

TELEGRAPHIC.

ANOTHER BIG BLAZE.

A Warehouse on the Chicago Fair Grounds, And the World's Fair Stables Destroyed by Fire.

The White City has a Narrow Escape From Destruction.

Many Brave Firemen Killed While Discharging Their Duty.

Chicago, July 11.

The cold storage warehouse on the Chicago Fair grounds was burned yesterday.

Nearly forty men fell victims to the fire, which for a time threatened the destruction of the entire White City.

The building contained the skating rink and exhibits of the Hercules iron works and ice refrigerating machine manufacturers.

It is supposed that the framework caught from a defective flue. Captain Fitzpatrick with about forty men climbed the stairs by means of ladders inside the tower to the balcony around the tower, and from there ropes were lowered to haul up the hose.

The fire suddenly burst out all around the base of the cupola eighty feet below the balcony.

All the ropes, save one, were burned away in an instant. The hose from the chemical engine withstood the heat, and John Davis slid down it safely to the main roof of the warehouse, where he fainted.

He was terribly burned, but will recover. Two fellow-firemen attempted to follow him, but before they were half-way down the hose gave way, and they dropped into a scalding mass of fire.

Another one of the ropes, which had almost reached the roof when it gave way and he fell and was instantly killed.

There now remain about twenty-five or thirty men on the tower. The longest ladder left short of reaching them by fully thirty feet.

The rope that was left was fastened to the balcony of the main roof and thrown to the roof. Two firemen attempted to slide down, but were swallowed in the flames.

Five jumped and were killed on the roof, and Capt. Fitzpatrick tried the ropes and stopped from it to the ladder 20 feet below.

Marshal Murphy was on the roof and he went up the ladder and brought down the captain through the flames.

Both fell unconscious on the roof and were lowered to the ground. Probably both will die.

The tower fell with an awful crash, carrying several firemen who were playing on the flame with hose from the roof.

The Chicago Fair stables, just south of the warehouse, were also burned.

A BIG FIRE AT FAIRVILLE.

Thirty-Six Buildings Burned Down Yesterday, Including Nearly All the Principal Places of Business.

St. Jons, July 11.

Last year the town of Fairville was swept by fire and some forty buildings destroyed. Yesterday the burnt district, which had been almost entirely destroyed, was again swept.

This time a small portion of the territory previously burned over escaped, but the fire went further up town and covered a larger area toward the mill way and river.

As near as can be made out, thirty-six buildings were destroyed, including nearly all the business places in the village.

A Pugilistic Surprise.

Roxy, Ind., July 11.

Johnny Griffin, of Braintree, Mass., and Solly Smith, champion of the Pacific Slopes, met at the Columbia Athletic Club rooms last night for a prize of \$5,000 and the feather-weight championship.

Smith won in four rounds. The winner will likely be matched with Dixon.

PERSONAL.

Rev. D. Sutherland, Mrs. Sutherland and family are visiting Halifax.

Mrs. John Holman, of Winkles, left this morning for Syracuse, N. Y., on a visit to some friends.

Mr. George S. Reid, arrived from Chicago on Monday, and will be pleased to see any friends at the Hotel Davis.

Prof. West, of the Prince of Wales College, left for a two months' trip through the Canadian Northwest yesterday morning.

He will go to Calgary by rail, where he will meet Prof. Hancock who will accompany him on a horseback expedition to the Rockies.

Miss Lillian Dalziel, daughter of the late Mr. John Dalziel, arrived here from Boston last evening. The body of her father will arrive in the Carroll this evening, and the funeral will leave the residence of Mr. Charles Dalziel to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon at three o'clock.

It is rumored that Charles Haystead, of the Josie Mills Company, intends riding a wheel. If he went into racing he might make more of a success of it than he has as theatrical manager. — St. John Gazette.

LETTER FROM T. C. JAMES.

Sir,—I notice in the Report of the Baptist Association, published in our city papers, that Rev. J. A. Gordon is reported as saying, "that the Baptist was the only denomination that had made any progress during the last decade in P. E. Island."

I am quite prepared to admit that taking the census of 1881 and 1891, the latter shows a Baptist increase (excluding free will Baptists) of 161, or 2.88 per cent, for the ten years, while it shows a Presbyterian decrease (excluding reformed and other Presbyterians) of 320, or 36 of 1 per cent for the same period.

As it is now pretty well understood that a different system of census taking was followed on these two occasions, it is hardly safe to build much on such small figures.

