

Sir Leonard Tilley on Dominion Affairs.

The Finance Minister of Canada was in New York on Wednesday en route to Washington, and was "interviewed" by a reporter of the Herald. The Protective Tariff of Canada, the probabilities of a modification of the Tariff, the chances of a Reciprocity Treaty, the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway and the settlement of the North-West lands were all discussed. The following is the reporter's account of the conversation:

Sir Leonard Tilley, Finance Minister of the Dominion of Canada, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, yesterday, and in the course of a conversation with a reporter of the Herald the honorable gentleman gave expression to some interesting views as to the present protective policy of Canada, and topics more or less connected with it.

"Is it true," asked the reporter, "that the Cabinet intend to adopt a modification of your protective policy?"

"No," was Sir Leonard's reply, "as far as we can judge at present those statements are merely rumors. The Cabinet will maintain the policy as it stands now."

"Is the temper of the Canadian people not favorable to such a modification?"

"No," the people are well satisfied with its results thus far. Of course in Montreal and in the Upper Provinces generally this satisfaction is more marked than in the Lower Provinces, where the manufacturing interest is as yet much smaller, and were capital, which has been largely invested in shipping, has been suffering so greatly that it has thus far failed to go as extensively into manufactures as it will. But I predict that within twelve months the good results of our protective policy will be marked in the Lower Provinces as they are in Montreal and Ontario.

BUSINESS REVIVAL IN CANADA.

"In what have these results manifested themselves so far, Sir Leonard?"

"Well, our severe business depression in Canada is over, and an era of great revival of business has set in with us as with you. The gentleman who was talking with me when I received your card was just giving me another proof of it. He represents one of the leading railroads of Canada, and says he has just come here to lease more cars, as the road he represents is unable to move the immense amount of freight going over its line."

"May not this increase of business be accounted for by your large crops?"

"Of course, good crops will help any country. Your good crops are no doubt helping you greatly in your present revival. But there is something more than that in our revival of business. Manufacturers are beginning to feel the stimulus which our protective policy is giving them. At first, of course, they do not feel it in so marked a degree as they will by and by. When the present tariff went first into effect we had on hand large quantities of stock in every description of trade, and it takes some time to dispose of these. The full beneficial effect of our policy will probably not be felt until next year."

RECIPROCITY STILL DESIRABLE.

"Are you so wedded to your policy that you regard it preferable to a fair reciprocity between the two countries?"

"Not at all. We agree that a fair reciprocity would be more advantageous for both countries and are still open to any proposition which the United States Government may make to us. You know that the last proposed treaty was rejected by your Senate because they feared it would allow English manufactured goods to be brought in an unfinished condition to Canada, and thence free of duty into the United States, to the injury of your own manufactures. I think that was a groundless fear, but still the Senate probably supposed they knew best their duty toward the American people. We are perfectly willing and are ready at any moment and have the authority of Parliament to meet the United States half way in any proposed plan of reciprocity regarding the natural productions of the two countries and to reduce our tariff in precisely the same proportion as you reduce it, or to abolish the duty altogether if you abolish it."

THE PROPOSED BASIS.

"On any article?" "Oh no, that would be hardly fair. Take, for instance, corn. It might be well enough for the United States government to say to us, 'You admit our corn free of duty and we'll admit your's,' for Canada only imports corn and does not export it. Again, it would be unfair for us to say to the United States government, 'You admit our barley free and we'll admit your's,' for that is an article of produce in which we deal solely for exportation. No reciprocity would have to be established on some fair and equitable basis, as, for instance, was that of the treaty of 1854. Our present tariff has been called a prohibitive one. As a matter of fact, it is not over fifty per cent. as high as yours, with the sole exception of woollen goods."

"IT IS YOUR TURN NOW."

"Has anything been done recently to bring the two countries together?"

"The government of Canada have on two or three occasions approached the United States government on the subject, but always unsuccessfully, and, having taken authority from the Parliament of Canada to deal with certain articles of production of both countries, we prefer waiting the advances of our American neighbors. It is your turn now."

"Has your present visit to Washington any reference to this subject?"

"None whatever."

"What is the present current of trade between Canada and the United States?"

"The imports from the United States have increased for the last five years, while our imports from England have fallen off nearly fifty per cent. during the same period."

"What is the cause of this remarkable change?"

"Your manufacturers have found a market for their surplus stock in Canada at reduced prices, underselling in many cases the English manufacturers, and, as a consequence, diminishing the operations of our own manufacturers. What we are doing at present is really to save our infant Canadian industries."

THE TREATY OF 1854.

"Referring to the treaty of 1854, how did

that, in your judgment, affect the trade of the two countries?"

"I have no hesitation in saying that its effect was most and equally beneficial to both countries, and its abrogation in 1865 was a great misfortune. I was in public life during the existence of the treaty and had a favorable opportunity of judging its actual effect. It led to large increase in the volume of trade in both countries."

