DOUBLING PREMIMENT

SETS STATE - CORNELL SEASON

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mortpape would be valid, the rate of interest on which recorded 7 per on an entroly of opinion in the
two a first today may have been discussed.

It was a first today may be a first today and the same of the

by the presenting their loans to be at a much lower rate of interest than they really were. He knew of a case in which a neighbour of his horrowed \$0,000 from a loan company of established reputation. The agent represented that the interest on the loan was \$1 per cent, and promised that if the borrower required it the loan could be converted into a straight at \$5 per cent, loan, Well, he (Mr. Plumb) calculated the interest, and found that it was much greater than was stated, and the borrower determined to change his loan into the straight loan. When he applied for the change, the Company coolly told him he would have to pay \$1,200 as the value to them of the difference between the first loan and a straight loan. Finally, the matter was settled by the gentleman in question effecting a loan at 7½ or 8 per cent, from the tirm of which the hon member for West Durham (Mr. Blake) was the head. In his (Mr. Plumb's opinion, Parliament should declare that the rate of interest should be truthfully declared to the borrower.

Mr. WHITE (Hastings)—They will how the properties of the straight loan. Finally, the matter was settled by the gentleman in question effecting a loan at 7½ or 8 per cent, from the tirm of which the hon. member for West Durham (Mr. Blake) was the head. In his (Mr. Plumb's opinion, Parliament should declare that the rate of interest should be truthfully declared to the borrower.

Mr. WHITE (Hastings)—They will how the properties of the second training the rest of interest than they believed they the gentleman in question effecting the properties of the second training to the kind was desirable here. He had no desire to restrict the legitimate powers of these companies, but he did hold that it was a great evil to allow unsuspecting people to be taken in by having loaned to them money at a higher rate of interest than they believed they were bargaining for. He believed they were bargaining for. He believed they were bargaining for the kind was desirable here. He sympathized with the motives which led to t

were bargaining for. He believed with the hon. member for West Durham that it would be a sound principle to limit the time during which incumbrances could be held over an estate. In New York State, a man, after a certain time, could give a short notice and repay his loan on mortgage. Something of the kind was desirable here. He sympathized with the motives which led to the introduction of the bill, but could not vote for it in its present shape.

After some remarks from Mr. Bunster, Mr. DOMVILLE moved the adjournment of the debate, which was lost.

Mr. WHITE (Hastings) supported the bill. He said that the remark made by the hon. member for East Toronto (Mr. Platt) to the hon. member for East Toronto (Mr. Platt) to the hon. member. That hon. gentleman was hone member. That hon. gentleman was honever. President of a Loan Company, which was drawing interest at the rate of 12 per cent, from farmers' pockets.

Mr. PLATT said he was not President, but a Director.

Mr. WHITE said that the represents.

Mr. WHITE (Cardwell) directed the attention of the House to the denial made by the leader of the Opposition, that he had interfered in any way in the calling out of the troops in Montreal in 1878. A letter which that gentleman wrote to the Mayor of Montreal on that occasion said: "Perhaps, you will not seriously object to my expressing my opinion to you personally as to what I think it will be desirable for you to do." Another letter, written ally as to what I think it will be desirable for you to do." Another letter, written by the hon, gentleman, said:—"I will see that the troops in the pay of the Dominion, as well as other volunteer regiments, will be ready for the maintenance of peace," and yet the hon, gentleman now said that ne did not in the least interfere.

Mr. MACKENZLE said Ministerialists

mr. MACKENZLE said Ministerialists were trying to make political capital out of the Montreal troubles. He did not object to his letters being read. He did what he believed he was justified in doing on the occasion of the troubles, and he looked with pleasure on the course he took on that occasion.

1879Welland canal 91,935 7,443,900 98,850 11879Welland canal 1879Welland canal 29,254,071 St. Lawrence canals 5,064,537 In record to the effects of reduction and

The state of the control of the cont

of the law. The frequency to-day:—
"To Chief Sherwood. "Mr. Earle will be in Ottawa on the first train with Brisbois. Meet him on arrival of train.
"(Signed.) A. CALLAGHAN,
"Chief of Police, Ogdensburg."

"(Signed.) A. CALLAGHAN,
"Chief of Police, Ogdensburg."
It seems that the murderer of Hennessey had gone to work in the woods, and was arrested at a little out of the way place called Rea Jre Mines, near Keane's station, thirty-six miles from Ogdensburg. The capture was made by Detective Earle, of the Ogdensburg police. On the arrival of the prisoner at the railway station here this afternoon, he was taken in charge by the Ottawa police, and placed in a cell. Brisbois talked freely to the reporters, and eaid he killed Hennessey in self-defence. The prisoner is a tall, dark man, with moustache, peaked beard, and of muscular

Palmer, of St. John, N.E.

