

THE CITY'S CANDIDATES
HON. NEIL McLEOD
—AND—
PATRICK BLAKE, ESQUIRE.
THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MAY 8, 1882.

The Contest.

"The fight goes bravely on." Tories, they say, are always lucky; and the Government certainly has upon a first-class day. Throughout the forenoon, eager voters have been pressing to the polls. The contest in this city is keen but good humored. A good rally of the friends of McLeod and Blake is wanted this afternoon. Up boys, and at them!

A Great Advantage Gained for the Island.

While the Patriot is ridiculing the grant for the Cape Traverse Railway, the papers show that the Government have favorably considered the Chignecto Ship Railway project, which, in connection with the Cape Tormentine Railway, will place this Island in direct communication not only with the rest of Canada but also with Portland, Boston and New York!

What the "Examiner" Wants to Know.

How many hours the Patriot staff worked on Sunday night to get an untruthful sheet out early on Monday morning.

What regard the Taxationists have for the Sabbath?

If Fred. Peters is now looking forward to emigration at the polls?

If it is proper for a military band to attend a party meeting in uniform?

Mr. Forster's Reasons.

Mr. Forster, in the House of Commons, on the 4th inst., stated the reasons of his withdrawal from office of Secretary for Ireland. He said he could not agree to release suspects unless he got from them a public undertaking to cease to oppose the execution of the law. As he could not obtain that he could not remain in office. He would have released the suspects if Ireland had been quiet or the Government had full power, but he could not agree to unconditional surrender. He admitted that the condition of Ireland was better than in January, but it was still so bad that he wanted the Government to let the rules of procedure wait until a fresh Act, securing punishment for outrages, had been passed. The Coercion Act, he said, had broken up the League or put it under petticoats, and rents were being better paid; but he feared that unconditional release would undo all the good effects of the Act. Mr. Forster, in justifying the arrest of Parnell, said that Parnell, if he had been allowed, would become an uncrowned King of Ireland. Mr. Forster declared that the proceedings of the imprisoned members had been far more than an individual inciting to outrage. Replying to a question, he said it had been intimated to him that the "no rent" manifesto would be withdrawn. Dillon, O'Kelly and Sexton stated that such intimation was without their authority. Gladstone stated that the intimation came from Parnell; as that gentleman was absent Gladstone declined any further statement. After defending the arrest made, Mr. Forster said if all England could not govern Parnell let the Government acknowledge that he is the greatest power in Ireland. But he believed that neither such admission nor any weakening concessions were necessary. Better even hide our secret societies, than pay black mail to law breakers. (This exclamation was received with roars and Opposition cheering.) Continuing, Mr. Forster said the course he had hoped to see pursued was that an act strengthening the ordinary law should be pressed forward and then all suspects released. He feared that the price which would have to be paid for the immediate diminution of outrages which might be produced by the unconditional release of Parnell would be weakening to the power of any Government to protect life and property. Parnell first entered the House while Forster was making his statement, and was loudly cheered.

Mr. Gladstone has finally abandoned coercion, the imprisoned M. P.'s have been released, and Mr. Forster has resigned. The latter was a necessary consequence of the former. Mr. Forster was practically the author of coercion; he believed that Ireland could not be governed without it; that the imprisonment of Parnell, Dillon, O'Kelly, and the other Irish leaders, was absolutely necessary, and yet believes that the continuance of coercion and the incarceration of the suspects for some time longer is still necessary. But the Government have realized the truth of John Bright's famous declaration that "force is no remedy." The Coercion Acts are about to expire and Mr. Gladstone, doubtless, found that it would be next to impossible to renew them. They had failed in their purpose. The growing feeling of the country was against that policy, and a change was decided upon. Mr. Forster has had enormous difficulties to contend against—probably more so than any previous Irish Secretary. He grappled with those difficulties with a boldness and determination that has commanded the respect of even his bitterest opponents. He was one of the ablest men in the Ministry, and one of the bravest; and his withdrawal from the Cabinet will be a severe loss. Who his successor will be is not stated.

Weather Bulletin.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces.

Toronto, May 8-10 a. m. Moderate winds fine warm weather.

D. A. BAKER is showing to-day, English and American Hats, latest styles, and good value.

Mr. Thomas' Essays.

