THE GREAT NORTH SHORE toria ROUTE!

The Best. Surest, Safest. Quickest Route by which to reach purchasers in the North Shore Counties of New Brunswick, is via

REVIEW

The regular news express to the homes of all the people, and most lirect line to the pocketbooks of buyers everywhere.

See that your advertisement is ticketed via THE REVIEW.



How shall we teach our children to pro-With love like ours Victoria's worth and

And how to future generations show Those works of mercy all her people know?

Shall the historian, shall the poet's song, Those deeds perpetuate, and that praise prolong ? Shall art on canvas or in sculpture trace For ave the records of that royal grace

Brief while such annals in men's minds Years dim the picture, and the marble

Whence shall the living presence then ap-

To move and speak, for all to see and hear.

She whom we seek to honour shall reply; Her works unto her wish shall testify ;-What was her choice, and what the end With all that gold her subject sisters

Queen though she was, Christ's servant The poor to comfort, and the sick to heal,

Glowed in her heart; and at her sweet "Victoria's Nurses" came to bless the

To lonely cottage and to crowded street, Where pain and nakedness and hunger With sure relief unto the sore oppress'd, Strength to the weak, and to the weary

As yet but few, though all who know

Shall we not seek their mission to extend Till thousand thousands bless the day they

Those royal nurses in Victoria's name. So through the ages that dear name shall

To poor sick folks, from one who loved Bright words of hope, such as an angel

With God's own glory on his golden wings. S. REYNOLDS HOLE.

WHAS VICTORIA

WILLIAM GEORGE FORDAN [In Ladies' Home Journal]

In June, 1837, Victoria, who was then a young girl of eighteen, ascended the throne of England, on the death of her uncle, William IV. Her sixty years' reign the longest of any English sovereign, has covered a period of progress and prosperity unequaled in the annals of history. No other sixty years have seen such strides of woman-the wise and good Queen Vice was a name unheard of; Tennyson was

When Victoria was called to the throne the United Kingdom contained 26,000,000 people. To-day it has over 39,000,000. The "wise men" of the time said the nation would go to pieces. They claimed it could never govern its home and colonial possessions. Under Victoria the new territory acquired alone is one-sixth larger cent. of the land of the world.

The United States, at the time of Victoria's coronation, had only 17,000,000 people: to-day it has 70,000,000. Arkansas, Missouri and Louisiana were then Western frontier States. All the territory west of the Mississippi contained less people than Philadelphia has to-day. The present trans-Mississsippi population exceeds in number that of the whole country in 1837. The territorial area has increased | lar trips, did not exist in 1837; now there seventy-five per cent.; The National are over ninety. Steamers in those days wealth has increased about seventeen were wooden affairs with paddle wheels. hundred per cent.

penal colony in those day. The greater part of its territory was then unexplored. make ocean travel a delight were un-Now it is over 3,300,000. To-day its trip was then about fourteen days. Now no dining-cars, no smoking-cars. trade exceeds that of all Great Britain at it can be made in five days and a quarter. No Telegrams of congratulation greeted and great-grandchildren. Her sons and the beginning of Victoria's reign. The city of Melbourne then consisted of a church, an inn, three shops, twenty huts and a kangaroo-meat market. It is now

Africa was an almost unknown territory. In South Africa, Cape Colony alone was the country rescued from the natives and brought under civilization by Livingstone, Baker, Stanley, Speke, Du Chaillu, Johnthe sites of African deserts and forests of the past sixty years. sixty years ago.

New York and Philadelphia were the there are seventeen such cities, whose comof only 4000 people. To-day only five been a unified kingdom for only twentycities of the world exceed it in number of

United States, all put together, had only and in every one she has been victorious half a million volumes in 1837. This is less than the Boston Public Library contains to day.

their own names when Victoria became sum of \$550,000,000. their Queen. The National education system was but three years old; its money grants amounted to only \$300,000. Uncle Sam now spends \$140,000,000 a year for teachers and superintendents of our public

alone. The wires would encircle the globe | ing contagious diseases. sixteen times.

usually took thirty days; sometimes storm | Robert Taylor, men whose writings were

adequate food among the passengers. No Submarine Cable-not even a foot -lay in the ocean sixty years ago. Now millions of messages are sent every year, and the waters of the globe are threaded to stretch three-quarters of the distance from the earth to the moon.

