

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

"This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EURIPIDES.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1883.

VOL. 13.—NO. 121.

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ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR OCTOBER, 1883.

MOON'S CHANGES.
New Moon 1st day, 1h, 41.8m., a. m.
First Quarter, 9th day, 6h, 7.1m., a. m.
Full Moon, 16th day, 2h, 32.9m., a. m.
Last quarter 22d day, 7h, 6.1m., p. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Days
M	ris	sets	ris	len h.
1 Monday	6 45	5 35	6 10	40
2 Tuesday	5 33	7 17	11 21	
3 Wednesday	7 31	8 16	11 53	
4 Thursday	8 29	9 14	morn	
5 Friday	9 27	10 11	0 26	
6 Saturday	10 25	11 5	1 1	
7 Sunday	12 24	12 43	2 26	
8 Monday	13 22	1 43	3 28	
9 Tuesday	15 20	2 43	4 28	
10 Wednesday	16 18	3 43	5 28	
11 Thursday	17 16	4 43	6 27	
12 Friday	19 14	5 43	7 27	
13 Saturday	20 12	6 43	8 27	
14 Sunday	21 10	7 43	9 27	11 04
15 Monday	23 9	8 43	10 26	
16 Tuesday	24 7	9 43	11 26	
17 Wednesday	26 5	10 43	12 26	
18 Thursday	27 3	11 43	1 26	
19 Friday	28 1	12 43	2 26	
20 Saturday	30 0	1 43	3 26	10 40
21 Sunday	31 0	2 43	4 26	
22 Monday	33 0	3 43	5 26	
23 Tuesday	34 0	4 43	6 26	
24 Wednesday	35 0	5 43	7 26	
25 Thursday	37 0	6 43	8 26	
26 Friday	38 0	7 43	9 26	
27 Saturday	40 0	8 43	10 26	
28 Sunday	41 0	9 43	11 26	
29 Monday	43 0	10 43	12 26	
30 Tuesday	44 0	11 43	1 26	
31 Wednesday	46 0	12 43	2 26	

Prince Edward Island RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 20.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

To take effect on the 24th May, 1883.

TRAINS OUTWARD.
(READ DOWN.)

STATIONS	EXPRESS	MIXED	MIXED
Ch'town	Dp 6.45am	Dp 9.20am	Dp 4.15pm
Royalty Jo	" 7.00 "	" 9.55 "	" 4.35 "
N Wilsh'e	" 7.35 "	" 10.50 "	" 5.25 "
Hunter R'r	" 7.45 "	" 11.06 "	" 5.40 "
Bradalbe	" 8.10 "	" 11.46 "	" 6.16 "
Coty Line	" 8.15 "	" 11.56 "	" 6.30 "
Freetown	" 8.25 "	" 12.12pm	" 6.45 "
Kensington	" 8.40 "	" 12.37 "	" 7.08 "
Summ'side	Ar 9.05 "	Ar 1.15 "	Ar 7.45 "
Miscouche	Dp 9.25 "	Dp 1.45 "	
Wellingt'n	" 9.40 "	" 2.08 "	
Port Hill	" 9.59 "	" 2.37 "	
O'Leary	" 10.24 "	" 3.22 "	
Bloomfield	" 11.20 "	" 4.53 "	
Alberton	" 11.38 "	" 5.20 "	
Tignish	" 12.03pm	" 6.20 "	
Ch'town	Ar 12.40 "	Ar 7.20 "	
Royalty Jo	Dp 4.00pm	Dp 7.00am	
York	" 4.15 "	" 7.23 "	
Bedford	" 4.27 "	" 7.41 "	
Mt. Stew't	" 4.40 "	" 8.02 "	
Morell	" 5.15 "	" 9.00 "	
St. Peter's	" 5.45 "	" 9.45 "	
Bear River	" 6.04 "	" 10.17 "	
Souris	" 6.39 "	" 11.11 "	
Ch'town	Ar 7.10 "	Ar 12.00m	
Mt. Stew't	Dp 5.15pm	Dp 9.10am	
Cardigan	" 6.11 "	" 10.33 "	
Georgetown	Ar 6.30 "	Ar 11.00 "	

TRAINS INWARD.
(READ UP.)

