**BUSINESS NOTICE.**

THE TRIBUNE Counting Room is the southern half of the Office of Mr. George Philps, Broker, Prince William street. It is centrally situated, being near the City Hall, the Banks, News Room, Express Office, Chubb's Corner and the Ferry landing. Advertisements for the TRIBUNE should be left at the Counting Room before 11 A. M.

# The Daily Tribune.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 1, 1872.

## The Gas Question in New York—Brothers in Affliction.

The people of New York are clamoring for protection against the Gas Companies, who charge what they please and supply an article which suits themselves but utterly disgusts the victimized consumers. They have accordingly drafted a Bill for the State Legislature, which, they hope, will supply a remedy. It is proposed to create a qualified Board of Examiners, who will have power to appoint inspectors; there will be a central laboratory and numerous testing places:—the light furnished is to be of sixteen candles, and the charge per thousand feet is to be two dollars and a quarter, U. S. Currency, of course. A monthly average is to be struck, and should this fall below the prescribed standard, the Board of Examiners may diminish proportionally the rate charged to consumers for that month. These are stringent terms, and the Examiners' power are very ample; but it must be remembered that the exactions and rapacity of the Companies have been unbounded; that they have paid not the slightest attention to the complaints of consumers, and they have generally acted as if their customers were their serfs, created expressly for their benefit, and to be fleeced and swindled at pleasure. The Press, therefore, is urging the passage of the Bill.

The following, from the New York *Times*, represents some of the grievances of which the New York gas consumers complain,—in many points resembling those which consumers in St. John are bearing with exemplary patience:—

Sickly, smoky light in houses, hotels, and churches, is as common as ever it was, and the variation in the quality of gas is as uniformly accompanied as heretofore with a steady buoyancy of gas bills. Badly-lighted streets still increase the growing dangers of evening travel, and the house holder who grumbles about paying for light that does not illuminate, has the satisfaction of knowing that he is also compelled to pay taxes for public lamps which strongly recall the barbarous epoch of tallow wicks and oil. Until recently this last infliction was not relieved by even the melancholy solace of having any official expression of public discontent. When we find, however, such an item as the following among the bills reported to the Board of Audit by Controller Green, it does appear as if some check were about to be placed on the extortions of the gas companies:

*Harlem Gas light Company, gas*, $211.-266 68. "(The charge is exorbitant, and "greatly in excess of the quantity and "quality of gas supplied.)"

It is obvious that in order to be able properly to guard the public interest and the public purse in such a matter, it is necessary to have some well-authenticated series of tests to appeal to in order to convict the gas companies of breach of contract, or of illegal charges.

It is worthy of remark that the appointment of a Gas Inspector for St. John was at the time supposed to be a panacea for all the ills from Gas then endured;—how absurd was this belief we now clearly understand. The Gas supplied in St. John during the past nine months has been the poorest ever consumed here, while the bills have been the largest, and the inconvenience and injury to house fittings the greatest. The St. John Company will doubtless be reminded of its short comings when its Bill asking amendments to its Charter comes before the Local Legislature; and it is barely possible, since it desires to re-open its Charter, that the latter may be amended after a fashion of which the Company may not approve. The St. John members understand the sentiments of their constituents on this subject and will, no doubt, govern their actions accordingly.

WHO DID IT?—Several parties claim to have done the business in Westmoreland, the latest being our esteemed cotemporary the *Visitor*, which, however, gently insinuates the fact, rather than openly boasts. The *Visitor* is modest, and it says:—

"The *Freeman* blames the *Visitor* for the result of the Westmoreland Election. All right! The *Visitor* is willing to take its full share of the responsibility of the Free School triumph."

Nevertheless, we incline to the opinion that the *Freeman*, as much as any other paper, "did it." Else why were *Freemans* bought by the hundreds by Humphrey's friends and circulated in the County?

**An Important Correction.**

The Ottawa *Citizen* is anxious there should be no mistake in the matter, for it says:—"A Chicago paper describes Mr. Peter Mitchell, who has recently been on a visit to the Western States, as 'a great advocate of Temperance,' and as 'representing St. John, his native city, in the Canadian House of Commons.' This is another illustration of the want of accuracy characterizing American newspaper utterances, respecting Canada and the Canadians. 'The great advocate of Temperance' who represents St. John, as all the world outside of Chicago knows, is Hon. Mr. Tilley." The fact is, the distinguished travellers do not appear to have been very clear in their explanations to the numerous newspaper interviewers who pressed them on the subject of their standing at home. By the time they get back, they will find it necessary to prove their identity.

