The Toronto World.

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FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board—at 234 Church street. 561

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PERSONAL.

ARITHMETIC MADE EASY AT 168 SIMCOE street. Ladies and gentlemen may learn classes at 1:30 p. m. and at 7 in the evening until further notice. C. L. FAIRCHILD, Teacher. 1-2-3

A BLAZE AFTER MIDNIGHT

THE ESPLANADE AGAIN VISITED BY A BIG FIRE.

John Oliver & Co.'s Planing Mill, the Consolidated Purifier Company, the Wagon Wheel Company, and Morrison Bros. Burned Out—Loss Over $50,000.

At 12.40 this morning an alarm of fire was sounded from Box 5 at the corner of York and Front streets. Just after the midnight train had left the Union station for the west, P. C. Peckham was going up York street, and when crossing Front looked around and saw a reflection in the upper part of the building on the northwest corner of Esplanade and Lorne streets, occupied by John Oliver & Co. as a planing mill. The building, which was of frame, was two storys high, and its dimensions were 120 by 90 feet The engine house was immediately behind the mill. The ground floor was occupied by Oliver & Co., and three-quarters of the upstairs flat by the Consolidated Purifier company and the other quarter by the Toronto Wagon-wheel company. Morrison & Bros'. engine works adjoins Oliver's mill, and is next the vacant lot to the south of the St. James hotel.

When first noticed the fire was very small, but in a few minutes the flames shot up through the roof and it became evident that all attempts to save the burning buildings would prove futile. The wind was blowing pretty strong to the northeast and fears were from the first entertained for the safety of Hay & Co.'s factory, just east, and even of the Queen's hotel. Burning cinders were carried three or four hundred feet into the air and then north-eastwardly forming a complete storm of fire and dropping on the roofs in the business part of the city, some being carried as far as the corner of Queen and Yonge streets.

A few minutes after the fire occurred, men were stationed on the roofs of Hay's furniture factory and adjacent buildings to put out the cinders that fell thickly on them.

The fire originated in the upper part of Oliver's mill, and from the first burned fierce and fast. The material that fed the flames was of the most inflammable kind, shavings, dry-wood, boxes, etc. The planing-mill was well stocked with valuable lumber of all kinds and the whole is a total loss. The office was situated in the southeast corner of the building. The vault contained many valuable papers, deeds, books, insurance papers, etc., and it is thought they are preserved intact.

A ROOF CAVES IN.

At twenty minutes past 1 o'clock the flames had completely enveloped the roof of the engine works adjoining, and at this time several of the firemen were on the roof. The building was of brick, one storey high, with a flat roof. The firemen were working nobly, when all of a sudden the roof caved in with a loud crash, and Deputy-Chief Graham and Firemen Joe Davis and Mike Teedy of the Portland street station with it. A thrill of horror ran through the vast crowd standing on the G. T. R. track and on Front street. A rush was made by a portion of the crowd for the gates leading to the foundry from the Esplande. A World reporter was standing just outside the gates when the roof fell, and darting inside was soon beside the building. In a minute afterwards Joe Davis came

OUT OF A SIDE WINDOW FEET FIRST

and was immediately followed by his two companions. A cheer went up for the crowd, and hats and caps were waived in the air. Davis was the only one that appeared to be hurt, and he complained of a severe pain in the back. It is thought that he may perhaps be injured internally, but he was walked around quite freely after the accident.

Morrison Bros. engine works were filled

LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

Oliver & Co. lose on building, plant and stock about $35,000, and Mr. John Oliver informed our reporter that his firm was only insured for one-third that amount. He was not sure about the companies.

A. J. Stephens is manager of the consolidated pupifier company. He could not give an estimate of the loss of his firm.

Morrison Bros'. machinery can be repaired although it is damaged by the roof falling on it, and will suffer from water-rust. The firm is insured for $14,000 in the Phœnix. Six thousand dollars of this amount was re-insured equally by the Phœnix between the Citizens' of London and another company, the name of which could not be learned.

The total loss by the fire will no doubt exceed $50,000.

