

6 THE DAILY LINSEED and TAR THE PREMIER AT LUCAN

FOR Coughs, Colds and Horseness.

This is without exception the best cough and cold medicine in the market.

25c PER BOTTLE.

J. F. Burkholder

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

An Alisa Craig Girl in Detroit Leaves a Note Saying, Look for My Body in the River.

Detroit, Oct. 1.—Pearl Butler, 13, whose parents reside at Alisa Craig, Ont., has mysteriously disappeared. She lived with her uncle, T. H. Dorritt, 31 Benton street, and a post card addressed to him was found pinned to her hat on Jefferson avenue bridge last night. On the card she said she was tired of being beaten, and told them to look for her body in the river. The writing was identified as hers, but it not believed she has committed suicide, but has been enticed away.

The Detroit Free Press of Monday, says:—"Sergeant Shoemaker and Truant Officers Searle, High and Breault, worked all day yesterday on the case of Pearl Butler, the 13-year-old Canadian girl who disappeared from her uncle's residence at 31 Benton street, Friday afternoon. They made a thorough search of the neighborhood in order to find some clue upon which to work. Searle and High ran across three boys, who stated positively that they had seen Pearl walk along Elliot street, with Louis F. Arnold, a rug peddler, who resides at 591 Monroe avenue. One boy claimed that the pair passed them on the street, and he was sure that the man was Arnold. Another lad claimed that he saw Arnold and the girl get aboard the ferry at the foot of Woodward avenue about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Next a search was made for Arnold, but he was not found until evening, when he was brought to headquarters by Truant Officer Breault. He denied all knowledge of the affair, but admitted that he knew the girl by sight. In regard to the movements yesterday morning he stated that he was at a certain house on Macomb street yesterday morning and then went to a shop where he shaved. While he was telling his story an officer was sent to the house in question, and there it was learned that he had not been there in the morning, but had been in the afternoon. When told about it Arnold was unable to explain the matter, only saying that he could not see why he had not been there, as he was in the habit of stopping every time he went by. He denied being in Windsor at any time yesterday, and also that he had been with the Butler girl on Friday afternoon.

Sergeant Shoemaker learned that he had been inquiring about the girl yesterday in the neighborhood where she lived. Arnold explained this by saying that he had left two rugs at her aunt's house, and that the house was closed when he called for them. He then inquired for Pearl in order that she might go to the house and get the rugs for him. After talking to him for some time it was finally decided to lock him up, as the police think he knows more than he is willing to tell. Mr. Dorritt, the girl's uncle, thinks that Arnold is the man he saw with Pearl about two weeks ago, but at that time he did not see his face, the man avoiding him.

The officers think she is somewhere in the city, and that Arnold knows where she is. The prisoner's wife was seen, but she said that she knew nothing about her husband's movements, nor did she know at what time he came in on Saturday night. She stated that he left home yesterday morning between 10 and 11 o'clock and did not return until 2 o'clock. Mrs. Arnold further said that her husband was not always right in his mind, and at times was very forgetful. He has been unable to work much, and she has been obliged to support her two children by a former husband.

No trace of the girl has yet been found.

THE EXPRESS ROBBERY STORY.

Two of the Thieves Confess, and Tell Where the Money Was Hid.

Calumet, Mich., Oct. 2.—The true story of the recovery of the entire \$70,000 stolen from the Mineral Range, Sept. 15, has just come out. Shoupe and Winter, two railway employees at Marquette, were arrested and then released. They stole the money from La Liberty's trunk, and La Liberty knew it, but could not say anything about it without giving himself away. After his arrest the two men were implicated and arrested. They were offered a reward and their liberty if they would confess and reveal the whereabouts of the money. The offer was accepted and the money found.

BRAZILIAN BOMBARDMENT.

Rebels Reopen Fire on the Bay of Rio Janeiro—Panic Among the People.

London, Oct. 2.—A despatch received by the Exchange Telegraph Co. says Admiral Melio, who commands the Insurgent Brazilian fleet, yesterday reopened fire upon forts defending the Bay of Rio Janeiro. The bombardment continued without cessation throughout the day. Provisions in Rio Janeiro are selling at famine prices. Panic among the inhabitants again prevails.

Four Tragedies in a Day.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 2.—Four tragedies disturbed the peace of Washington yesterday. John E. Shoemaker [white], a respectable young farmer, having a wife and three children, while drunk killed a negro named Thomas Matthews, near Fenoltonville, a suburb of the city. James Owen [white] was disembowelled by a colored man on North Castle street, and will probably die. Solomon Jackson [negro] was found badly mangled in a rumble court, there being no clue to his assailant, and he is not expected to live. Elwood R. Reid [colored] was instantly killed by a bullet from Sgt. Kenney's revolver, the shot being fired to prevent Reid from plunging a knife into the body of Officer Skinner, who was attempting to arrest the negro for theft.

To PREVENT CHOLERA.—It is necessary to observe the greatest care in cleanliness, and keep the system in a regular condition. If constipation or biliousness is present a laxative should be taken. "For this purpose," says a well-known physician, "I know of no better medicine than E. H. H. Liver Laxatives."

Continued from First Page.

Dickson, President of the Junior Association, and Mr. M. J. White, Secretary.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

Sir John Thompson said, in reply to the addresses of the day, that he had been accused of being no politician. He accepted the statement, and would leave political matters for his colleagues who were to follow. He touched upon the Behring Sea difficulty, the settlement of the trouble, and his own honored connection with that tribunal. Canada had been found in the right as regarded all the questions for which she had contended, he said. [Applause.] An employee of the Local Government of the Province, the Premier went on, had handed him a question just as he had finished his address at their last political meeting, and to which he had not opportunity to reply. That gentleman, moved, no doubt, by the expressions of satisfaction which had come to the Government from every part of Canada as to the result of that arbitration, and to the course taken by the British Government in regard thereto, required an answer to this question:

"If a conflict should ever take place between Canada and Great Britain, would you be on the side of Canada or of Great Britain?" [Laughter.]