☞ There is said to be a great row in the Ottawa Government over Howe's speech.

## GOSSIP AT OTTAWA.

**Lamentation and Woe in the Dominion Capital.—The Sad Events that are to occur.—The future of the Government and Opposition.—Tilley and his chances of re-election!**

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 24.

The Session has been put off till April and Ottawa weeps! The harvest of the hotels, the boarding houses, the lodging houses, the saloons, that should now be ready for the gathering, has been put off for two long months beyond the wonted time. The rooms wait in garnished emptiness for the illustrious occupants of other days. The waiter remembers how a year ago his exchequer was swelled by fees in exchange for choice bits at table, and sighs for the long delay. The boot black sadly recalls the silvery return he then received for darkening the understanding of the country's rulers. The chambermaid's memory is busy with the now distant time when she received the last present of a sheep skin trunk from a Member, with other gallant attentions. The bartender mourns for the return of customers not impecunious; and the whiskey that would fain inspire the eloquence and wit of the Chamber lies ingloriously cabin'd and confined in the cask. But it is not alone in the department of mine host of the hotel or the bustling landlady of the boarding house that this untoward event has

CAST ITS SHADOW.

The whole fabric of society from turret to foundation stone feels the shock of the announcement and the shadow of the grief. The fair dames and misses who are wont to grace the scarlet chamber with their beauty on the opening day, sigh for its delaying; and the poor widow who waits for the pittance of a sessional char-woman, sadly wonders how she can feed her little ones till then. The page waits impatiently to don his natty uniform and enter the Chamber, and the burly contractor desponds at the lapse of time that must precede the lobbying for extras. Those who want office, or promotion, waiting for the coming of the powerful patron who is to effect the hoped for change, grow sick at heart. The cabman's face grows long as he sees the prospect of big fares fading off into the dim distance. The news-boy ponders sadly that he must look beyond March for the

BEAVERED AND BLACK-COATED GENTRY

who sometimes give dimes instead of pennies for his *Free Presses*; and she of the *demi monde*, to whose house Senators resort with full purses, on errands not necessary to the country's welfare or good fame, repines that for yet two months longer she must make her merchandise to less illustrious patrons. But though thus sorrowing, Ottawa does not grow clamorous or charge the Government foolishly. Somewhat solicitous for the indemnity and mileage that is annually poured into her lap at about this season, she will yet wait till April for it and still retain her faith full and unimpaired in John A. and the Coalition. She is satisfied that there must be some good reason for the delay. Either it is because of

THE SMALL-POX OR THE TREATY,

or to gain some political advantage, or to prepare some weighty measure, that this was done. John A. went to Toronto recently, and who knows what was arranged while there? He took with him Morris,—the smooth and only Morris, who it was that enticed the mighty George Brown into the net in 1864. Who shall say that all may not now be ready for Blake, of the slouched hat, and the granite-faced Mackenzie, to leave their one-horse machine at Toronto and take hold to run the big machine here? Ottawa would not be astonished at it. She would not much exult over it. She would accept it with calm complacency. "It hath pleased my lord to have it so; so let it be!"

But Ottawa would even assuage and mollify her grief at the delay of Parliament by the application of

THE PLASTER OF PRECEDENT,

and the ointment of destiny. Once at least in Canadian history there was a recess as long as this. It happened just eighteen years ago, and therefore must needs occur again just now. Destiny has decreed it. Keep your almanac for 18 years and it is good again. If, therefore, the moon swinging round the circle in 18 years rises, sets, is new, quarters, is full or eclipsed at the same moments of the same months, and the tides obey her, why should not political bodies? Why not? To attempt to give a reason would be to intimate that politicians in their erratic courses are not influenced by the moon—are not lunatic! Your correspondent will not argue the point, but proceed to retrospect the events of 1853-4, and cast

THE POLITICAL HOROSCOPE

of the future. John Sandfield Macdonald was defeated in the winter of 1853 4, and when his 18 years were up Blake pushed him aside in 1872. There was a recess of 11 months and 29 days between the old Canada sessions of 1853 and 1854. The recess between the Dominion Sessions of 1871 and 1872, eighteen years after, is 11 months and 27 days! The Cabinet ought to call Parliament 4 days earlier, but destiny was against them, and compelled a reconsideration, even after the day was named There are still two days to be accounted for, but who cares for a day or two? The First Napoleon and Louis Phillippe are instances of the 18 years cycle. The Washington Treaty comes just 18 years after the Reciprocity Treaty in time, and a much longer distance after it in merit, but

WHO CARES FOR MERIT?