"Will the emigration from Toronto into the Red River region largely increase your powers of production?"

"The emigration to the Northwest Territories will not be confined to Ontario, whence it proceeded last March and April at the rate of 1,000 per day. There can be no doubt that during the next five years emigration from Europe will be very large. During the next six or seven years we will complete the Pacific Railway to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, opening up for settlement over one million acres of good wheat producing land, one twentieth portion of which, when put under cultivation, will produce a grain export equal in value to the whole exports of the Dominion any year since confederation. It is not improbable that within the next thirty years our Northwest Territories will have a population equal to the Dominion at this time."

"Will the Government build this Pacific Railway?"

"Yes, and we expect to obtain from the proceeds of the land nearly sufficient means to pay for its construction."

"When will the work be commenced from the Pacific side?"

"The tenders are to be received on the 15th of November, and the work will be commenced before the close of this year."

"Have you heard the rumor that Secretary Everts is in favor of a Zollverein (tariff union) between the two countries, thus practically uniting them as far as the tariff is concerned?"

"I do not know what Mr. Everts' views are on the subject; and Sir Leonard Tilley smiled significantly, as though he knew a good deal more than he cared to say."

The interview here terminated, Sir Leonard being called away by his wife, who desired him to add directly and immediately to the commercial prosperity of this country by going with her on a shopping tour among the fashionable bazaars of New York.

Financial Management.

In the short time they have been in power, the present Government have established a name as one of the most economical administrations that ever conducted the public affairs of this Province. Yet we find the Patriot tilting against it because of its "financial mismanagement." It says the assessment this year is "thirteen and a half cents on the dollar." This is, of course, an "honest" mistake. The assessment this year is thirteen and a half cents on the hundred dollars. In 1877, it was twenty cents, in 1878 it was eighteen cents—this year it is but thirteen and a half cents on the hundred dollars—a reduction of 6 1/2 per cent on the imposition of Messrs. Davies, Stewart & Co.—and the poll-tax not levied except in Charlottetown and Summerside! The Patriot surely has little regard for its standing as the organ of a party when, on such grounds, it prates about the financial mismanagement of the Government. The forty thousand dollars, to which it refers as being drawn from our capital at Ottawa, was part of the \$300,000 Land Fund, and was used to recoup the Island Treasury for sums drawn from it from time to time for the purpose of paying small proprietors who sold their estates to the Government. The money was used to pay for land; and was very properly refunded to the Provincial Exchequer.

Presentation.

DURING the recent visit to this city of Wm. Smith, Esq., Steamboat Inspector for the Maritime Provinces, he was waited upon by a Committee of the Engineers who presented him with the following address. It must be very gratifying to Mr. Smith, after his long service of twenty-five years, to know that he holds the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has to be associated in his very responsible situation.

ADDRESS:

To Wm. Smith, Esq., Steamboat Inspector for the Maritime Provinces, Dominion of Canada.

DEAR SIR:—We, the undersigned Engineers of Prince Edward Island, who have known you for years, officially and socially, wish to show our esteem and good will in a substantial way, with a lasting witness of our feeling, and therefore ask your acceptance of this purse and address.

We have ever found you fair and impartial; and can look back with pleasure upon your regular visits. Trusting that we may look forward in the same spirit to many years of such experience; and hoping that you may have a long and useful life; and wishing you its share of happiness and means, we are, dear sir, very truly yours,

John McMillan, James Turner, John Cumming, Patrick Doyle, Joseph Clark, Stephen McDonald, Daniel Todvin, James Sweet, Charles Cumming, Charles McFarlane, Robert McPherson, George Webb, George Batt, Alexander McPherson.

Ch'town September, 1879.

To which Mr. Smith replied as follows:—

REPLY:

To the Steamboat Engineers of Prince Edward Island.

DEAR SIRS,—It gives me great pleasure to accept your esteemed and cordial address and the purse accompanying it. The handsome manner in which you mention my official and social intercourse with you, and your generous expressions for my future happiness, are thankfully acknowledged by me. Trusting that I may ever retain your confidence and good will,

I remain, your truly,
WM. M. SMITH,
Deputy Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspectors.
Charlottetown, P. E. Island, 8th Oct., 1879.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

TERRIBLE FIRE.

SHEDIAC IN ASHES.

LOSS OVER \$75,000!

LIST OF BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

By Telegraph to Examiner

SHEDIAC, Oct. 13, 1879.

A terrible conflagration swept over the entire business portion of this town last night. About eleven o'clock fire was discovered in the old Masonic building, occupied as a tin shop. No body was living in it. In a few minutes the flames invaded the adjacent "Adams House," with barns, &c. The wind was blowing quite hard and the destruction of the above large buildings set the fire to Sweeney & Richards blacksmiths and carriage shop; then Kelly's blacksmith shop took fire. It was a fire of immense proportion; and it became evident that the town was doomed to destruction.