NOTES.

P. C. Sleman went into the burning building and cut loose a horse belonging to Morrison Bros., and took it to the Osborne house stables where it was found to be all right.

The roof and front of the Queen's hotel was sprinkled with the hose to insure safety from ignition by the flying sparks.

While knocking down the burnt walls of the building some of the firemen had close calls, the broken pieces running down the ladders used to force in the sides.

There were no hose bursts at the fire last night.

At 4 o'clock this morning the fire was still burning, but thoroughly under control. The men were nearly played out with their long exertion, having been out three times in the 24 hours.

LATEST CABLE CHAT.

The marquis of Huntley has settled with his creditors.

It is reported in Cairo that the khedive's resignation is imminent, and the powers are discussing a successor.

About 450 peasants from Bernezoberland have left for the United States. The emigrants are the flower of the population, mostly possessed of fair means, but compelled to emigrate by the depression of agriculture.

Samuel Morley, M.P., in a leture in London, on America, said that he believed the government of New York as impure and corrupt as any government could be. He also said that Longfellow was full of interest and enthuiasm for England. He hoped that there would grow up in England a public sentiment that we were brothers of the Americans in all that concerned the well-being of the human race.

The Wiarton Harbor.

WIARTON, March 22.—The by-law granting $7500 to supplement the government grant of $3500 to build docks at this place was carried by 67 majority. Work on the Grey, Bruce and Lake Erie railway at this village is to be resumed on Thursday.

SIR CHARLES FURIOUS.

Mr. Mackenzie Proposes a Want of Confidence Motion—Sir Charles Denounces him and Gordon Brown—Three Supporters of the Government Vote with the Opposition.

(From our Own Correspondent).

OTTAWA, March 28.—The first regular want of confidence motion of the session was moved to-day by Mr. Mackenzie. After routine this afternoon, when the motion was made to go into supply, he rose in his place and said he wished to briefly draw attention to some matters in connection with the Canada Pacific railway. He then in a quite calm manner gave a recital of the facts in connection with the letting of the Emory Bar to Port Moody section of the Canada Pacific railwey as shown by the correspondence brought down by the minister of railways a few weeks since. He concluded by moving a series of resolutions which again stated the facts of the case in a still more concise form, and wound up with the statement that this house does not approve of the letting of the contract to Onderdonk at a loss to the country of $209,000. The particulars of the case are so well known and have been so widely published that it would only be a waste of space to repeat them here.

Sir Charles Tupper did not deny the truth of the facts of the case, but alleged that the reason he had not awarded the contract to Charlebois & McDonald was that,he considered they were not in a pecuniary situation to carry out the contract, and that one member of the firm had already failed in a contract with the government. The greater part of the speech was taken up in a violent tirade of abuse of Mr. Mackenzie, who he said had been at the bottom of lots of jobbery and corruption, and said if he chose he could soon blacken his character that his friends would not know him. In concluding he paid his attentions to Gordon Brown who he said was a craven hound without the brains to be a journalist, but who yet had in his lying and degraded specimen of journalism the Globe attacked him (Tupper) and egged on Mackenzie to bring the matter up in the house.

Mr. Cameron, of Huron, replied, speaking in support of the motion till 6 o'clock.

After recess Mr. McLennan of Glengary continued the debate, speaking against Mr. Mackenzie's motion.

Mr. Blake then took the floor and in a pointed speech defended Mr. Mackenzie from the charges made against him by the minister of railways. In a caustic manner he pointed out that the minister of railways was not making his case any better by indulging in a torrent of abuse instead of trying to explain the entirely indefensible action with which he had been charged.

Sir John followed. He defended Sir Chas. Tupper's action which he said had been taken with the full consent of his colleagues who were prepared to share the responsibility.

After Mr. Huntington and Sir Richard Cartwright had spoken in favor of the amendment, the members were called and it was lost on a division of 55 yeas to 128 nays, Coupal, Tellier, and McDonald of Victoria, who are government supporters, voting with the opposition.