Well, the Parliament of the Province of Canada met in 1854, after a recess of 364 days, wrangled a while and was dissolved without passing a single measure. Dominion Parliament meets 18 years later after a recess of 362 days—the political "configuration," as Professor Delissier of earthquake celebrity would say, being the same; what have we to look for but crises, shocks, political commotions, and other like things. Don't the Toronto *Globe's* Ottawa correspondent say already that Government have no measures to bring forward. It is true, I believe, that John A. or his party carried the country 18 years ago. Must they needs do so again? Wasn't it in 1854, or two or three years before—who cares for a year or two in matters of such import?—that Samuel Leonard T. first smiled upon your civic constituency. If so, prepare for smiles next summer. And was it not in 1854 that a certain *Italian* gentlemen of the name of Timothy first ratted with a printing press? If so look out for *rats*. But the subject grows too large, and your Correspondent will no longer grapple with it.

B.

## A GREAT DAY IN LONDON.

*MAGNIFICENT POPULAR DEMONSTRATION!*

**Thanksgiving Services Over the Recovery of the Prince of Wales.**

A WONDERFUL TRANSFORMATION SCENE AT ST. PAUL'S.

*THE STREETS THRONGED BY SPECTATORS.*

**FOUR MILLION OF PEOPLE OUT OF DOORS.**

THE PROCESSION, DECORATIONS, &c.

LONDON, Feb. 27, 10 A. M.—The day of thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales opened with salutes and the ringing of the bells at sunrise. From an early hour the streets through which the procession is to pass were cleared of vehicles and pedestrians. The line of march to and from the Cathedral is seven miles. The carriage-way along the entire route is fenced in and uninterrupted from curb to curb. The houses on both sides are decorated from cellar to attic, not house by house, but block by block, and all the open spaces filled with banks of seats. An avenue of flags, streamers, and gorgeous tapestry winds miles through the heart of the city, passing under superb and costly triumphal arches. Every available place is occupied by spectators. Fabulous prices are given for single seats, and houses are let for the day at their rent for a year. Twelve thousand soldiers and almost the entire police force guard the lines. The decorators had barely finished their work, when the general public holding tickets were admitted to St. Paul's. The transformation which had been made in the interior of the Cathedral caused universal surprise and admiration. The decorations were superb, and the arrangement of the throne, the galleries and the seats for the public was such as to afford a favorable view to all, and at the same time display the great mass of people to the best advantage.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION.

LONDON, Feb. 27, Evening.—The Royal procession commenced to move from Buckingham Palace at half-past 11 o'clock, A. M. in the following order:—

Military.
Carriages containing the Speaker of the House of Commons and the Lord Chancellor.
The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.
Military.
Nine open carriages belonging to the Royal Household, and containing the Stewart and Lord Chamberlain.
Lords and Ladies in Waiting.
Royal Equerries and Grooms.
Duke of Edinburgh.
Prince Arthur.
Princess Beatrice.
Prince and Princess of Wales.
Queen Victoria.
Military.

The troops in the procession consisted of detachments of the Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards, Royal Artillery, Lancers, Hussars, Grenadiers, Scots Fusileers, Cold Stream Guards, and Royal Marines. As the Queen left the court yard of the Palace a chorus of 30,000 sang the national anthem, "God Save the Queen." At Temple Bar the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, six ex-Aldermen and eight Councilmen, all on horseback, met the Royal coach and performed the ceremony of delivering to Her Majesty the keys of the city.

