# POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1904.

# CORONER BERRYMAN FOR BROAD LINES IN CONDUCTING HOSPITAL INQUEST.

In Spite of C. N. Skinner's Plea for Adherence to Higher Court Rules, He Gives Wide Scope in Investigating John G. Tobin's Death-Witnesses Tell of Patient's Wish to See Mother and Clergyman.

The inquest into John G. Tobin's death in the epidemic department of the General Public Hospital on Sunday last was session was adjourned till next Monday. begun Friday night, and after three hours' This inquiry was ordered by Attorney-General Pugsley, on representations of Mr. Tobin's friends, who alleged that the patient's requests that a clergyman, Rev. Canon Richardson, be brought to him were not complied with, and that while no relative or friend was let see him the news given them of the patient was that

no relative or friend was let see him the news given them of the patient was that he was getting along well.

Some evidence relative to these matters was given in the examination of Miss Kellier, who was Mr. Tobin's nurse, but her testimony had not been completed when the hour for adjournment came, and the inquest was adjourned until Monday, Jan. 25, at 8 p. m. Three other witnesses testified Friday night—the father of the dead boy, his friend, Hiram Giggey and Rev. R. P. McKim.

The hospital management was represented by counsel, C. N. Skinner, K. C., or lower degree, it was an exercise of ar-

Rev. R. P. McKim.

The hospital management was represented by counsel, C. N. Skinner, K. C., and in the court house room where the inquiry is being held were quite a number of auditors. Among them were Ald. Hilyard, Ald. Allen, Dr. T. Walker, Dr. J. W. Daniel, Dr. James Christie, Doctor Lunney (superintendent at the hospital), Doctor Pratt (assistant), I. Olive Thomas, secretary of the hospital commission; Doctor Skinner, Doctor Crawford, and several hadies of the hospital staff.

During the progress of the inquiry there were several mild passages-at-arms between Coroner Berryman and Mr. Skinner, the latter taking objections along legal lines to a line of questioning adopted in some cases by the court.

The jurors are B. R. Macaulay (foreman), D. Watson, W. G. Scovil, J. E. Secord, A. R. Campbell, LeB. Wilson and R. O. Clarke.

Hiram Giggey of Millidgeville, was the

hospital all were shown into a well-heated ante room. The party remained there about half an hour, possibly three-quarters. Becoming impatient, the witness rang the bell. A nurse appeared and was informed that the boy was suffering from measles, and had already waited too long in the ante room. Doctor Lunney presently came again and said a fire was about to be started in the lower building. In a short time the witness and his friends reentered the sleigh with the doctor, to drive the patient to the epidemic hospital. On the way the team became stuck in a snow drift. The detention was only for a minute or so.

Rev. Mr. McKim last saw John in that house on Saturday, Jan. 2. Later his mother told Rev. Mr. McKim of the boy being taken to the hospital. He did not enquire at the hospital for the boy and did not make effort to visit him.

Mr. McKim was proceeding to tell why but counsel objected. Mr. Skinner felt facts only should be given and the court could determine reasons. could determine reasons.

ase, when she went to the epidemic, she found the assistant, Oscar, there. He was staying with the patient and keeping up the fires. The first thing was to see the room temperature. It was 74. She attended the patient in the epidemic hospitor a minute or so.

At the Epidemic.

Around at the epidemic they went to a bedroom, in which a coal fire was burning in a register grate. The room felt as if it hadn't been heated for some time. It was not warm or comfortable. Deceased was placed in a chair, but becoming very weak, he was laid on the bea. Doctor Lunney had left the room previously. An attendant made the bed. When Doctor Lunney returned he assisted in disrobing deceased. All his clothing was removed, and a cotton night gown put on. The garment was not warmed at the grate. Deceased was placed on a sheet, with blankets over him. The witness saw a rash on him.

monia, except under doctor's orders.

Here the inquiry was adjourned, as it was 10.45 o'clock. Miss Kellier's evidence will be continued on re-assembly Monday, Jan. 25, at 8 p. m.

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\*\*LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.\*\*

Some Opinions by J. Simeon Armstrong, C. E. To the Editor of The Telegraph:—
Sir,—In the matter of my evidence before the transportation commission, the St. John papers do not seem to have had a reporter at the meeting when it opened for business on Monday, for the morning papers have copied(?) the report of what I am said to have said from the St. John Globe, and the Globe appears to have accepted a second-hand report, for in several particulars it would make me say exactly the opposite to what I did say, and would make it appear that I knew nothing about make it appear that I knew nothing about make it appear that I knew nothing about matters on which I undertook to speak.