STATIONS	EXPRESS	MIXED	MIXED
Ch'town	Ar 8.00pm	Ar 3.45pm	Ar 10.15am
Royalty Jo	Dp 7.45 "	Dp 3.21 "	Dp 9.55 "
N Wilsh'e	" 7.11 "	" 2.25 "	" 9.04 "
Hunter R'r	" 7.00 "	" 2.08 "	" 8.45 "
Bradalbe	" 6.36 "	" 1.27 "	" 8.10 "
Coty Line	" 6.30 "	" 1.17 "	" 7.57 "
Freetown	" 6.19 "	" 1.01 "	" 7.42 "
Kensington	" 6.04 "	" 12.37 "	" 7.20 "
Summ'side	" 5.40 "	" 12.00 "	" 6.45 "
Miscouche	Dp 5.00 "	Dp 11.04 "	
Wellingt'n	" 4.42 "	" 10.35 "	
Port Hill	" 4.13 "	" 9.43 "	
O'Leary	" 3.22 "	" 8.20 "	
Bloomfield	" 3.05 "	" 7.54 "	
Alberton	" 2.38 "	" 7.15 "	
Tignish	" 2.00 "	" 6.00 "	
Ch'town	Ar 10.00am	Ar 7.00pm	
Royalty Jo	Dp 9.45 "	Dp 6.37 "	
York	" 9.33 "	" 6.20 "	
Bedford	" 9.20 "	" 6.00 "	
Mt. Stew't	" 8.55 "	" 5.15 "	
Morell	" 8.16 "	" 3.42 "	
St. Peter's	" 7.55 "	" 3.27 "	
Bear River	" 7.22 "	" 2.49 "	
Souris	" 6.50 "	" 2.00 "	
Ch'town	Dp 8.55 "	Dp 5.30m	
Cardigan	" 7.49 "	" 3.27 "	
Georgetown	" 7.30 "	" 3.00 "	

JAMES COLEMAN,
Superintendent,
Railway Office, Charlottetown, May 21, 1883.
(61, press loc sum jr 61)

P. E. ISLAND

Steam Navigation Co'y.

STEAMERS ST. LAWRENCE AND
PRINCESS OF WALES.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing Wednesday, 16th May, 1883.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Leave Charlottetown for Pictou Landing
every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and
Saturday mornings, at 7 o'clock, connecting
there with the Train for Halifax. Returning to
Charlottetown on Monday, Wednesday Friday
and Saturday, about 2 p. m., on arrival of
Train from Halifax.

Leave Pictou Landing for Georgetown on
Thursday, on arrival of train at 2 p. m.
Leave Georgetown for Pictou Landing
every Friday morning, at 5 a. m.

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA AND THE
UNITED STATES.

Leave Summerside every day (Sunday
excepted) on arrival of Train from Char-
lottetown, connecting at Shediac with
Trains for each of the above-named places;
and at St. John, with steamers of the Interna-
tional Company and Railway for Portland and
Boston. Also leave Charlottetown for Sum-
merside every Monday morning at 1 o'clock.
Returning, leave Shediac every day (Sundays
excepted) on arrival of day train from St.
John, for Summerside, connecting there with
Train for Charlottetown. Also leave Sum-
merside for Charlottetown every Saturday
evening, about 5 o'clock.

By order,
F. W. HALES,
Charlottetown, May 15, 1883. Secretary.

BOSTON STEAMERS.

Carroll, 879 tons, Capt. Brown,
Worcester, 865 tons, Capt. Blankenship

ONE of the above FIRST-CLASS STEAM-
ERS will leave

Charlottetown for Boston

EVERY

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AT 5 P. M.

PASSENGERS will find this the Cheapest
and most pleasant trip to Boston. Accom-
modations on both steamers are splendid.

CARVELL BROS.,
AGENTS,
Ch'town, May 17, 1883.—pat her sj

STEAMER

"HEATHER BELLE."

Summer Arrangement, 1883.

