

I then sent a telegram to Mr. Harris, a gentleman who has taken a deep interest in the establishment of the sugar refinery at Moncton, and a warm political and personal friend of the hon. member for Westmoreland (Sir Albert J. Smith). While I am upon this subject, I am reminded that one of the hon. gentlemen on the other side said it was no wonder a sugar refinery was being established at Moncton, because it was understood that the Company would have the Government at their back. Now, this was an implication, at least, that the Government were, either at the expense of the public or in some other way, offering help in that undertaking. I may say that the difficulty the Company had was with reference to the difference in the freight charged on the Intercolonial for raw and refined sugar. That Railway, for the purpose of taking the business as far as possible between Halifax and Montreal, had placed a charge of something like 17 cents per 100 pounds upon raw sugar, being less than that on refined; and it was for the purpose of making the rates more equitable, a reduction was made on the rates of refined sugar taken to the different parts of the Dominion from that refinery. Therefore, there was no concession made beyond what was granted to others, and what was reasonable, and no peculiar advantage was given to that industry. I sent a telegram to this firm, and here is what Mr. Harris says:

“March 29th.

“Put in foundations for buildings; will commence bricklaying about the 1st of May. J. L. Harris in England purchasing plant. Will commence operation 1st September.”

Then, with reference to the Nut and Bolt Company, here is Mr. Young's answer:

“Company have started four weeks since, and is incorporated. Half the stock taken up and Directors appointed. Expect to commence building as soon as frost permits. Six months' orders ahead.

“LEVI H. YOUNG.”

These telegrams give some evidence of something tangible and reliable, and is likely to produce a marked effect on the industries of that section of the Dominion, under the operation of the National Policy. I now return to the point I was discussing of the cost to the

consumer of the articles manufactured in the Dominion of Canada. I have spoken of Canadian woollen goods and of flour. An hon. gentleman endeavoured to show that the National Policy had really diminished rather than increased the difference of prices of wheat in Toronto and Chicago. It will be quite apparent to every hon. member that the imposition of 15c. duty per bushel on wheat could not decrease the difference between the prices in Toronto and Chicago; such a result could only be produced by exceptional causes. What were the facts of the case? The circumstances were of an exceptional nature, and they arose from two causes. There was for months a corner in the wheat market in Chicago, and parties were keeping the price up higher than it was in Canada, much higher, in fact, than they were warranted in holding it at even for the English market. Then there was another difficulty, and one that it would be exceedingly difficult for any Government to remedy. It is a fact that any Tariff enactments we may make here will, to a certain extent, be interfered with by arrangements made by the railway companies for carrying freights between certain points in the Dominion, and from the Western States to points in the Dominion. The low freights that existed for a long time last year between New York and Chicago had a great deal to do with keeping up the prices in Chicago, as compared with those in Toronto, because there were times when you could carry from Chicago to New York freight as low as you could carry the same quantity of wheat between Toronto and Montreal. It is under these circumstances possibly that a repetition of such a state of things as existed during the last four months may occur. The whole thing has, however, entirely changed recently; this corner has been broken up, and prices have gone down, and the difference now is three or four times as great as it was. Now, I do not hear hon. gentlemen rising on our side of the House and exclaiming that the imposition of this duty has made the difference, nor do I hear hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House calling attention to the great difference, and giving us credit for that change. Now, let us go a little further with respect to prices. I reco-

SIR SAMUEL L. TILLEY.