I said that the government should build or cause to be built and nationalized the shortest line with the best grades possible through all Canadian territory, from Quebec to St. John as a matter of insurance, because the shortest line with the best grades possible through all Canadian territory, from Quebec to St. John as a matter of insurance, because the shortest line with the best grades possible through all Canadian territory, from Quebec to St. John as a matter of insurance, because the shortest line with the best grades possible through all Canadian territory, from Quebec to St. John as a matter of insurance, because the storm in perfect tata that harbors are that that harbors easy of approach are that the "toilers of the deep" are looking for. L'Etang challenges the world to show a more naturally adopted shelter for show a more naturall shortest line with the best grades possible through all Canadian territory, from Quebec to St. John as a matter of insurance, but that the business line between these places will be one across the northern part of Maine. This line would follow the A. L. Light Combination Line Survey and would save 100 miles in distance. It is said that the grades would be the best of any line out of the St. Lawrence valley towards the Atlantic seaboard, except, perhans, the I. C. R.

towards the Atlantic seaboard, except, perhaps, the I. C. R.

The saving referred to was in comparison of the most direct line between Quebec and St. John, and I might have said that the "business line would be nearer 200 miles shorter than the line forced on the country by the government by the G. T. P. Railway scheme, but I merely went on to show that the Temiscouata railway and the New Brunswick Central railway were out of the question as trunk lines, on account of their extreme grades. Again, in referring to the possibilities of Courtenay Bay, I passed them merely saying that I did not consider them specially connected with the transportation question. I contend that Courtenay Bay should be used for manufacturing purposes, with water

tend that Courtenay Bay should be used for manufacturing purposes, with water communication, while a part of it may be used as yard room for railway purposes.

To make it available with all whari facilities for several lines of transcontinential railway would probably cost two or three times as much as the same facilities could be provided for by the Marble Cove that the cause is sufficient. Then let us could be provided for by the Marble Cove that the cause is sufficient. Then let us could be provided for by the Marble Cove that the cause is sufficient. Then let us could be provided for by the Marble Cove that the cause is sufficient. canal scheme.

Courtenay Bay cannot be utilized for any

such purpose without very expensive protection works. And to use the harbor Mr. Skinner asked if this was to the first witness called. He told of helping to remove John G. Tobin from 33 Paddeck street to the hospital on Jan. 7. The sick boy's father and a young man named Currey were there, too. On arrival at the hospital all were shown into a well-heated anter room. The party remained there and anter room. The party remained there and an hour, possibly three-quarters and the was finding out if this young lady with six months training was competent.

Mr. Skinner asked if this was to the death of the fact that this young lady was Tobin's to its fullest extent would not it is fullest extent would not inconstruction of a breakwater to the east ward of the channel near Partridge Is land. A submerged one would probably answer for a time. The dyke advocated by Superintendent Oborne would probably answer for a time. The dyke advocated the nurse is competent to carry out in structions. He was finding out if this young lady with six months training was young lady was to its full extent would answer to the channel near Partridge Is land. A submerged one would proba

he commission.

The trouble with St. John is that it is too apt to consider things by the square foot instead of by the square mile, and to imagine that its back yard is big enough to accommodate the traffic of half a con-

Again, in speaking about a "customs free port," I said nothing about Antwerp. Later in the day one of the aldermen called it a free port, but as far as I know it is not a free port in any sense. I in stanced Hamburg and Copenhagen as hav

tanced Hamburg and Copenhagen as laving "customs free ports."

There is great confusion in regard to
this term "free port." In Europe it means
a customs free port, and I doubt whether there is any such thing as a free port in Europe in the sense in which the term is used by some of our aldermen. That is a place where goods are shipped or received and stored free of all dock or wharf ceived and stored free of all dock or whart and storage charges. There may be ports where vessels pay no dues, and railways may have docks of their own where goods are handled and all charges are covered by the through bills of lading, but I think no independent port provides the facilities for handling merchandise free of charge. If a customs free port could be estab-lished at or page St John it would be a

L'Etang harbor, and quite a fleet of sail rode out the storm in perfect safety. Seafaring men the world over recognize

dences of this settlement remain to this day.

At one time it was intended by the admiralty to have a naval station here, and the admiralty still reserve commanding positions in and about the harbor.

While we think of the days when the redcoat was called to duty by the bugle blast it is but a step to a future when as Canada's winter port L'Etang becomes the abode of a thriving people, and huge merchant ships float in the harbor nature fashioned for some great object.

L'ETANG.

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## DOWLING BROS.

95 and 101 King Street.

may appear in the government's railway policy. The other charges him with a duty which it admits is impossible—that It is not the general belief that either of the journals quoted could greatly strengthen Mr. Emmerson were they will ing to do so. Perhaps it will disturb him little to find that one is unwilling and the other incapable.

## THE VALUE OF PEDIGREE IN AN ANIMAL

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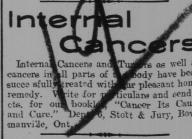
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1 Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

-DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army

stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLL BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENT of OHLORODYNE, that the whole story the defendant Fresmau was deliberately utrue, and he regretted to say that it he been sworn to.—See The Times, July 1

Dr.J. Cc'lis Browne's Chlorodyne Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralg



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and other nations than that the injection of church authority and sectarian feeling into the affairs of government is productive of strife, biterness, discontent, and all manner of evil. America has happily bee: free, for the most part, from chiefs, and we he