

Fierce Flames!

For the Third Time in Less
Than Two Months

Toronto Suffers From a Devastating
Conflagration.

This Time the Loss Foots Up
Nearly One Million Dollars.

Simpson's, Jamieson's and Other
Large Establishments
Burned Out.

Knox Church Damaged and Other In-
stitutions Narrowly Escape—Three
Firemen Hurt—The Losses
and the Insurance.

TORONTO, March 3.—For the third
time within two months Toronto has
been visited by a most disastrous con-
flagration. On Jan. 6 the Globe news-
paper building, D. F. McKinnon's
wholesale millinery establishment and
adjacent places were destroyed with a
total loss of about \$700,000. Three days
later fire broke out again in a spot ad-
jacent to the ruins, and damage was
done to the extent of three-quarters of
a million dollars.

At 12:30 this morning a third fire start-
ed. This time at the corner of Yonge
and Queen streets.

SIMPSON'S ESTABLISHMENT.
The central feature of it was the vast
departmental store of Robt. Simpson,
which was burned to the ground, the
building and stock being a total loss.
Numerous buildings around were burn-
ed, and the total loss will amount to
between \$800,000 and \$900,000. The in-
surance will probably reach two-thirds
of this amount.

A MYSTERY.
The origin of the fire is a mystery,
but there is grave reason to believe it
was incendiary in character.

Simpson's store was a six-story build-
ing standing at the southwest corner
of Yonge and Queen streets. It was
put up last summer, and a portion of
the carpentering work was hardly fin-
ished. Four of the floors were stocked
and two empty. The building was
worth \$125,000 and the stock about \$550,-
000.

WHERE IT BEGAN.
The fire started in the rear of Simp-
son's, and the flames spread with great
rapidity. A general alarm was run in
at 12:35, and the full force of the fire
brigade was soon on the scene. By 1
o'clock the flames had spread to each
of the four corners, and the fire threat-
ened to engulf several blocks. The
steam fire engine was in action, and
gave valuable aid. The water pressure
was good, but the firemen could not
pretend to cope with the flames at the
top of the high Simpson building. Wall
after wall fell, and myriads of sparks
were scattered over the eastern portion
of the city.

JAMIESON'S
The clothing store of P. Jamieson, on
the northwest corner of Queen and
Yonge, was soon a total ruin with all
the contents.

OTHER LOSSES.
Sutcliffe & Sons' millinery and dry
goods, immediately north of Jamie-
son's, on Yonge, was gutted, with a
total loss of stock.

G. McPherson, boots and shoes, next
north, was also burned.

South of Simpson's, on Yonge, Wan-
less, the jeweler, suffered severely, the
rear part of the premises being gutted,
though the fire engine was in action, and
gave valuable aid.

Neill & Co., druggist, next south,
suffered slightly.

VALUABLE RECORDS DESTROYED.
Over Jamieson's store opposite
Simpson's was what is known as Agri-
cultural Hall, the hall of the Ontario
Agriculture and Arts Association. In
it were a very valuable collection of
records of cattle pedigrees and other
official stock-breeding records, which
cannot be replaced. All were a total
loss with the building.

Further west on the same side of
Queen street was the Queen street front
of Sutcliffe & Sons', which was gutted.

Next came the Queen street front of
T. Eaton & Co.'s great departmental es-
tablishment, which was but little in-
jured.

ACROSS YONGE STREET.
The fire again did great damage. At the
northeast corner stood the Henderson
block, occupied by J. Bogner, gent's fur-
nishings, and Miss M. E. Brislay, mil-
linery. Both were burned out.

The C. F. Adams Company came next
north, and the roof of this place was
badly burned, and their stock greatly
injured by water.

At the southeast corner of Yonge and
Queen stood the Imperial Bank build-
ing. This escaped damage in the lower
part, but F. J. Brown, with a large stock
of furniture upstairs, was burned out.

Milne & Co., next south, stove mer-
chants, were burned out.

C. M. Henderson, next adjoining, lost
everything.

Dunfield & Co., gent's furnishings,
and the Tremont Hotel—further
south, were about three-quarters burn-
ed out.

Around on Queen street east, again,
the Pythian Hall was somewhat dam-
aged, but fortunately escaped severe in-
jury.

otherwise, but none fatally. Chief Gram
sustained a sprained ankle.

THE LOSSES.
The losses are estimated roughly as
follows:

Simpson, on building, \$125,000 to \$150,-
000; on stock, \$350,000. Insurance, on
building, \$100,000; on stock, \$250,000.