Sr. John, N.B., March 31.—The direct examination of Howard C. Thomas, second mate of the scuttled barque Brothers Pride, was concluded this afternoon in the trial of Capt. Tower. During the evidence of witness, he stated that he did not know anything of the insurances, though the captain had told him he was insured for four times her worth. At this time, the captain said he had received a letter from old Mr. Palmer, that he, Mr. Palmer, had a vessel for him, the captain. The captain said he was also going to get a large sum of money before he left the West Indies, 'half there and half when he arrived in St. John. Of course, this has created a good deal of talk about town, as Judge Palmer is the person referred to. There are few who place any confidence in this story, and it rather tends to weaken what Thomas has already said.

Prize will prove profitable to those who have started it, and that before leng, we will see starch factories springing up in many other parts of the Island.—Charlotte-town Evaminer.

One hundred and four head of cattle arrived by the Windsor and Annapolis railway on Saturday. They are a fine lot of cattle, and were purchased by the Amherst Company in different parts of King's and Hants counties for shipment to Glasgow by the steamer Scandinavian, which is to sail this morning. Another large lot of Canadian cattle, over 300 head, came by the Intercolonial railway on Saturday to go by the Scandinavian. They are smaller than those raised in our own Province, but are fine cattle and in splendid condition. Mr. David Corbett, of Amherst Point, accompanies the shipment of Cumberland cattle.

—Halifax Herald.

The Easter vestry meeting of Trinity church, Aurora, was held on Monday even-

severed the fingers and portion of the hand, cutting from the back part, leaving a small bit of flesh below.

a small bit of flesh below.

A farmer in East Flamboro' who has great faith in beat root sugar has been experimenting lately in its manufacture. His cellar is and to represent a family factory. Apparatus for grinding the beats, mash tubs, filters, etc., may be found there, indicating that experiments have been made with a view to prove the practibility of every household making its ewn sugar. So far the sugar has not been produced in a condition exactly fitted for the table, but the gentleman has not lost faith in his ability to make the thing a success.

A sample of potato starch, manufactured

this atternoon, he was taken in charge by the Ottawa police, and placed in a cell. Brisbois talked freely to the reporters, and said he killed Hennessey in self-defence. The prisener is a tall, dark man, with moustache, peaked beard, and of muscular appearance.

ALLEGED SHIP-SCUTTLING.

Incredible Accusation Against Judge Paimer, of St. John, N.S.
St. John, N.B., March 31.—The direct examination of Howard C. Thomas, second mate of the souttled barque Brothers Pride, was concluded this afternoon in the trial of Capt. Tower. During the evidence

BARRIE'S BIG BONANZE

The Ice Trade of the North ern Country.

A PROFITABLE SPECULATION

Barrie, Ont., April 3.—"Cotton me king in the South, but ice is king here and Capt. Kerr, of the Northern Railw Company, to a reporter of The Mail to ther day at Barrie. These remarks we called forth by the expression of astonia ment at the appearance of the esplanade the beautiful little bay at this place. Fro the railway junction at Allandale to the town of Barrie there are no less than sit teem large loc-houses constructed as

teen large ice-houses constructed filled to overflowing with regularly filled to overflowing with regularly or cakes, on which speculaters anticipate paying return when the "dog dayset in. The unusual display roughly constructed aheds, some twhundred feet in length and abort one hundred in breadth, as seen from the train at Allandale as it whirls rapid round the curve of the bay, has a nover and striking appearance. The first in pression forced to the mind is that of the rise of one of those "mushroom" village such as could be seen almost any dawhen "Oil was king" in the oil regions. Pennsylvania. There, as here, roughoard dwellings were hurriedly run in wherever a rich strike was made, to be removed when the well gave out. Here, the temporary structures will be allowed to stand until the last block of ic is carried over the Northern and North Western Railway to American cities where the speculators live in hopes of good demand and a good price. All appeared to be bustle and activity; gangs of men were to be seen out on the ice following the ice-ploughs drawn by horses: other

good demand and a good price. All appeared to be bustle and activity; gangs of men were to be seen out on the ice following the ice-ploughs drawn by horses; othe gangs of men floated the ice in in large cakes, while still other gangs were en gaged in placing it under shelter.

