

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 31, 1901.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.
An eight-page paper, published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year, in advance by the Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John, a company incorporated by act of the legislature of New Brunswick.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper: Each insertion \$1.00 per inch.
Advertisements for Wares, For Sales, etc., 50 cents for insertion of six lines or less.

NOTICES OF MARRIAGES AND DEATHS
50 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the miscarriage of letters alleged to contain money remitted to this office we have to request our subscribers and agents when sending money for the Telegraph to do so by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

In remitting by check or post office order our patrons will please make them payable to the Telegraph Publishing Company.

All letters for the business office of this paper should be addressed to the Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John; and all correspondence for the editorial department should be sent to the Editor of the Telegraph, St. John.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

Without exception, names of new subscribers will not be entered until the money is received.

Subscribers will be required to pay for papers sent them, whether they take them from the office or not, until all arrears are paid. There is no legal discount of a newspaper subscription until all that is owed for it is paid.

It is a well settled principle of law that a man must pay for what he has. Hence whoever takes a paper from the post office, whether directed to him or somebody else, must pay for it.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Be brief.

Write plainly and take special pains with names.

Write on one side of your paper only.

Attach your name and address to your communication as an evidence of good faith.

THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

The following agents are authorized to receive and collect for the Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.:

WM. SOMERVILLE,
W. A. FERRELL.

Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agents when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 31, 1901.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

As a great number of our subscribers are interested in the Census Guessing Competition, for which prizes were offered to the persons coming nearest to the correct enumeration of the population of the Dominion of Canada, as given out by the Minister of Agriculture from the results of the recent census, we wish to advise the readers of THE TELEGRAPH that no announcement had yet been made by the Minister of Agriculture.

As soon as the Hon. Mr. Fisher has made the official statement showing the results of the Census, the coupons will be sorted out by the Press Publishing Association of Montreal, and the announcement made of the prize winners in the SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH for several issues, so that all may know who the successful competitors were.

This will save our readers and ourselves any trouble of correspondence in regard to the competition.

THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING CO.,

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 16,

TO PRESS PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION,

TORONTO:

Official figures are Five Million, Three Hundred and Thirty-eight Thousand, Eight Hundred and Eighty-three, but they are not final.

A. BLUE,

Director of Census.

As soon as final figures can be obtained, the awards will be made.

PRESS PUB. ASS'N.

THE BRITISH BUTTER MARKET.

It was generally believed that the home production of butter in Great Britain would be materially lessened owing to the excessive heat which prevailed during the summer. This was true to a considerable extent, but the British importation of butter from foreign countries has kept the market well supplied. Denmark has had a good make and has forwarded large quantities of butter to Britain.

For some time unusually large quantities of butter have been imported by Britain from Russia and Siberia and this has had a tendency to depress the market, especially in the lower grades. The Russian butter is not of first-class quality, and the enormous stocks of it held in Britain have had a more or less depressing influence on the whole trade.

Canada has sent fifty 40,000 pound packages of butter to Britain during the month of August, the corresponding period of last year. The Danish and Canadian butters are preferred because they suit the British consumer better than any other. As long as the Canadian make a first-class quality of butter he will find a ready market for his surplus in Great Britain.

QUEBEC CENSUS.

The census of Canada shows that the movement of population is toward cities. This is seen in nearly every civilized country. The increase in England, Scotland and Ireland was mainly in the cities. The entire increase in Germany has been in the cities. The French cities have increased while the country districts have declined. In the United States the increase was much greater in the cities than in the rural districts. The same applies to Canada. In the eastern portion our increase is largely due to cities and towns.

A great deal has been heard from the Tory press of the inflated Quebec census, and insinuations have been made that Hon. Mr. Tarte had stuffed the returns for that province. The figures supplied by the commissioner certainly do not show any such condition of affairs. The increase in the population of Quebec is easily explained. The city of Montreal and suburbs shows 60 per cent. of the total increase.

Counties like Champlain, Beauharnois and Sherbrooke have increased on account of the erection of large electrical, pulp and cotton industries at such places as Grandmère, Shawinigan, Valleyfield and Sherbrooke. Other counties such as Beauce, Bonaventure, Temiscouata, Lake St. John, have been benefited through the energetic agency of the colonization schemes which are prevalent in Quebec for the repatriation of French-Canadians. Some counties have had heavy decreases such as: Bagot, 5.43; St. John and Iberville, 4.47; Nicolet, 2.14; Rouville, 3.36; Richelieu, 2.78, and so on with some 12 or 13 more electoral divisions.