Taking the statistics, which are made up year by year for presentation to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, I find that the figures for the year 1892 as compared with 1882 are as follows: 1882—Congregation, 27, families, 2,754, communicants, 2,569, children's Sabbath school, 2,817, minister's salaries, 15,135, mission schemes, 3,212, raised for all purposes, 26,979.

TRIAL OF WM. LARTER

Charged With Administering Noxious Drugs

To Damaris Watt McEachern.

Mr. Best Gives His Evidence

Proving that the Woman Was Poisoned

By Tartar Emetic and Corrosive Sublimate.

Antimony, Mercury and Chlorine Found in the Stomach.

Tuesday, July 11.

The trial was continued to-day. A great deal of interest in the proceedings is evinced.

The jury were lodged last night in an upper room of the Court House, and are being fed upon Government fare.

Their communication with the outside world is strictly prohibited. Not long after the Court opened, Mr. Best, the chemical analyst of St. John, went upon the stand yet being heard. We give below a summary of his testimony:

William H. Murphy, cross-examined by Mr. Davies—I could not read some of the words on the paper sent me by Mr. Larter.

George Essory (sworn) examined by the Attorney-General—Tartar emetic is given to horses. I never gave tartar emetic to the prisoner, but I had a conversation with him.

It was some time in the winter. He told me that there was a young girl in trouble, and he asked me what would be good for her. That is all he said.

Norman Campbell (sworn) examined by Mr. McDonald—I am a police officer. I took some parcels to the chemist, Mr. Best, in St. John. Dr. Johnson delivered them to me. There were six packages.

I gave them to Mr. Best in St. John. The packages were sealed and the seals were unbroken. I obtained a receipt for them.

William P. Best (sworn) examined by the Attorney-General—I am an analytical chemist. I have been engaged in chemical analysis ever since I left Germany. I received certain packages from Charlotte town on the 4th day of May, at 9 p. m.

There were six packages. They were all tied up and sealed except the smallest packages which were unsealed. I cut the strings in order to remove the contents (identifies packages). They were delivered by John N. Campbell and were in my office under double lock and key.

There was a large jar containing the liver, spleen and kidneys, a second smaller jar containing the stomach and its contents. The stomach was tied at both ends. No. 3 was a package of medicine bottles. No. 4, a bottle of vomited matter. No. 5, two ginger ale bottles. No. 6, small packages marked "powder found in the bed."

I proceeded to make tests on the 5th of May. The powder in package No. 6 I found to be carbonate of soda. On the 6th of May I began the examination of the vomited matter. I tested as if I did not know anything about it—to find out what it was. I had read the necessary accounts of the case. I found no trace of poison in the vomited matter.

First I opened the bottle and stirred the contents and placed a drop under the microscope, in order to get the appearance of the particles. I got no result. Next I applied another drop and examined by means of a solution of iodine, placed under the microscope slide. It showed starch quite plainly.

That is an infallible test. I next examined a portion of the solution over a gas lamp but did not detect the odor of any volatile poison. The result was negative.

Then I applied Marsh's test. (Witness here described Marsh's test.) I did not find that either arsenic or antimony was present in the vomited matter. I also tested the vomited matter by dissolving it in water and adding hydrochloric acid and other chemicals which I heated. Then I filtered the solution and passed it through sulphurated hydrogen gas. This would show if any lead, mercury or antimony were present, but there was none either.

I also submitted part of the vomited matter to dialysis—a process for separating organic matter. The results were admitted to various tests, but I found nothing poisonous in the vomited matter. All the tests in respect to the vomited matter showed negative results.

On the 8th of May I opened the jar marked "stomach" and poured a portion of the contents into a separate vessel. I then placed the stomach and contents into a clean vessel. The weight was 18 ounces. I tested the solution and found it slightly alkaline reaction. I then allowed the contents of the stomach to run into a clean glass dish. The stomach contained slimy mucous and watery matter of a reddish brown color, about half a tea-cup full. When the liquid contents had been drained out I placed the stomach on a glass and examined the interior surface with a lens.

I noticed that the stomach was inflated, especially at the top. It placed in a jar corrugated or drawn up in ridges, at which places the surface of the stomach was of a grey or leaden color. I found several pieces of solid matter clinging to the interior surface. This was almost entirely in the hollows or corrugations. There were pieces of egg shell. I noticed especially two semi-crystalline masses visible to the naked eye, and three small patches or bunches of a white siliceous substance similar in appearance to the other, but more like powder. The large pieces were of crystalline substance. Their ends were broken and rounded. The color was white and they were translucent. I crystals would reflect light when placed in the sun's light. This small substance I preserved carefully between glass plates for further examination, marking them "crystalline substances from the coating of the stomach."

