queen's County District, August 19th, 1884.

JENKINS, I. John Theophilus, Charlottetown, County of Queen's, Physician and Surgeon. X

WELSH, II. William, Charlottetown, County of Queen's, Merchant.

HOW TO MARK THE BALLOTS. Be sure to mark your ballot for the Liberal Conservative Candidate

The elector, on receiving the ballot-paper, shall forthwith proceed into one of the compartments of the polling station, and there mark his ballot paper, making a cross with a pencil on any part of the ballot-paper within the division containing the name of the candidate for whom he intends to vote, and shall then fold up such ballot-paper, so that the initials on the back can be seen without opening it, and hand it to the Deputy Returning Officer, who shall, without unfolding it, ascertain, by examining the initials, and the number upon the counterfoil, that it is the same he furnished to the elector, and shall first detach and destroy the counterfoil, and shall then immediately, and in the presence of the elector, place the ballot-paper in the ballot-box.—Ballot Act, Sec. 45.

No voters should make any mark on the ballot-paper save one cross on any part of the ballot paper within the division containing the candidate's name for whom he intends to vote. If the voter writes his name or initials, or any remarks, he makes his ballot useless.

A simple cross upon the ballot for your candidate will assist in electing him. Any other mark or writing will contribute to his defeat.

1. Poll opens at nine o'clock a. m., and closes at five o'clock p. m.

2. Vote early.

3. See that your Liberal Conservative neighbor votes early also.

4. If you have a vehicle, place it at the service of your Committee to bring tardy voters to the polls. Give the information to the Secretary of Committee.

5. Do not "pair" on polling day with your Grit neighbor. Poll your own vote and let him look out for his.

6. Poll every possible vote; the loss or gain of a single vote in each sub-division may make all the difference between victory and defeat.

7. If your returning officers and deputy returning officers are Grits watch them.

8. Each Liberal Conservative should vote as though the result of the election depended upon his individual exertions.

9. Remember that any bribery, corrupt treating, hiring of vehicles, paying of voters' expenses, or any undue influence, will not only void the election, but is punishable by law.

10. Electors can only vote at one polling sub-division in the same electoral division, no matter in how many sub-divisions they may have votes.

11. Any elector's vote may be challenged who has received anything on account of his vote, or has been promised anything directly or indirectly, either to induce him to vote at the election or for loss of time, travelling expenses, hire of teams, or any other service connected therewith; or even if the said elector has directly or indirectly paid or promised anything to any person, either to induce him to vote or to refrain from voting at the election.

12. An elector having more votes than one in the same electoral district should vote in that electoral sub-division in which he resides. Attention to this rule will facilitate the polling, and possibly contribute to the individual elector's comfort.

Young Men:—Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich. offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

EVERY farmer should get one of R. K. BRACE'S Air Rotary Churns, and test them as the prizes for butter this year are very large. A few have been tested and spoken very highly of. It is said they preserve the grain of the butter, and as a result, it will keep longer. [July 17, da wky]

BRING your shoes along and get rubber soles put on for Lawn Tennis.—DORSEY, GOFF & CO.

A VERY NICE and new pattern of Glassware, at W. P. COLWILL'S. [June 10 6w eod & wky]

ENGLISH MALT VINEGAR at Beer & Goff's. [July 9]

STOVE-PIPE STONES, CHIMNEY TOPS, DRAIN PIPES, STRAWBERRY VINE PROTECTORS

And other articles made to order at the P. E. ISLAND POTTERY.

BEER & GOFF AGENTS

Oh'town, May 27, 1884.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD, And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DIPHTHERIA, CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten.—Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and External Use). CURES Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hoacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhoea, Chronic Dysentery, Catarrhs of the Bladder, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

MAKE HENS LAY

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Hens and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Take 1 teaspoonful to 1 pint food. Sold every where, or sent by mail for 6 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO. FIRE.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Montreal. HALIFAX BRANCH—J. Scott Mitchell, Agent.

Risks Taken on Most Favorable Terms.

AGENT FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND: F. H. ARNAUD, Merchants Bank of Halifax.

Ch'town, Feb. 27, 1884.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

The SECURITY offered to policy-holders is UNSURPASSED by any Company doing business in the Dominion.

Its PROGRESS HAS BEEN UNEQUALLED in the history of Insurance in Canada.

Its Policies are INDISPUTABLE after three years and NON-FORFEITABLE after two years.

The CASH PROFIT results paid to policy-holders have not been equalled by any Company in Canada.

The following are examples of ACTUAL REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS by application of profits:—

Robert Taylor, Halifax, insured for \$10,000 in 1872, premium \$317.70; in 1880, \$160.10. John Willis, Halifax, insured for \$1,000 in 1871, premium \$31.77; in 1882, \$14.20.

John S. McLean, Halifax, insured for \$4,000 in 1872, premium \$137.76; in 1882, \$70.00. Mayor Jones, St. John, insured for \$5,000 in 1871, premium \$172.20; in 1882, \$77.20.

The fullest information will be given on application.

DESBRISAY & ANGUS, General Agents for P. E. Island.

