

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

VOL XL

ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1902.

NO. 85.

SOLDIER'S END,
DEATH FROM MAD
DOG'S BITE.

Sad Fate of Canadian Who
Had Fought Well in
Africa.

DEATH CAME IN LONDON.

Capt. A. E. Restrirk, of Hamilton,
Ont., Carried Off by Hydrophobia,
Bite Received in Africa Some
Months Ago—Hon. Mr. Chamber-
lain's Words of Praise.

Ottawa, July 10.—(Special)—The militia
department has been advised of the death
of Capt. A. E. Restrirk, of the 37th reg-
iment, Haldimand, who served with South
Nigeria regiment on the West African
frontier. He belonged to Hamilton. The
letter conveying the news was written
from Pall Mall Place, London, and states
that he died at 3 o'clock June 14, after
he took ill first, it was thought he had
West Coast fever, but later when three
doctors diagnosed his case he was found
to have hydrophobia. This diagnosis proved
to be correct as he afterwards told
one of the doctors that he had been bitten
by a mad dog about three months before
he went to Africa.

The officers who served with Captain
Restrirk, state that he was a very fine
soldier and displayed great gallantry
on several occasions. When he arrived
in England on six months' leave, he was
in excellent health and his death was a
surprise.

Concerning his death, Hon. Joseph
Chamberlain has sent the following letter
to the department:

"I regret to inform you of the death
of Capt. Restrirk, of the 37th regiment,
Haldimand, who served with the
Nigeria regiment on the West African
frontier. I have to request that an expression
of my sympathy be conveyed to his
family. Capt. Restrirk was buried with full
military honors at Richmond on June
18th."

(Signed) "CHAMBERLAIN."

REPATRIATION OF THE BOERS.

Commissioners Are Handling the Matter—
The Plan Followed

London, July 9.—Repatributed burghers,
says the Times correspondent at Johan-
nesburg, are steadily and individually re-
turning home. They are supplied with
returning home, equipment and other
monthly. The Boers who have returned
by government transport of those not
possessing horses and carts of their own
assist in the repatriation, supplying food,
shelter, seeds and stock when necessary.
Each commission will be under the pres-
ence of the resident magistrate and will
exercise broad discretion in making grants
with regard to present needs, and not
with regard to the position of the families
before the war. The Boers who fought on
the British side deserve preferential treat-
ment and are as eager as the others to
return to their normal life. They will
return to their homes, preferring to take ad-
vantage of the government land settlement
schemes.

The sum of \$15,000,000 will be put at
the disposal of the local commissioners
for the settlement of claims for war losses.
When a successful claimant has received
no supplies his share will be paid in
cash. In other cases the value of the sup-
plies granted will be deducted.

"BOBS" IN EARNEST.

Rustication of Royal Military College Cadets
Comes Up in House of Lords

London, July 10.—Lord Roberts, com-
mander-in-chief of the forces, replying in
the house of lords today to criticisms
made by Earl Curriington (Liberal) and
others, regarding the "rustication" of 20
of the cadets in the Royal Military Col-
lege, Sandhurst, as a result of their failure
to denounce the persons guilty of starting
the recent fires at that institution, and
who were not convicted of any connection
with the attempts at incendiarism, de-
fended his order which affected the
"rustication" of the cadets in question on
the ground that otherwise he found it im-
possible to discover the culprits. He
promised personally to investigate each
of the "rusticated" cadets, and that if
they would lose his seniority unjustly.
Lord Roberts said, however, that the 20
cadets would not be allowed to return to
college until satisfactory conclusion as to
the origin of the fires had been reached.

Montreal Machinists Form Engineer Corps.

Montreal, July 10.—(Special)—The 37th
militia force is to be increased by the ad-
dition of an engineer company number-
ing 106 officers, non-commissioned officers
and men. The organization of the com-
pany, which is already practically effected,
is largely due to the energy of a number
of practical machinists in Point St.
Charles, many in the Grand Trunk shops.

