NO LAMPS OR BELLS NEEDED

Too Much of a Nuisance to Public and Cyclists.

BIKES WILL NOT BE TAXED

Engineer Keating to Put Down No More Sidewalks Inferior to Brick.

As for Brick Roadways the Works Department Desires to Procure Further Information—Paving the Devil Strips—The Canadian Pacific Railway and the City Again in a Tangle—City Hall Gossip.

Should bicyclists be compelled to carry lamps and bells on their wheels for the safety of the public?

This question was gone into carefully by the Board of Works yesterday. A large deputation, representing the wheelmen of the city, was on hand to show why such precautions were unwise and unnecessary. Their spokesmen were Walter Barwick and E. B. Ryckman.

Mr. Barwick said that if any method of warning pedestrians were necessary a whistle or call was preferable to a bell. According to an act passed at the last session of the Legislature a bicyclist could be fined for not giving a pedestrian or vehicle that he might overtake audible warning of his intention to pass. The bicyclists were anxious to have this law enforced and also the law in reference to furious riding. As for the lamps, the question of expense was a serious matter with many bicyclists, and there was not a perfect bicycle lamp on the market. The jolting on the rough roads would put any of them out. It was almost impossible for a pedestrian or even a bicyclist to judge the distance between himself and the approaching light. It was very deceiving. People were rarely ridden down in Toronto, and he had been told that the use of lamps in Buffalo had been found a perfect nuisance. The question of speed was in the hands of the police. Let them enforce the law. The majority of bicyclists were as anxious to have it enforced as were pedestrians.

Mr. Ryckman considered the bell a nuisance and thought that its use was just as liable to cause accidents as to prevent them. It frequently got a rider into trouble. The noise from scores of bells on the streets would be almost unbearable, and here Mr. Ryckman took a common bicycle bell from his pocket and showed the aldermen what a noise it made. No bicycle lamp would keep lighted on rough roads.

Ald. Preston, who introduced the resolution regarding the use of lamps and bells, said he was by no means convinced by Mr. Barwick's and Mr. Ryckman's arguments that some measure of further protection for pedestrians was not necessary. He would allow the matter to rest for the present, but if the law pertaining to giving warning when a bicyclist attempted to pass a pedestrian was not enforced he would bring the question before Council again. The police will be instructed to enforce the law pertaining to warnings and furious driving, and steps will be taken to acquaint the public of the existence of this law.

Taxing Bicyclists.

The next question taken up was Ald. Leslie's resolution re levying a tax on bicyclists. Ald. Leslie's proposition was to levy a tax of $1 per year, the city to add another $1 from the street railway surplus and spend the amount in improving the roads for bicyclists. He still considered the proposition a reasonable and fair one, but, as a matter of fact, it had been found that the city only had the power to regulate and not to tax bicyclists. He thought it unfair to take money from the general taxpayers and spend it on special work for a special class. He had spoken to probably 500 bicyclists, and not a single one of them was opposed to the tax if the money was spent in improving the roads for those who paid it. He was opposed to bells and lamps, but thought that it would not be unreasonable to ask bicyclists to dismount at the busiest corners during the busiest hours. James, Louisa, Victoria and other streets around these very busy corners should be well paved, so as to lessen the crowds in the busiest spots. Seeing that some of the bicyclists were opposed to the tax and that the city had no power to levy it anyway, the matter was allowed to drop.

Brick Sidewalks.

Bicycle matters settled, the Board next took up the consideration of the Mayor's message, recommending the substitution of brick for wood in the construction of sidewalks. In this message the Mayor asked that the Engineer be given instructions not to construct any more wooden sidewalks. Ald. Gowanlock would not go that far. He considered wooden sidewalks much cheaper, and said that there were many streets that could not afford a brick sidewalk. A wooden sidewalk on some streets would last 10 to 12 years. The Mayor thought that brick was cheaper than wood, as it would last twice as long and require little or no repairing. Finally it was decided to recommend that the Engineer be instructed to recommend nothing inferior to brick for sidewalks and to let the property owners petition against it if they wished. This means that an effort will be made to have the sidewalks constructed hereafter of concrete or brick.

Brick Pavements.