THE SERVICES AT ST. PAUL'S

consisted of singing by the grand chorus of a *Te Deum* written for the occasion from Psalm cxv, the reading of prayers, and a sermon by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who referred to the universal prayer in December for the deliverance from a great calamity and to the universal tone of thanksgiving for the recovery of the Royal sufferer. His grace, continuing, said:—

The anxiety of the mother and wife of His Royal Highness was shared by all, and their great trial had resulted in increased reverence for the Queen and Princess. It had been said that loyalty was dying out, but the exhibition of to-day disproves that assertion. We are now one in loyalty; may we also be in faith Christians in God. We know He watches over us. Let us all unite in this belief and in reliance upon Christ as our Mediator.

The appearance of the interior of the cathedral was greatly changed by the temporary arrangements, for a thousand workmen had been employed for weeks in erecting seats and galleries. Fourteen thousand persons can be seated within the body of the church. Hardly less labor will be required to restore the cathedral to its usual order, so extensive and durable have been the preparations for to-day. Subscriptions have already been taken for the "Restoration Fund," the Queen heading the list with £1000, the Prince of Wales giving £500. The Queen and Royal Family occupied a raised State pew at the centre of the mouth of the nave, having the peers and peeresses on the right hand, and members of the Commons, with their wives, on the left, the Lord Chancellor and Speaker of the House occupying gilt arm-chairs in front of their respective bodies. In the first tier of the south gallery were seated the representatives from India and the colonies. In front of them were the learned bodies, clerical and secular, non conformist divines and the legal fraternity. Distinguished foreigners occupied the ground floor of the octagon galleries, with the Queen's household above. The first tier of the north gallery was assigned to the corporation of London; the smaller galleries flanking it to Lords Lieutenant and Sheriffs, the Diplomatic Corps and Metropolitan Board of Works, and the tiers overhead to the School Board. The remainder of the space was thrown open to the general public. In the cathedral fifty seats were set apart for workingmen free of expense, at the special request of the Queen. The choir was composed of picked singers from the various Royal chapels.

RETURN TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE

At the conclusion of the religious services the procession formed again and moved westward through Newgate street, by the Old Bailey, toward Holborn Viaduct, near the Western end of which (at the boundary of the city) the Lord Mayor's party bade adieu to the Royal household and returned to Guild hall. On Snow Hill a platform was erected, which accommodated over 1,000 people. In front of the platform was a choir of 250 children, who sang the National Anthem as the Royal family approached, but their singing was drowned by the outburst of cheering as the Royal coach now containing the Queen, Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandria, came in front of the stand. The reception here given them was especially enthusiastic, the loyalty of the people seeming to partake of a personal and even affectionate character. The Queen was moved to tears, and the Prince seemed to have borne the excitement and fatigues of the day well. The Thanksgiving procession resumed its way past High Holborn and through Oxford road to the more fashionable "West End." The whole route, to and from the cathedral, was seven miles in length and the procession was four hours in motion. The best estimates place the number of spectators who witnessed its passage at 4,000,000.

THE TROOPS.

There were 11,000 troops, besides the London police force, engaged in keeping the streets clear that there might be no interruptions or accidents. The troops were commanded by the Earl of Lucan, of the Life Guards, Major-Gen. Sir Thomas MacMahon, Major-Gen. the Prince Edward, of Saxe Weimar, and Major-Gen. Primrose, of the household Brigades. Along the entire route strong fences of timber were erected, and behind these were doubles files of infantry and police to keep the eager crowd from overthrowing the barriers and obstructing the passage of the procession.

SIGHTSEERS AND VISITORS

innumerable flocked into London. All the city and out-of-town railways ran extra trains to accommodate the crowds. Among the strangers who here might be seen were officials from all quarters of the kingdom, the Mayor of Dublin, Provost of Edinburgh, and many others more or less distinguished. Visitors from the neighboring States of Europe were hardly less numerous, and for nearly a week past the streets along the procession's route—Pall Mall, Trafalgar square, Duncannon street, the Strand, Fleet Street, Ludgate Hill, St. Paul's Church-yard, the Old Bailey, Holborn, Oxford Road and Hyde Park—were rendered almost impassable by the crowds which thronged to view inchoate preparations for the grand thanksgiving. On Sunday last, particularly from daylight until dark, there was a steady stream of sightseers pouring along the thoroughfares, although the day was attended with heavy showers.