ROYAL COMMISSION REPORT RECOMMENDS
RADICAL CHANGES IN ST. JOHN HOSPITAL.

Finds There Were Grounds for Complaints as to Food, Want of Cleanliness, and Inattention to Patients—Nine More Lady
Nurses Suggested—Practical Instruction in Cookery—Three Trained Male Nurses—Should be General
Superintendent, Also Head Nurse—Matron Merely House Keeper—Commission
Reduced to Five—\$25,000 for Building Improvements.

Fredericton, July 10.—At the meeting of
the provincial government held here the
report of the royal commission appointed
to investigate the St. John Hospital was
received. In their report the commis-
sioners recommended some radical changes.

The full text of the report is as fol-
lows:—St. John (N. B.), June 9, 1902.
To His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor
in Council:

The undersigned, by virtue of authority
of a commission dated the 14th February,
1902, under the great seal of the province,
which directed them to proceed to inquire
into all questions connected with the
"general management of the Saint John
Public Hospital, the care of patients and
generally all matters connected with its
administration; also as to the desirability
of continuing the arrangements made some
years ago with the dominion government,
whereby the Marine Hospital was discon-
tinued, and the Marine Hospital was discon-
tinued, under an agreement with the
dominion government, as to whether
the hospital might not be more effectively
promoted if this arrangement were discon-
tinued," beg to report that they have
made diligent inquiry. Before dealing with the evidence
brought out during the investigation, it
may be well to say that the General Public
Hospital was created and managed un-
der the provisions of an act of assembly
of the year 1860, and of certain other
subsequent acts. The bill of 1860 was pro-
posed by Dr. William Bayard, the present
chairman of commissioners, and when
submitted suggested a much larger assess-
ment on the city of St. John for main-
tenance than was finally authorized by the
bill. Had Doctor Bayard's view then been
adopted, and the larger assessment asked
for made available, one of the answers
repeatedly made to the charges investi-
gated by your commissioners, viz., "lack of

money to manage the institution," would
not have rested upon as solid a founda-
tion as it appears to do.

Dr. Bayard.
In the opinion of the commissioners, a
debt of gratitude is due to Doctor Bayard
for his persistent, faithful, conscientious
work in establishing the institution; for
the active aid which for many years he
has given to its management, and also for
his having had the courage of his con-
victions at all times with regard to its
welfare. These convictions at last found
expression in his statement to the commis-
sioners—page 490 of the evidence—em-
bracing some of the most radical changes
suggested by medical men.

Complaints Have Foundation in Fact.
The complaints made by patients fall
naturally into three divisions, viz., quality
of food; absence of proper care by the
internal staff; uncleanness of the insti-
tution.

Your commissioners find that these com-
plaints have some foundation in fact—the
evidence which is submitted herewith
stating the details.

THE FOOD QUESTION.

Dr. Emery's Evidence Practically Sums Up
Commissioners' Conclusions on This
Point.

Dealing first with the food question,
your commissioners direct attention to the
evidence of Dr. A. F. Emery, pages
268, 269, 270 and 271 of the evidence. This
practically sums up the conclusions at
which the commissioners have arrived.

Dr. A. F. Emery Examined.

Mr. Lee—Whose duty is it to inspect the
food?
A. The matron's primarily, and the resi-

dent physician and the visiting commis-
sioner. I think the matron is the one
whose duty it is to see that the food
comes in all right.

Q. And it is her duty to report? A. If
the food was wrong. Yes, I do not re-
member all the details but I think that is
supposed to be her duty. According to
the by-laws the resident physician is the
steward and according to the by-laws it
is his duty to do that. When I was resi-
dent physician I did it as largely as I
could, all the time I had at my disposal.