P. Jamieson's loss on stock, \$125,000;
insured for \$25,000. Loss on buildings
(owned by the Arts Association), \$15,-
000; insurance, \$10,000. Insurance on
stock-breeding records, etc., \$4,500.

Sutcliffe & Sons, loss, \$100,000 on stock;
insurance, \$45,000. Loss on two sepa-
rate buildings, facing on Yonge and
Queen streets respectively, \$10,000 each.
Insurance, two-thirds.

Loss on Knox Church, \$10,000, insured
fully.

Gourlay, Winter & Leaming, pianos,
loss by water and fire, \$5,000; insured.
Tremont Hall, loss \$18,000; insured for
\$10,000.

Dunfield & Co., \$5,000; insured.
Henderson & Co., auctioneers, \$5,000;
insured.

Milne & Co., \$40,000; insurance, \$20,000.
T. F. Browne, loss, \$25,000; insurance,
\$15,000.

Miss M. E. Brisley, stock loss, \$7,000;
insurance, \$2,000.

J. Bonner, \$3,000 on stock; insurance,
\$4,000.

Pythian Hall, loss, \$1,000.

The fire spread to St. Michael's Hospi-
tal and the Metropolitan Church, but
only for a moment, being fortunately
quickly extinguished.

SIGHT-SEERS.
The scene of the fire was today visited
by probably 100,000 people. The congre-
gation of Knox Church held service in
the school room, there being still all
day a flicker of fire in the tower of the
church, which is not, however, consid-
ered likely to spread.

County Councils.

Results of the Municipal Elec-
tions in London.

The Progressists Still in the
Ascendant.

Lord Rosebery's Illness May Result in
His Retirement.

Influenza in London Becoming More
Virulent—Death of Prince Achille
Napoleon Murat.

A SICK CZAR.
ST. PETERSBURG, March 3.—The
Czar has influenza and a sore throat.

ROSEBERY BETTER.
LONDON, March 3.—Lord Rosebery
slept well last night and is rapidly im-
proving.

EGYPT'S EX-RULER DEAD.
LONDON, March 3.—A dispatch from
Constantinople says: Ismail Pasha, ex-
Khedive of Egypt, died this morning.

MARCHING ON!
LONDON, March 3.—The Central
News correspondent in Chee Foo says
that the Japanese are advancing steadily
on New Chang, where 600 wounded
Chinese were received between Feb. 24
and 25.

SUICIDE OF PRINCE MURAT.
ODESSA, March 3.—Prince Achille
Napoleon Murat killed himself in his
house at Sougiddi yesterday. He was
suffering from fever, and had been de-
lirious for several days. Prince Achille
Murat was born at Bordentown, N. J.,
on Jan. 2, 1847, and married Princess
Salem Dolden in Paris on May 13, 1868.

BRITISH FACTORIES BURN.
LONDON, March 3.—In the House of
Commons Home Secretary Asquith in-
troduced the Factories Bill, which pro-
vides for the allotment of 250 cubic
feet of space to every person employed,
prescribes that dangerous machinery
shall be fenced in, forbids the exaction
of overtime from persons under the age
of 18, and reduces and limits the peri-
od of overtime for women.

THE POPE AND CHURCH REUNION
ROME, March 3.—The Pope received
the cardinals, members of the nobility
and other distinguished people in the
throne room of the Vatican today, the
occasion being the seventh anniver-
sary of his coronation. Replying to the
congratulations of his visitors, His Hol-
iness spoke of the reunion of the Church,
characterizing it as unworthy of Catho-
lics to call the idea Utopian.

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR PEACE.
LONDON, March 3.—A Central News
dispatch from Peking says the prospects
that peace with Japan will be speedily
concluded are exceedingly good. The
documents comprising the credentials
of the envoys are nearly ready, and the
details are being settled by telegraph.
Assuming that there will be no hitch in
the preliminaries, the envoys will prob-
ably leave Tien Tsin about March 10.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.
LONDON, March 3.—The Central
News correspondent in Palermo reports
a violent storm along the Sicilian coast
and in the western part of the island.
Several vessels have been wrecked and
many buildings collapsed. The municipal
offices at Marsala were laid in ruins
this morning, and the Garibaldi monu-
ment was thrown down. Five persons
in Marsala died of injuries received
from falling walls and trees.