Seventy-eight elements are now known to science. Twenty-four of these have been discovered during Victoria's reign. The instrument that made these discoveries possible is called the spectroscope. It is so marvelously delicate that it can detect the presence of one two-hundredmillionth of a grain of salt.

Authors famed the world over to-day were practically unknown when Victoria science, such marvelous development in was crowned. Longfellow had written no education, such wise legislation for the poetry; Emerson was unknown; Poe's his invention saved the world the inconbetterment of humanity, such growth in best work was unwritten; Lowell was a religious tolerance, such miracles of inven- boy at college; Hawthorne had not written tion, such strengthening of the bonds be- a line; Dickens had published but one tween nations, such universal advance to- book; Bulwer was just becoming popular; wards higher living. And this progress | no one knew Robert Browning. Darwin's has been attained during the reign of a life-work was not begun; Herbert Spencer | the treasury. Poor people blocked up | bells. There were no illustrated weeklies

Victoria became Queen. Most of the inmates of being poor. popular writers of our contemporary literature were unborn sixty years ago.

Victoria's reign. The degrading practice was later reduced to nine in Eugland. than all Europe. To-day Victoria rules of flogging has been abolished in armies Now there are but two-high treason and over 402,514,000 people, or twenty-seven and navies of America and England, willful murder. The death penalty has per cent. of the population of the globe. Children are no longer permitted to work practically been abolished in Bavarir. Her Empire extends over 11,399,316 in the mines of Britain. Press gangs no Denmark, Belgium, Prussia and Sweden, square miles, covering twenty-one per longer force men into the service of the Queen's navy. The Red Cross Society, America. approved by forty-nine nations, has softened the horror of war. The transportation of criminals, with its many evils, has been suppressed. Executions are no longer conducted in public, The treatment of criminals has become humane. Factory laws and building acts make life easier for the poor.

Trans-Atlantic Steamers making regu-The iron steamer with the screw had not Australia was chiefly important as a yet appeared. The accommodations were poor; the "modern improvements" that

Victoria became Queen. Electric lights, telegraphy was unknown. To-day Lonelectric power, the telegraph, electric cars, electric bells-the thousand applications Australia's largest city, with 500,000 peo- of electricity to every-day life belong to the past sixty years.

Astronomy has made great advances Maps of the period showed the interior of during Victoria's reign. Powerful telethe country almost absolutely unexplored. scopes have revealed millions of unknown stars in space. Neptune was discovered known. Victoria has seen one-third of by two astronomers, working separate and alone. The spectroscope has shown the metals burning in the sun. Wheatstone, Leverrier, Kirchoff, Secchi, Lockyer and ston and a host of other explorers. Plan- Bunsen are among the world's great men tations, farms and great cities are now on who have helped astronomic progress of Europe and Asia.

Political Unity and government by the people have made great progress in Viconly cities in the United States in 1837 toria's reign. She has seen Prussia with populations of over 200,000. To-day | Bavaria and over twenty small States consolidated into the great German Empire. bined population is 11,000,000. Sixty France has passed through many changes, years ago their population was less than but, since 1870, has greatly strengthened half a million. Chicago was then a village her republican government. Italy has six years. Switzerland's squabbling cantons were unified into a strong and model Books then were few in comparison republic in 1848. Great Britain has had with now. The public libraries of the thirty-eight wars in the last sixty years

Canals for the passage of great ships were unknown sixty years ago. To-day these modern engineering triumphs have Ignorance was general. Forty per cent, made wonderous short-cuts in travel. Six of the men and sixty-five per cent. of the of these great canals of the world, aggrewomen of Great Britain could not write gating 240 miles, have cost the tremendous

ous strides since Victoria became Queen. duced one-half by Lister's antiseptic treat- abolished throughout all parts of the civilessened seventy-five per cent. by the Com-No Telephone carried messages sixty pulsory Vaccination Act. Anæsthetics years ago. To-day a man speaking in have made daring surgical operations pos-Boston can be heard in St. Louis, 1300 sible. Many so-called "incurable" dismiles away. Twenty million dollars is in- eases have been conquered. The germ vested in telephones in the United States | theory has worked great reform in treat-

They had to provide their own food, as professed idfidels. Those who could read the ship supplied only water. The trip at all read the works of Thomas Paine and and contrary winds extended the trip to filled with disbelief. Not one working- then unknown. In the past sixty years of Ottawa, and the album is one of the two or three months. Sickness, suffering man in a hundred over opened a Bible. it has joined hands with all the sciences. finest pieces of workmanship ever turned and starvation often resulted from lack of The number to church attendants was It has revealed to the astronomer stars in- out by the Department. The casket in Urban, much less in 1837 than now.