"You think it a busy scene," remarked Captain Kerr, "but if you had been her two or three wecks ago you would have seen a human hive. Why, sir, at on time there could not have been less that 500 persons at work outting and packing ice, to say nothing of the scores of horses required to draw the ploughs Unemployed men were eagerly snatched up and set to work at fair wages—\$1.25 per day. Barrie labour could not supply the demand, and men were brought from Orillia, Collingwood, Stayner, and other places along the line of the railways."

"Had the speculators to purchase the right of cutting?" was asked.

"No. They could cut and haul where they pleased. Although there were a number of speculators, everything worked harmoniously. One man would map or cut out a certain section within which he would work, and none of the others would infringe on his ferritory. The Northern Railway Company started the ball rolling, and they were soon followed by American speculators from Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, as well as Canadian operators, notably the Grand Trunk Railway Company."

"I suppose the Northern and North-

"I suppose the Northern and North-Western Railway had all they could do in the way of carrying ice freight?"

"Indeed they had. What a scramble there used to be after empty box cars! There must at this moment be thousands of tons of Lake Simooe ice in store at New Orleans." The financial benefit to Barrie m

have been great?"
"If there has been one dollar spent, there can't be one cent less than \$40,000, the greater part of which went in wages. As I said before, there were at one time about five hundred men at work, each receiving \$1.25 per day. So anxious were the ice speculators to gather in their harvest, that many of the firms paid their men an extra day's wage for working up to midnight. To see men working by the light of a hundred torches was a sight worth coming many miles to witness. It was, indeed a fairy scene, one long to be remembered by those fortunate enough to be onlookers.

"The work of ice gathering can hardly be called a pleasant occupation. Men not

be called a pleasant occupation. Men not properly dressed would be liable to contract severe colds," &c., was suggested.

"At first the men experienced considerable inconvenience, but they gradually grew accustomed to the work and the situation."

grew accustomed to the work and the situation. The ice, in many instances, affected the eyes of the workmen, but not to an alarming degree. There are far more pleasant callings to be followed on a winter's day, but hundreds were only too glad to procure work at ice cutting."

"All the ice-houses along the margin of the bay, are packed, are they not?"

"Yes—clear to the roof. Do you see that ice house (pointing to an immense ahed about two hundred feet square); how many tons do you think it will hold?"

"Possibly about a couple of thousand tons," was the reply.

"You are pretty far out this time. There are fully 18,000 tons stored in that building. Why the emailest store-house you see holds from 3,600 tons. Accounts the store in the country of the store in the store in the country of the store in the country of the store in the

There are fully 18,000 tons stored in that building. Why the condict store-house you see holds from 3 600 to 4,000 tons, but the majority contain from 12,000 to 15,000."

Mr. J. Downey, the gentleman who has the management of the Northern and North-Western Railway Company's business at the Allandale Junction, was called on in reference to the shipment of ice.

"Active operations," remarked Mr. Downey, "may be said to have commenced about the 10th of February. Since that date, I find en looking over the books that the daily average of cars passing over the lines, loaded with ice, is fifty. This, as I said, is the daily average, but I have known as many as 125 cars to leave the Allandale Junction in one day, and 80 and 90 leaving were looked on as only a fair day's shipment. The cars for the American market were run on the line of the North-Western to Hagarsville, where they were shunted on to the track of the Canada Southern railway. A car loaded at Barrie for Cincinnati would go direct through without breaking bulk. You can imagine, when so many of our cars were dancing along the American lines of railway, as the greater part of the ice was shipped to the United States, we experienced some inconvenience in supplying the shippers with a sufficient number of cars to meet their demands. Besides, our local fraight business, by an means light, had to be attended to."

"There appears to be enough ice stored away, to keep the cars in demand for some time to come"

"It will take nearly three months to clear the houses. Many of the speculators, I believe, intend holding their stock till the summer sets in in earnest. In the Southern cities they then expect to get about \$25 or \$30 a ton for it, and judging from the failure of the crop in the United States, their calculations are pretty well founded." building. Why the condist store-house you see holds from 3 600 to 4,000 tons, but

OPERATIONS AT ORILIA.

The ice harvest at Orillia has been on a much smaller scale than the operations conducted at Barrie. A few local speculators, notably Messrs. Kane, Perry, Ratley, Alport, and Cameron, embarked in the enterprise, but owing to the poor railway accommodation afforded, the work was not entered into very extensively. The ice taken from the lake with the bewitching and musical name—Couchiching is said to be much superior to that cut from Rempenfeldt bay at Barrie. The superiority does not consist in the quality, as the waters of Simcoe commingle with the waters of Couchiching, but in the thinkness of the ice. At Barrie, the ice at no time wasjover ten or eleven inches thick while at Orillia it could be had anywhere out the lake at from eighteen to twenty in the eight eig