THE POPE SICK.
PARIS, March 3.—News received con-
cerning the health of the Pope is not
satisfactory. The complaint from which
His Holiness used to suffer has reappear-
ed during the last four days, and in
view of his advanced years, about
him are feeling anxious and uneasy.

The Pope's physicians would like to
prevent him from taking part in the
festivity attending the forthcoming an-
niversary of his coronation and his
birth, but the Holy Father desires to be
present at them.

DEATH OF DUKE ALEXIS
MICHAELOVITCH.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 3.—Grand
Duke Alexis Michaelovitch, son of
Grand Duke Michael, died last evening,
aged 20 years. The young Grand Duke
was conveyed in a dying condition from
Russia to the Riviera two months ago,
suffering from galloping consumption,
and his old father, the only surviving
brother of Alexander II., was sum-
moned to San Remo a few weeks ago
to attend his death-bed. The deceased
was a brother of the Grand Duke
Michael.

SOCIETY SNEEZES.
LONDON, March 3.—The influenza is

increasing in virulence in London, in
spite of the continued mild weather.
The epidemic seems to have originated
in the fashionable West End, and it is
now generally conceded that the dis-
ease is highly infectious. It has spread
to the outlying districts. The number
of deaths last week directly traced to
influenza was 111. The list of the sick,
including the leaders of both the
national parties, is like a transcript
from Burke's Peerage, while judges and
members of Parliament, and many
actors, including Henry Irving, are suf-
ferers.

TWO NOTABLE BIRTHDAYS.
BERLIN, March 3.—The Emperor
yesterday telegraphed to the Pope a
long message of congratulation upon
the occasion of the 85th anniversary of
the birth of His Holiness. His Majesty
expressed the hope that the Pope would
be long spared for the benefit of the
welfare of the Catholic Church and of
christendom.

BERLIN, March 3.—On April 1 the
80th anniversary of the birth of Prince
Bismarck, the railroad companies, in
accordance with a direct order of Em-
peror William, will charge only single
fares for the journey to Friedrichsruhe
and return. Tents will be erected at
Sachsewald for the accommodation of
persons wishing to remain overnight.
The celebration will open on the night
of March 31 with a torchlight pro-
cession.

A NAVAL VETERAN FALLS.
LONDON, March 3.—Admiral Sir G.
T. Phipps Hornby died today at Lord-
ington, Hampshire, of pneumonia, re-
sulting from influenza. Admiral Horn-
by was born in 1825. He entered the
service in 1837, and was present as mid-
shipman at the bombardment of Acre
by Sir Robert Stopford and Sir Charles
Napier. He afterwards served under
Admiral Percy at the Cape of Good
Hope under his father, Sir Phipps Horn-
by, in the Pacific and on various other
stations. He became vice-admiral in
1875. He was commander-in-chief in
the Mediterranean, and had a respon-
sible position during the trying times
of 1878. He served as Lord of the Ad-
miralty in Lord Beaconsfield's Adminis-
tration, as his father had served in that
of the late Lord Derby.

ROSEBERY MAY RETIRE.
Ballard Smith cables from London to
the New York World: "I can assess the
very strong probability of the speed-
y resignation of Lord Rosebery for per-
sonal reasons, even while the present
majority in the House of Commons re-
mains assured to him. He is still suffer-
ing from a severe attack of influenza,
and that, with the little concern to his
friends and physicians if it were not
complicated with insomnia, which has
been almost chronic for a year or more.
His illness began after an attack of
scarlatina seven years ago, but it
has increased lately to such a degree
that for several months he has found
it impossible to sleep in London, going
nearly every night to one of his two
country seats near London, to Brighton
or to the residence of one of his Roths-
child connections. The depression
which is the invariable consequence of
the influenza has so affected him, I
have authority for saying, that only the
influence of Lord Tweedmouth, a man
of strong will, robust courage and
highly-trained political knowledge, has
prevented the Prime Minister's resig-
nation within the past two days. Lord
Tweedmouth and other intimate friends
fear that no influence can prevent it
within the next 48 hours, unless Lord
Rosebery's present temper changes. The
renewed bitter attacks of Mr. Labou-
cher and Sir Charles Dilke in the
House of Commons the other day, both
being members of his own party, have
in his present condition, affected by the
Prime Minister greatly. On the other
hand it is well known that Lord Rose-
bery is intensely ambitious, has worked
very hard for the Premiership since
his entry into public life, and, there-
fore, would not throw it away lightly.
Nevertheless, his highly excited and
physical condition makes him ob-
stinate in his present purpose."