When the question of brick pavements came up the Mayor explained that Engineer Keating was not thoroughly convinced that brick was a panacea for all Toronto's pavement ills. The Engineer was not prepared with the information at present at his disposal to give brick pavements a life of 10 years. His Worship suggested that the Board might consider the advisability of sending the Engineer and two aldermen to some of the American cities to get all the information required about brick pavements. Many conditions had to be considered, such as clay soil, sand and other foundations. As for the proposal to substitute brick for the granite setts in the devil strips, His Worship announced that the Engineer would first try to smooth the surface of these stone blocks by chipping off the uneven parts. This will be tried before deciding to take them up and put down brick. The whole brick pavement question will be considered by the Board again at its next meeting, and it is probable that the Mayor's suggestion to send a deputation to some of the American cities will be acted upon. Ald. Gowanlock remarked that the whole question of the success of brick pavements depended upon the quality of the bricks and quality depended upon close inspection.

Ald. Beale's resolution to instruct the Engineer to make a path for bicyclists on the north side of Duchess-street was adopted.

Track Allowance Repairs.

A. W. Godson, President of the Constructing and Paving Company, was present at the meeting of the Board and accepted the offer made in the Engineer's recommendation of $1.50 per square yard for the work of substituting brick for asphalt in the track allowances, or at least such portion of the allowances as need repairs. The Board accepted the offer and passed it on to Council.

Another Industry.

Mr. Schlistig of the firm of Schlistig Bros., Brooklyn, has been in the city for several days, looking into the prospects of establishing a glue and button fatory in Canada. They have practically decided to establish such a factory, costing $500,000, and employing between 200 and 300 hands, either in Hamilton, Toronto or Toronto Junction.

More Trouble.

Another difficulty has arisen between the City Engineer and the C. P. R. in connection with the laying of the street car rails on York-street bridge. Mr. Keating wants the rails laid so that they will meet properly and not with a hump, but the C. P. R. have refused to comply with his request. This difficulty may result in the work being stopped all summer. The C. P. R., as usual, wants to run Toronto as well as Canada.

Jubilee Arrangements.

Messrs. George Higginbotham, H. J. P. Good and George Orr have been invited to attend the next meeting of the Jubilee Committee and express their views as to the proper program of sports that should be given in connection with the celebration. Ald. Hallam proposes to build a platform in front of the grand stand to accommodate the children.

City Hall Notes.

A gang of men were at work yesterday filling up the ruts between the car tracks on Parliament-street.

The Engineer has instructed the Street Railway Company to proceed with the extension on Dovercourt-road.

City Clerk Blevins will have 80,000 Sunday car ballots printed.

The Salvation Army want to erect a small fence around the boulevard in front of their Temple.

Ald. Lamb's "Facts About Toronto" are doing some good. Enquiries have been received from Manitoba about railway rates for the Exhibition.

The Street Railway Company want the Council to pass a bylaw authorizing them to sprinkle the streets. This would make the city as well as the company liable for any damage.

Eastern-avenue is being put into condition for speeding.

The Engineer has instructed the contractors to proceed immediately with the Huntley-street brick pavement.

TORONTOS JUBILEE SOGERS.

The Lucky Men Who Will Go to London in June at the Expense of Her Majesty's Government.

The men who will represent the various Toronto battalions in the Canadian regiment for the Queen's Jubilee celebration in London are:

Queen's Own—Sergt. McCausland, A company; Sergt. McKenzie, F Company; Corp. Rowland, H company; Private Jackson, I company.

Royal Grenadiers—Col.-Sergt. Middleton, H company; Sergt. Hall, B company; Corp. Noble, F company; Corp. Clarke, E company.

It is proposed to send 10 men from the Forty-eighth Highlanders to the Royal Military Tournament in Islington and from this detachment the four men for places on the Jubilee battalion will be chosen. It will cost about $2000, or even more, to send these 10 men over, but the officers anticipate no trouble in raising that amount. The men chosen from the Queen's Own and Grenadiers are tall and of fine physique and a credit to the country.

The G. G. B. G. will be represented by Reg. Sergt.-Major A. M. Stretton, Squadron Sergt.-Major A. Secord, Squadron Sergt.-Major F. Flint, Lance-Sergt. E. W. Hodgins.

PRESBYTERIAN FINANCES.

Strenuous Efforts are Being Made to Reduce the Deficits.