Royal Academy of Music was the only with over 170,000 miles of wire-sufficient | British institute that gave scientific teaching. The best music was difficult to secure and was very expensive. Churches were often without any music. In even the greatest cathedrals the "scanty musical service rattled in the vast edifices like a dried kernel too small for its shell."

> of making steel by forcing cold air through liquid iron, invented by one of her subjects, caused the price to fall at once from \$300 to \$30 a ton. The inventor netted \$5,000,000 in royalties. In forty years ceivable sum of one thousand million

become England's Queen. The tax on

nothing; Alfred Austin, the new Poet the solid wall of a house. This was done few advertisements, and each had to pay Laureate, was a babe in the cradle. Few so that hasty passers-by, mistaking semauthors now living had written a line when | blance for reality, might not accuse the

Thirteen crimes were punishable with death when Victoria took up her duties as Great social reforms belong to Queen sovereign. The number of capital crimes and in some of the United States of

> Street lighting was unknown, except in the large cities, when Victoria was crowned. In smaller towns, when the moon was not shining, citizens who had to be out after nightfall carried lanterns.

Railways were just beginning in those days. The world's mileage was only 1600 miles; now it is over 420,000. In 1837 twenty miles an hour was considered good time : now we have regular trains making over fifty miles an hour. Cars were then lighted with candles and heated with cheap stoves. There were no double tracks, no telegraph stations, no baggage checks, no printed railway tickets, no modern sleeping-cars, no vestibule cars, no library cars Its total population in 1837 was 345,000. dreamed of. The time for a trans-Atlantic no air-brakers, no safe coupling apparatus

Electricity was in its infancy when the young Queen at her coronation, for don receives news of a fire in India in less time than the news could have been sent from one end of the "Strand" to the other, sixty years ago.

Seventeen Presidents have ruled in the United States since Victoria became Queen. Only three of them are now living. The thrones of Europe have changed many times. Victoria has been contemporary to twenty-eight Kings, six Emperors, four Czars, three Queens, thirteen Presidents, ten Princes, five Sultans and many petty rulers of smaller States of

Inventive science has made marvelous progress in every department during Vic toria's sixty years as Queen. Cantilever bridges have surprised the world. Travel has been wonderfully quickened by street cars, cabs, trolleys, cable cars, elevated roads and other triumphs of invention. In 1837 there were no typewriters, no pass enger elevators, no modern bicycles, no soda-water fountains, no horseless carriages no chemical fire-extinguishers, no ironclads, no perfecting printing presses. Fully chronicling the inventive progress of the last six decades would make it seem as i nothing had been done of real consequence to man's comfort before 1837.

Slavery existed throughout the world sixty years ago. In the second year of Victoria's reign emancipation was complete in England. Ten years later France and South American republics freed their slaves. Russia and the United States fol-Medicine and surgery have made wondr- lowed in 1863. Then Brazil declared its slaves free in 1871, Portugal in 1878, and Deaths from amputation have been re- Cuba in 1886. To-day slavery has been ment. The smallpox mortality has been lized world except in portions of Africa.

International copyright aid not exist. A plea was signed, in the year of Victoria's ascension to the throne, by fiftysix British authors. The plea was warmly approved by the best American men-ofletters, and was then presented to Congress. Not wishing to act hastily in the Irreligion and infidelity were the order | matter Congress took it under considera-Emigrants to America came in sailing of the day in England sixty years ago. tion, and, after thinking it over-for vessels in the early days of the reign. Nine out of every ten working-men were about fifty-four years-actually passed an International Copyright Law in 1891.

No snap-shots were taken of the coronation ceremonies. Photography was visible through the most powerful tele- which the album was placed was pur- Cornelius. Music was practically ignored. Hymn- scopes. It has shown the marvelous anabooks were unknown. Musical education | tomy of microscopic forms of life. It has was without system. The struggling popularized the great paintings of the world, advanced literature and education in endless ways, and made scenes in contemporary life permanent for posterity.