Ch'town, May 7, 1884.

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, etc.

We are prepared to do all kinds of Jobbing, in Planing, Jointing, Morticing, Tenoning, Jig and Fret Sawing, Turning, etc.

All kinds of Gothic Windows for Churches made at shortest 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.

Ch'town, June 7, 1884—wky 17

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY. 1884. Summer Arrangement. 1884.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 2d JUNE, 1884, trains will run daily as follows (Sundays excepted):—

TRAINS DEPART.—FOR THE WEST

STATIONS. Express. Mix'd. Mix'd.

Charlottetown . . . . . 6.00 8.25 3.40

Royalton Junction . . . . . 6.15 9.00 4.00

North Wiltshire . . . . . 6.50 9.52 4.47

Hunter River . . . . . 7.00 10.08 5.00

Bradabane . . . . . 7.25 10.46 5.35

County Line . . . . . 7.31 10.56 5.45

Freetown . . . . . 7.41 11.12 5.59

Kensington . . . . . 7.55 11.35 6.18

Summerside . . . . . ar 8.20 12.10 6.50

Miscoche . . . . . dp 8.40 1.45

Wellington . . . . . 8.55 2.08

Port Hill . . . . . 9.14 2.27

O'Leary . . . . . 10.35 4.50

Bloomfield . . . . . 10.53 5.15

Alberton . . . . . 11.18 6.10

Tignish . . . . . ar 11.55 7.00

TRAINS ARRIVE.—FROM THE WEST.

STATIONS. Express. Mix'd. Mix'd.

Charlottetown . . . . . P. M. P. M. A. M.

Royalton Junction . . . . . 7.15 4.20 9.20

North Wiltshire . . . . . dp 7.00 4.00 9.00

Hunter River . . . . . 6.25 2.54 8.15

Bradabane . . . . . 6.15 2.38 8.00

County Line . . . . . 5.51 2.00 7.25

Freetown . . . . . 5.34 1.35 7.02

Kensington . . . . . 5.20 1.12 6.43

Summerside . . . . . dp 4.55 12.35 6.10

Miscoche . . . . . ar 4.30 11.20

Wellington . . . . . 4.15 10.57

Port Hill . . . . . 3.57 10.29

O'Leary . . . . . 3.28 9.38

Bloomfield . . . . . 2.57 8.15

Alberton . . . . . 2.20 7.50

Tignish . . . . . dp 1.53 7.10

TRAINS DEPART.—FOR THE EAST.

STATIONS. Express. Mixed.

Charlottetown . . . . . 3.30 p. m. 6.15 a. m.

Royalton Junction . . . . . 3.45 " 6.34 "

York . . . . . 3.57 " 6.52 "

Bedford . . . . . 4.10 " 7.13 "

Mount Stewart . . . . . ar 4.35 " 7.50 "

Morell . . . . . dp 4.40 " 8.15 "

St. Peter's . . . . . 5.09 " 8.39 "

Bear River . . . . . 5.30 " 8.53 "

Souris . . . . . ar 6.04 " 9.25 "

Mount Stewart . . . . . 4.45 p. m. 8.20 a. m.

Cardigan . . . . . 5.42 " 9.35 "

Georgetown . . . . . ar 6.00 " 10.00 "

TRAINS ARRIVE.—FROM THE EAST.

STATIONS. Express. Mixed.

Charlottetown . . . . . 9.05 a. m. 6.30 p. m.

Royalton Junction . . . . . 8.50 " 6.10 "

York . . . . . 8.38 " 5.53 "

Bedford . . . . . 8.25 " 5.33 "

Mount Stewart . . . . . dp 8.00 " 4.55 "

Morell . . . . . ar 7.55 " 4.30 "

St. Peter's . . . . . 7.36 " 4.35 "

Bear River . . . . . 7.05 " 4.13 "

Souris . . . . . dp 6.30 " 3.19 "

Mount Stewart . . . . . 6.00 " 1.30 "

Cardigan . . . . . 7.50 a. m. 4.25 p. m.

Georgetown . . . . . 6.58 " 3.10 "

Georgetown . . . . . dp 6.40 " 2.45 "

Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

JAMES COLEMAN, Superintendent

Ch'town Office, Charlottetown, May 27, 1884.

MORTGAGE SALE.

TO be sold by Public Auction, on Friday, the twenty-second day of August, A. D. 1884, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, at the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, in a Power of Sale, contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the ninth day of December, A. D. 1880, and made between William Alexander Hutchison, of the one part, and Ralph Brecken, of the other part,—

All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being part of Lot Lot Number Fifty-three (53), in the First Hundred of Town Lots, in Charlottetown, aforesaid, described and bounded as follows: Commencing at the corner of Prince and Dorchester Streets, being the nor westerly angle of said Town Lot Number Fifty-three (53); thence southerly along the eastern side of Prince Street for the distance of forty (40) feet; thence at right angles across the said Town Lot for the distance of eighty-four (84) feet; thence northerly along the eastern boundary or side line of said Lot to Dorchester Street, aforesaid; thence westerly along said last mentioned street to the corner of place of commencement: saving, subj