ON and after Tuesday, July 24th, the new
steamer "Heather Belle," Hugh McLean,
master, will run as follows:—

Every Tuesday morning at four o'clock, will
leave Charlottetown for Orwell Brush
Wharf, leaving Orwell Brush Wharf, at
seven a. m., for Charlottetown, calling at
China Point and Halliday's Wharves,
leave Charlottetown at 3 p. m., for Hal-
liday's China Point and Brush Wharves,
where she will remain over night.

Wednesday, will leave Brush Wharf for
Charlottetown, at seven a. m., calling at
China Point and Halliday's Wharves,
leaving Charlottetown at three p. m., to
return, remaining at Brush Wharf over
night.

Thursday, will leave Brush Wharf for Char-
lottetown, at seven a. m., calling at China
Point and Halliday's Wharves, leaving
Charlottetown at three p. m. to return,
leaving Brush Wharf about six p. m. for
Charlottetown.

Friday, will leave Charlottetown for Crapaud
at four a. m., leaving Crapaud at seven
a. m. for Charlottetown, leaving Char-
lottetown at three p. m. for Crapaud,
remaining there over night.

Saturday, will leave Crapaud at seven a. m.
for Charlottetown, leaving Charlottetown
at one o'clock p. m. for Crapaud and re-
turning to Charlottetown from Crapaud
same evening.

FARES—Cabin, to and from Orwell and
Wharves, 30 cents; deck, 20 cents. Cabin,
to and from Crapaud, 40 cents; deck 30 cents.
Excursion Return Tickets will be issued
from Charlottetown to Orwell every Thursday
evening at one first-class fare. Also, Excursion
Return Tickets will be issued
Saturday to Crapaud at one first-class fare.

JOHN HUGHES,
Agent,
Ch'town, July 25, 1883.
(Zaw wly 3m pres her pat sra)

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

R. O'DWYER,
Commission and General Merchant,

FOR SALE OF P. E. I. PRODUCE.

289, WATER STREET,

St. John's, Newfoundland.

In connection with the above is Capt.
English, who is well known in P. E. Island,
who will take special charge of all consign-
ments, and will also attend to the chartering
of vessels for the carrying trade of P. E. I.

N. B.—Parties wishing to procure good
Labrador Herring would do well to consult
R. O'Dwyer.
Sept. 11, 1883.—3i tazawky.

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Solicitors in Chancery,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, Great
George Street, Charlottetown.

Money to Loan.

W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. | CHESTER B. MACNEILL.
Jan. 16, '83.

GEORGE TWEEDY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Notary Public, &c.

OFFICE—West Side of Queen Street, Char-
lottetown, next door to Stevenson's Tin Shop.
July 25, 1883.—dy wly 6m

MCLEOD & MORSON
Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law,
SOLICITORS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, ETC.

OFFICES:
Reform Club Committee Rooms, Opposite Post
Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island,
Merchant's Bank of Halifax Building, Sum-
merside, P. E. Island.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good security, at
moderate interest.

NEIL MCLEOD. W. A. O. MORSON.
Nov. 24, '82.—pres her

L. ARTHUR & CO.,
GENERAL

Commission Merchants,
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
(ROSS MARKET)
BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.
April 26, 1883.—wly tf

INSURANCE OFFICE.

Queen Insurance Company,
OF ENGLAND.
CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

Lancashire Insurance Company
CAPITAL, FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS

Insurance effected on all kinds of property
at current rates. Losses settled promptly
and equitably.

DESBRISEY & ANGUS,
General Agents.
Office—South Side Queen Square.
Ch'town, Sept. 15, 1882.

STANDARD
LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

AT the 57th Annual General Meeting of
the Standard Life Assurance Company,
held at Edinburgh on Tuesday, the 24th of
April, 1883, the following results for the
year ended 15th November, 1882, were re-
ported:—

3,038 new proposals for life as-
surance were received the
year for \$ 9,754,085 38

2,561 proposals were accepted,
amounting to 7,239,048 13

The total existing assurances in
force at 15th November,
1882, amounted to 56,936,302 91

(Of which \$7,753,031.15 was
reassured with other offices)

The claims by death which
arose during the year amount-
ed, including bonus addi-
tions, to 2,462,226 59

The annual revenue amount-
ed at 15th November, 1882, to
The invested funds at same
date amounted to 29,503,416 00

Being an increase during the
year of 1,062,648 35

JOHN LONGWORTH,
Agent for Charlottetown.