"Why God the just and good, omnipotent and wise, should suffer sin to rise is a question which throughout all ages has baffled and bewildered the minds of millions. Men have ever found themselves hampered in their pursuit of the noble and good. While the indulgence of the senses, the gratification of the lower desires of their nature, have been matters of the utmost ease—nay, actions to which they seemed almost impelled—the attainment of goodness, the cultivation of virtue have always been beset with countless obstacles. To do wrong, has ever been easy; to do right, on the other hand, has been difficult. "What I would, that I do not, and what I would not that I do," is the painful expression of a universal experience. Men have naturally wondered at this, and searched for an explanation of it. Conscious of a bondage to they knew not what, recognizing the existence of something to which they feel they should offer stern resistance and to which, nevertheless, they often yielded, perceiving their best actions sullied with many an impurity, seeing sin intermingling itself, inextricably, it seemed, into all the details of their daily life, they have eagerly demanded what this tyranny was which swayed it over them so cruelly and so continuously. They have asked, and never yet has a satisfactory answer been given. They have searched and searched diligently; volumes have been written upon the subject; in every clime and in all aspects has it been discussed, and yet all these discussions, all these learned disquisitions, have done little more than to show how little they can do. The origin of evil, the cause and meaning of its existence, why a benevolent being should suffer his creatures to be tormented and hindered in their attempts to love Him and obey Him; why evil should exist at all, what it really is since it does exist—these are among the deepest metaphysical questions to which the intellect of man has ever ventured to propose a reply. When men cannot untie a knot they will invent means of cutting it; in other words, when difficulties present themselves, especially moral and theological difficulties, men, for the sake of their own peace, devise theories, superstitious systems of philosophy—something or other to explain them—to satisfy, if not to solve. So in the present instance. All kinds of theories have been advanced respecting evil. It is an active principle; it is the consequence of the frailty of human nature; it is the natural tendency of matter; it is the result of the machinations of an evil spirit, or a whole host of them—and so on. The heathen, the Jew, the Calvinist, the Anglican, all have their explanation of it, its nature, its mode of operation. We have been led to make these rather trite observations by the perusal of a little volume lately put into our hands. It is entitled "Speculative Essays," and is written by "Robert Brockholes Thomas," at residing on this Island. It is a small present volume of ninety pages, and contains four essays, all as the title would suggest of a more or less metaphysical character. The book is dedicated to Mr. Malcolm McLeod, of this city. We know not whether Mr. Thomas has ever appeared upon the literary arena before, or whether this is his first venture in that line or not. At all events, as an author the name is quite a new one to us. The appearance of a book of this kind amongst us, composed, printed and published in our very midst was somewhat of a surprise. In our home-made literary flights, we seldom soar higher than political leaders, or at the loftiest, some humble effusions in the way of original verse. But, here was something of a manifestly more pretentious character; a book, though by no means extensive in length and breath, yet promising considerable depth. We sat down to its perusal, let us confess with feelings of curiosity not unmingled with distrust. We scarcely expected to read more than the first few pages, yet when we laid the book down two hours afterwards, we found that we had read it entirely through—read it quite through without a touch of weariness, read it through and found it both interesting and instructive all the way, and that is a great deal to say, even of a volume that contains less than a hundred pages. The language, throughout, is clear, concise, and intelligible. The writer is evidently in earnest, knows what he wants to say, and says it shortly and to the point. The reasoning is close, lucid and cogent, displaying, on the part of the writer, considerable knowledge both of logic and of that branch of study with which the essays particularly deal. As we said before, there are four essays in the volume. These are upon subjects of the most ambitious nature, which involve the widest and deepest scope; but as the author says in his preface, he intends only "to regard them from a single point of view, dealing with generalities which bear upon a special result rather than attempt elaborate definitions, or to relate upon questions which involve endless intricacies of detail." The first deals with the subject which gave rise to our opening remarks. It is entitled "Good and Evil." In this, as in all other dissertations, the matter is regarded wholly from a philosophical point of view. With regard to the vexed question of "evil," Mr. Thomas arrives at the conclusion that it is "the absence of good." Evil, he says, bears to good the same relation that darkness does to light, or heat to cold—it is simply the lack of it. His argument, in outline, runs thus:—If the Creator endowed us with perfect attributes, we should have no perception of goodness, we should have never known it by comparison. There would be nothing to call forth energy, or the exercise of moral virtues. Progression, all the other hand, has its stages, which call into operation our noblest faculties. Thus a space is necessary for good to extend itself. The beauties of goodness, like the beauties of light, are recognized only by its modifications. Thus, for the exercise of our most cherished powers, evil is necessary. We can see a striking illustration of this modification of good in the sensation of feeling, wherein pain, though apparently an un-mixed physical evil, is really a precious guide and guardian. So with evil; it is the absence of good, the space for the extension of our moral faculties, the vacuum which admits of progression, a necessary sphere for the development of good. Our nature requires such a space for progress, analogy shows evil to be that space, and such explanation reconciles its existence with the goodness of God. We cannot bring ourselves to agree with Mr. Thomas in his conclusion. To our minds his theory does not sufficiently explain the susten-

bility of our nature to sin; the almost irresistible impulse we feel at times to transgress the moral laws. Nor does it accord with the rapidity with which evil will work, and spread, and destroy. This latter would imply that it is a principle as active and a law as operative as is God. Moreover, if progression is endless, as Mr. Thomas admits, does not this by a parity of reason, imply the existence of a space, that is of evil, for ever. But we did not intend to approach anything like argument, even if we had the time and space, which we have not.