Gas was unheard of-or rather it was heard of, but there was strong prejudice against it. Candles were used in the churches in the early Victorian days. Two candles, stuck in tin candle-holders, were Steel was an expensive metal when Vic- allotted to each pew. By judicious snufftoria was crowned. The Bessemer process ing they were coaxed to burn during the service, while a diffused odor of smoking shield for the inscription and surmoutted gold, has been found guilty of murder. wicks pervaded the sanctuary.

Eleven Daily Papers satisfied all England when Victoria was crowned, and these were in London. Their aggregate circulation was 40,000, one-quarter of which was held by the "Times." London had fifty weeklies and thirteen monthlies to supply Light and air were taxed when Victoria its million and a half of citizens and practically all other parts of the kingdom. windows brought in £1,000,000 a year to The daily papers were as heavy as dumbwindows to escape payment. It was com- no humorous papers, no war correspond-

known to but few; Ruskin had written | mon practice to paint rows of windows on | ents, no interviewing. There were very an almost prohibitive tax.

> All great modern tunnels of the world have been built during Victoria's reign. The Hoosac, Mont Cenis, St. Gothard, and Arlberg have been completed within the last twenty-six years. The world has 1142 noteworthy tunnels, over one thousand have been built since 1837.

Home comforts have increased wonderfully during Victoria's reign. Before she ascended the throne there was no steam heating. Flint and tinder did duty for matches. Plate glass was a luxury undreamed of Envelopes had not been invented and postage-stamps had no been introduced. Vulcanized rubber and celluloid had not begun to appear in a hundred dainty forms. Stationary wash-tubs, and even wash-boards were unknown. Carpet. furniture and household accessories were expensive. Sewing machines had not yet supplanted the needle. Aniline colors and coal tar products were things of the future. Stem-winding watches had not appeared; there were no cheap watches of any kind. So it was with hundreds of the necessities of our present life.

Queen Victoria has over seventy descendants, over sixty of whom are living. She has had nine children, seven of whom are living, and innumerable grandchildren daughters who are living are: the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Conpaught, the Duke of Edinburgh, the ex-Empress Frederick, of Germany, the Princess Christian, St. Hyacinthe, P. Q., Seeding Machine. the Marchioness of Lorne, and the Princess Beatrice. Among her descendants are Princes, Princesses, Dukes, Duchesses, one Emperor, two Empresses, one Marchicness and a Lady.

A NOBLE FAMILY.

in Canada.

For many, many years a very noble family, popular and well known, have conferred great blessings on Canadian

This family to which we refer has served the homes of Canadians faithfully and well; they have brightened the pathway of many a sad woman when the clouds were dark ; they have cheered hearts when times were dull and money searce; they have been a blessing to thousands of husbands and children, helping them to dress better, so that mothers, fathers and children were enabled to face the world as handsomely dressed as their wealthier friends and neighbors.

These popular, tried and helpful friends are the Diamond Dyes, the same in power, work and usefulness to-day as they were twenty years ago.

There are many imitations of these celebrated Diamond Dyes worthless and dangerous to use. Beware of these deceptive dyes, as they can never do good work.

When you purchase dyes see that the name "Diamond" is on every envelope. With the Diamond Dyes success is always | The piece abounds in thrlling and touchsure and certain.

Canada Address to Her Majesty

OTTAWA, June 16.—The address passed by the Senate and House of Commons to Her Majesty the Queen on the occasion of the 60th year of her reigh, was forward today to the Colonial Office. The address was in album form and the artistic penmanship and design were the work of Messrs. A. N. Drouin, A. Matton and A. Arcand, of the State Department. The binding was done by A. Mortimer & Co., chased from Messrs. Henry Birks & Sons, H. P. Rive, E. McSweeney, T. McLaugh-Montreal, and is a marvel of beauty and lan, workmanship. The body and base are of Canadian bird eye maple surrounded with 16 piliars of labradorite, the most noted Canadian stone, with the wierd play light like an opal but of a dark bluish tint. On the front and sides, between each pillar, are panals showing views of the nine principal cities of the Dominion, from Halifax to Victoria, the centre and terior of the case is fined with royal gilt. The cost was about \$600.

