

THE EXAMINER.

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THE DAILY EXAMINER

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ING'S BUILDING, CORNER OF WATER
AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

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W. L. COTTON, J. W. MITCHELL,
Manager. Office Sup't

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 8.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

To come into force MONDAY, DEC. 24, 1877

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 5 Express	No. 7 Mixed
GEORGETOWN	Dp. 8.00	P. M.
Cardigan	" 9.12	
Mount Stewart Junction	Ar. 10.25	
Royalty Junction	Dp. 10.35	
	11.46	
CHARLOTTETOWN	Ar. 12.10	Dp. 2.40
	A. M.	
	Dp. 9.00	
Royalty Junction	" 9.25	" 3.06
North Wiltshire	" 10.22	" 4.01
Brantford River	" 10.40	" 4.2
Hunterbane	" 11.13	" 5.0
County Line	" 11.28	" 5.11
	P. M.	
Kensington	" 12.07	" 5.5
SUMMERSIDE	Ar. 12.45	
	Dp. 2.00	" 6.20
Wellington	" 2.45	
Port Hill	" 3.23	
O'Leary	" 4.43	
Alberton	" 5.45	
Tignish	" 6.35	

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Express	No. 4 Mixed
TIGNISH	A. M.	
ALBERTON	Dp. 8.00	
O'Leary	" 8.35	
Port Hill	" 9.52	
Wellington	" 11.07	
	11.48	
	P. M.	A. M.
SUMMERSIDE	Ar. 12.35	
	Dp. 2.10	Dp. 8.35
Kensington	" 2.43	" 9.12
County Line	" 3.30	" 9.56
Hunterbane	" 4.20	" 10.41
Brantford River	" 4.40	" 10.40
North Wiltshire	" 5.30	" 10.56
Royalty Junction	" 5.45	" 11.56
CHARLOTTETOWN	Ar. 5.55	
	Dp. 2.05	" 12.20
Royalty Junction	" 2.30	
MT. STEWART Junc.	Ar. 3.40	
Cardigan	Dp. 3.50	
GEORGETOWN.	" 5.12	
	Ar. 5.40	

SOURIS BRANCH

Going West.		Going East.	
STATIONS.	No. 5 Mixed	STATIONS.	No. 6 Mixed
	A. M.		P. M.
Souris	Dp. 7.30	Ar. 3.50	
Harmony	" 7.55	" 4.26	
St. Peter's	" 9.10	" 4.32	
Morel	" 9.42	" 5.03	
Lot 40	" 9.48	" 6.20	
Mt St w't Junc.	Ar. 10.25	Ar. 6.45	

C. J. BRYDGES, W. McKECHNIE
Gen. Superintendent Sup't. P. E. I.
Govt. Railways. Railway.

Notice to the Public!

SUPPLIES for the "Soup Kitchen" will reach the Committee if left at the Store of Mr. Alex. Horne, Corner of Queen and Fitzroy Streets.

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CAPITAL . . . TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

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Agent for Prince Edward Island.
June, 1877--

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Ch'town, Jan. 14, 1878—2 aw

WORD TO THE PUBLIC

WHILE taking this opportunity of thanking our numerous customers for the liberal manner in which they have patronized

OUR NEW STUDIO,
we would inform them that we have now increased facilities for the production of first-class work, and are prepared to make PHOTOGRAPHS of a Style and Quality that has never been before attempted in this City.

BEAUTIFUL PHOTO-ENAMEL
The most beautiful style of Photograph known, possessing a softness and delicacy of coloring that has never been equalled. This elegant picture has become deservedly popular at all times, and cannot fail to become so here.

Though the finish of our Photographs cannot be excelled, we would direct attention to the beautiful
Glace Pictures

which we make. They possess a highly nappled surface, and are practically indestructible, and will retain their freshness and beauty for any length of time. If they become soiled they can easily be cleaned, as they will not lose any of their beauty by being wet. This valuable quality, combined with their remarkable elegance, make them very suitable for presents; while the difficulty of their production will prevent them ever becoming so common as to lessen their value. Our patrons can have one or all of their Photos finished in this style—an advantage which cannot be obtained elsewhere.

We give special attention to making Groups of Families, Societies, Schools, &c. Our pictures of children are sufficient evidence of our success in this difficult branch of our art.

Our ENLARGEMENTS, finished in India Ink, Pastel, Gray, Oil and Water Colors, have made a favorable reputation for themselves throughout the Lower Provinces.

Parties intending to have Photographs made will find it to their advantage to sit early, as the number of our customers makes some delay in the delivery of the Photos unavoidable. We prefer to have our sittings come by appointment.