There is no person who believes the story of the inflated census returns for Quebec, excepting the dyed in the wool Tory who has been guilty of so many shady transactions, when in power himself, that he considers it impossible for any human being to do what is right and honest. The census returns certainly show that Quebec's population is not inflated and that in increasing in population it has followed the rule prevalent throughout the civilized world.

AN UNOBSERVED INCIDENT.

The recent English papers contain fuller information regarding the British expedition from Aden into the country of the Haushabis, a South Arabian tribe. Lord Hardwicke showed that a year ago last March one Sheikh Mahomed Nazir Mukhill, a subject of the Sultan of Turkey, established himself on land belonging to the Haushabis, a tribe living under British protection. His followers consisted chiefly of Turkish soldiers. On communication with the Porte the Sheikh was allowed and his troops were withdrawn. He, however, returned again and fortified himself in defiance of both the Turkish and British governments. The Haushabis complained to the Resident at Aden in June last, and an expedition of Haushabis was sent out to drive him from the territory. It was found, however, that he was too strongly entrenched to be expelled without artillery, and a force of British troops under the command of Major Rowe was sent out against him. The Sheikh offered a strong resistance but was finally compelled to withdraw, a number of his Turkish soldiers having been in the meantime taken prisoners. This incident which has passed almost unnoticed by the general public shows the great forbearance of the British government, and that it is almost impossible to conduct diplomatic matters regarding Turkey in a smooth and gentle manner owing, apparently, to the powerless position of the Sultan over his representatives in distant parts of his empire. It would almost appear as if his representative at Yemen had encouraged this filibustering act of the Sheikh. The Sultan has long been known to have an ambition to extend his territorial possessions in Southern Arabia and it is just possible that he was not quite innocent of knowledge of what was transpiring in that country. Turkish rule, however, in Arabia is quite as unpopular as it is in Armenia.

THE BRITISH POSTAL SERVICE.

The report of the Postmaster General of Great Britain contains some interesting facts and figures. The growth of postal business in the home land has been steady and every decrease in the cost of postage has been met by an increase in the volume of mail matter. The total number of postal packets delivered in the United Kingdom for the year 1900 was 3,723,817,000, while the total post office revenue was £15,995,470, and the expenditure £10,664,993, showing a handsome profit from the enormous business. The postal authorities in Great Britain have been experimenting with the motor car for city mail deliveries similar to those in vogue in the American cities. The experiments in Great Britain have, however, not been altogether successful.

In Great Britain as in this country postal savings banks are operated in connection with the general mail business of the nation, but apparently more advantage is taken of them by the people there than here. Last year the public deposited in the British postal savings banks no less than £40,516,438, and the total amount due to depositors at the end of the year was £133,349,645. The Telegraph Department, which in the United Kingdom is under national control and is run in connection with the postal system, showed a deficit in 1900 of £622,104. This deficit was, however, easily covered by the enormous surplus of the post office service, to which reference has already been made. One cannot fail to be impressed from

the post office book of Great Britain that the post office business of the United Kingdom is a splendidly organized piece of national property.

CRIME IN CANADA.

The statistical department at Ottawa has prepared the criminal statistics for 1900. The following table shows the convictions for indictable offences by provinces and the ratio per 10,000 of the population:

Province.	No. of convictions.	No. of convictions per 10,000.
1899.	1899.	1899.
P. E. I.	36	1.46
N. B.	127	2.83
N. S.	239	5.45
Manitoba	224	9.92
Quebec	1,773	11.08
Ontario	2,683	11.89
Prerovies	239	18.06
B. C.	459	21.40
Canada	6,712	10.75

It will be observed that there has been a slight increase in the percentage of convictions in this province.

The province of British Columbia shows the greatest increase which has been about 23 per cent., doubtless due to the mining province which exhibits a decrease. The origin of the criminals is given as follows: Canada, 68 per cent.; England, 7 per cent.; foreign countries, 6 per cent.; United States, 4 per cent.; Ireland, 3 per cent.; Scotland, a little over 1 per cent.

