

The Review.

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RICHIBUCTO, N. B., MAY 6, 1897.

The Manitoba school trouble seems to be in a fair way of being relegated to obscurity for a while at least. M. Merry del Val has investigated the matter impartially and although he does not consider it just what it should be, yet he feels that it is perhaps as good as can be got at present, anyway. The chances are that the present regulations will be first tolerated and then accepted as satisfactory. Perhaps the Catholics of Manitoba will find when they become used to it that it isn't so very bad after all.

In another column will be seen communications from some of our subscribers re the appointment of the Stipendiary Magistrate and Registrar of Probates. Because we give space to these communications is not a sign that we fully concur in the opinions expressed therein. We simply air the views of our correspondents and our columns will be open to anyone who desires to write *per contra*. So long as no vicious personal attack is made on any public man we consider it fair to permit a discussion of public matters in these columns.

Nearly every portion of the Maritime Provinces are giving more or less attention to the summer tourist travel. Some writers have called this business "an undeveloped gold mine," for the people of these provinces. Although Mr. Kipling has fastened the name of "The Lady of the Snows" upon Canada, tourists find these shores not inhospitable. Our sea breezes cool the fevered brow of those suffering from overwork and other causes in the suffocating cities. The attractions for those seeking recreation and rest are scarcely surpassed anywhere. Nor is Kent County behind other parts of the provinces in summer attractions. Could not something be done here to develop our share of the common "gold mine"?

The Americans are not unanimous in favoring the Dingley tariff. Many applications have been made for a reduction of the duties on salt mackerel. This explodes the argument that a high import duty does not increase the price of any product to the consumer.

The receipts of salt mackerel at Boston for the week ending April 24 amounted to 509 barrels. Of this number eighteen barrels were received from home ports, the remaining 491 barrels were importations from Ireland.

At New York the receipts for the same period were 200 barrels from Ireland, and at Philadelphia the importations amounted to 293 barrels Irish salt mackerel.

The imports of salt mackerel from January 1 to date amount to 7,158 barrels, against 2,803 barrels in 1896; 2,725 barrels in 1895; 5,556 barrels in 1894; 2,603 barrels in 1893, and 8,034 barrels in 1892.

As will be seen by the above figures a great portion of the mackerel used in the United States are caught in foreign waters. And as these fish are a luxury of which the American people do not desire to deprive themselves, a high duty will hardly be tolerated. Mackerel dealers and fishermen in this section, may, we think, rest assured that if the catch the coming season comes up to the average, the high duty imposed by the U. S. will not be a drawback to their business.

Latest reports from the seat of the Turko-Grecian war state that the new Greek cabinet favor a continuation of hostilities. Both combatants are blood-thirsty and terrible fighting may be expected. Intervention of the great powers would no doubt put a stop to the war, but these seem tardy about interfering. The Princess of Wales and her daughters are using their utmost influence to bring about British intervention in favor of Greece. Her royal highness has asked Mr. Gladstone to assist her in her efforts.

Montreal Star: Apparently England cannot quite tell whether it must share its Canadian apple with the other little boys, or not.

Metapedia a floating Village.

From Restigouche Telephone.
On Monday evening word was received here that the ice had spread in the Upsalquitch river, and backed up by a heavy freshet, carried away the Upsalquitch bridge, near Robinsonville.

Tuesday, owing to the jam of ice, the water rose rapidly and at noon the English Church at Dawson's rafting ground was filled with water, and Dawson's barn was also filled.

Several families who resided on the east bank of the Upsalquitch, above Robinsonville were compelled to move from their houses and seek higher ground. Late in the day word was received that Mowat's mill and cook house at Moore's settlement was completely turned round.

The water kept steadily rising in the river, and things began to look serious for the residents of Metapedia.

About 5 o'clock Tuesday evening another danger in the direction of the Metapedia river threatened to add to the already serious condition of affairs and as expected, at 6 o'clock p. m. the bridge over the Metapedia—better known as the Blaquiere bridge—was swept away. This was carried for some distance by the ice, and jammed about a mile above Metapedia. The ice which came piling down on top of this had to find vent some way and piled up till it covered the railway track. The blockade of ice thus formed, delayed the trains of Tuesday night for many hours. And not till the working train under the supervision of Supt. Rennell's himself had been sent up and the debris cleared away could the trains proceed, the evening trains not getting into Campbellton till an early hour yesterday morning.