Q. Did you get a remedy when you had
complaints?
A. Yes, I did.

Q. Well, in your first month as hospital
physician I returned the butter—without
going into details, it was on the list then
at tender and I absolutely refused to
take it and sent it back and watched it
myself, the matron of the hospital was
a very old lady of 80 and over at the
time, and not very well, so that her duty
came upon myself largely, and the butter
was sent back a number of times; those
tendering said they couldn't afford better.
I refused to take it and finally the but-
ter was sent all right.

Q. You complained to the commissioners
at the same time?
A. I dealt with it right myself first; as
steward of the hospital. At the time the
resident physician had more authority
as steward than he has at the present
time, and I think that was remedied as far
as my memory goes, largely, but it had to
be kept up continually, the matter of
food. Many times during my time I had
to refuse food.

The Chief Justice—Other articles as well
as butter?
A. Yes, the meat; I had a regular
controversy with those supplying meat.

For a time I did not know whether we
would have any or not.

Com. Lee—You did not find any ob-
struction on the part of the commis-
sioners as to getting food?
A. No, I think they were rather glad
to have me do it.

Com. Knowlton—As visiting physician
have you had any reason to complain of
the food as a general thing?
A. I think, taking generally—in looking
over the statements made by patients who
were up before the commission before,
you would think no good food ever went
into the hospital—that is not correct. But
I do not think the quality of the food
in many instances is right. I think the
butter very often is not up to what I
would call good butter. I have looked
into it at various times, and while it is
not absolutely bad, sick people are pretty
particular about what kind of butter they
get, and my impression is that very often
butter of a quality that sick people could
not eat went into the hospital; but it was
not as bad as would be judged.

The Chief Justice—It was not contin-
ually bad?
A. No. This matter of bad food does
not go on all the time, because efforts
have been made by the hospital commis-
sion and those in charge continually to
remedy these things. This has been go-
ing on in the hospital, as it will in any
institution, and you have got to keep
continually at it. But about so much
bad butter; when I went in as visiting
physician, I did not go in at visiting
hours and patients, as a rule, did not
complain to me as much as the public
would suppose. Some of them did, but I
always found, when I brought it to the
attention of the house, it was looked
into, and if it was not remedied at once
it, although at times it needed a lit-
tle sharper looking after—it would soon
fall back. With regard to the food—

I think the method of serving is not ab-
solutely up-to-date, in serving the food
into the wards. A large number of those
in the wards can eat anything that is set
before them, because there are a lot of
slight ailments, people whose appetites
are all right and probably getting much
better food than they ever got before.
They can eat anything. The other pa-
tients cannot eat food unless it is pre-
pared nicely, and that can only be done if
there is a larger staff of assistants.

The chief justice states that he
found here a method in this hospital dif-
ferent from other hospitals he visited.
A tray of food for several persons would
be sent up to the ward, while every
other hospital which he saw there was
an individual tray for each patient.

Com. Lee—When you inspected this
food and looked after it and saw that the
food was all right that came in did you
have any complaint from a patient?
A. No, I think every time I spoke
about the food it was remedied.

Q. But did the patients complain when
you were household doctor, when you
were doing your best to get the best food
in?
A. Well, of course, that is going
back some years. I presume
there were always complaints more
or less, but of course I don't re-
member that. That is going back to '87
and '88. I do not think the patients were
as particular about what they got in the
hospital then as at the present time.
They have changed in their ideas. They
expect more now. In regard to the serv-
ing of food I think they need a different
system in the hospital. I am not pre-
pared to say what they would carry out.

Q. You would not approve of greatly ex-
aggerated state eggs, I suppose?
A. Oh, no; I think that was greatly
exaggerated.

Q. Would you think it right to supply
poor food to one sick between life and
death?
(Continued on page 8, first column)

STARTS CHAOTE BOOM
FOR PRESIDENCY

Possible Successor to Roosevelt in
Ambassador to England.