A GREAT CONTEST.
LONDON, March 3.—The great coun-
ty council contest ended yesterday in
London after a bitter, exciting and long-
continued canvass. There were two
parties—the Moderates and the Pro-
gressives. The former included practi-
cally all of the great property lords of
London—the Duke of Westminster,
Lord Portman, and the rest of the aris-
tocracy and the Tory party in general.
Representatives of the State Church
were almost unanimously on that side,
and allied with them were the whole
liquor interest, the proprietors and the
shareholders in the music halls, the fre-
water companies, the street car lines
and other private monopolies. The
Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Arthur
Balfour, the two leaders of the Conser-
vative party, gave their powerful aid
to the Moderate cause, and adjuring
every member of the National Conser-
vative party to vote for them. So it
might appear that the Moderate party
in this contest, but the fact is that it
represented all that is worst in London
municipal life. The outrageous corrup-
tion and scandals of the old board of public
works have been fully exposed because the
press of London was and is unexcelled
in the overthrow of that body six
years ago and the establishment of an
elective county council. The Liberal
party in London affairs captured the
council, and has controlled it from the
start. The council has in a large mea-
sure reformed the municipal administra-
tion and the hospital and the almshouse
system, and has improved the streets
and the fire department. It has
given thousands of acres of new parks
to the public, and has made vigorous
system of taxation by which the grand
landlords escape their due share of mu-
nicipal taxes. These efforts at equaliz-
ing the burdens have been defeated thus
far by the House of Lords. The council
has also been very rigorous and watch-
ful in the licensing and the control of
public houses (that is to say, barrooms),
and has broken up such dens of iniquity
as "The Promenade" in the Empire
Music Hall. It has many reforms yet
to achieve, among them the proposed
purchase by the city of the water supply
system and the street railways. The
party all the interests above men-
tioned. The Established Church here
is always on the side of the landlords.
The Moderate programme approves a
return to the old contract system, which

was prolific of scandals in the board of
works. The Progressives have estab-
lished a system of day labor under
competent supervision, which has se-
cured more efficient results at far less
cost. The county council is an unpaid
body of 118 members. Both parties pre-
sented candidates of unimpeachable
character.

The elections resulted in the choice
of 59 Progressives and 49 Moderates.
The Moderates gained 21 seats and the
Progressives one seat formerly held by
the Moderates. In four districts the re-
sults will not be determined until
Monday.

THE OPEN FORUM.

**OPEN QUESTIONS FOR HENRY
GEORGE.**

To the Editor of the "Advertiser":
Kindly permit me to address the fol-
lowing two open questions to the well-
known social reformer and advocate of
single tax, Henry George, with a re-
quest that, if convenient, the questions
may be answered from the Opera House
platform at the close of Mr. George's
lecture on Tuesday evening next. Yours
respectfully,

HENRY B. ASHPLANT.

To Henry George, Esq., Dear Sir,—In
Book III, chapter i. (on the law of dis-
tribution) in your famous book, "Pro-
gress and Poverty" you define wages as
"that produce which constitutes the re-
ward of human exertion." "Wages of
superintendence being included." It
must therefore be clearly understood
that when you use the term wages in
your discussion of single tax you do not
mean the common wages of the so-
called working classes; but you mean
the sum total of wealth which comes
as the return to human exertion after
ground rents and interest for original
capital is paid. Your term wages there-
fore means to include the full income
of all employers and superintendents,
lawyers, doctors and professional men,
after the payment of the two last named
charges from the total product.

It is with a full understanding of this
sense of the term wages "as the full
return to human exertion" that you
have based your argument for single
tax on the further statements in chap-
ter viii. of the same book, viz.: "Noth-
ing can be clearer than the position
that the failure of wages to increase
with increasing productive power is due
to the increase of rent." "Rent swal-
lows up the whole of the gain and pau-
perism accompanies progress." Now here is a
statement which is a fundamental
plank in your argument, viz., that the
increase of wealth, or produce, which
has sprung from the inventions and ap-
plications of mental and muscular
energy on the part of the employers and
superintendents of labor in the com-
mercial world during the age of ma-
chinery and division of labor, has gone
entire into the pockets of the pure and
simple ground owner, or landlord; and
the income of superintendence, as also
common wages and professional sala-
ries, have failed to increase above the
margin of cultivation. I beg to submit
that your whole argument for single
tax as a solution to the economic pov-
erty of the common wage earner falls
to the ground if this position is not
maintained; and I further beg to sub-
mit that the facts of modern com-
mercial economy during the era of increased
productive power in the age of ma-
chinery exhibit a fatal error in the basis
of your argument.