Photographs can be obtained for less money elsewhere, but in this case we ask that quality be given the preference; assuring the public that they will find our charges very moderate.

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Cor. Queen and Dorchester Streets,
opposite Connolly's Bank.
Sept. 19, 1877—3m eod

1878.

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W. L. COTTON,
Manager Examiner Printing and Publishing Company.

Ch'town, Dec. 6, 1877.

"Shoulder to Shoulder."

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO SENATOR MACPHERSON FOR VINDICATING HIGHLAND HONOR—AN Eloquent ANSWER TO THE FINANCE MINISTER'S FOUL INSULT.

OTTAWA, March 14.—To-day a deputation from the County of Glengarry waited upon Senator MacPherson to present him with an address of thanks for his vindication of the Highlanders against the attack made upon by the Finance Minister in one of his speeches last summer.

The deputation consisted of Major Fraser, of Charlottenburg; Donald McMillan, M. D.; Christopher T. McCrea, Murdoch Macpherson, of Lancaster; John Ronald McDonald, John Kennedy, of Lochiel; Colin K. Chisholm, Alexander Monroe, of Kenyon; Neil K. McLeod, and J. A. Macdonnell, Greenfield.

Having been introduced, Major Fraser, as Chairman of the deputation, explained to Senator MacPherson the object of their visit, and called on Dr. McMillan to read the following address:

To the Honorable David Lewis Macpherson, Senator of Canada:

We, the undersigned, Highlanders and descendants of Highlanders, and representatives of the various Clans which have settled in Glengarry, in Canada, beg leave to express to you our deep sense of the obligation under which you have placed us by your timely and eloquent rebuke administered to Richard John Cartwright, the Minister of Finance, who presumed upon the opportunity afforded him in the political campaign of the past summer, in order to strike a blow at honorable opponents, to slander in the most atrocious manner the race from which those opponents are descended, the race which we are proud to acknowledge as our common ancestry.

In the blindness of his partisan rage, he stigmatized us as having inherited dishonesty from our forefathers, and in possessing repudatory instincts, through the alleged fact that our ancestors possessed them before us; that these instincts with us were stronger than reason, and that therefore we are compelled to be thieves, robbers, and outcasts.

This monstrous assertion was made before thousands of people, to a contemptuous sneer which added to its violence and venom, and it is deliberately perpetuated in a carefully prepared report, published nearly a month after its delivery, which is now being disseminated by thousands throughout the country under the authority of the party to which Mr. Cartwright has for the present attached himself.

We believe it to be the first time in the history of this country that a responsible Minister of the Crown has dared thus foully to slander any of the first races by whom this Dominion is populated, and by whom its progress and prosperity are being promoted.

To those of our industrious, enterprising, and law-abiding countrymen, we humbly think, the country owes enough both in the present and in the sacred and honored memories of the past, to protect us against so wanton an attack, and you, sir, as a representative of our people and an honored member of the Parliament of the country, have given the keynote to a rebuke which will be echoed throughout this Dominion, not only by every man and woman of Highland blood who cherishes, as we do, not a just and honest pride in the name of clan and country, but also by all who are not willing to see a whole race slandered to promote the ends of unscrupulous partisanship.

We need not refer to the military achievements of our forefathers, for they have been witnessed in every quarter of the globe, and history tells of their loyalty and devotion to the British Crown. Mr. Cartwright would have done well to remember, before calumniating the men of our race, that had it not been for them it is more than doubtful whether this Dominion would ever have belonged to the British Empire or would have been preserved to it in 1812 and 1837-8.

Perhaps Mr. Cartwright has never heard of the striking instance of Highland honor afforded in 1764, when for months a member of the Royal House of Stuart wandered amongst the Highlanders with a price of £30,000 upon his head, with his hiding place known to hundreds of all ranks and clans, but no man was found so base as to betray him. If he were aware of this fact, he would have done well to have borne it in mind in 1873, and to have been guided in some degree at least by similar principles of honor.

Mr. Cartwright's insult should indeed fire the Heather and send a fiery cross, as of old, through every settlement in Canada where our countrymen exist to raise them to resentment and just indignation. Should they allow this monstrous statement, this slur upon their country and forefathers, to go uncondemned and unchallenged, it will be impossible hereafter for a Highlander or his descendants to show himself at market-place or church without being exposed to insult.

You have nobly done your part in answer to the charge, and it is gratifying in the extreme to us to find that we have a fellow-countryman in your high position who has proved himself so potent a champion in our cause.