This shows a decrease in the contributions to our crime by Canada, England, Ireland and Scotland, and a very considerable increase from foreign countries. The religious denominations supply the following percentages: Roman Catholic, 38.8; Anglican, 15; Methodist, 9; Presbyterian, 7; Baptist, 3; all others and not given, 23. From the statistics the tendency appears to be towards a habitual criminal class whose number will be small and a more frequent repetition of crime.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE POLES.

Sometime ago we dealt with the political and geographical position of the Poles in Germany. The majority of the Poles are members of the Roman Catholic church and they profess to have a grievance against the dignitaries of the Church in Germany. Recently a congress of the Polish Catholics was held in Berlin. One of the objects of this congress was to devise ways and means of forcing the Catholic clergy to hear confessions and conduct preparatory communion classes in the Polish language. One of the chief Catholic organs of Germany characterizes "this pious aspiration" as the "most heinous" because the Poles, who live in the districts represented at the congress, are quite familiar with German. A clerical speaker at the congress "in a moment of weakness" gave the whole thing away, when he admitted that the children of the Poles not only spoke German, but that for the most part they were unable to speak Polish. The argument of this Polish clerical was that the Poles should always speak their own language in the family circle and teach the children the old Polish, so that they would understand the language, and thus be in a position to demand, as a right from the priests, that the children should be instructed in their own language. The congress decided to send a deputation to the Prince-Bishop demanding the use of the Polish language in church services, and also to obtain the same concessions for the Poles who have settled in West Germany. It is probable that the Church will not concede these demands and that all the efforts of the Poles will be futile.

There is, however, another feature in the attitude assumed by the Poles which is of considerable political interest. The Poles have always supported the Centrum or Catholic party in Germany. The Polish party now propose to adopt the policy of abstention at elections wherever Centrum candidates are in the field. The Poles, whose votes are necessary for the success of the Centrum in many constituencies, intend to make the party feel the value of the Polish vote. For the Centrum this is a serious matter, as there are a number of districts where from one quarter to one half of the electorate are Poles, and if the proposed policy is pursued it means the defeat in many constituencies of the Centrum candidates, and the election of members of some other party. The members of the Centrum party do not wish to ascertain the opinion that the Poles will carry their threat into effect, as they rightly maintain that such procedure would only be playing into the hands of their common opponents. The Catholics of Germany think that they have been too considerate to the Poles, and that probably their co-religionists will recognize this fact and abandon their spoils-child attitude.

There is one point which the Poles have evidently overlooked in their enthusiasm for their language and that is that the question of Polish service and instruction is not a political, but rather an ecclesiastical one to be settled by the Bishops of the Catholic church. Of course, the Poles hope that by adopting the proposed course toward the Centrum party they will force the laity to use their influence upon the clergy of the Church to grant the concessions asked. The ultimate result of the attitude of the Poles is full of interest, and we may judge from the behavior in the past of the Centrum the Poles may reckon without their loss.

CANCER.

The reference by the king at the recent tuberculosis congress "to one other terrible disease—cancer," and the death of Empress Frederick has attracted attention to this disease. It is probable that cancer causes more suffering and agonizing pain than the great white plague, but happily it is not nearly so prevalent. It has been recently announced that deaths from cancer were increasing in number every year. There is apparently no authentic evidence in support of this statement. In the majority of cases persons suffering from this disease reach middle age and many even old age. The cause of the disease is unknown. Many theories have been advanced, but none are generally accepted. Formerly it was believed, like consumption, to be due to some inherited fault of constitution—a valueless hypothesis. The general opinion today is that the cause of the disease is a micro-organism. The organism is not of a vegetable nature, like bacteria, but will probably, when discovered, be found to be a member of the animal kingdom—of the nature of protozoa. Many prominent bacteriologists have investigated the disease and failed to discover the germ which causes it.