As I understand you are willing to
answer questions bearing on your pro-
position from the Opera House plat-
form, I respectfully submit the follow-
ing:

1. Apart from an increase in wages,
how do you explain the increase, the
immense increase of produce, or wealth,
which the laborers of the past 50 years
have brought in return for human ex-
ertion to the superintendents and em-
ployers of the commercial world? The
simple land-owning aristocracy, not-
withstanding ownership of land backed
by the laws of primogeniture? In short,
how do you account for the rise of
wealth of the commercial world during
the age of machinery? In face of your statements about "rent
swallowing up the whole gain" by in-
crease of productive power above the
margin of cultivation?"

2. If the absolute private ownership
of land is all sufficient to secure an in-
come which cannot be affected by the
acts of labor and capital, will you kindly
explain why the land and one time
wealthy landed aristocracy of England
is becoming poorer by the drop in rents,
while the wages of agricultural laborers
in England today are higher in value
than 50 years since, while at the same
time the commercial superintendents
and employers of labor in England are
becoming wealthier not only in produce,
which is the return for human exertion,
but in social and political power?

This question also applies to the
United States, where the increase of
wealth by the commercial class during
the past 50 years has risen vastly above
the margin of cultivation during the
increase of productive power by ma-
chinery; and I assert that economic
rent has not swallowed up the whole
gain, nor anything approaching the
whole gain.

The rapid growth of the commercial
middle class in all countries where man-
ufacturing goes on is to my mind a
standing proof that you are fatally
wrong in asserting that "rent swallows
up the whole gain," and that the
"wages of superintendence have failed
to increase with the increase of pro-
ductive power." Historic facts deny
your theory. I recognize fully the im-
mense value of the impetus your labors
have given to the cause of social and
commercial reform, but the result of 23
years practical experience as a wage
earner in the wholesale manufacturing
and retail distributing commercial
world, added to a careful study of my
surroundings, has convinced me that in
"Progress and Poverty" you have not
correctly gauged the economic condi-
tions of the social problem, and I can-
not accept single tax as a plan possess-
ing the ability to free the common wage
earning classes from the bondage.
Trusting you may not find it difficult
to answer the above questions, I am,
yours respectfully,

HENRY B. ASHPLANT.

LONDON, March 4, 1895.

LOCH TAY from Kilin Pier to Ar-
denaiz, a distance of seven miles, was
recently frozen over—a circumstance of
which there is no previous record.

NASMITH'S full size portrait of
Burns and a number of other valuable
pictures have been bequeathed to the
National Portrait Gallery of Scotland
by Sir Hugh Hume Campbell, of Mar-
mont, Berwickshire. A portrait of Mar-
garet, the queen of James IV., has been
bequeathed to the National Portrait Gal-
lery.

KINGSMILL'S

Dundas and Carling Sts.

Carpets

We don't brag when we
say we are the largest dealers
in this section. Wherever
the best carpets of the best
makers can be found, there
we buy. A stock is here that
is ample for all requirements.
No difficulty in choice. The
finest Wiltons, the best Brus-
sels, the most slightly Tapestry,
the most reliable Wools, the
cheapest Hemp, all are here
for your selection. Whether for
a cottage or a castle we can
supply your wants. The
larger the buyer, the better
the seller. We buy more and
sell more, and consequently
sell cheaper. The season is
approaching for these goods.

Dress Goods

Of all departments, the
first to bow to dame fashion's
vagaries is Dress Goods. To-
day we show the contents of
three cases. The newest
goods for spring wear. It is
impossible to describe the
overwhelming loveliness of
these newest creations in cold
type. You must see them.

Merchant
Tailoring

The two ruling advan-
tages to be had here are low-
ness of price and perfection
of fit. Our stock of cloths as
regards fashion and dura-
bility need only to be seen to
be appreciated. Our cutter
takes second place to none.
Running this department in
connection with some thirty
others, we are able to reduce
the specific charges to a mini-
mum. You get the benefit.

Help Seekers
Read the
Advertiser.
A 15-word situation
ad in the ADVER-
TISER costs
15c
It will secure employment—See next page

KINGSMILL'S