London, July 8.—At the annual dinner
of the Hardwick Society in London to-
night, Don M. Dickinson, of Detroit, who
was counsel for the United States before
the international high commission on the
Bering Sea claims in 1897, referred to
Joseph H. Choate, the United States am-
bassador, as a possible candidate for the
presidency of the United States.

How many are dead it may take several
days to determine, but that it is a long
list is certain. It may reach 200 or more.
It was nearly an hour after the explosion
before any general knowledge of what had
happened got abroad. Men who came
from the mines, escaping with their lives,
told the terrible news and soon it spread
like wildfire. In scores of homes there
were the most pathetic scenes.

Mr. Dickinson compared President
Roosevelt, amid the enthusiastic cheers of
those present, to Sir Philip Sydney, "sans
peur et sans reproche."

Dealing with international feeling, Mr.
Dickinson said:

"We of the United States have long
since ceased to boast that we alone are
the champions of liberty; wherever the
British flag floats today it stands for lib-
erty."

"Great Britain and the United States
can make the world's freedom wider; yet
not by alliance, but by an understanding
that we, the English-speaking nations
mean well by the rest of the world and
that the other nations must not attack
either one of us."

CANADA ATLANTIC PLANS.

General Manager Says a New Central Depot
is Planned.

Ottawa, July 10.—(Special)—"We fully
intend to start this summer with the erec-
tion of the new central depot," said E.
J. Chamberlain, general manager of the
Canada Atlantic Railway today.

"Mr. Booth and our chief engineer,
Mr. Mountain, have been going over the
station property this week laying out
locations and the plans and estimates have
been prepared. The station which we
propose to erect is estimated to cost any-
where from \$200,000 to a quarter of a
million dollars and will provide the re-
quired railway accommodation. We in-
tend to start the work on the structure
this year and that as soon as possible."

Coal Fell on Jacob Frost, Crushing
Him to Death.

Glouce Bay, C. B., July 10.—(Special)—
Jacob Frost, a native of Newfoundland,
was instantly killed by a fall of coal in
Caledonia pit last night. He was employ-
ed as a loader and was in the act of re-
moving a large lump of coal from the
conveyor when the face of the room fell
on him and crushed him to death. The
body was embalmed and forwarded to
Trinity Bay (Nfld.).

JOHNSTOWN FLOOD HORROR RIVALLED
BY AWFUL MINING DISASTER THERE.

Number of Victims Estimated from 200 to 400—There Was an Explosion,
Cause Unknown—Work of Rescue Handicapped by Deadly Gas
—One Man Saw 50 Dead Bodies.

Johnstown, Pa., July 10.—Johnstown has
again been visited by an appalling mine
disaster, only less frightful than the awful
calamity of May 31, 1889, in cost of life,
but in its terrible consequences it has
brought the shadow of sorrow in hundreds
of homes made desolate by a mine explo-
sion in the Cambria Steel Company's Roll-
ing Mill mine, under Westmont Hill, at
12:20 o'clock this afternoon.

How many are dead it may take several
days to determine, but that it is a long
list is certain. It may reach 200 or more.
It was nearly an hour after the explosion
before any general knowledge of what had
happened got abroad. Men who came
from the mines, escaping with their lives,
told the terrible news and soon it spread
like wildfire. In scores of homes there
were the most pathetic scenes.

As the opening across the river from
the Cambria Steel Company's Rolling Mill
mine, with assistants, stood guard, per-
mitting no one to enter the mine, from
which the explosion had taken place, was
nearly four o'clock when all hope of
sending rescue parties from the Westmont
opening was abandoned. Two men
who had escaped from the mine—Richard
Jennett and John Meyers—went back
two miles to see what assistance could be
rendered, and they fell prostrate when
they finally, after a desperate struggle,
reached the outside. Their story made it
clear that the rescue work could not
proceed from the Westmont opening and
preparations were made to begin at the
Mill Creek entrance. Mining Engineer
Moore and one of his assistants, made an
attempt to enter the mine, but the gases
stopped their progress.