Mr. J. K. Macdonald presided at the regular meeting of the Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund of the Presbyterian Church yesterday morning, in the Confederation Life Board room.

The scale on which the annuities should be paid was decided upon.

Two courses were open to the committee, viz.: to pay the annuities on the same basis as that adopted for the past three years, and appeal at once to the church to make up the deficit of about $2200, or reduce the annuities by 12 1-2 per cent. all round.

The latter course was sure to result in a certain measure of hardship on the part of the annuitants, and the committee felt that such a course would be very trying. It was therefore resolved to appeal to the church to make up the deficit, and meantime to pay the annuities as in the past.

As some of the other funds are now in a good condition, Home Mission, Augmentation, etc., Rev. Mr. Burns, the secretary of the fund, asks that a vigorous effort be made to wipe out the deficiency before the end of May.

Contributions will be gratefully received by either Rev. Dr. Warden, treasurer, or Rev. Mr. Burns at the Presbyterian offices, Confederation Life building.

TROUT FISHING.

Provincial and Dominion Authorities Do Not Agree When the Season Begins.

The World of Tuesday last published exclusively an article relating to the close season for fishing for speckled trout. The item was given upon the authority of Game Warden Tinsley, who distinctly mentioned to the reporter that he wished to set at rest all doubts which might have been occasioned by the statement of the Dominion Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries that the trout season opened May 1, by emphatically contradicting it. A number of ambitious anglers have been confused by the conflicting reports and have made enquiries of The World. For their benefit section 4, R.S.O., is reprinted. It states: "No one shall fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or possess any speckled trout (salvelinus fontinalis) between the 15th day of September and the 1st day of May, both days inclusive, in each year."

It is therefore plainly and unmistakably enacted that the close season includes the 1st of May as well as the 15th of September. May 2 falling this year on Sunday, the season of 1897 does not open until Monday, May 3.

Trout Fishing Begins May 1

Messrs. Allcock, Laight & Westwood, 73 Bay-street, Toronto, have received word from Ottawa that trout fishing begins Saturday, May 1, and not Monday, May 3, as was generally supposed.

Change of Ministerial Duties.

The stress of business occasioned by the Rainy River mining boom has overburdened the Commissioner of Crown Lands with work, and he has been obliged to ask his colleagues to relieve him of part of his duties. Accordingly an order-in-Council was passed on Wednesday transferring the department of Neglected and Dependent Children to the fatherly care of Provincial Secretary Davis. The Premier is evidently well satisfied with the success his junior colleague is meeting with in handling a portfolio that he thus thrusts new honors thick upon him.

The Most Sensible Way

To celebrate the Queen's Diamond Jubilee is to plant the streets with shade trees. The citizens have been depending on the Parks Commissioner, but the supply at the civic nurseries has been exhausted and will continue thus for some years to come. We have at our nurseries, 1055 Queen-street east, a fine stock of splendid, stout trees, horse chestnuts, elms, maples, ash, lindens, walnuts, birch, poplars at lower prices than they will ever be sold at again. The Leslie Nurseries, City office, 4 Lombard-street. ed

WIFE MURDER THE CHARGE

Samuel Rowatt Now on Trial at the Assizes.

WIFE'S DYING DEPOSITION.

Tells the Story of the Quarrel and of the Shooting.

Clear Statement of the Case for the Crown—The Landlady's Testimony—Admissions by the Accused to the Detective—His Voluntary Surrender—The Doctor's Detailed Statement of the Woman's Condition and the Wounds—The Crown's Case Almost Completed—This Remarkable Trial May Finish To-Day.

Samuel Rowatt was yesterday placed on trial before Mr. Justice Street, charged with the murder of his wife, Agnes Watson Rowatt, on the 12th of June, 1896. Every seat in the court room was occupied and much interest is being evinced in the trial, as the case is somewhat out of the ordinary, the victim of the shooting not having died until the second of last month, about nine months afterwards.

The Jury.

The empanelling of the jury was a tedious proceeding, the Crown challenging three and the defence nine times. The jury as finally sworn in is as follows: William Statham, painter, 143 Becker-street; Joseph Drury, farmer, East Whitchurch; Oliver Pook, carpenter, 117 Robert-street; James E. Smeall, wood carver, 497 King-street; Frederick Price, draughtsman, 317 Jarvis-street; Thomas Clarkson, farmer, King; John Batt, farmer, North Gwillimbury; Robert Ash, farmer, East Markham; William Pett, farmer, York; Samuel Morrison, gardener, York; Charles J. Fuller, farmer, East King; Silas Clubine, gentleman, Newmarket.