The house then went into committee on supply on the first resolution to vote $169,834 for charges of management. A tedious discussion arose between Cartwright, Tilley, Tupper, Anglin and Plumb, on the means of raising loans. Finally that resolution passed and a number of other resolutions of supply were agreed to after informal discussion. The house is still in session.

THE PRESBYTERIAN QUESTION.

The bill to incorporate the Presbyterian churches that disapproved of union, under the old name of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, was thrown out in the private bills committee on a vote of 20 to 18. It was opposed very strongly by several members as liable to lead to confusion, though they were not opposed to granting incorporation under another name. The Old Church party made no proposition looking to a change of name, and consequently the preamble was voted down. The bill incorporating the Widows and Orphans' Fund (union bill), was taken up and passed, with slight amendments.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

In the railway committee the following bills were passed, with amendments:—To incorporate the Canada Mutual Telegraph company; the Ottawa, Waddington and New York railway; Lake Arthbaska and Hudson's Bay railway. The amalgamating clause in each case was struck out.

THE END OF THE SESSION

will probably come on about the 1st of May. The real fight has to come off yet.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Dakota bill is believed to have been shelved for the session by the action of the senate yesterday.

The senate committee on the civil service has authorized Pendleton to report the civil service reform bill as originally introduced by him.

THE SPRING FRESHETS.

Damage at Alton—Several Dams Swept Away.

ALTON, March 28.—The water in the Caledon lakes has been increased to such a volume by the recent thaw and rains that the dams on the stream leading from them were all in imminent danger of being washed away for some time. All went well till last evening, when the first dam, occupied by Feeson, was swept away. The water rushed with increased force, and washed out McLellan's saw mill dam, after which a considerable hole was made in the dam of Ward's knitting mill, but the main part was saved by great exertion. For some time the dam at Algiers woolen mill was jeopardized, but by breaking away the waste gate it was saved. Dick's agricultural works stood its ground, but Meek's flour mill dam went by the board. McKinnon's flour mill also stood intact. The waters having reached Hammond's saw-mill the dam in connection was entirely destroyed, and from it was swept some five hundred saw-logs, and great masses of driftwood and whole trees, floating erect in the water, by which time Church Falls was reached and considerable damage done.

The Quebec Legislature.

QUEBEC, March 28.—In the legislature to-night Mr. Stephens read a statement that he believed that Senacal, while an officer of the government has been offered $75,000 to aid in securing the provincial railway for the Allan-Rivard syndicate, and asking the house for a committee of investigation. Chaplean refused the committee and then moved the ratification of the sale of the western division of the road. The debate was adjourned.

FREETRADE-PROTECTION.

THE OLD BATTLE BEING FOUGHT OVER IN THE U. S.

The Tariff Commission Bill Passes the Senate—The Discussion in Both Houses—Vested Rights to be Respected.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The tariff commission bill was up in committee in both houses to-day. It passed the senate by a decisive majority.

IN THE SENATE.

In the senate the tariff commission bill was taken up.

Harris (Democrat, Tennessee) advocated action on the tariff by committees of congress without further delay. He said he would vote with those who would go the farthest in reducing the duties on imports. He was sure a tax on imports was a most expensive mode of raising revenue. He wanted to see the commerce of the world unshackled as far as consistent with our financial necessities, every ocean again whitened by the sails of our commercial marine, and our toiling millions enabled to exchange their surplus products with other countries. So anxious was he to see this result that he could not yield to the appeal of a few thousand capitalists who invested their money in manufacturing enterprises to continue an exorbitant tax to enable them to sell their products at a higher price than they could realize in an open market.

Bayard (Delaware Dem.) in closing the debate said the clash of opinion for the last six years prevented any bill or subject coming from the ways and means committee of the house, and the present organization of that committee was such as to make it idle and absurd to suppose a measure tending to a reduction of duties could originate there. The only proposition for a change of duties that had assumed shape this session was one to raise the tariff on steel blooms from 45 to 100 per cent. advalorem. This was the kind of reduction that had been suggested, and the senate should pave the way for a proper reformation of the tariff system. This could be best accomplished by a civilian commission. His objection to a commission composed of members of congress was that the report would be liable to opposition on partisan grounds.