THE NOTABLES—EX-EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

Among the notabilities who attended the services at St. Paul's to-day were, Miss Minnie Warren, Gen. Tom Thumb and Commodore Nutt, who occupied seats together. Ex Emperor Napoleon and party had a house in Oxford Road, though they were invited to share the facilities of the Army and Navy Club, of which the ex-Emperor is a member. It is reported, too, that Napoleon declined an invitation from the Queen to be present at Buckingham Palace and witness the departure of the Royal concourse. He was accompanied by his son. The Empress Eugenie was unable to be present.

THE DECORATIONS.

Ludgate Hill presented the appearance of having undergone some wonderful transformation. Its dingy old houses had been washed and furbished up, many of them repaired, and every unsightly space or angle was to day occupied by scarlet seats, canopied with canvas roof. On the hill a balloon is anchored, and is crowned with an enormous Prince of Wales feather, and to it is suspended an illuminated car. Everywhere club houses, railway stations, and all public buildings for the time became grand stands thronged with people and profusely decorated. Many private boxes, hung with damask and lace, were erected on the sidewalks along the route, particularly in St. Paul's Church yard. The decorations, too, surpassed anything ever before known. Miles of distance were given out on contract to be ornamented at the expense of the metropolis. Much, also, was done by subscription and by private enterprise. The lamp-posts were painted in blue and gold. Venetian masts were planted at intervals of fifty feet and joined by wires, whereon flags hung during the day and colored lanterns in the evening. The blackened, time-worn stones of Temple Bar were hidden from view with flags and gilded ornaments. At the crossing of Farrington street there was a splendid triumphal arch, the erection of which cost £4000. Another hardly less splendid spanned Oxford Road. Flags, festoons, tapestry and wreaths of every conceivable character were displayed from house-tops and windows and across the streets. A perfect wilderness of scarlet, gold and blue cloth, gold fringe and other gorgeous decorations waved from balconies and porticos, where gayly dressed men, women and children pressed to view the procession and clapped their hands, cheered, swung handkerchiefs, scarfs and hats in the air as the Royal carriages moved past. The Americans in the city were active in contributing to the festivities of the day. Next to the British the American flags were most numerous, both often entwined with mottoes, such as "Friendly Union the best Settlement of the Alabama Question," etc. The offices of the London representatives of American newspapers and the West End offices of the Associated Press were finely decorated. The Royal arms on the appointment stores were burnished and gilded anew, and many of them were set off with loyal mottoes: "God bless the Prince of Wales," "God Save the Queen," "Thanks to God."

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

At numerus points on the route of the procession were stationed bands of music, which played "God Save the Queen" as the Royal party came opposite them. Every precaution was taken for the safety and comfort of individuals, as well as for the success of the pageant. All the windows, or other places where accidents were possible, had been boarded up. Proper officers had inspected every balcony, awning and platform, and those found unsafe they required strengthened. Every shop and house along the route brought fabulous rentals. Ordinary four-story buildings let for £100 for the day. One vacant lot brought £400. Several persons offered their shops to the inmates of charitable institutions, such as the Foundling's Hospital. Others surrendered theirs to the families of their customers, and still others to their employes; among the latter was Miss Burdett Coutts. All traffic was suspended throughout London and Westminster; vehicles were ordered off the route of the procession after 6 o'clock this morning, and pedestrians after 9 o'clock. Batteries of artillery thundered salutes from several points along the line as the procession moved, and the bells of all the churches in the metropolis added their peals to the joyful din. Rosettes, favors and portraits of members of the Royal family were sold by thousands. Several medals have been struck in honor of the day. The poets have been seized with a general fever, and many patriotic and thanksgiving hymns are published in the journals and periodicals throughout the island. At Windsor three oxen were barbecued, and with hogsheads of beer feasted the poor of the neighborhood and the tenantry of several parishes. Money received for seats along the route was donated by individuals and corporations to furnish thanksgiving dinners to the inmates of the workhouses. Thousands of poor children were regaled in Clerkenwell. To-morrow the Prince of Wales receives an address from the corporation of London, and the residents of Fleet street will present a Bible to Princess Alexandra. The illumination of to night will be repeated to-morrow night. It was remarkable that in spite of the great excitement among the enormous masses of spectators there was little or no disorder. The police at times found themselves powerless to resist the tremendous pressure of the crowd and were obliged to call on the soldiers for assistance. Several serious accidents happened to-day, owing to the presence of the great masses of spectators on the line of the procession. One man was crushed to death in Trafalgar square and a number of people injured. Two stands, each containing 150 persons, fell in under the weight and many were badly bruised. The streets in the neighborhood of the line of march were impassable for whole blocks, but the greater part of the city was deserted and large districts at a remote distance were as silent as the tomb.