Statement for the Crown.

Mr. Barron, the Crown prosecutor, explained to the jury that Samuel Rowatt, a widower with three children, was married to Agnes Watson, a widow with one child, in January, 1893. He pointed out that Rowatt had not kept his marriage vows, and outlined the circumstances of the murder. He concluded by saying that all concerned in the trial must place themselves in proper restraint. Sympathy must have no place, but only stern justice, that justice which is the glory of all British institutions.

The Landlady.

Mrs. Douglas, the landlady of the house where the shooting occurred, stated she had rented one room to Mrs. Rowatt. The deceased lived in the room with her 7-year-old boy before the prisoner came, and afterwards they both lived there. On the morning of the crime she heard two pistol shots when she was in the basement, and Mrs. Rowatt crying. The witness ran upstairs and heard Mrs. Rowatt calling. She then ran downstairs again, and did not go up until after Mrs. Rowatt had been removed. There was blood on the floor and bed. There was a mark of a bullet in the bedstead.

In reply to Mr. King, the witness stated that Mrs. Rowatt had been living with her two weeks when the shooting occurred. Mrs. Rowatt had said she was a married woman, but could not get along with her husband and would not tell her name. As far as the witness knew Rowatt was a quiet, sober, well-behaved man. She was often in the Rowatt room, but had never heard them quarreling.

Ante-Mortem Statement.

Mr. J. W. Curry, Crown Attorney, was called to prove the deposition made by Mrs. Rowatt to Magistrate Kingsford. There were present at the time the prisoner and his counsel, Mr. John King.

Alex. Downey, stenographer, read from his notes the examination of Mrs. Rowatt at the hospital. This in substance is what Mrs. Rowatt stated: The shooting happened on Friday, June 12, at 276 Victoria-street, at 11.30 a.m. Her husband shot her in the back with a revolver. She fell to the floor, and, turning toward him, he fired again, this time the shot striking her in the left arm. He then went out and she began to yell "Murder!" There was no one in the room except themselves. Early in the morning he went out and came back in about three hours, when he said: "Are you in any better humor?" She replied that she was just the same. He was in the room about five minutes when he shot her. She was going to get dinner ready.

In Cross-Examination.

In reply to Mr. King, Mrs. Rowatt said that her husband left about 8.30 in the morning, seeming out of humor. They had some words, as he wanted her to go out and see about another house, and she refused. He didn't say where he was going. Said he had been laid off work for half a day. Didn't see him again until the shooting. She wasn't in the room when he came back, being down-stairs. He went upstairs ahead of her, and was changing his coat at the foot of the bed, when he said to her: "Are you in any better humor?" After she replied as above, nothing more was said. She rented the room, and had not lived with Rowatt for two or three weeks. They afterward "made it up." The cause of the separation was that on the 24th of May he got drunk and put her out in the rain. They had been at the Island that day, and he called at a number of hotels on the way home. He was earning $1 or $1.25 per day, but he didn't give it to her, and she had to work—in fact, do more than work sometimes. She always behaved herself, and he had no cause of complaint. They had separated three or four times. Had never seen him with a revolver. Had been out for potatoes for the lady down-stairs when he came in, and followed him up-stairs. Was going to the cupboard with her back toward him when he shot her. She was married eight years ago to George Gaseey. She left him and went to the Old Country. Heard he died a year before she met Rowatt. Rowatt had been married before. Had seen her husband use a pocket knife. They just had a few words. She did not strike him, nor offer to. Did not use his knife, nor strike him with it. Had not been drinking. Occasionally took a little beer when he pressed her to. Never thought of drinking when alone. Didn't think he had been drinking on the day of the shooting. He threatened to kill her once. He had often charged her with being intimate with other men, but it was not true. She was never out at nights, but had to go out to work in day time.

Medical Testimony.