The most striking essay in the volume, in our opinion, is the second one on "Subtle Influences," in which the progress of the race is compared to the progress of the individual, and by analogy it is reasoned that, taking into consideration the influences which govern action, the anticipations may be confidently hazarded "that at some more or less remote period of time, order will appear out of apparent irregularity, and truth will prevail over falsehood."

Then follows an essay on "Patriotism," wherein the essayist becomes metamorphosed into a prophet—a prophet of the most sanguine and, withal, of the most cosmopolitan type, who speaks glowingly of the time when "nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

The last essay is on "Miracles." In this the writer clearly shows how, on purely scientific and philosophical grounds, the occurrence of so-called miracles is not only reasonable but probable. Science has not yet discovered all laws. Miracles may be the result of a law or combination of laws, which as yet it has no cognizance. The relation between mind and matter is not understood, and the evidence of experience cannot be relied upon outside of the present; and even in the present with caution. Altogether, we can congratulate Mr. Thomas on his clever little book, and assure our readers that it will repay them for the short time which its perusal requires.

The Distribution of Seats Bill.

The Guelph (Ont.) Herald says that one of the most important, if not the most important, bill of the session was brought down by Sir John Macdonald on Friday night. Under the provisions of the British North America Act, Ontario became, on the basis of the census return for 1881, entitled to some additional members, and the apportionment of these seats causes a general redistribution. Another reason for such a measure is the unequal growth of population, which results in some constituencies having nearly 45,000 voters, while others have only 12,000. To remove this anomalous state of affairs, the Re-adjustment Bill, prepared with most consummate care, was introduced. The re-arrangement is based on the popular and equitable principle of representation by population. Taking the proportion of 21,000 voters to each representative, the several constituencies are made to conform to this number as nearly as circumstances will permit. For several reasons it became desirable that Niagara and Cornwall should cease to have an electoral existence, and they have been absorbed, the one by Lincoln and the other by Stormont. This gives two additional seats, or six in all, and these are disposed of by giving an additional member each to Bruce, Essex, Lambton, Middlesex, Ontario, and Simcoe. It was not to be expected that so important a measure as this would be allowed to pass unchallenged by the Opposition, and of course it was equally for-gone conclusion that Sir John Macdonald would be charged with gerrymandering. The best reply to this is that the same charge was brought against the Readjustment bill in 1872, which the Opposition, are now desirous of retaining in preference to the new bill, and there is little doubt but when the next bill on the same subject is introduced by the Conservative party ten years hence that the same complaints will be made against it and the same desire to return the present bill. The fact is that political majorities must not be marked out by geographical boundaries. Population is the true basis of representation.

WHAT THEY SAY.

"The Distribution of Seats bill might be entitled 'An Act to keep the Tory party in power till the next census,' and if a similar Act were passed in 1892 the game could be carried on for ever."—Globe.

"They (the majority) laugh at it as a good joke that the majority in this House should legislate themselves into power. They laugh at it as a good joke that they should take advantage of their power and the majority in this House to do what I have just now said is the ruling principle of this measure so far as the hon. gentleman can accomplish it."—Mr. Blake.

"They talk of precipitating the election the year before the regular time, because they knew that it will be less difficult for them to secure a verdict now than it will a year later. We must proceed legislatively to expand in advance what the vote shall be by cutting and carving constituencies, by arranging them so as to concentrate as far as we can the Liberal strength in a comparatively limited number of constituencies, and to weaken as far as we can the Liberal strength of a great many constituencies. That is the general plan and scope of the hon. gentleman's measure."—Mr. Blake.

"Mr. Charlton holds up for the inspection of the house a diagram of Norfolk as arranged under the bill. He stated that it would now be a riding forty miles long, proportionately wide at both ends, with a narrow neck in middle only 4 1/2 miles wide. If this was the idea of the geographical arrangement held by the Government he could only say he had no confidence in it. The arrangement was altogether with a view to securing as much benefits to the Tory cause as possible."—Mr. Charlton.