THOMAS KERR,
Inspector of Agencies.
Ch'town, August 3, 1883.

Shall and Will.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE EDUCATIONAL
ASSOCIATION BY T. A. LEPAGE.

Through the kindness of your committee
I have been allowed to read to you a paper
on a subject which I had occasion to take
up in conducting my own class. That sub-
ject is the use of Shall and Will. I am
afraid I have put my foot in it, as the
phrase goes.

On Friday last, I met an old pupil, now
one of ourselves, and thoughtlessly asked
him, "Will you be present at the Con-
vention?" "It is likely that I shall or will,"
he answered. Whether he meant to tell
me that he knew I was going to read a
paper on that topic, or whether he meant
that the wording of my question was assail-
able, or whether he intended to admit his
own ignorance on the matter, I cannot say;
the reply was certainly pointed enough to
include all three; and if he will admit the
last explanation, that his answer contained
a profession of ignorance, I will admit the
second, that the form of my question was
undoubtedly open to criticism. My mean-
ing would have been more simply expressed:
"Shall you be present at the Convention?"

The unknown, says Tacitus, is always
terrible. And doubtless some of you have
had occasion to feel the force of Shall and
Will, and a consequent exposure of
professional ignorance.

But, whether it be a matter for exultation
or regret, we teachers are not alone in our
confusion of these terms, though we prob-
ably are alone in our qualms of intellectual
conscience. For both the bar and the press
betray at times a haphazard use of Shall
and Will; and even the pulpit would be
wise in disclaiming inspiration or infalli-
bility on the matter. For if the ministerial
use were to become binding on all, those
who accepted it would have a practise
based on authority, while the authority
itself rested partly on ignorance; and those
who rejected it might become sceptical
also on moral points. No, the popular
use is not the safe rule to go by, though
the popular use is often in the right. If,
in some instances the terms are used in-
differently, it is because in such instances
there is no right and wrong in the matter,
and because it would be pedantry to insist
on a distinction. Still there is in general
a clear difference between Shall and Will,
and it is to this difference that your atten-
tion is now asked.

There are rules set down in some gram-
mars on the special force of Shall and Will
in the different persons; that is, according
as the subject is speaking, spoken to, or
spoken of. Indeed, a whole treatise has
been written on the topic. However, I
have never seen the treatise, and I have
never studied the rules. My aim will be to
state the simple meaning of the words,
and when we know this, we are free from
other men's dictum on the matter, and can,
if need be, form rules for ourselves.

"What the people say shall be done will
be done," writes James Anthony Froude.
Let us examine this. To say "What will
be done will be done," is a truism, a mere
statement of identity. It becomes no more
than a truism by inserting "the people
say." An identity remains an identity
whatever it be that states it.

But by writing "what the people say
shall be done will be done," the truism has
vanished; you have now a determining cause
and a resulting act. The act "shall be
done" is under the control, not of its sub-
ject "what,"—"what shall be done"—but
of the people's expressed will;—"what the
people say shall be done"; and the act "will
be done" is the natural act accompanying
the conditions or circumstances.

To state it generally: Shall denotes a
controlled act, Will, denotes a free, natural
act. The very words in origin have these
different meanings. "Shall" meant "to
owe," the act was constrained; a use which
still comes out in the past tense "should";
whereas "will," as the word implies,
denotes one's own act—a free, natural,
characteristic, habitual act. I use the word
controlled or constrained in opposition to
all these.

Let us now test this distinction.
"Smith is an honest man; he will not
cheat anybody." Will not; that is his
nature.

"The firm of Clutch and Mammon are
notorious thieves; but they shall not rob
me." They would, in accordance with their
nature, but they shall not—their act is con-
trolled. To say "they will not rob me"
means either that my fortune is too insignif-
icant for them to take, they not dealing in
small robberies; or else that I am a
special favorite with them; a sort of silent
partner in the firm.