All the evidence favors the theory that the cause of the disease is a specific micro-organism. Of the conditions most favorable for the development of the organism—the disease—little is known. No doubt the constitution of the individual plays some part in the development of the germ, but the relative suitability of the soil and the conditions necessary for growth are, as yet, blank pages in the book of the scientist. It is probable that it does not require such favorable conditions, for development, as consumption. In the initial stage cancer is probably a local and limited disease, and might be at this period, amenable to surgical treatment, in fact cases have been reported where cures have been accomplished by an early operation. As a rule, however, the disease is not discovered in the early stages, and when diagnosed, owing to hesitancy on the part of the sufferer, the operation is delayed until the germs of the disease have spread to other parts of the system and treatment thus becomes valueless. It is probable that the disease is infectious, but nothing of a positive character, is known on this point. The result of the experiments conducted to determine this fact have not been as satisfactory as scientists would wish.

Until the micro-organism is discovered, which is the cause of this disease, very little progress can be hoped for in the treatment of cancer. At present there are more than a dozen of the leading scientists of the world engaged in the attempt to discover the organism, and while still they are laboring on in hope, and we trust that, ultimately, their labors may be crowned with success, and cancer ranked among the curable diseases.

FRANCO-TURKISH TROUBLES.

The recent threatened suspension of diplomatic relations between France and Turkey was caused by the question of the purchase of certain quays at Constantinople. The purchase arose probably in the first instance from inability of the Sultan to assert his sovereignty over the wharf and dock property conceded to French capitalists some years ago. He then proposed to buy back the company's rights and when the deal was consummated issued a decree for the property. The actual issues involved between M. Constans and the Porte are not very clearly stated in the despatches. It may have been that the French capitalists wished to establish a concession, similar to those frequently granted in China, which would give it an international standing, and which would make the French legation a barrier to Turkish supervision. This did not suit the Porte and it made the purchase of the property, and the cash to pay for the property, and by dilly-dallying over the payment to retain possession of it. The Sultan's foreign minister notified M. Constans that the Porte has abandoned the idea of purchasing the quays, because it was considered a bad speculation for Turkey, and on account of the difficulty of raising the money to cover the purchase. M. Constans demanded that the Ottoman government issue an order granting the Quays Company full rights and indemnity for two years, the period which the company had been deprived of its rights. The general opinion is that M. Constans has only won a paper victory. It is said that his real object was to compel Turkey to purchase the quays, which are said to be unremunerative. The Sultan has refused to do so and the French capitalists have obtained their concessions.

The suspension of diplomatic relations is not, as many believed, equivalent to a declaration of war. Mexico and Austria have recently resumed diplomatic relations which were suspended at the time of the execution of Maximilian. At no time did either nation think of going to war. In the present case the suspension of diplomatic relations was only a means employed by France to force immediate payment of some French claims.

THE GROWING TIME.

The chief Tory organ at Toronto takes the ground that either the growing time, so much talked about, is a falsehood, or the census figures are untrue. To argue in that way is, however, absurd. What may be said about the census, the progress and prosperity of the country since 1896 is not doubted by any sane man in the land. To doubt such a fact would be to doubt the clearest possible evidences that can be presented to the country. Who, for example, questions the growth of our Dominion trade? Who disputes the statements presented by our banks and railway corporations, showing the most remarkable and unprecedented expansion of business throughout Canada? These things are real. If they have not

produced a corresponding increase in population, that fact only goes to show "that it was not reasonable to have expected very large results in that direction within the compass of five years. The effect on our numbers as a people must come, however, just as they have been coming for several years past. Between 1891 and 1896 the tide was probably running strongly against us. We were losing in population. For three years past we have unquestionably been gaining, and we will continue to gain. It is impossible that we shall go on building up our trade and industries, adding to our capital and capacity, without increasing very rapidly in population. To be pessimistic under such circumstances is to be in the last degree unreasonable.

MR. RICHARDSON'S CASE.

The attempt of the Conservatives to make capital out of the case of Mr. Richardson is hardly likely to be attended with much success. It is too transparent. Moreover, they have the moral sentiment of the people against them. There will always be a measure of sympathy for the man who has lost; but in this instance that very natural feeling will be much modified, if not wholly neutralized, by the circumstances of the case. No matter what else may be said, it remains true in the last analysis that Mr. Richardson lost his seat because of corrupt practices. He was not unseated by Mr. Sifton or Sir Wilfrid Laurier; he was unseated by a court of competent jurisdiction, after a full and fair trial.