I placed the stomach in a jar and the contents remaining in another glass jar and affixed labels thereto. On the 9th of May I opened the jar containing the contents of the stomach and removed about one-third. I placed this latter in a glass flask with water, filled the glass about one-third full and added hydrochloric acid. Then I added a little chloride of potash, heated it and allowed the chlorine to escape. I added still water and placed it in a filter. Any metallic salts present would now be in the liquid part. I had not added any metal—nothing but chloride of potash. Any metals present must have come from the contents of the stomach. I am positive of this. I then applied Marsh's test. I first tested the reagents and found that the materials were pure. I then added part of the suspected matter from the stomach. The mirrors I got proved that either arsenic or antimony was in the stomach. There could be no doubt about that. The quantity I could see tall. They one of the stains was heated in a non-luminous blue gas flame, which gives heat, but not light. The consequence was that the stain went off very slowly. In the case of arsenic it would go off quickly. I was, therefore, led to suppose that the substance was antimony. I then dissolved the stain in some ammonia. The stains were washed off and the solution was of an orange red color. This proved that it was not arsenic and that it was antimony.

For the remainder of the evidence, see advertisement, see second Edition.

SECOND EDITION.

The Evidence at the Larter Trial Continued.

If it had been arsenic it would dissolve very slowly, and the solution, instead of being orange, would be yellow.

The solution was evaporated and the substance dissolved in hydrochloric acid; but if arsenic, it would not have dissolved. I then took a small portion of the orange red solution, and dissolved it in calcium hypo-phosphate. The substance did not dissolve if it were arsenic. This was a further proof—that it was antimony.

I made a further test by taking part of the orange red substance and placing it in calcium hypo-phosphate. The substance did not dissolve if it were arsenic. I placed a solution of chloride of tin on the mirror and the stain would not dissolve if arsenic dissolved. I have, therefore, no doubt that the substance was antimony.

I applied no further tests to the mirror obtained from the prisoner. I took one-third of the contents of the stomach and boiled it in diluted hydrochloric acid for three hours. Then I washed it in still water and evaporated the solution. I then repeated Marsh's test, with the addition of a small quantity of benzoic acid in the tube. The gas went through this tube. I tested all materials and found that there was no change in the color of the subject, and there was no mirror. This proved that the materials were pure. I then added some of the contents of the stomach as prepared, and immediately saw a change in the color of the subject, and a mirror only be performed satisfactorily in direct sunlight.

The change to orange-red color is produced by no other known substance than antimony. I did not bring any of the mirrors, but they were submitted to the ones produced as a result of the first test. I took a few drops of the contents of the stomach and made a special test for arsenic. Flatman's test was applied. The result was negative. I also took one of the small crystalline substances found in the coating of the stomach and submitted it to a test which indicated that it was a mercury compound, soluble in water. Taking into consideration the solution of the crystalline substance taken from the stomach, other tests were applied confirming the conclusion that the substance was mercury. It could not be colored by the action of potassium water, and I concluded that it must be corrosive sublimate, which contains twice as much chlorine as mercury. I took another small portion of the crystalline substance, submitted it to other tests, and found mercury combined with chlorine.

I next took one-third of the tissue of the stomach and reduced it to a very fine powder. I added hydrochloric acid for four hours. Then I strained the solution and applied Flatman's test, proving that there was no arsenic in it. Other tests were applied which proved that the powder was mercury. I also found contained antimony, arsenic or mercury, or all three combined. Additional tests showed that there was no arsenic, but there were antimony and mercury. The Court recessed.

After Recess—Continuation of Mr. Best's Evidence.

On the 13th of May I took a third part of the stomach and submitted it to a test (description of tests was here detailed to the court) and proved that it contained antimony and mercury. I also took a portion of the liquor which was in the stomach had been placed and found volatile poisons.

On the 13th of May I took one-half of one of the kidneys, reduced it to a pulp and applied several tests, which indicated that antimony and mercury were in the liver, and I submitted the same to the court. Next I took the other kidney, reduced it through the same process, obtaining the same result. Then I took one-third of the liver, put it through the same process and obtained the same result. I tested the stomach with the oil of cedar, to measure myself of the accuracy of the tests. Adding known quantities of antimony and mercury I obtained the correct results.