CEREMONIES ELSEWHERE.

The day is observed as a legal holiday throughout the United Kingdom. Despatches from the principal cities of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales report that the Thanksgiving services are on a scale commensurate with their wealth and population. In many of them there were processions, and religious exercises similar to those in the metropolis took place. In the smaller towns, villages and hamlets the day is being celebrated by appropriate festivities. In Ireland special prayers will be offered in all of the churches by order of the Bishop of the Irish Church. In Dublin the celebration there was a splendid success. There was a procession to Saint Patrick's Cathedral, where a Te Deum was sung in the presence of the Lord Lieutenant and all the principal of the Government. In the evening the city was illuminated. At Berlin and elsewhere on the Continent the English assembled in the churches and held Thanksgiving services. A special despatch from Bombay states that the Governor and officials attended the cathedral in state. The Parsees assembled in their fire temples, the Jews in their synagogues, the Hindoos in their temples, and the Mahommedans and other religious sects in their several churches, and offered thanks according to their various rites for the recovery of the English Prince. Thanksgiving services were also held in Exeter, Windsor, Leicester, Edinburgh, Henley, Oxford, Cambridge and Jersey.

## LOCALS.

**Mr. Flaglor's New Hotel**

on King's Square will contain about sixty rooms. It has been constructed on a well arranged plan, with ample kitchen apartments and outbuildings, good sized parlors and dining room, and a large array of bed rooms, etc. It will be well heated and well ventilated and supplied with all necessary conveniences. It is substantially built, and will be ready for an occupant at an early day. Situated on King's Square, near the Country Market, and generally a central locality, little difficulty need be anticipated in finding a lessee.

**Resignation of Mr. Harley.**

The *Visitor* contains copies of Rev. T. Harley's resignation of his pastorate of the Brussels Street Baptist Church, the complimentary though sorrowful reply of the congregation, and Mr. Harley's adieu to his people. The correspondence is very creditable to all concerned, the congregation expressing their warm appreciation of Mr. Harley's labors, both spiritual and temporal, while with them, and their deep regret at the severance of the tie, rendered necessary by Mr. Harley's failing health, caused by the rigor of this northern climate. It is yet uncertain whether Mr. Harley will go to the warm climate of the Southern States, where his services are in request, or return to England. Wherever his lot may be cast, he may rest assured that he carries with him from St. John the best wishes of all Christian men and women in this community who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

**An Interesting Decision by the Chief Justice.**

An application was recently made by a prisoner for his discharge, on the ground that he was held to bail upon a promissory note, payable at a particular place, and that the affidavit omitted to allege presentment. The Chief Justice, before whom the argument took place, having taken time to consider, delivered a very elaborate judgment at the opening of the King's County Circuit, in which he sustained the position of the applicant, quashed the writ, and granted the discharge. This decision is of considerable importance, not only to members of the legal profession, but to their clients.

**Jeffries' Hill.**

A "Pedestrian's" letter will appear to morrow. The war on the Councilmen and Commissioners of Sewerage will be kept up till this nuisance is abated.

"Lyrics of the Past" and other poems, by Emma Knapp, has been received from the publishers, Messrs. McMillan. The mechanical portion of the work,—printing, binding, paper, etc.,—is very satisfactory. As for the Poetry, so called, there does not appear to be any sufficient reason for giving it to the world at large. For private circulation it might do well enough, as it would then probably meet the eyes of those only whose friendship would disarm criticism. The versification may be spoken of as passable; the sentiments excellent in their way; but as the product of superior mental effort the work must hold an inferior position.

Every Editor or book reviewer finds a difficulty in dealing with native poetry, or what is claimed as poetry. In nine cases out of ten it is of the poorest quality, yet the home public expect it to be tenderly treated; and the reviewer is impaled on the horns of the dilemma, either to review it impartially, and so draw upon himself the displeasure of the author's friends, or to review it favorably and thus leave a false impression of the value of the work. A better way would probably be to "review" the binding and omit the contents.