By your manly denunciation of the slander and the slanderer, you have placed under an obligation to you every Highlander in Canada; and on behalf of your countrymen in Glengarry, we now beg leave to express to you our sincere and heartfelt thanks.

You can rest assured, sir, that when the proper time arrives the men of Glengarry, true to the honorable instincts of their sires, will in the most unmistakable manner show their opinion of a Government which retains as one of its members one who has constituted himself the enemy of our race, and which thus not only condones but justifies and perpetuates his dastardly insult.

We trust that you may long live to occupy your high position in the Parliament of our country, and continue to be the able and fearless champion of Highland honour and our forefathers' good name.

Dr. McMillan explained that the address was signed by five hundred and thirty Highlanders, and would have been signed by five hundred more had the opportunity been offered.

Mr. MacPherson then replied as follows: "Highlanders and descendants of Highlanders, representatives of the various Clans which settled in Glengarry, in Canada:

FELLOW HIGHLANDERS.—I would indeed be sensible to the ties of clanship if I did not feel deeply grateful for the too complimentary address which you have presented to me. You having come from a great distance and, doubtless, at much personal inconvenience, is to me most gratifying evidence that in noticing, as I did, the insult to the feelings of indignation and sense of wrong which must move the heart of every member of our race when injured in the opprobrium so unjustly heaped upon us by a member of the Government. I am painfully conscious that I vindicated most inadequately the memories of our sires and the good name of their children from wanton and deliberate insult, and your kind acknowledgment of my poor services increases my sense of my own deficiency. Had it been an individual in a private station who had insulted us, his utterances would have been altogether unworthy of notice, especially in this country, the pages of whose history are largely filled with the record of the military and civil services of our people. But when a Minister of the Crown, speaking in behalf of the Government, held up our race to public contempt and odium, and when his words of contumely were reiterated throughout the land in almost official form, showing that they had received the sanction of his colleagues in the Government, it became a duty to rebuke our slanderer. That duty devolved upon me in the first instance. I discharged it imperfectly I know, but to the best of my ability. A further duty remains to be performed—the punishment of our traducers. In discharging that duty (not with the clamor of old) all of us can bear a part, and all must bear a part who would vindicate their own and their forefathers' honor. It is most fitting that Glengarry, which I may describe as the Highland heart of Canada, should be the first to move, and that her manly sons send forth the fiery cross to every settlement of Highlanders in the Dominion, and call upon their brethren to prove that the sons of the Gael have not degenerated in Canada, but are still worthy to bear the proud motto of their beloved motherland, and show that neither man or Government shall insult them with impunity.

"I have the honor to be, fellow-Highlanders, your faithful servant," D. L. MacPherson.

Senator Macpherson then invited the deputation to lunch; a number of Members of Parliament and Senators being of the party. Several toasts were drunk, and speeches delivered. Sir John Macdonald, making one of his happiest speeches in response to the toast of his health. One of the features of the occasion was the presence of a piper, who discoursed Highland music between the toasts, and a speech in Gaelic by Mr. McRea.

The occasion was a exceedingly pleasant one.

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The dispatches last evening, announced the occurrence of a very severe accident, the falling of a brick building at Woolwich. A few days ago, in a paper devoted to building news, we saw an account of a singular accident which "startled the people of London." A large new building on a great thoroughfare, the Haymarket, suddenly "fell all to pieces," carrying down with it an adjoining house, whose occupants is killed. The work was the work of a skillful architect and a good builder. The material was excellent and the workmanship of the best kind. Brick, stone and iron were used in the construction. Of course there were the usual variety of opinions as to the cause of the disaster. Some thought that the foundations had yielded, others that the brick work was bad, others that the ironwork gave way; but there seemed to be no particular evidence to sustain any of these views. As, however, the building collapsed and fell inwards, there seems to be ground for the belief that the disaster was due to the weakness of the interior.

The English journals and correspondents of the papers all urge that there is danger in using so much iron in construction. The same paper reports the fall of another building, a dwelling house at Hackney. It was one of a row. Its fall killed a bricklayer, and the evidence taken at the inquest seemed to show that the house had been built with a undue haste and of poor masonry. The Proprietor of the contractor was committed for trial for manslaughter. We refer to these cases chiefly for the purpose of showing that accidents of this kind are not rare in England. Indeed, there is no reason whatever to believe that houses are put up a whit more substantially in Europe than they are in America.—St. John Globe

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W. L. COTTON,
Manager Examiner Printing and Publishing Company.

Ch'town, Dec. 6, 1877.