Then I took one-third of the liver, and obtained the same result as in the previous tests. This completed the examination of the portions of the body that I had. I weighed all the sulphide that I had and found that the total quantity would equal 7 grains and 12 100ths of sulphide of antimony—equal to something over 5 grains of tartar emetic. Of mercury I found .9226 grammes. Of the residue of the medicine I found 10 grains to be of lead. I speak with diffidence as to vegetable poisons. I cannot say that I got satisfactory results from the tests of any of the other bottles. I made experiments with the oil of cedar, in the case of the ergot, compared it with oil of cedar obtained at a druggist. Oil of cedar and savin are very much alike. I don't know what the effects of tartar emetic are upon the human system. The quantity of tartar emetic that will kill differs in different persons. Doses from 1 grain to 3 grains have killed—the former in the case of children, and does not kill in the case of adults. Tartar emetic has a disagreeable metallic taste. Corrosive sublimate is a poison. To the best of my knowledge about one grain will kill. That is the minimum.

On the request of Mr. L. H. Davies, the cross-examination of the witness was postponed until to-morrow morning.

Dr. Morris (sworn)—examined by the Attorney-General—I am a medical doctor and have been practicing for about two years. I know the prisoner, have known him for two years. I saw him about the last week of March. I went to the McEachern's to meet my father. I was to meet him either there or at Larter's. I met my father at McEachern's at dinner time. Before going over I called in at Larter's, and had a conversation with him. He said that the wife was ill and asked me if I would give him a prescription. I told him that I must first see the woman. He said that he was too busy to go up at that time. I told him that I would not give a prescription to any person without seeing her, and knowing what it was for. He asked me to write down the name of the medicine and the dose. I consented to do this, and William Larter took it up. At this time I did not know anything about the McEachern girl. I saw him afterwards at McEachern's. Larter spoke to the girl and to her mother. He spoke about introducing me. I saw him again two hours afterwards. He asked me to go into a vacant room, and asked me if I had taken any notice of Miss McEachern. I said she was very lively. He said that he was likely to get into some kind of a scrape with her. He made a remark that some others had had something to do with her. He said that she seemed determined to make trouble and asked me to go over and see her. I went to go over. She told me that she was taking pills which she showed me, and asked me to take hold of her case. I refused to do so. She then wanted me to ascertain what Larter did for her. I told him that I didn't think so—not in Halifax. He said that he would have nothing more to do with her, and asked me when I would be in town again. I never saw the girl afterwards. I did not see him till two weeks before the Stipendiary Magistrate. Tartar emetic is a regular medicine, but it is also a poison. Corrosive sublimate is a poison, too. Two or three grains of tartar emetic has sometimes been taken with fatal effect.

OUR CIVIC RULERS

Met in Council and Transact Considerable Business.

The regular monthly meeting of the City Council was held last evening.

Councillor Robertson was the only absentee.

Applications for electric lights on Brighton Road and Alley street were, with another application previously received, handed over to a special committee.

The committee is composed of Councillors Hooper, McKay and Beer.

A letter was read from Mr. W. S. Stewart stating that he had been retained by Miss Louisa Dawson to take action against the City in the event of the corporation not taking immediate steps to recompense her for injuries sustained through a defective sidewalk. Referred to the Recorder.

On motion of Councillor Crable seconded by Councillor McKay, John Vance was appointed a police officer in the place of Joseph Warren, resigned. The other applicants for the position were Walter Kinman, Thomas Wakeland, Jeremiah Larkin, James Neal and Patrick Cullen.

Councillor Hooper brought to the notice of the Board that in the report of the Water Commissioners for 1892 on one page McKinnon & McLean were credited with having been paid \$51.35 for working standard pipes on Monday. The other applicants for the position were Walter Kinman, Thomas Wakeland, Jeremiah Larkin, James Neal and Patrick Cullen.

Councillor Hooper brought to the notice of the Board that in the report of the Water Commissioners for 1892 on one page McKinnon & McLean were credited with having been paid \$51.35 for working standard pipes on Monday. The other applicants for the position were Walter Kinman, Thomas Wakeland, Jeremiah Larkin, James Neal and Patrick Cullen.

Councillor Hooper said he did not want a committee. He thought the matter might be explained without appointing a committee.

Councillor Crable explained that the first credit was a mistake, and elsewhere in the report the amount was credited back.

Councillor Hooper accepted the explanation made by Councillor Crable.