Vance's amendment requiring that in the selection of commissioners the president shall give representation to the industries of agriculture and manufactures as near as practicable in proportion to the capital invested, and the number of persons engaged, was rejected by 21 to 39.

Allison said if the democratic party couldn't revise the tariff in six years the dominant party could not do it in a year.

Voorhees announced himself a supporter of the bill, regarding it as a means of acquiring the necessary information.

Morgan construed the intimations of the friends of the measure as indicating that it only now remained for the senate to make a soft bed on which the ways and means committee of the house leading the republican party might fall.

Windom opposed the pending amendment and it was lost by 22 to 38.

Other propositions by Brown and Morgan to modify the bill were rejected by decisive votes, and after other amendments had been defeated the bill passed without amendment by 38 to 15.

IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Kasson said he knew very few people in the United States who had not some sort of complaint against the present tariff. Free traders, prohibitory tariff men, protective tariff men and men in favor of a tariff for revenue only, all agreed that the present tariff should be reviewed, revised and modified. He favored the commission plan, and said instead of trying to prevent action on the tariff the republicans had been trying to hasten it. He contrasted the system of free trade with protection and said the opening of our markets to the English French and Belgian industries without protection was to advance the wealth and independence of those industries and compass the destruction of our own The history of this country showed that under a protective tariff there had been prosperity, while when the tendency was towards free trade disaster came to the country and ruin to its industries. The United States had nothing to guide it in the direction of free trade except England, and he predicted it would not much longer have that guidance. Life in this country was richer, happier, more profitable, with wider hopes and better realities than life in England. In concluding Kasson said those gentlemen who urge me to accept their theory, and sing the song of free trade in a country so prosperous as ours under another system may also appeal to the poets who have told us of the music of the celestial spheres, which never yet descended to mortal ear, and ask me to be content with that unheard music. To me, and I think to all patriots of this country, there's far richer music which can be heard, the music which comes from the thrill of the heavy hammer on the anvil, from the hum of the spindle, from the great crash of rollers on masses of iron and steel that are building means of transport and entering into all the elements of our prosperity. This music when you go beyond it to the house of the laborer means the music of a well fed family, the music of educated children, the music of a contented mother with means of living and vast hopes. It means the prosperity and grandeur of a country that never forgets to care not only for the rich but for those who depend on daily employment for daily bread. This music I prefer, and this music in my judgment is preferred by the country at large, and it can only be heard as long as you maintain the principle of just and reasonable protection to American industries. (Applause).

Carlisle (Dem. Kentucky) said the gentleman from Iowa was too premature in congratulating himself on the present situation as a final settlement of the policy of the government on the subject. No settlement could be or ought to be final that was not fair and just to the great body of the people. There was almost a universal conviction that the existing tariff system was not just and fair in that it did not distribute its burdens and benefits equally among all people; that after trial twenty years partly in peace, party in war, partly in a time of prosperity, partly in a period of depression, it had signally failed to yield the promised results to the country, and the time had now come when the present tariff should be thoroughly revised, if not totally repudiated. There were many reasons why the pending measure should not become law, but the controlling reason was that it was the duty of congress itself in the discharge of its constitutional obligations, and in obedience to the demands of the country to proceed immediately to revise the tariff in the ordinary way. The pending measures could result in nothing but delay and prolonged agitation to the great injury of every interest involved.

Kasson asked why the ways and means committee did not revise the tariff during the last three congresses?

Carlisle said there never had been a time since the house came under the control of the democratic party when there had not been a very large majority on his side in favor of revising the tariff, but the efforts in that direction had been defeated in every instance by an almost unanimous republican side in conjunction with a small minority of democrats. After proclaiming that it carried the presidential election in 1880 and succeeded to power by reason of superior capacity to deal with the tariff question, was the republican party ready to confess itself incapable of perfecting such ordinary legislation as the revision of the tariff? That was what the bill meant, and it would be so understood by the country.