The Canada Temperance Act in England.

Messrs. Weldon, McLean & Devlin received a cable despatch yesterday, dated London, May 2. It was signed by counsel in the cause and was in the following terms:—

"Case argued; judgment reserved."

It is not likely that there will be much delay in delivering judgment. That is very promptly done as a rule.—Telegraph.

"ALL RIGHT," is the general exclamation of all who have used Minard's Liniment, for it always proves to be just what it is represented.

Household Furniture, WAGONS, Farming Implements, &c.

I WILL SELL AT AUCTION, at my Sale Room, Queen Square, on TUESDAY next, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock, a collection of Household Furniture, consisting of one Bed Room suit, Chairs, Extension, Dining and other Tables, Book Case, Five Bedsteads, Mattresses, Toilet Cases, Wash Stand, Toilet Ware, Looking Glasses, Sponge Bath, 1 good Sewing Machine, &c., &c.

2 large Express Wagons, with Tops, Poles and Brakes, 1 Visa-Via Carriage, 2 Cultivators (one with pole and brake) 1 Iron Plough, 1 Shear Harrows, 1 Couch-grass Rake, 5 Turnip Knives, 3 Swinglances, 1 Birch Bark Canoe and other articles.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

CONCERT!

THERE will be a CONCERT, IN AID OF THE POOR, in the

Y. M. C. A. HALL,

THURSDAY, May 18.

As there will be Music by the Orchestral Club and the best vocalists in the city, a really enjoyable entertainment may be expected. Programme printed on the 17th. Admission 15 cents. Concert at 8 p. m. May 6, '82.

TO THE TRADE!

WE OFFER

- 20 Tons White Lead,
- 5 Tons Colored Paint,
- 55 Barrels Whiting,
- 20 " Portland Cement,
- 12 Casks Linseed Oil.

Selling at usual advance on cost for Cash.

W. E. DAWSON & CO. May 5, 1882—2w 3aw pat

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GARDEN TOOLS,

- Digging Forks, Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Lawn Mowers,

Latest improvement for 1882, at

W. E. Dawson & Co's. May 5, '82—2w 3aw pat

SODA.

- 50 Casks Washing Soda,
- 25 Kegs Carb. Soda.

W. E. Dawson & Co. May 5, '82—2w 3aw pat

An Hour in Scotland.

Y. M. C. A. HALL, Thursday, 11th May.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE CALEDONIAN CLUB.

MR. S. BAIRNSFATHER,

Of Scotland, will deliver his great Musical Lecture "An Hour in Scotland," in the above Hall, with a choice selection of the Songs of Scotland, pronounced by the Press, the Clergy and the Public the best, of the kind ever given. It is instructive, amusing, and entertaining. Prof. S. N. Earle will preside at the Piano. For programme see handbills. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 35 cents. Doors open at 7.30. Commence at 8 o'clock sharp. Tickets to be had at the principal Stores and at the Hall.

MILLINERY.

MISS GALLANT begs to inform her friends, and the public generally, that she has commenced business in the above line, at her residence, Upper Queen Street. Having had four years' experience in the establishment of Robert Young, Esq., she feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may favor her with their patronage.

MANILLA.

CAR LOADS, 6 thread, 9 thread, 12 thread, 15 thread, to arrive first steamer from Picton.

CHARLOTTE TOWN, April 29, '82—21 pat

For Sale or to Let.

THAT COTTAGE, beautifully situated on Lower Spring Park Road, together with outhouses and garden. For further particulars apply to the owner, MRS. OFFER, Queen street, April 22, 1882—4f 2w

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS

DRY GOODS

PERKINS

& STERNS,

Queen Square.

WE ARE NOW OPENING

A Portion of our Stock of

NEW SPRING GOODS

32 CASES AND BALES EX S. S. "PARISIAN."

20 CASES AND BALES EX S. S. "NOVA SCOTIAN."

10 CASES AND BALES EX S. S. "PRUSSIAN."

These Goods have been purchased by MR. STERNS in the

WILL BE HAD THIS SEASON.

Cive us a Call,

AND INSPECT OUR

GOODS & PRICES,

And don't be afraid to ask for Patterns.

Perkins & Sterns.

April 26, 1882.

VALUABLE AND Handsome Private Residence, ON PRINCE STREET.

I AM instructed by M. P. Hogan, Esq., to sell at Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, His very handsome and valuable property on Prince Street, opposite St. Paul's Church, centrally located in one of the best neighborhoods.