John Caldin's store took fire inside, then Harper & Webster's boot and shoe factory. The following buildings then successively took fire and were reduced to ashes with rapidity defying description:—

On south side of Main Street—estate of Francis Cormier building occupied as a barber shop and billiard room; Smith's building, occupied by Mrs. McKean; R. C. Tait's, Adam Tait's, Fredk. Robidoux's building and printing office, part of types and two presses; George Pelletier's, Lewis Burns', E. J. Smith's sale store and dependencies; Marcel Casey's liquor shop; Johnson's corner building, occupied by Dr. Ligereon, north side; M. G. Ayor's harness shop, Melanson & Porrier's store and outbuildings; Tranquil Gallant's house, Fidel Porrier's store, store and granary; C. H. Galland's store; Joseph Galland's liquor shop and billiard room; Dim. Brown's building; Mrs. C. H. Galland's millinery establishment and residence; Mrs. Joseph Weldon's residence; N. A. Landry's law office; Deacon's drug store; and a little building belonging to Mr. Weldon. It was difficult that the Waverley House was saved. Had it caught fire seven or eight more buildings would have been destroyed, including the Post Office and new Methodist Church.

Shediac now presents the saddest sight, and the destruction is immense. The loss is over seventy-five thousand dollars, with very little insurance. The heaviest losers are E. J. Smith, Harper & Webster, F. Porrier, and C. H. Galland. The loss of the "Monieur Acadian" is about fourteen hundred dollars.

Commercial News.

THE ENGLISH POTATO CROP. The Montreal "Gazette" of Wednesday reports a "break" in the English potato market:—

"Letters by last mail from Liverpool, dated September 25th, state that, owing to the favorable change in the weather, the English potato crop, which was thought to be a complete failure, will turn out much better than was expected, and it is believed that a large portion of the crop will be secured in fair condition. On the above date large shipments of potatoes were said to be on the way from Germany and Holland. This information seems to be pretty correct, as private cables have been received here to-day reporting quite a 'break' in the Liverpool potato market. Advices by mail quoted sales of Canadian Early Rose at 9s 3d per cwt., so that early shipments will probably net a fair profit."

Died.

At Deebrooghur, Assam, India, on the 23rd of August, of fever, C. Gardyne Finlay, of Trinity, Edinburgh, Scotland, aged 23 years.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

RANKIN HOUSE. Oct. 11th, J. A. Morrison, Halifax; D. Munroe, Dartmouth; C. S. Knowles and wife, Boston; Samuel Wilnot, Newcastle.

Charter Wanted

FOR THE FAST SAILING SCHOONER

"William Philpot,"

123 tons register, J. Philpot, master. Will accept charter for a port in the United States or British or Foreign West Indies. Apply at once to

WM. KOUGHAN.

Oct. 13, '79.—li

Great George Street.

Audascript Pens, Wind Photographs, Ring & Bit Puzzles, Atmospheric Optic Marvel,

FOR SALE AT BELMES' Stationery & Fancy Store, Opposite Mr. Lewis' Photo Gallery. Oct. 13, '79.—7i eod

SALT! SALT!

And Mackerel Barrels, FOR SALE.

DAVID SMALL, Queen Street

Charlottetown, Oct. 13, 1879.—li

HORSES.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, TEN stylish Carriage and Saddle Horses.

FENTON T. NEWBERRY & CO. Oct. 13, 1879.—4i pat 3i her li

WHITE OATS.

WANTED THIS WEEK, 1500 bushels heavy White Oats. Must be thoroughly cleaned and free from black.

FENTON T. NEWBERRY & CO. Oct. 13, '79.—4i pat 3i her li

A Double Tenement House and Lot For Sale.

I WILL SELL at Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, October 18th, at 12 o'clock, noon, a Two Story, Flat-roofed, Double Tenement House, and Lot, 84x42 feet, situated on Orlebar Street, in the rear of the residence of the Hon. T. W. Dodd.

Particulars at Sale. E. NEEDHAM, Ch'town, Oct. 13, '79.—ti Auctioneer.

Potatoes Wanted.

1,000 BUSHEL "PROLIFICS." Must be well culled and free from cut, bruised and rotten potatoes.

FENTON T. NEWBERRY & CO. Oct. 13, '79.—4i pat 3i her li

GENTLEMEN:

WE HAVE ABOUT COMPLETED THE

Most Choice Collection

—OF—

SCOTCH TWEEDS,

Canadian Tweeds,

West of England

CLOTHS,

Overcoatings,

&c., &c., &c.

We have yet offered to the Public.