Mr. Richardson has followed up his discipline at the hands of the court by writing a very silly letter to the premier. In doing this he was clearly trying to do two things—to win sympathy for himself, and to help his Tory allies. He is not likely to accomplish much in either direction. In the first place, he shows there had been a falling out between himself and his leaders, and his letter reveals the cause. He is a crank—a man who wants his own way, no matter how much the judgment of others may be to the contrary. That much Mr. Richardson makes clear in his letter, and if all the circumstances from the other side were told they would show that he had been most unreasonable in his demands upon his party. As everyone knows, there cannot be such a thing as a strong and effective party if every individual member is to have his way.

In trying to help his new Tory friends, Mr. Richardson fails to make it clear that he parted from his leaders because of any particular principle to which he was anchored. The newspaper situation in Winnipeg probably had more to do with the matter than anything else. It is true, he asserts, that the men in power at Ottawa have broken the pledges given by the Liberal party. The same charge was made by opponents of the government in the last campaign. It was probably the chief issue in that contest. It was, however, fairly debated before the people and the verdict went against the accusers. Mr. Richardson has not made out a better case than did Sir Charles Tupper last autumn.

Mr. Richardson suffers the disadvantage in his appeal to popular judgment of being a dissident on purely personal grounds. Such an appeal is apt to be viewed with suspicion, unless it is fortified by reasons of a particularly convincing nature. Mr. Richardson brings no such reasons to his support. On the contrary, he weakens his case very much when he comes down to a discussion of the causes which led up to his present position. As we have said, he has been quite unable to show that anything has occurred since November last, which ought to make him any less a Liberal now than then. He then defended the very things he now condemns. All that has happened since has been a personal disagreement between himself and his leaders, and being a very determined and untractable man he has chosen to break away from his party.

The man who severs himself from his party can always count upon being warmly patting on the back by those on the other side; but every Conservative of experience in the conduct of political affairs knows very well that if Mr. Richardson had been a Conservative and had taken a stand similar to that which he took against Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Sifton, they would have been obliged to let him go. Such men are always better outside a party than inside. Moreover, while pretending now to welcome him with open arms, they must know that very soon the Liberal mugwump is sure to become a Tory mugwump, unless the judgment of everybody else is made subordinate to his whims. That kind of a compromise never results in anything useful.

The cigar makers of Montreal have been on strike 17 weeks. That is a long lock out. In this case it was long enough to revolutionize the cigar making industry. Now apparatus has been introduced which so simplifies the manufacture of cigars that the manufacturers state they will not require the experienced hands who left them in the spring.

Humors

They take possession of the body, and are Lords of Misrule.
They are attended by pimples, boils, the itching tetter, salt rheum, and other cutaneous eruptions; by feelings of weakness, languor, general debility and what not.
They cause more suffering than anything else.
Health, Strength, Peace and Pleasure require their expulsion, and reason is positively affected, according to thousands of grateful testimonials, by
Good's Sarsaparilla
Which radically and permanently drives them out and builds up the whole system.

Clothing For All

Although August is one of the duller months of the year in clothing we have experienced no dullness; our business steadily increasing. Clothing buyers are rapidly finding out that they can save money and considerable money by buying from us. Boys' and Men's Suits and Overcoats for Fall are now on sale. **Ready-to-wear** or **Made-to-order.** **Highest Quality, Lowest Prices.**

J. N. HARVEY, 199 UNION STREET, Opera House Block, St. John, N. B.

Keep the Flies Out

—BY BUYING—
Fly Screens and Screen Doors.
Also—Don't buy a Mower or Rake till you have seen The McCormack.

A. M. ROWAN, - 331 Main St., N.E.

Strachan's Gilt Edge Soap won't wash away as readily as other soaps, and does the work more thoroughly with less labor.

Use Strachan's Gilt Edge Soap and you'll have the best Soap.

Save the wrappers and you can get the best premiums.

Notes and Comments.

Notwithstanding all the blowing about the American yacht still there have been a few drifting matches.

Latest despatches report the Boers as absolutely discouraged. We should have been somewhat discouraged to learn that they were anything else.

The Canadian manufacturers of brushes and brooms have decided to amalgamate. They expect to make a clean sweep of the trade and rub it into the consumers.

The Yankee consumers of Canadian potatoes will have cause to remember the Dingley tariff. A stiff price will be paid for potato starch.