Mine Foreman Harry Rogers, his assist-
ant, William Blinch, and Fire Bosses John
Whitney, John Retallick and John
Thomas were overcome, and it is feared
perished in a heroic effort to rescue the
miners. A son of Harry Rogers then tried
to reach his father, but was quickly over-
come, and was carried out unconscious.

William Stibich spent several hours at
the Mill Creek opening. He said he be-
lieved to have been among 450 men were still
in the mine. In his opinion, not to exceed
150 men had come out.

The cause of the explosion is thought to
have been fire. The scene of the
accident is known as the Klondike, and is
two miles from the surface and the work
of rescue it attended with great difficulty
and danger.

About a score of American miners who
were at work in the Klondike district
noticed the presence of the fire in the
mine. In his opinion, not to exceed
150 men had come out.

The number of men entombed is esti-
mated by the officials at 175. At 4:30
o'clock 75 men had escaped from the mine.
There are two openings to the mine in
the vicinity of the explosion. One is near
the bridge of the Pennsylvania Railroad,
just below the depot, the other at Mill
Creek, four miles away. Large rescue
parties are at work but after dark it is
driving them back. All mines in the vicin-
ity have been closed and the miners at
the scene ready to help in the rescue
work. The scenes at both openings are
indescribable.

BRUTAL HUSBAND IS
SENT TO DORCHESTER.

Two Years for James Stuart, Tried
at Amherst for Wife-beating.

Amherst, N. S., July 10.—(Special)—
Under the speedy trials act this morning
Judge Morse sentenced James Stuart to
two years in Dorchester penitentiary for
brutally beating his wife. Stuart pleaded
not guilty. Mrs. Stuart, the only witness
called, testified that on 27th of June her
husband had severely beaten her with
both stick and whip; had choked and
otherwise abused her and that he was
in the habit of striking her frequently
without any apparent cause; that she was
confined to bed several days after the
last assault and was compelled to call
medical aid. Hon. W. T. Papes, K. C.,
represented the crown. The prisoner was
not represented by counsel.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK.

Meetings in Restigouche and Bonaventure
Counties.

Preparatory to the annual convention
of these counties the executive called the
field secretary to attend a series of dis-
trict meetings chiefly in Bonaventure.

At Restigouche he re-organized the Sun-
day school. The district visitor, W. D.
Duncan, accompanied the secretary.

In Bonaventure and Point LaPoudre he was
aided by Pastor Rev. Mr. Ross. In
Bonaventure the address was on the de-
velopment of a lesson to aid teachers,
and in LaPoudre on important points in
Sunday school lessons.

At New Carlisle a Saturday evening
meeting was largely attended. Points in
association work and our Old Testament
series of lessons formed the subject of
the evening. Pastor Rev. J. Sutherland
presided.

Sunday was given to Port Daniel in the
morning where a large number of old and
young welcomed the secretary's sermon on
Child Life and Its Obligations. In the af-
ternoon at Hopetown the address, based
on scripture, was especially on the local
needs. In the evening at Paspobeac, the
sermon was to young people and their
teachers.

On Monday afternoon at Cascapedia a
conference was held with a small band of
Sunday school workers for encouragement
in their work. In the evening at New
Richmond, the district work was reviewed
and many suggestions made, for further
advance. Rev. J. F. McCurdy presided in
these two meetings.

In this district under Miss Eliza Pidgeon
whom the last convention appointed, good
progress has been made in establishing
home departments.

The appointments at Moore's Settlement
missed through illness of train, and that
of Glenview because somebody neglected
announcement. The secretary and district
visitor went to both these places.
The county convention assemblies in
Campbellton Baptist church on Tuesday
and Wednesday, the 15th and 16th.

CORONATION OF
THE KING MAY
BE AUGUST 9.