Manufactured on the Premises

IN THE

LATEST STYLES

And With Despatch.

BEER & SONS.

Oct. 11, 1876.—ti

Thanksgiving Day is Coming,

AND SO IS

BOREHAM'S

New Fall and Winter Stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of which he has received the first instalment, consisting of—

12 cases of Men's, Women's and Childrens Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc., in all the leading styles.

THE CASH BOOT & SHOE STORE, Opposite Market House. Ch'town, Oct. 11, 1879.—tl nov 5

LADIES' SACQUES,

ALL PRICES.

A CAPITAL LINE opening this day.

BEER & SONS. Oct. 10, 1879.—1w

HEAVY & MEDIUM

WINTER SHAWLS,

Choice Patterns.

BEER & SONS. Oct. 10, 1879.—1w

NEW FELT HATS JUST RECEIVED,

and for sale; will be sold much below regular prices. F. LEPAGE & Co., 53 Queen St.

"THE JEWS."

THE REV. JACOB FRESHMAN, son of a converted Jewish Rabbi, will Lecture in the

Y. M. C. Association Hall,

On Monday, Evening, the 13th inst.,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Subject: "The Jews—their manners, customs, religious ceremonies, literature, etc."

The Lecturer will appear in the garb of a Jewish Rabbi, and will exhibit all the articles used in Jewish worship, such as Phylacteries, Fringes, etc.

All Sabbath School workers and all who are interested in God's Ancient People should not fail to be present.

Admission 25 cents. Tickets to be had at the stores of Mr. Harvie, Dr. Dodd, the Apothecaries' Hall, and at the door.

FELT HATS, STRAW HATS, OSTRICH FEATHERS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, NEW KID GLOVES, FRILLINGS, LACES, RIBBONS, HAT ORNAMENTS.

BEER & SONS. Oct. 10, 1879.—1w

A Large Consignment

—OF—

DRY GOODS!

—AND—

CLOTHING

RECEIVED AT THE

Queen Street Auction Rooms,

Ordered for Immediate Sale

Without Reserve.

I AM instructed to sell at Public Auction, at my Auction Rooms,

On Thursday, the 16th inst.,

At 11 o'clock, and to continue from day to day until the entire Stock is disposed of:

A consignment of Dry Goods, consisting in part of Dress Goods, Grey & White Cottons, Shawls, Flannels, Fancy Goods, Crapes, Mantles, Velvets, Silks, Scarfs, Ties, Umbrellas, Shirtings, Tickings, Gloves, Hosiery, Carpets, Window Hollands, Furs, (in Muffs, Boas, Collars, Caps, &c.), Ulster Cloths, Corsets, and a large assortment of small wares.

ALSO—A FULL LINE OF

Readymade Clothing,

—AND—

20 CHESTS CHOICE TEA.

These goods are all in first-class order and will repay inspection by intending purchasers. A first class chance for country dealers to fill up stock.

Great bargains may be expected as the consignment will be cleared out without reserve. TERMS—All sums under \$50 cash; over that amount and under \$150, 3 months; and over \$150 four months credit will be given on approved joint paper.

W. D. STEWART, Auctioneer. Ch'town, Oct. 8, 1879.—tl sale—pat

N. B.—The stock will be open for inspection on Wednesday, the 15th inst.

ANTHRACITE COAL

FOR SALE.

At \$4.50 per ton of 2000 lbs.

BRIGHT "SHAMROCK" expected to arrive here about 20th inst., from Philadelphia, with 150 tons Anthracite Coal, which will be sold on arrival.

OWEN CONNOLLY. Ch'town, Oct. 10, 1879.—ti

Organs and Pianos.

SEVERAL ORGANS AND PIANOS of the best make will be sold much under cost if applied for immediately at

HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE. Oct. 10, 1879.—eod ti

COAL COAL.

JUST ARRIVED,

LARGE AND SMALL COAL, per schrs. L "Wm. Philpot," "Sea Breeze," and "M. W. P." Will be sold cheap while landing.

WM. KOUGHAN. Ch'town, Oct. 9, 1879.—4i

NOTICE!

ISLAND STOCKHOLDERS in the Beliveau Albertine & Oil Company who have not paid the 6th call of 2 1/2 per cent. due on the 5th inst., will please pay into the Bank of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, on or before the 15th inst.

WILLIAM PATRICK, Manager. Oct. 9, 1879.—1w

TO LET.

A DWELLING HOUSE, Out Houses, &c., pleasantly situated at the West End of the city, in good condition. Possession on the 15th inst. Enquire of

JNO. WM. MORRISON. Oct. 6, 1879.—3i e w

SAFE.

ONE of the best FIRE and BURGLAR proof Safes to be found in the city, will be sold at a bargain if applied for at once, at

HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE, h'town, Oct. 10, 1879.—eod ti