The Halifax city council have decided not to purchase a robe and chain for the mayor. In the "foggy city" uniforms are restricted to the military and naval gents.

In Paris the other day a young actress dropped dead from stage fright. In this city it is the audience which generally suffers.

The brick-makers of the United States propose to form a combine. It should not be a difficult task seeing they have the building material.

A man in Rochester, N. Y., committed suicide because he did not like housework. There are many women who do not care for housework but they do not adopt such radical measures to obtain relief from the drudgery.

The London Chronicle believes that Lord Strathcona will be appointed successor of the late Lord Herschell as head of the delegation representing British interests in the joint high commission.

The Mormon missionary, who was endeavoring to convert Hungarians to the faith of Joe Smith, has been expelled. We presume the wives of the officials are responsible for the expulsion. They probably did not desire to see the small government salary split in twain.

France has delivered its ultimatum to Turkey, but the world knows that national ultimatums are much like the much abused "positively last appearances" of celebrated actors. And apparently the Sultan shares that knowledge. He has made a few more promises in reply.

It is hard to say who is chiefly to blame for the fiasco of hurrying thousands of men to the west to save the Manitoba wheat crop and then allowing them to remain idle or return home in disgust. The men blame the C. P. R., the railway; the government blames the greedy farmers who refused to hire men when they were aware that the labor market was overstocked. Apparently all hands, excepting the poor individuals who went west, are seriously to blame.

Prince Chun, who is en route to Berlin to apologize for the assassination of Baron von Ketteler, has been suddenly taken ill at Basel, in Switzerland. It is understood that he has received a telegram from Peking that the protocol has not been signed, and the illness is a mere pretext. Serious illness seems to be the

favorite Chinese method of suspending diplomatic negotiations. Li Hung Chang was dying several times when things were not going his way.

The Canadian Journal of Commerce, in dealing with the census says:

"Another point to be borne in mind is that the increase in our population since 1896 has been much more rapid than that in the first half of the decade. It is generally admitted that the 'hard times' which existed from 1891 to the opening of 1896, materially restricted our progress; while, since then, we have had a succession of prosperous years."

This is the opinion of an independent journal, with strong Conservative tendencies.

CROUPY COUGHS OF CHILDREN.

The tendency to croup is a foe that all parents have to fight. Croup comes, in night, when the help must be right at hand. If it is to be helped at all, Adamson's Eucalypti Cough Balm is a blessing to all families where there are children subject to attacks of croup or any mean cough. It has a wonderful reputation for its efficiency and fully deserves it.

You cannot tell what night your child may wake up choking to death with croup. In such a case what do you do? Send for a doctor and wait an hour, or perhaps two hours, while the child is gasping for breath? How much simpler were the true specific for croupy coughs and all throat troubles if it were at hand. Indeed, no other way is safe with young children in the house.

Adamson's Cough Balm is a most delicate medicine for children, relieving the little trouble at once. Its action is soothing and certain. It clears out the phlegm, which produces the croupy condition, and is a safeguard which no mother who knows about it will dispense with. All coughs and inflammation of the throat or bronchial tubes are cured by the Balm with promptness that surprises. A box of Balm, 25 cents. The genuine has "F. W. Kinsman & Co." blown in the bottle.

Intercolonial Railway.

On and after Monday, June 10, 1901, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN.

Suburban Express for Hampton 8.30

Express for Halifax and Campbellton 7.00

Suburban Express for Lunenburg 11.00

Express for Point du Chêne, Halifax and Pictou 11.50

Express for Sussex 14.30

Suburban Express for Hampton 17.45

Express for Quebec and Montreal 17.00

Express for Halifax and Sydney 19.25

Accommodation for Moncton and Point du Chêne 21.45

TRAINS ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

Express from Halifax and Sydney 8.00

Suburban Express from Hampton 7.15

Express from Sussex 8.35

Express from Moncton and Quebec 11.50

Suburban Express from Robbessy 12.30

Express from Halifax and Pictou 13.35

Express from Halifax 15.25

Suburban Express from Hampton 17.45

Express from Quebec and Montreal 17.00

Express for Halifax and Sydney 19.25

Accommodation from Point du Chêne and Moncton 21.45

All trains run by Eastern Standard Time. Twenty-four hour notation.