**The Councillor for Wellington!**

Now what about the Ice Blockade of Charles street, Mr. Flaglor?

**Railway Notes.**

The railway employees have been working day and night for a week past in striving to keep the tracks clear and facilitate passengers and traffic. It is well known that these officers never spare themselves when the emergency demands extra exertion. The fact should be borne in mind when there is a temptation to censure the slightest short coming on the part of officials, or the failure of a train to keep to the time table by a minute or two

In Nova Scotia the storm of last week appears to have caused considerable delay of trains. The Pictou *Chronicle* says:

On Saturday no train got through either to Halifax or Pictou. The Saturday morning express train from Halifax did not pass through New Glasgow until three o'clock on Sabbath afternoon. On Monday only one train each way was run. The track has been pretty well cleared and the trains will in a day or two be running "on time." The snow drifts between Hopewell and Truro were not very heavy, but were packed solidly into the narrow cuttings (made by Fleming) while the overflow and freezing of water on the track acted as an effectual clog on the wheels of the locomotives. The narrow cuttings and imperfect drainage are not "a success" on the Pictou Railway.

The troubles in New Brunswick were of much the same description, both on Western Extension and the Government roads, which knew not "Fleming."

Our Western Extension is all right again, the trains running to-day nearly on time. On the Government lines, the first train since Monday reached Amherst last night. The regular express train from Shediac arrived at St. John at 8.50 p m.; the regular freight train at 11 p. m. and an extra at midnight. To-day the corresponding trains will be considerably behind time. The worst, however, is believed to be over.

*Later.*—The Western Extension down train had not arrived at 2 p. m.

**Going Ahead.—New builders of Steam Engines.**

It is but a few years since Messrs. Aitken and Sandall opened a machine shop in the building on Sydney street, near the corner of Princess, formerly occupied by Hayward's Brass Works. They at first confined themselves to small jobs, in which they were very handy, deing nearly all the work themselves. As repairers of Printing Presses they were and are the most skilful machinists in the City. Feeling confidence in their ability, they have recently entered a new and extended field.

A short time ago, Mr. Elder, of the *Telegraph*, gave the firm an order for a 12 horse-power Steam Engine to match the large horizontal Boiler, of Mr. J. W. Fleming's make, which Mr. Livingston had put into the establishment. This engine will be completed in the course of two or three weeks, when the *Telegraph's* Printing Department will have an outfit of Presses and motive power equal to that of any Newspaper office in the Lower Provinces. Since receiving the order for the *Telegraph's* engine, the firm have obtained the contract to build the engine and connexions for the Corporation Stone Crusher; and more recently they have obtained an order for a new Marine Engine for Messrs. Jewett and Sancton's tugboat. These, in addition to their other work, give them ample employment, and enable them to find work for 12 to 15 hands, all told. The handsome little engine, of 8 to 10 h. p., of American build, which drives their various machines and supplies the power for Hunt's carpenters' shop next door, continues to do its work in good style.

On the upper flat of Messrs. Aitken and Sandall's building is a pattern room, and in another flat a Japanner is at work.

**The Fredericton Carnival.**

Certain young gentlemen of this City had cherished an intention of visiting Fredericton next week, to assist in giving tone to the Skating Carnival about to come off in the little capital. The Western Extension railway will agree for $100 to despatch a special train in the afternoon, to return during the night, and have the Ferry steamer in waiting for the passengers. Fifty masqueraders, at two dollars each, will secure a train. Who goes?

**Freights.**

Freights to Cuba are a little off, 21 cents being freely accepted for small sized vessels, the larger class being harder to please. Deal freights to Liverpool are scarce and quotations nominal. There has been no charter effected for Liverpool for six weeks, and but few Irish deals are in stock.

ALREADY?—The Moncton *Times* had scarcely ceased screaming over the Catholic defeat in Westmorland when it coolly remarked:—

Our disposition rather is to meet them frankly in a friendly enquiry *whether the new school system cannot be so administered as to be acceptable to them.*

☞ Mr. Doug. Woodworth is one of the Opposition leaders in Nova Scotia.

**City Police Court.**

John Murphy, drunk; was let go.