Kasson, do you admit the principle of protection as a guide in the adjustment of the tariff to any extent.

Carlisle, No, if we were called on now for the first time to declare a principle in inaugurating a policy on this subject I should not hesitate to announce my adherence to the doctrine which demands the highest liberty of trade, that doctrine which invites the consumer and producer to meet on equal terms on a free market for to exchange their commodities, for I believe all commercial restrictions injurious to the country. The persons who attempted to excite apprehension in the mind of the American laborer by telling him it was the purpose of those who advocated a modification of the tariff to disregard him by reducing his wages or depriving him of any privilege now enjoyed, were either attempting to deceive him or were themselves deceived. There was no disposition to strike, a radical, much less a fatal blow at any great industries of the country. nor was it necessary that such a blow should be struck in order to afford people reasonable relief. If the time ever came when the government was to enter upon a course of legislation calculated to relieve the unprotected industries of the country of burdens imposed upon them that time had now come and ought be taken advantage of. Adjourned.

REDUCING INTERNAL REVENUE.

The house committee of ways and means has agreed upon a bill repealing stamp taxes on bank checks, drafts, orders, vouchers and reducing internal revenue generally. The bill reduces internal revenue $23,000,000 a year.

BREACH OF MARRIAGE.

Proceedings in the Romaine-McLean Case—To be Continued in Toronto.

OTTAWA, March 28.—In the celebrated case of Romaine v. McLean a few days ago proceedings were taken by Mr. Mosgrove to have a prelimary examination of the defendant berore Mr. Featherstoue. This examination wasto have taken place at 20 clock yesterdry afternoon. At a late date papers were served by the opposite party compelling plaintiff to appear at 11 o'clock before Judge Ross for the same purpose. Miss Romaine was present at the hour with her legal adviser, Mr. Mosgrove, also Mr. McLean with Mr. Dalton McCarthy. Miss Romaine was under examination for over three hours, and during that time gave a long history of her life. The investigation being a preliminary one, it was intimated in a friendly way to the reporters that the evinence should not be published without the consent of parties concerned. The judge concluded that the evidence should not be published. The investigation before Mr. Featherstone did not take place. Mr. McLean being absent. The case in another phrase will come up at Osgoode hall on Thursday next, when endeavors will be made to have several of the pleas in the defence struck out. [illegible] ce to the plaintiff "to produce" correspondence, etc., which might have passed between her and certain gentlemen of high standing was served on her. It is probable that the parties mentioned will be called as witnesses in the case when it comes before the jury. It is altogether likely that several other cases will arise from the present one, in which there will be other defendants holding prominent positions.

Mr. McLean is well known in Toronto, where he studied law, and carried on business.

THE IRISH TROUBLES.

Guarding London Docks—Forster Keeping His Backbone Strong—Murder in Ireland.

LONDON, March 28.—It is stated that the police around the docks now number 600 every night. It is believed that previous to the recent fire at the Royal Albert docks the authorities had anonymous information that the fenians intended to blow up the tunnel to North Woolwich which passes under the docks.

—In the house of commons this afternoon Gladstone ridiculed the idea of allowing the imprisoned Irish members to come to London to vote on the cloture. The government, he said, is bound to be consistent in administering the coercion act.

Mr. Forster admitted that the protection act had not done a great deal, but it had prevented many outrages and murders by enabling the authorities to lock up those whe otherwise might commit acts of violence. Outrages must be stopped. If they were not it would become his duty and the duty of the house to have stronger measures still. The speech was frequently cheered.

DUBLIN, March 28.—A man named McMahon was shot dead in a public house by two companions who have been arrested. It is believed all three were members of a secret society.

Documents supposed to be connected with the fenian movement has been discovered in the father's house.

LATER.—Four additional arrests have been made in connection with the shooting of McMahon, including the father and two brothers of one of the aggressors.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

East Grey Conservatives Select their Candidates.