Word was received here at an early hour yesterday morning that the worst that had been expected happened. 'Metapedia is flooded and the inhabitants had to leave their houses in boats,' was the message passed around town yesterday morning, and the ice just above Metapedia had completely torn out the I. C. R. track and dump, and at about nine o'clock standard arrangements were made to send up the auxiliary car.

As a large number of citizens were desirous of seeing the sights—which we hope will never be seen again—Superintendent Rennell ordered a first-class car to be attached and this was completely filled, among the number being several ladies, namely, Mrs. A. E. Alexander and Mrs. Edna Alexander, Miss O'Keeffe, Miss Muirhead and Miss Effie Johnson.

About 9.30 the train of laborers and sight seers started for the scene of destruction. Along the line, from Tide Head up, could be seen islands flooded, barns and houses being almost carried away.

The island opposite Flat Lands, on which Mr. Delaney resides, the home of that gentleman was abandoned by the inmates. The residents and stock had been taken off the previous evening, and none too soon, for should the water rise two feet this once neat and comfortable home would be totally ruined. Other islands along the river showed deserted houses and barns and in some instances waggons, ploughs and mowing machines left to the mercy of the waters.

At Flat Lands we learned that the B. C. R. train, which had left here in the morning, and the up freight had been held there and could not proceed. The conductors and engines were sent back to town, and the cars laden with freight left there.

Again the train carrying the crew moved on. It was thought that the train could not get over the iron bridge so it neared it at a slow rate of speed. What a sight met the eye as the train approached. As far as the head of the rivers ice jammed to a solid block, was all that could be seen with here and there a portion of a bridge or several lengths of fencing which it had carried away in its course.

The train at last reached the station at Metapedia and here was a sight that our pen fails to describe.

The Telephone reporter, who made use of the few minutes spent at this destructed village, can but state what he witnessed.

Although the water had receded some feet canoes were necessary to remove the goods from the partly submerged houses and stores. The once solid sidewalks were being used as floating connections between the houses and the higher land, to better enable those removing goods to work to advantage.

The church, Derion's shop and post office, Ferguson's house and store, Alex. Adam's and Mrs. Aylett's houses were all partly submerged. Barns and out houses upset or carried away. The new building belonging to John Moffat as a summer store house, was lifted high up on the bank. The house known as the Gaspe fishing house owned by the Restigouche Salmon Club was completely demolished.

As we moved further up we got a better view of the ruins. Ferguson's house had the west end stove in by a large cake of ice which must have come down with terrific force. We then entered the upper storey of Mr. Gillis' house; here a peep down the stairs shows but the parlor furniture, piano and organ floating in at least eight feet of water.

We then wended our way to the Mercier bridge, where we found that a portion of that bridge was also washed away and the blockade of ice was something majestic, yet awful, to behold. Should

the jam start down, and run as it must in towards the already ruined buildings, they would be completely swept away.

The I. C. R. track from the point for half a mile above was completely covered with ice and water, but the working men were set to work to repair as much as possible the damage done in this direction, but we venture to say that all I. C. R. traffic will be cut off at this point for many hours yet.

As we return to the station we are struck most forcibly by the manner in which men and women alike are engaged in removing what they can from the buildings, carrying them off in canoes. Through the efforts of Mr. John Moffat, several empty I. C. R. cars which were in the siding were provided for the unfortunate to put their already damaged goods and furniture into.

On inquiring we learned that although things looked threatening when the inhabitants retired Tuesday night, yet it was a sudden shock when about 4 o'clock in the morning they had to be rescued in canoes.

In the Gillis house there were the usual inmates and two gentlemen who arrived in the 10.30 train, Mr. Elliott Fraser, of the public works department, Quebec, who was on his way down the B. C. R. to pay the old claims on the road and had a large amount of money in his possession and Sargeant Edward Harpe of the Provincial Government Police, of Quebec, who accompanied him. These gentlemen after being in the water for twenty minutes, escaped almost exhausted. In an interview with Mr. Fraser he stated to The Telephone as follows:—

"He was awakened by Sargeant Harpe knocking at his door and saying 'hurry if you wish to escape from the house.' He dressed hurriedly and ran out of his room, on to the upper verandah, here the Sargeant was waiting for him with a canoe into which he immediately jumped,—the lower storey of the house was then filled with water—they paddled toward the rising near the I. C. R. crossing, but in the excitement the canoe was upset. He immediately grasped the tin box, which he had by him and which contained \$2,400 and papers—he had luckily deposited \$10,000 in the Bank of Nova Scotia—and holding the box with one hand he clung to the now tipped canoe with the other.