The Magistrate is mending slowly, and is expected out on Monday.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[*Special Telegram to the Daily Tribune.*]

FREDERICTON, 1 P. M.

It was Bailey seconded the reply to the Speech yesterday.

This morning, Hatheway asked Willis to withdraw his motion for a Committee to inquire into the cost of printing the Debates. He said the Clear Grits of Ontario opposed the Better Terms Delegation on the ground of extravagance, and he thought the Dominion Ministry were favorable, but he did not want to give the Grits a handle to work on in their opposition to the measure. He would not divide the House, but thought Willis might see it in the right light and withdraw and bring the item for the Debates in the Contingent Account at the close of the session under some other head.

Willis said the suggestion was ill timed, as the Committee were only receiving proposals as to the cost of Debates; that the Clear Grits were opposed to other extravagances of the Government, and not to Debates; that Nova Scotia could afford to have Debates printed, and New Brunswick was not so impoverished that the Debates couldn't be printed. He would have been glad if some of the speeches made last year were published, and he was still in favor of them being printed, and could not withdraw his motion.

Wedderburn, Chairman of the Contingent Committee, reported against any telegrams being paid for the Province, except those of members of the Government on public business.

Beckwith thought independent members who received despatches on public business ought not to pay for them. He did not wish to be considered a bribed supporter of the Government, and would vote against them on measures injurious to the country; but he thought the country ought to pay for public despatches.

Tibbetts was opposed to all extravagances in the present condition of finances.

It was finally agreed that the Speaker should see all Public Despatches of members and allow them or not, as he thought proper.

Gough moved that a Committee on Railways be appointed, with power to bring persons and papers before them.

Gough, Wedderburn, Ryan, Bailey, Otty, Lindsay and Harrison, were appointed.

Maher introduced a bill relating to Public and General Hospitals.

Wedderburn, a bill to increase the Capital stock of St. John Gas Light Company; a bill to incorporate the New Brunswick Masonic Hall Company.

Donald, a bill to establish a lien for labor on vessels, buildings and other works.

Lindsay, to enable the Town of Woodstock to raise money by way of loan to pay for a Steam Fire Engine, Tanks and Engine House; also to amend Cap. 3 of the Act of Incorporation of the Town of Woodstock.

Otty, to amend the Revised Statutes relating to the Local Government of Towns and Parishes.

House adjourned at 12 o'clock.

Todd and Perley of the Legislative Council and Robinson and Lindsay of the Lower House arrived last night. They were six hours coming from Fredericton Junction.

The train this morning arrived on time.

No quorum of the Legislative Council yet.

## From Ontario.

(*Special to the Tribune.*)

TORONTO, March 1.

The House will prorogue on Saturday.

Macneil Clarke, member of Assembly for Grenville, died at Prescott yesterday of consumption.

A meeting of workmen on behalf of

NINE HOUR MOVEMENT

was held at London last night.

The Orangemen of Toronto gave a banquet to Robinson, M. P. P. for Kingston, last night.

Howe's recent speech in favour of

INDEPENDENCE

is published here and excites much comment.

The House has passed all the railway grants.

## British and Foreign.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE QUEEN!

**The Villain Seized and Imprisoned!!**

THE QUEEN'S COURAGE.—EXPLANATIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

[*By Telegraph to Associated Press.*]

LONDON, Feb. 29—Midnight.

The excitement to-night over the report of an attempt on the life of the Queen is intense. Extras of the evening papers appeared in rapid succession, as confirmatory details became known. Crowds are still assembled in the streets, discussing the news and awaiting further particulars.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT

of the facts was promptly made in Parliament this evening, which when it became known outside greatly relieved the public anxiety.

While the House of Lords were discussing in Committee the Ecclesiastic bill, Lord Granville entered and said he hoped their Lordships would excuse the sudden interruption of the proceedings. But he had an announcement to make which it it was desirable should be made without delay.

He then proceeded to state that at half-past five this evening, the Queen,

RETURNING FROM A DRIVE,

had reached Buckingham Palace. As the carriage stopped at the gate a young man ran to her side and presented a pistol within a foot of the Queen's head. The Queen bent her head down to avoid the shot, but the pistol did not explode. The fellow in one hand held papers granting a release to Fenian prisoners which he shouted to the Queen to sign,

THREATENING HER

at the same time with a pistol. He was