Truth Says It Will Be With
Little Ceremony; Observ-
ances Only One Day.

MONARCH'S PROGRESS.

Cannot Yet Sit Up, But Every Day
is Removed to Couch, Giving
Welcome Change of Position—
Last of Coronation Guests to
Leave Buckingham Palace Today.

London, July 10.—It is said on good
authority that subject to the approval of
King Edward's physicians the coronation
will take place August 9.

The coronation banquet, which is prob-
ably the biggest affair of its kind ever
held, was opened by Queen Alexandra
this afternoon. The banquet was held un-
der a temporary structure covering 150,
000 square feet in the Botanical Gardens,
Regent's Park. It was in aid of the hos-
pitals for sick children. More than 5,000
tickets, at a guinea each, were sold in ad-
vance.

A bank has been established on the
grounds. Dinners were arranged by Riez,
and altogether every facility was offered
those desiring to spend money.

The queen, in semi-state, with an escort
of the Life Guards and accompanied by
several members of the royal family,
drove up to Regent's Park at 4 o'clock.
Her majesty was welcomed by the Duke
and Duchess of Fife, the Duke and Duch-
ess of Devon, and other notabilities.

The Indian princes, the colonial prin-
ces, almost all the members of the diplo-
matic corps, many of the monarchs and
representatives of the nobility were as-
sembled on a dias, from which, amid a
fanfare of trumpets, the queen declared
the banquet opened. An inspection of the
stalls, of which there were nearly 40, was
then begun. At each stall her majesty was
received by the ladies who organized it.

Kind Edward is not yet able to sit up
but every day he is removed to an ad-
justable couch, which gives a welcome
change to his position. An attempt was
made to send to the coronation a
specially constructed ambulance carriage,
but that all the arrangements for this
transfer are kept secret to prevent a
gathering of the public to witness the
king's departure.

His majesty maintains his steady im-
provement.

With the departure tomorrow of the
Duchess of Aosta, all the coronation
guests will have left Buckingham Palace.
Truth says that when the royal family
is held only the royal family, a few relatives
from abroad and the permanent am-
bassadors in London representing foreign
countries will be present. There will be
a procession from Buckingham Palace to
Westminster Abbey and back, and nothing
more. The Victoria and Albert Museum
is the actual day of the coronation. The
suggested August dates are unpopular, as
August is the holiday month for London
residents.

CANADIAN GIRL
KILLED IN ENGLAND.

Miss Strathy, of Montreal, Struck
by Stone from Falling Church
Steeple.

Toronto, July 10.—(Special)—The Tele-
gram's cable from London says: "The
high wind today blew down the flagstaff
from All Saints church, Langham Place.
In falling the pole struck a small pillar
which became detached and brought it
crumbling to the ground."

"Miss May Strathy, of Lachine, Mont-
real, and two other ladies, were passing
at the time and the falling steeple struck
all three. Miss Strathy's skull was frac-
tured. She died almost instantly. The
other two were seriously injured and may
succumb. Miss Strathy was enjoining
with her aged grandmother at Scott's
Hotel, Langham street. The old lady is
so feeble the people of the house are
afraid to acquaint her with the fatality."

Toronto, July 10.—(Special)—Miss Strathy,
whose death is chronicled in a special
cable from London was a grand niece of
Henry S. Strathy, general manager of the
Traders' Bank, and a relative of other
members of the well-known Strathy family
of this city. She was the daughter of Ed-
ward Strathy, Montreal.

SENSATIONAL TRIAL ENDS.

Started in Clash Between Greek and Latin
Monks at the Saviour's Tomb.

Jerusalem, July 10.—A sensational trial
here, the result of the clash between the
Greek and Latin monks in the Church of
the Holy Sepulchre surrounding Christ's
tomb, in November last, has resulted in
the sentencing of 34 Greeks, including
12 priests, to terms of imprisonment
ranging from a week to nine months.

Hand
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