The spectators were paralyzed with the exception of Mr. Gillis who immediately turned to rescue them, and Mr. Fraser claims that he owes his life to Mr. Gillis.

After several unsuccessful efforts, that gentleman assisted by Mr. Walter Coughlin, managed to get boards under the canoe, and at last drew Mr. Fraser to terra firma. The Sargeant had in the meantime let go of the canoe and grasped a portion of a fence that was jammed in the ice. He also was rescued by Mr. Gillis with the aid of a rope. Although directed to do so, Mr. Fraser never let go his precious box, and when saved he was so fatigued that he had to be carried to the R. S. club house, which Mr. Baker, the well known genial manager, had thrown open to the unfortunates who were robbed of house and home, and here Messrs. Fraser and Harpe received every attention at the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Baker, and are loud in their praises of their present host and hostess.

Mr. Fraser further informed the Telephone reporter that he was to be met by Dr. Martin, of Carleton, and intended to proceed down the line at once to pay off the claims; but now his movements were uncertain as a portion of the B. C. R. track is also washed out.

These gentlemen are not the only persons who are grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Baker for shelter, for Mrs. Aylett of Metapedia, is also their guest. She left her house the evening before to stay at the Ferguson hotel, from which she had to be rescued by Rev. Mr. Crawford and another gentleman, who carried her and placed her in a canoe.

To give the scene justice we would require space and time neither of which we have at our disposal.

What further damage will be done is hard for us to say, but it is evident that the worst has not yet taken place. Although the water has receded some feet it is liable to rise again at any moment, and as stated before, when the Metapedia river jam starts the damage that will be done can hardly be imagined.

The water when at its highest was but a short distance from the club house, and Mr. Baker informed us that he expected to have to move out at any moment.

The flat cars on the B. C. R. were washed from the track.

Time will not permit us to enlarge on this report, but as an excursion train will probably be run up to-day, we would say to all who can, avail yourselves of this opportunity of seeing what we trust will never again be seen on the Restigouche.

Great Damage Done.

CAMPBELLTON, April 29.—The latest news of the flood in Metapedia is that the water is rising slowly and the inhabitants are still busy saving goods. The jam, which is still solid at Metapedia, is not causing much damage at present.

At Desseid, some miles further up, residents lost their stock and barns. Richard Mann lost everything except four sheep. Alex. McDonald lost twenty cattle, eight horses and two wintors' operations of lumber, amounting to about \$2,000.

What damage is being done above Metapedia is impossible to say, as there is no communication. Bridges have all been swept away. Four bridges are now floating with the huge icebergs.

When the Metapedia jam starts the destruction will be beyond comprehension.

The Quebec express passengers were transferred at Metapedia to a train which ran up from here and that train proceeded south.

The I. C. R. washout is still beyond repair. All freight trains in this section are blocked. A special excursion train is just leaving for the scene of destruction, laden with hundreds of spectators. Damage is feared between Flatlands and Tide Head when the jam gives.

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Death Of a Miramichi Business Man.
CHATHAM, April, 29.—The death occurred yesterday at Burnt Church, of Alex Loggie, head of the firm of A. & R. Loggie, in the 84th year of his age, leaving a widow, one son and two daughters.

More Instruction Needed.

(Messenger and Visitor.)
We believe that very much less is being done than should be done to educate the people of this country in respect to the evils of liquor drinking and to establish them in the principle and practice of total abstinence. Time was when a great deal of wholesome argument was expended in that direction and a vast deal of good was thereby accomplished. But how comparatively little is being attempted in that line of effort to-day. It appears to be taken for granted that the people are generally sufficiently informed on this subject that they very well understand what is their own and their neighbors' interest in reference to the use of intoxicating liquors and that their duty in the matter is quite clear to them. The result is that when temperance sermons are preached, which we fear is with no great frequency, and when addresses are delivered at temperance meetings or conventions, the subject is dealt with largely, if not exclusively, in reference to its legal aspects. Denunciations are hurled against the liquor trade, the liquor dealers, the politicians and any others who are believed to lend countenance to the evil business, and immediate prohibition is vehemently demanded. This is well enough in itself. The business is no doubt bad enough to justify the most vigorous denunciation. The right and logical way for governments, whether state or municipal, to deal with the evil is not to assume responsibility for it by taxing, regulating and licensing it, but to disown and abolish it as an evil thing, which, with constant and tremendous influence, makes against the best interest of the community and the state. But it must be considered that the traffic in liquor exists because there is a demand for it and the demand for it exists at least partly because there are so many men who have never considered the subject intelligently and consequently, have never understood how disastrous to the material interests of the country and inimical to human happiness and well-being the liquor business is. The effective enforcement of a law prohibitive of the liquor traffic in any town or country must depend very largely upon the proportion of the people who are intellectually and morally in sympathy with the law and the more positively they are in sympathy with the law the stronger will be the probability of its being enforced.