MARKDALE, March 28.—The liberal conservatives of East Grey met here to-day, Upwards of one hundred delegates were present. Dr. Sproule, M.P., was selected as the party nominee for the commons, and A. W. Lauder, M.P.P., for the local house. Mr. Lauder addressed the convention. Strong resolutions were passed endorsing the course of the Dominion government and condemning the Ontario government in their course regarding the boundary award.

Weather Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, *March 29, 1 a.m.—Lower Lakes: Warmer, fair during the day; lower barometer; south-east to south-west winds, followed during the night by light rains.*

MURDERED BY HER LOVER

A TERRIBLE CRIME PERPETRATED IN NAPANEE.

Michael Lee Butchers Maggie Howie Because She Refuses to Marry Him—The Murderer Captured and Then Attempts Suicide—The Young Woman Not Unwarned of Her Fate.

NAPANEE, March 28.—A horrible murder was committed here this morning. The victim is a young girl named Maggie Howie, aged about 19, daughter of Robert Howie, farmer, of the York road, near Odessa, who has for some time filled the position of kitchen girl at the Tichborne house, and the murderer is Michael Lee, a house painter by trade, but now hostler of the hotel, who had been employed in that capacity since the 23rd November last up to to-day. He formerly lived in Perth where his folks now reside. It seems that Lee had formed a strong attachment for the girl, which was at first reciprocated until they become engaged, but the girl latterly took a strong dislike to him and broke off the engagement. Lee pressed his suit, however, with increased vigor, and his manner caused the girl to fear him. This was the state of affairs this morning.

THE STORY OF THE CRIME,

as told by Jane Shaw, the cook, is as follows:—Early this morning Maggie was in the yard hanging out clothes. While there, it seems that she had some conversion with Lee, and when she returned to the kitchen she appeared frightened, and said to me, "Jane, I wish you would watch if Mike comes into the stable while I am milking, I am afraid of him"; she then went to the stable to milk the cow: a short time afterwards I went out to the stable (about 7.40) and opeend the large door at the eastern end; Lee met me at the door, and said, "I wish you would go away, I want to have some conversation with Maggie"; he then closed the door in my face: I did not see Maggie then; I returned to the kitchen and waited there about fifteen minutes, after which I went back fo the stable and found Maggie

LYING DEAD IN THE STALL,

at the western end, and with an axe lying close by; I then ran into the house and gave the alarm to Mr. McDonald.

Miss Shaw then burst into tears and could not say anything further. Mr. McDonald, the proprietor of the hotel, says that when he went into the stable he found the girl lying dead, with a terrible gash in her head and an axe covered with blood at her feet. The milk pail was upset and the cow was still tied in the stall. The body was at once removed to a room in the hotel

THE SEARCH FOR THE MURDERER.

Lee was next looked for, but could be found nowhere about the premises. Suspicion was naturally at once directed toward him, and it was afterwards learned that he was seen on the railway track making for the woods south of the town. The police at once despatched 20 special constables in pursuit of him, and a couple of private parties were organized. Mr. McDonald learning that Lee was seen crossing the Blanchard farm, started in pursuit, accompanied by Mr. Thomas Wilson, they being afterwards joined by Mr. Wm. Joyce. In the meantime Mr. John Kingsbury had started in the same direction and sighted Lee on the Joyce farm, about four miles south of the town. Kingsbury

CALLED UPON HIM TO SURRENDER,

and as he did not comply, fired a shot at him from a revolver. The ball missed its mark, and Lee then turned on Kingsbury. A conflict would have ensued had not Mr. Joyce then appeared on the scene from another point and called upon Kingsbury to shoot. Mr. McDonald then came up, and Lee, seeing that he was surrounded, ran aside and

DASHED HIS HEAD AGAINST A STONE

several times, evidently with the intention of knocking out his brains. McDonald called upon him to desist or he would shoot him. He replied, "I wish to God you would," and then gave himself up. The party then started for Napanee.

THE MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

On the way he asked several times if Maggie was dead, but was told that she was not. He then confessed to have struck her. He said that it was all through love for her that he had done it. He went into the stable and asked her if she would come up with the corn