A request for new uniforms for the marshal and policemen was referred to the Finance Committee.

Councillor Hooper moved that the City Surveyor be instructed to macadamize Easton Street from the St. Peter's Road to the west side of Hillborough Street, and that this be the first macadamizing done. This street was in a bad condition last time of year. It should be attended to at once. He thought the chairman of the Street Committee was not attending to his duty, as he never saw the streets in a worse condition than they are at present. Most of the streets were full of ruts, and it was only a day or two ago that because of these ruts he broke the new spring of his wagon. He believed the city surveyor was a good man but his hands were tied.

Councillor Beer said the press and citizens generally were weary of the Street Committee. He thought the Street Committee was not attending to his duty, as he never saw the streets in a worse condition than they are at present. Most of the streets were full of ruts, and it was only a day or two ago that because of these ruts he broke the new spring of his wagon. He believed the city surveyor was a good man but his hands were tied.

Councillor Hooper moved that the bill of the late City Surveyor for a month's salary be paid. Lost on division.

A petition from Charles Palmer and others, praying that the fence around Hillsborough Square be removed, was referred to the Street Committee.

Councillor Hughes moved that the Assessors receive \$75 each for their services for the year 1893. The motion was seconded by Councillor Hooper and carried.

Councillor McKay moved that the services of John McCall and William Malar (who have for several years past been in the employ of the city and paid by the year) be disposed of; that if they are needed in the future they must come under control of the City Surveyor like the other men employed by the city. The motion carried.

Councillor Hughes moved that Samuel McEae be appointed sanitary officer at a salary of \$350 a year, appointment to take effect at once. Seconded by Councillor Taylor.

Councillor Crable moved that Councillor Hughes have leave to withdraw his motion. Carried.

Council adjourned sine die.

OUR CIVIC RULERS

Met in Council and Transact Considerable Business.

The regular monthly meeting of the City Council was held last evening.

Councillor Robertson was the only absentee.

Applications for electric lights on Brighton Road and Alley street were, with another application previously received, handed over to a special committee.

The committee is composed of Councillors Hooper, McKay and Beer.

A letter was read from Mr. W. S. Stewart stating that he had been retained by Miss Louisa Dawson to take action against the City in the event of the corporation not taking immediate steps to recompense her for injuries sustained through a defective sidewalk. Referred to the Recorder.

On motion of Councillor Crable seconded by Councillor McKay, John Vance was appointed a police officer in the place of Joseph Warren, resigned. The other applicants for the position were Walter Kinman, Thomas Wakeland, Jeremiah Larkin, James Neal and Patrick Cullen.

Councillor Hooper brought to the notice of the Board that in the report of the Water Commissioners for 1892 on one page McKinnon & McLean were credited with having been paid \$51.35 for working standard pipes on Monday. The other applicants for the position were Walter Kinman, Thomas Wakeland, Jeremiah Larkin, James Neal and Patrick Cullen.

Councillor Hooper brought to the notice of the Board that in the report of the Water Commissioners for 1892 on one page McKinnon & McLean were credited with having been paid \$51.35 for working standard pipes on Monday. The other applicants for the position were Walter Kinman, Thomas Wakeland, Jeremiah Larkin, James Neal and Patrick Cullen.

Councillor Hooper said he did not want a committee. He thought the matter might be explained without appointing a committee.

Councillor Crable explained that the first credit was a mistake, and elsewhere in the report the amount was credited back.

Councillor Hooper accepted the explanation made by Councillor Crable.

A request for new uniforms for the marshal and policemen was referred to the Finance Committee.

Councillor Hooper moved that the City Surveyor be instructed to macadamize Easton Street from the St. Peter's Road to the west side of Hillborough Street, and that this be the first macadamizing done. This street was in a bad condition last time of year. It should be attended to at once. He thought the chairman of the Street Committee was not attending to his duty, as he never saw the streets in a worse condition than they are at present. Most of the streets were full of ruts, and it was only a day or two ago that because of these ruts he broke the new spring of his wagon. He believed the city surveyor was a good man but his hands were tied.

Councillor Beer said the press and citizens generally were weary of the Street Committee. He thought the Street Committee was not attending to his duty, as he never saw the streets in a worse condition than they are at present. Most of the streets were full of ruts, and it was only a day or two ago that because of these ruts he broke the new spring of his wagon. He believed the city surveyor was a good man but his hands were tied.