Take KD C for sour stomach and sickheadache.

Patent Report.

Below will be found the only complete up-to-date record of Patents granted to Canadian Inventors, which is specially prepared for this paper by Messrs. Marion & Marion, Solicitors of Patents & Experts, Head Office, Temple Bui'ding, Montreal, from whom all information may be readiy obtained :-

CANADIAN PATENTS:

56,108-S. Melanson, Church Point, P. Q., "ulley.

56,143-B. Corriveault, D'Israeli, P. Q., Stump Extractor. 56,082-M. Barsalou, Montreal, Ma-

AMERICAN PATENTS

chine for engraving on glasses.

583,882-Rosedale F. Abel, Excelsion Cutting-machine.

584,256-Jessie Baker, Plow. 583,970-Joseph E. Barclay, Bottle. 584,035-Samuel N. Chapin, Automatic weighing machine.

584,209-Ernest C. Cole Stove. 584,141-Jean-Baptiste, Gurand Montreal, Wheel-Hub.

584,178-John Hoffman, Mattress. 584,001-Richard K, Leblond, Engine-584,094-Donald McArthur, Manilla.

Canada, Clover seed table attachment for 584,277 - George Tyler, Clarksburg,

Extensions to manufacture have been granted on following patents :-48978-Joseph Arthur Archambault.

49247 - Nathaniel Barrett Powter, Method of utilizing garbage and other

The formal opening of Lefebvre Memorial Hall-the magnificent edifice erected in memory of the founder of St. Joseph's institutions of learning-was the occasion Popular and Well Known for a large assemblage of friends and old students of the college Wednesday night. The unfavorable weather and condition of the roads had the effect of preventing many from being present on the auspicious occasion, but nevertheless there was between three and four bundred people in attendance in addition to the students, Moncton, Dorchester and Shediac were well represented, Prominent among those present were Judge and Mrs. Landry, and Hon. A. D. Richard, Dorchester, Father Bradley, Cape Bauld, Father Michaud, Buctouche, Eathers Meahan and LeBlanc, Moncton, Dr. Belliveau and Mr. O. M. Melanson, Shediae. It is needless to say that the new building was greatly admired by the visitors for its architectural beauty from an external view, but a glimpse at the newly finished hall, in which is to be witnessed the dislay of talent and ability of the students of St. Joseph in the coming years, elicited expressions of delight on every hand.

The opening of the hall to the public last night was the occasion of a grand musical and dramatic entertainment by the students. , Paul the cripple, or Love at Last," written by a professor of St. Joseph's College, was a drama produced. ing scenes and was splendidly presented. the cast of characters being as follows:

PAUL THE CRIPPLE, OR LOVE AT LAST! A drama in three acts. CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Paul the cripple : Twe Brothers-G. J. Anthony.

Philip, their cousin-R. Coughlin. Count Felix, Paul's guardian-C. Han-

Linus, servant to Anthony -. C. Gillen. Nicolas, a beggar-D. McInerney.

Father Fidelis, the Abbott-A. J. Doyle Strange Visitor-B. Sutton.

Basil, the sexton-A. K. Dysart. Adolph, the warden-H. P. O'Neil-Herbert, prison-keeper-J. H. Kelly. Wilfred, a messenger-P. A. Landry.

Butler Found Gulliy.

A Sydney, N. S. W., Frank Butler largest panel showing the Royal Arms who killed Weller, Preston and others, by and supporters. On top of the cover is a luring them into the bush in a search for with the Crown. This is surrounded with Butler, whose crimes have been the talk a circle of shields bearing the arms of each of Australia for a year past, fled to San Province, and lower down below a wreath | Francisco on the ship Swanhilda, after his of maple leaves, the two central shields foul deeds. Awaiting him there were bearing respectively the arms of the Australian detectives, who promptly Dominion and a prominent view of the seized the murderer. He was extradited Canadian Parliament buildings. The in- and returned to New South Wales, Butler tried to kill himself at San Francisco while in goal, and repeated the atpurple velvet, the whole is solid silver tempt on the voyage to the Antipodes. During his trial also he tried to take his life on several occasions, and had to be carefully guarded to prevent self-murder. Butler will be sentenced to death at once.