

industries, disbursing in labor, fuel, coöperation, &c., \$500,000 per annum, or \$1,600 per day, an industry which employs 136 hands, distributes 3,500 tons of manufactured product per month, giving our railroads 30,000 tons of freight annually, employing the resources of our banks by buying \$6,000,000 of raw material that has paid \$2,000,000 gold duty to the customs revenue, and selling \$7,000,000 of refined sugars and syrups.

REASONS WHY IT IS AN INVESTMENT.

The business is now paying. It is generally admitted sugar can be refined in Baltimore an eighth cent cheaper per pound than at any other point on the Atlantic coast. This fact is based upon the value of real estate, cost of fuel, labor, and discrimination in freights from our shorter railroad lines to the western consuming centres. This eighth per cent. on 80,000,000 pounds, the product of the Calvert refinery, is \$100,000 per annum, or 20 per cent on \$500,000, the capital required in addition to the profit which may reasonably be expected from the business.

The drawback of three nine sixteenths cents per pound allowed under the present tariff on all hard sugar exported has induced a lower cost than from any other manufacturing section of the world. American refined sugars now find a market in all quarters of the globe. As crushed sugar can be shipped to Canada at five seven-eighths cents gold, which is about as low as the raw material can be imported, every refinery there has stopped work, and the United States is now supplying Canada with all the refined sugar their consumptive wants require, in addition to about 700,000 tons consumed in our own country, for the tariff prohibits the importation of any qualities that might go into consumption without being refined, and there are but nineteen refineries at work to-day to supply this demand. The refinery can be put in operation at less than half the cost of any similar establishment in the country, is of modern construction, and capable of competing with the best. Its brand is well known and popular, and was the means of bringing a very large amount of collateral trade to the city. The revival of this industry would stop the diversion of our trade now going on, check the shrinkage in values, and do more toward restoring confidence than any measure that could be proposed, and its reorganization becomes an imperative necessity." I trust the honorable gentlemen on the Government benches will realize the importance of the question, and, instead of insulting and taunting the county by offers of pen-

sions, will reorganize their whole policy, that not only the sugar renners but the whole industries of our land may be placed on a fair footing with the Americans. But, coming back to the contrast of the financial record of the two periods of which I have spoken, we find the country, in the seven years, prosperous, happy and contented, trade increased ninety millions. A flowing revenue each year with a surplus in the aggregate of over ten millions applied to public works, the public credit improved and the rate of interest reduced, and to crown all, the percentage of taxation largely reduced. Previous to Confederation it was about 15 per cent; in 1868 it was 12 per cent., and in 1873 it had been reduced to within a fraction of 10 per cent. The record of the three years of depression under the management of the gentleman opposite, shows the whole industries of the country disorganized and depressed. Trade has fallen off fifty-four millions; the hand has been turned back on dial the five years, a failing revenue and the rate of taxation increased about 35 per cent. from 10-17 in 1873 to 13-76 in 1876. The contrast is great, the pictures are striking and should lead to thoughtful consideration. But, honorable gentlemen, there are two other companion pictures that present if possible a wider contrast—the policy preached by these gentlemen opposite before they came to power, and that which they have since practised. What a difference! what a change! In one of Dicken's works a man full grown and dressed in all the fashions of the day introduces himself to old Dr. Chillup. The doctor hearing the name looks at him and in amazement says "Bless me! Is this possible! Why, what a remarkable change since I first knew you! What a wonderful change since I had the honor of officiating at your birth!" The change was no doubt great, but it was natural, from childhood to manhood. But here is a change unnatural and unexpected. And yet, in the policy promised and the policy pursued, greater far than that between the infant "mewling and puking in its nurse's arms" and the "soldier full of strange oaths, and bearded like the pard," or in the sixth and last stage into which the Government has passed, and so descriptive of them "lean and shiplipped, with shrunk shank, in hose a world too wide, sinking into oblivion, sans eyes, sans everything."

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—Encore! encore!

Hon. Mr. McLELAN—Let me ask the attention of the House to a few features in that change. If we go back to the policy of the present Government previous to attaining power, we see standing out promi-