Councillor Hooper moved that the bill of the late City Surveyor for a month's salary be paid. Lost on division.

A petition from Charles Palmer and others, praying that the fence around Hillsborough Square be removed, was referred to the Street Committee.

Councillor Hughes moved that the Assessors receive \$75 each for their services for the year 1893. The motion was seconded by Councillor Hooper and carried.

Councillor McKay moved that the services of John McCall and William Malar (who have for several years past been in the employ of the city and paid by the year) be disposed of; that if they are needed in the future they must come under control of the City Surveyor like the other men employed by the city. The motion carried.

Councillor Hughes moved that Samuel McEae be appointed sanitary officer at a salary of \$350 a year, appointment to take effect at once. Seconded by Councillor Taylor.

Councillor Crable moved that Councillor Hughes have leave to withdraw his motion. Carried.

Council adjourned sine die.

OUR CIVIC RULERS

Met in Council and Transact Considerable Business.

The regular monthly meeting of the City Council was held last evening.

Councillor Robertson was the only absentee.

Applications for electric lights on Brighton Road and Alley street were, with another application previously received, handed over to a special committee.

The committee is composed of Councillors Hooper, McKay and Beer.

A letter was read from Mr. W. S. Stewart stating that he had been retained by Miss Louisa Dawson to take action against the City in the event of the corporation not taking immediate steps to recompense her for injuries sustained through a defective sidewalk. Referred to the Recorder.

On motion of Councillor Crable seconded by Councillor McKay, John Vance was appointed a police officer in the place of Joseph Warren, resigned. The other applicants for the position were Walter Kinman, Thomas Wakeland, Jeremiah Larkin, James Neal and Patrick Cullen.

Councillor Hooper brought to the notice of the Board that in the report of the Water Commissioners for 1892 on one page McKinnon & McLean were credited with having been paid \$51.35 for working standard pipes on Monday. The other applicants for the position were Walter Kinman, Thomas Wakeland, Jeremiah Larkin, James Neal and Patrick Cullen.

Councillor Hooper brought to the notice of the Board that in the report of the Water Commissioners for 1892 on one page McKinnon & McLean were credited with having been paid \$51.35 for working standard pipes on Monday. The other applicants for the position were Walter Kinman, Thomas Wakeland, Jeremiah Larkin, James Neal and Patrick Cullen.

Councillor Hooper said he did not want a committee. He thought the matter might be explained without appointing a committee.

Councillor Crable explained that the first credit was a mistake, and elsewhere in the report the amount was credited back.

Councillor Hooper accepted the explanation made by Councillor Crable.

A request for new uniforms for the marshal and policemen was referred to the Finance Committee.

Councillor Hooper moved that the City Surveyor be instructed to macadamize Easton Street from the St. Peter's Road to the west side of Hillborough Street, and that this be the first macadamizing done. This street was in a bad condition last time of year. It should be attended to at once. He thought the chairman of the Street Committee was not attending to his duty, as he never saw the streets in a worse condition than they are at present. Most of the streets were full of ruts, and it was only a day or two ago that because of these ruts he broke the new spring of his wagon. He believed the city surveyor was a good man but his hands were tied.

Councillor Beer said the press and citizens generally were weary of the Street Committee. He thought the Street Committee was not attending to his duty, as he never saw the streets in a worse condition than they are at present. Most of the streets were full of ruts, and it was only a day or two ago that because of these ruts he broke the new spring of his wagon. He believed the city surveyor was a good man but his hands were tied.

Councillor Hooper moved that the bill of the late City Surveyor for a month's salary be paid. Lost on division.

A petition from Charles Palmer and others, praying that the fence around Hillsborough Square be removed, was referred to the Street Committee.

Councillor Hughes moved that the Assessors receive \$75 each for their services for the year 1893. The motion was seconded by Councillor Hooper and carried.

Councillor McKay moved that the services of John McCall and William Malar (who have for several years past been in the employ of the city and paid by the year) be disposed of; that if they are needed in the future they must come under control of the City Surveyor like the other men employed by the city. The motion carried.

Councillor Hughes moved that Samuel McEae be appointed sanitary officer at a salary of \$350 a year, appointment to take effect at once. Seconded by Councillor Taylor.

Councillor Crable moved that Councillor Hughes have leave to withdraw his motion. Carried.

Council adjourned sine die.

JAMES PATON & CO.

FOR Black Goods.

NEW BLACK GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

Carpets, Readymade Clothing, Millinery, Hosiery and Gloves.