Dr. George A. Peters, of the hospital staff, attended Mrs. Rowatt until her death on the 2nd of March, 1897. Witness made the post-mortem. When he first saw her she was paralyzed in the lower extremities. There was a wound opposite the eighth dorsal vertebrae and two other wounds in the shoulder. The wound in the back severed the spinal cord, the result being paralysis. She was a woman apparently in good health. The cause of death was a gunshot wound, completely dividing the spinal cord in the mid-dorsal region, causing paralysis and failure of nutrition in the parts below the injury, and leading secondarily to bed sores and amyloid disease of the internal organs. The post-mortem examination also showed that there were slight adhesions between the membranes and the brain at the vertex of the skull, otherwise the brain and membrane normal.

The Detective's Story.

Detective George A. Porter testified that he was under Sergt. Vaughan at No. 3 Police Station at the time of the shooting. He knew the prisoner previously. At 1.45 a.m. the prisoner came into the station, when he recognized him. He asked the prisoner for the revolver, and he gave it to witness, which he produced. It is a British bulldog, 32 calibre. When prisoner gave it to witness it had three loaded cartridges, two shells and one empty chamber. He then placed the prisoner under arrest, and cautioned him as to anything he might say. The prisoner said: "I shot her; she called my children bastards, and stabbed me." He held up his hand, which was bandaged, and said that she stabbed him with his penknife. He said he fired at her twice. He had the revolver for a long time. He asked where he had hit her. When he was searched he had six cents and a purse with some trinkets in it.

With the examination of one other witness the case for the Crown will be concluded. The defence have seven or eight witnesses to examine. The case will be concluded to-day.

Great Clothing Place.

Our Clothing business has grown to such proportions that two entire floors of our spacious store are required for this particular department. Some notable causes must underlie the wonderful success we have attained. The reason is just this: Persistent, consistent UNDERSELLING. Our prices are always lower and qualities higher than you will find elsewhere in Canada.

We are Clothing Makers as Well as Clothing Sellers

--much to your advantage. Styles are always near the top notch of perfection, and clothing beauty and service are well combined in every suit we sell. Are you clothed to the best advantage?

Men's Spring Overcoats

Men's Spring Overcoats, English twill worsted, clay pattern, farmers' satin lining, mohair sleeve linings, quilted shoulders, welt seams, double-stitched edges, best quality trimmings, and made equal to finest custom work, sizes 34 to 44-inch breast; regular selling price $13; Friday special at . $8.00

Boys' Clothing

Young Men's Suits—tailors' fabrics and tailors' patterns, embracing all the new brown and mixed shades, checks, invisible plaids and mixtures. These suits are sewed with silk, fine Florentine serge linings, piped seams, double-stitched edge, fancy stripe sleeve linings. Vest to match coat in every detail of trimming; Pants (shaped bottoms), every seam strongly sewn and buttons on to stay, sizes 32 to 35-in. breast, prices range from . . . $.650 to $8.75

There's a best in all things. Our Bicycle Suit for small Boys is the best value in the City. Made in four distinct styles, Norfolk with pleat and belt, Prussian or step-collar, Norfolk without belt, Prussian or step-collar—fawn, brown and wood-brown shades, strongly lined and neatly finished, knickers three-quarter lined, sizes 22 to 30-in. ches, ages 5 to 13 years, price $2.75, $2.99, $3.25, $3.50

Boys' three-piece Suits, short pants. A bright lot of fine Scotch Cheviot Suits just added to-day. New shades, new goods, new styles (four-button sack coat), entirely different from the ready-made idea, perfect in fit, excellent in workmanship, highest grade of trimmings, sizes 28 to 33-in. chest, prices . . . . . $3.50 to $6.50

The Admiral Reefer.

Box Coat, Vents in Back, Sailor Collar, Prussian Style, Military Braided, made of English Covert Cloth, fawn and tan shades. A high-class garment at small cost $3.35

Men's Spring Suits.

Men's Tailor-made Suits. All wool Scotch and English Tweeds—London shrunk—in the newest colors and shades, in plain dressy patterns, all-wool farmer's satin linings, stainless silesia sleeve linings, piped seams, sewn with silk—in every respect made and finished equal to the finest custom work, Sizes to fit all shapes; tall, slim, short, stout or regular styles; breast measures from 35 to 46 inches—$16 kind for $10.

Men's Clothing.