The residence is a 3 storey French roof, comfortably and conveniently built for the owner's own use. Contains fourteen rooms, with pantry, good frost-proof cellar, with stable, coach house, and other outbuildings in the rear. The land measures 42 feet on Prince Street, and extends back 160 feet.

TERMS—One half down, balance in two or three years, with interest at six per cent. per annum.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, May 4, 1882.

Tickets to all Points

WEST AND NORTH WEST,

Over the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways.

For sale at Post Office at Picton Landing by D. A. McLEOD.

May 2, 1882.

JUST PUBLISHED!

"Short Speculative Essays,"

BY ROBERT B. THOMAS.

For sale at the Bookstores of Messrs. Bremner Bros., Chappelle, Harvie and G.H. Hazard. Price 50 cents.

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

WANTED at Carter's Confectionery, a smart Girl. Must have first-class references. Apply at once to W. F. Carter. may 8 2in

TO LET—A House on Richmond Street near the Wesleyan Parsonage, containing 8 rooms, with good yard and stables. Possession the 1st June. Apply to J. B. McDonald Queen Street. [ma 6 4]

TO LET—A House containing five rooms, on north side of Grafton Street, near Prince of Wales College. Apply to McLean & Martin. [ma 5 2]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Carriage Maker. Apply to Alexander McDonald, Picton, N. S. [ma 5]

I WANT to exchange a Driving Wagon for a Truck Wagon; or failing a trade, I will buy a Truck Wagon. Apply to H. Coombs. [ma 4]

TO LET—That pleasantly situated residence on Desbrisay Lane, Head of Hillsborough Street, formerly the property of F. W. Hyndman, now occupied by Mr. Unsworth. Possession on the 2nd June.—Jas. DeBriay. [ma 3]

WANTED, by a young man having experience a situation as salesman or Book-keeper. Good references. Apply at this office. [ma 2 1/2]

ROD'S BLANKET, WOOL, AND CURTAIN WASHING, a first-class article. Every housekeeper should have one—\$1 each. For sale, wholesale and retail, a good assortment of Tinware. Customers would do well to examine goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Shop opposite Mr. Jenkins, Queen Street.—Robt at Robt, Practical Tin-smith. [ma 1 1/2 wly]

TO LET—The house now occupied by Dr. J. S. Bagnall, Prince Street, 3 doors north of Athenaeum, contains eight rooms, with good yard and out-houses. Possession given 1st June. For further particulars apply next door, to Robert F. Irving. [ma 1 1/2 eod]

WANTED—Board and Lodging, consisting of four rooms, for a lady, three children and nurse. Apply to Capt. Maxwell, B. N., Westbourne. [ap 2 1/2 f]

WANTED—A good Cook. Must have first-class references from last situation. Apply by letter only to "Alpha," EXAMINER office. [ap 1 1/2]

WANTED—An active salesman, with a capital of three or four thousand dollars, to take an interest in an old established Dry Goods business in the city. Address Lock Box 135. [ap 2 1/2]

WANTED—A smart, active girl to do general housework in a small family. Apply at the EXAMINER office. [ap 2 1/2]

BOARDERS WANTED—Miss Stewart having fitted up the rooms formerly occupied by Alex. Hayden, Esq., and known as the "Island Home," corner Kent and Great George Streets, is prepared to accommodate permanent and transient boarders in first class style. Parties desiring a pleasant suite of rooms will do well to make immediate application. [ap 25 2w 1/2 f]

BOARDERS can be accommodated in a private residence, in a pleasant part of the city, the 1st May. For further particulars enquire at this office. [ap 1 1/2]

CITY HOTEL TO LET—This Hotel is finely situated, standing opposite the Bishop's Palace, on the highest ground in the city. It contains 27 rooms, and being contiguous to the S. C. M. Navigation Company's Wharf, is admirably adapted for the accommodation of summer visitors to the island. Terms easy. Apply to Messrs. Geo. Davies & Co., London House. [ap 1 1/2]

TO LET—The House at present occupied by R. Slogget, Esq., at the head of Pownall Street. Possession given the 1st July next. Apply at this office. [ap 4 eod]

TO LET—The second story of the Brick Building on Queen Street lately occupied as the Orange Hall. It is conveniently situated and well adapted for a Lawyer's office. Apply to Mrs. Offner, Queen Street. [ma 14 2w]

TO LET—Possession given the first of May, the House in King Street, at present occupied by A. Turnbull, Esq., City Clerk. Apply to WILLIAM DODD. [ap 1 1/2]

TO LET—A house containing eight or eleven rooms situate on Kent Street, half of the subscribers premises. Rent moderate. Apply to FRANK McLEOD. [ap 7 eod]