If, therefore, we desire and expect to have an effective prohibitory law, there should be no slacking of our hands in the work of temperance education. The endeavor to secure legal prohibition should go hand in hand with the effort to create and maintain a strong and positive public sentiment in favor of such legislation. And to this end there is needed instruction, line upon line and precept upon precept, as to the effects of the traffic both upon the material interests of the country, upon its physical and moral manhood and upon the happiness, present and to come, of those who are more immediately the victim of strong drink. The most hopeful sphere of education in this mat-

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STRICTLY FOR FAMILY USE.
It soothes every ache, every lameness, every pain, every soreness everywhere, whether internal or external, and in nine cases in ten speedily relieves and cures. Our good old JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT was originated away back in 1810 by the late Dr. A. Johnson, an old fashioned, noble hearted Family Physician, to cure all ailments that are the result of irritation and inflammation, such as colds, croup, coughs, catarrh, colic, cramps, chilblains.
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Its special province is the treatment of inflammation. Its electric energy everlastingly eradicates inflammation without irritation. It is important everyone should understand the nature and treatment of inflammation. Send us at once your name and address and we will send you free, our new illustrated book, "TREATMENT FOR DYSPEPSIA." This book is a very complete treatise in plain language, which every person should have for ready reference.
The Doctor's Signature and directions are on every bottle.
If you can't get it send to us. Price 35 cents; six \$2.00. Sold by Druggists. Pamphlet free.
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150 bbls. Good Winter Fruit on hand.
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Paine's Celery Compound Delivers Mr. Rose From Every Trouble.

The story of Mr. William V. Rose, of Montreal, is the experience of thousands of men and women who are living a miserable life owing to the agonies of dyspepsia.
Mr. Rose's experience with suffering was a long one. From his youth indigestion and stomach troubles subjected him to daily tortures, and continued up to his sixty-fourth year, always increasing in intensity and danger.
After a lifetime of failures with medicines and doctors, a friend who had used Paine's Celery Compound with great success induced Mr. Rose to give it a trial. The medicine was used, and now Mr. Rose joyfully boasts of health and a new lease of life.
Mr. Rose, with a view of benefitting all dyspeptic sufferers, writes as follows:

"For a long time I was a great sufferer from dyspepsia, and was often compelled to stop on the street until I could recover from cramps, pains and attacks of giddiness that were brought on by the terrible disease. I had little strength, could not sleep much, and was so run down that I thought I would never get better.
"I used many kinds of medicine, but they did me very little good. At last I was recommended to use Paine's Celery Compound. I tried a bottle, and it did me more good than anything I had taken before. I have used four bottles and have completely banished the distressing pain in my stomach, and I feel well.
"After having had dyspepsia for almost a lifetime, I think the cure is a wonderful one."

ter, as in others is found among the young boys and girls now in the public schools. Something, not a little we believe, is being accomplished through the instruction now being given in our schools on this subject, and much more, no doubt could be accomplished along the same line. The essential thing is to give right instruction and to give it thoroughly, not merely to touch the feelings and obtain a platitude. The boy who has been instructed as to properties of alcohol and its effects upon the human system, who has been led intelligently to trace the liquor business through its whole course from the time the wholesome grain is cast into the brewer's vat until the products of the brewery and distillery find their way through the hands of the dram-seller to the lips of the drinkers, who has been caused to see what the liquor business costs the country in the waste and destruction of material wealth, in the degradation of manhood and in the desolation of homes, that boy, we take it, not likely to become a slave to drink,

but is likely rather to become an intelligent and forceful worker for temperance reform. Much can be accomplished in the way of education among those of more mature years; as well as among the children, and unquestionably much must be done in this direction, if prohibition is to become more than a delusive dream, and if the cause of temperance reform is to be established on sure and lasting foundations.
In London the mail deliveries from 10 in the morning until ten at night are hourly. It is not unusual for the writer of a letter in that city to get an answer from a resident within three or four hours.
The subject of divorces begins to engage the serious attention of the philosophers of France. In 1852 the percentage of divorces was one in 1,000, while to-day it is 2 1/2 in 1,000.