Our Morning Style Suit—a very fine worsted finish English tweed, in steel grey, brown, grey and Oxford shades, coat of medium length, single stitched, farmer's satin lined, a suit to please the middle-aged business man—no brushing required, will not change color, two strong points—sizes 36 to 44-in. chest . $12
Stouts or slims fitted.

Our Special Suit . . $5.00

Dressy in appearance, lasting in wear, well trimmed and finished, style and fit equal to the best.

Bicycle Suits.

An endless variety of patterns and colorings, shell coat, double stitched, welt seams and pockets, knickers (with cuffs or straps at bottom), double seated; our English cheviot at $3.85 has no equal, better grades . . . . . $5.00 and $7.00

Spring Overcoats.

Do you require one? if so, see our Clay-Worsted Coat at $7.99

Strictly up to date in style and finish.

English Covert and Cord Fabrics at $9.99

Our Own Make.
Enough Said.

PHILIP JAMIESON

The Rounded Corner - Queen and Yonge Sts.

Fishing Tackle.

Sign of the Stag, 73 Bay Street . . .

ARTIFICIAL FLIES, LINES, BAITS, RODS, REELS, ETC.

If you want the best quality and most reliable goods buy from the makers.

S. Allcock & Co.

Are the Largest Manufacturers of Fishing Tackle in the World.

TRADE MARK

Trout Fishing begins May 1st, not May 3rd, as was supposed.

M. STAUNTON & CO.—RETIRING FROM RETAILING.

Hall = = = Wall

PAPERS—RICH—ELEGANT—NEW.

Convincing price argument—what more do you need to show the realness of the bargains we're giving?—let's illustrate: Fine Embossed Gold Paper—18 frieze—was 25c a roll, reduced to 15c—Leather Hall Paper, rich green coloring—18-inch frieze—was 50c, reduced to 35c—English Talc paper—tapestry design, in two colorings—was 75c a roll, reduced to 25c—let us estimate for you.

The Wholesale and Manufacturing Branches will be continued as usual.

M. Staunton & Co.

950 Yonge Street.

New Patents.

Below will be found the only complete weekly record of patents granted to Canadian inventors, which is furnished by Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent barristers, experts, etc., Toronto:

Canadian Patents—H L Gulline, horse collar; E B Tree, rotary engine; P Phillips, apparatus for opening and closing greenhouse ventilators; F A Rapps, marine vessel; T A Watson, rifle and gunsights; F W Thomson, machine for pulverizing quartz; H Belliveau et al., composition for washing clothes; E Mirean, telephone desk; J Warshooky, wrench; H L Miller, butter box; A H Durand, automatic extinguisher; J Tisdale et al., dustpan; K H Gilmore, face steamer; A Leblanc et al., sleigh; M Fower, railway track cleaner; H Good, wood-saving tire back; A Tetrault, driving mechanism for agricultural implements; J Yeelil, boom hook and link; J B Brown, drill; E H Downing, bottle.

British Patents—W Wholton, music holder; W H Marson, making core boards for fabrics; C E Stewart, calculating apparatus.

American Patents—James Bishop, paper pulp screen; F G Gale, woven wire bed bottom; E Semyredit Gaucher, loop-making machine; J McDonald, steel barrel; J G Pennycuick, vault light.

Will Send a Deputation.

At a meeting of the printers, bookbinders, paper makers, electrotypers and lithographers of Toronto, held yesterday, it was resolved to send a deputation to Ottawa to interview the Government in matters pertaining to the above trades.

Got His Deserts.

Joe Tighe, the notorious pickpocket, with a record of many terms of imprisonment in Canadian and American prisons, was yesterday sent to the Central for four months. He was convicted of picking the pocket of an unknown woman at the beginning of the month. Sam Cohen, his companion, was sentenced a couple of weeks ago.

Undoubtedly the Best.

Gentlemen,—I wish to say that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has proved a wonderful remedy in my family. We would not be without it for twice its price. I say it is the best (not merely one of the best, but the best) medicine every brought before the public for summer complaint or diarrhoea, either in children or adults. John Underhill, License Commissioner, Stratheclair, Man.

Look Out for Him.

The latest kind of a mean thief is the man who visits business places on the pretence that he is the father of a girl there employed and asks for her wages. The man is bearded, rather elderly and has a plausible, quiet manner.

POOR COPY