"Shall I field that, or will you?" said a
player on a cricket field this summer, as a
hint to another party to run after a ball.
His language was as correct as his hint
proved effective.

"Shall I field that?" That is to say—the
subject "I" has no voice in the matter; it is
left to the decision or control of the party
addressed. "Or will you?" Here the
subject is "you," and the appeal is to the
subject's own voluntary act.

"Shall I field that or shall you?" would
have been a puzzling question, demanding
a knowledge of fore-ordination not possessed
by the average cricketer. "Sometimes a
hundred voices will hum about my ears" is
a sentence by Shakespeare. Will hum; the
act is habitual, characteristic. It is not a
prediction; so much as a statement of a
frequently recurring fact. The meaning
would be quite changed by writing shall for
will: "Sometimes a hundred voices shall
hum about mine ears." One feels like
asking, "On what compulsion must they?"
—tell me that.

Before I go farther, it may be well to
mention, not an exception to this use, but
a modification of it. The idea of politeness
often enters. The effect is this: in some
cases it is very proper to soften down one's
own voluntary act, so as to make it appear
an act of deference to another; and also
there are cases where a controlled act may
be softened down into an assumed volun-
tary act. Take an illustration. In giving
out a lesson, you say to your class "You
will learn to the end of the chapter." Here
you assume that the command you impose
is agreeable to your pupils. It is a com-
mand none the less. If the pupils for
their part refuse to admit the identity of
your order with their likings, if they be-
come rude or bold enough to protest, you
too will be likely to drop your polite for-
mula and to say "You shall learn it."

"You will not act in that way," you say
in mild reproach,—believing that a hint to
the wise is sufficient. But if your pupils
belong to the unwise, if the hint is not
taken, if misconduct is persisted in, it be-
comes necessary to assert your authority
and to say "You shall not act in that way."
If you cannot secure the order you want,
but keep on using your first phrase, "You
will not act in that way," one can imagine
the defiant pupils asking in amazement,
"How do you know we won't?"

"I shall not detain you any longer," says
a speaker to his audience. Now, in this
he in form defers his act to them. If they
do not object to the remark, if there are
signs that that sentence is quite agreeable,
or if there is a general feeling that he has
spoken long enough, the speaker very
properly stops. But suppose they are
deeply interested and wish some further
remarks—if the supposition is not too
violent—if he is guilty of no inconsistency or
falseness in continuing. His act was con-
ditioned by their will. He may still, how-
ever, affect to regard their interest as an
excessively polite demonstration, implying
none the less that they have really heard
enough; and he may still defer to them by
saying, "No, gentlemen, I shall not detain
you longer."

But if on the other hand he sees that his
audience are poking fun at him by their
shameless enthusiasm, he too, may need to
assert his dignity or independence, and to
say "I will not be trifled with; I will not
say more." That would occur, to be sure,
only in the case of a talkative person; one
of the class who feel that they must speak
or burst; a more sensible man would say
nothing, and quietly withdraw.

To say "I will not" to a polite and atten-
tive audience would be a firm if not an
inpolite refusal; to say "I shall not"
assumes that the audience are satisfied that
he has said enough, and that the matter is
left with them.

There is one alternative yet. He may
have run out of ideas and of words—these,
by the way, are not always exhausted
simultaneously—he may in fact have said
everything he knew. In that case he had
better own up honestly, "Gentlemen, I
cannot delay you longer." That would
have been the only phrase from which a
true inference could be drawn. The reason
would appear to be neither refusal nor
respect, but sheer inability. Shall or will
might have been correct enough as to fact;
but they have meanings of their own.
Their use here would only have suggested a
false inference. The point is important.
On one occasion a young man attempted
to report a speech for a newspaper. The
first speaker gave him no trouble at
all. There was sufficient padding of
empty words, such as "I might say," "the
fact is," "as you can very well imagine,"
etc., to allow the reporter to detect and
write down fully the facts when they
did come. But with the second speaker he
found great difficulty. There were no use-
less words. The sentences were all full of
point and of meaning. The words were
not those that enter