"Some people in this country," the Premier continued, "are afraid of our being too loyal. They say that, in his address, the Liberal leader's loyalty does not come out of his boots or from the tops of his fingers, and I might say, nor from any other part of his constitution. [Laughter.] But it comes to a pretty pass when a member of the Liberal party comes down to being so anxious to see whether a minister of the crown and a servant of the Queen is too loyal or not."

Voices—Hear, hear.

The Premier—"It brings us to the time of Edward Blake when he said that the Reform party was a party with nothing to reform. What would he say if he came now? He would find that the Reform party has something to reform. It has itself. [Applause.] That great mother of ours has come to the very verge of war for us. And now when peace has been settled, we are scrutinized for having too much loyalty for that old mother—that old flag. [Cheers.] Truly, sir, in the interests of the Canadian people, whom we have to govern, we will see to it that, while promoting the interests of our own people, we discharge the other duty of keeping this half of the continent under the British flag and the British constitution. That is the duty that we mean to perform, and we intend, too, to avoid any policy that will bring the great Republic and our country into conflict. God forbid that we should ever do otherwise! [Hear, hear, and applause.] Keeping that spirit in view, and being willing, if necessary, from time to time, to make small concessions for the interest of the great power that protects us by land and by sea, we have nothing to fear from the questions that might possibly divide us at the hands of statesmen of another class. [Applause.] We set our faces against the policy which is the United States policy as contrasted with the British or Canadian policy. [Applause.] We have resisted that United States policy under the name of continental union and of unrestricted reciprocity, which meant the placing in the foreground the interests of the United States and the destruction of British rule on this continent—a policy that would bring about a crisis in twenty-four hours because of the clashing of Canadian and British interests. Every feature of the Liberal policy, according to Mr. Laurier, is to remove every vestige of a protective character out of the tariff. In whose interest would it be that the farmers of the United States could ship their goods across here without any protection to the farmer of Canada? In whose interest would it be that the beef of the Western States and their pork and mutton should supply our people? In whose interests would it be that the mines of this country should be diminished 200,000 in the number of men they employed? In whose interests would it be that twelve thousand workmen more than we employed before protection, should be closed out from any chance of employment in Canada—that \$50,000,000 of increased wages shall no longer be paid to Canadian workmen? A few years ago, when the policy of unrestricted reciprocity was planned, the Liberal leaders went to the United States and made speeches upon the subject of what a splendid policy that would be. It was a United States policy, of course. They would have preached to cold walls and to empty halls if it was not a policy for the United States. But they preached to ringing cheers, Mr. Laurier himself in Boston, when they said the policy would be a great thing for the United States. No one there doubted it. They were delighted to see a Canadian who was willing to do something for the United States regardless of the welfare of his own country. We admit that Mr. Laurier is a fine man and an orator. But I never knew him to be politically right until he went to the United States and told them that unrestricted reciprocity was for the benefit of the United States." [Cheers.]

The Premier alluded to the visit of the Canadian Ministers to Washington, and their interview with Mr. Blaine. "We offered abundant concessions in return for what we desired," said the Premier. "But we were told by Mr. Blaine that we might as well save our breath as to talk about a policy of that kind. Unrestricted reciprocity was what they wanted in the United States. Everything they produce must come in free of duty, and we must have the United States tariff against the world, and against Great Britain, because Great Britain was their competitor in every market of the world. We have seen in the past few months where this country would have been if we had adopted that policy, when in the United States there has existed a state of bankruptcy and general disaster."

Everywhere we go through Canada we meet people with happy homes and happy hearts, because that policy was not adopted through the determination of the men who said, Canada for the Canadians. They say we are going on the old policy, and grow very humorous about it. But I am not ashamed of that. The doctrine that I advocated seven years ago when here in Lucan with you have not changed in the least particular. [Applause.] They said that the only hope for Canada was unrestricted reciprocity. Well, then, why don't they stick to it? [Applause.] They were going to say a great deal about the exodus as well, at their great Ottawa convention, but they are not saying one word about it now, because the trains have had to be doubled in order to bring back the unfortunate people who went to the United States. [Applause.] Don't trust men who seek to hide their true policy. Don't trust men who seek to set class against class, and

the industries of the country to a fair measure of powerful influences of which might any day be possible to prevent action being afforded or combined. [Applause.]

The Premier here told the little story of Mr. John Charlton's selfishness when it came to the carrying out of the policy advocated by that pure Grit. Mr. Charlton told the people not to allow any one to humbug them into paying \$1.50 for what they could get for \$1. "So say I," said Sir John, but I say to you do not be humbugged into taking \$1.50 worth of goods for \$1 from a man who next week would charge you \$2.50 for the same goods, when he had crushed out every other competitor who charged you but \$1.50." [Applause.] Continuing, Sir John referred to the time when the Grits were in power at Ottawa, when 100,000 farmers as Grangers asked for protection by petition; when the miller and the fisherman were shut out of their markets, their own markets open to the United States, and the whole people cried out. Sir Richard's proud boast was that he told them to go to the devil, that he could do nothing for them. But they did not take his advice. They went to Sir John Macdonald. [Applause.] And to-day we are, every class of us, better off than are our neighbors to the south, our friends across the water and every where. [Applause.] Our policies are the same—they are both old. But they would take you back to the times of wretchedness from which we emerged with so much satisfaction. You can take the two records, and when you sit down and consider them, there can be but one choice. [Applause.]

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The Premier was accorded a storm of applause on concluding.

Sir Adolphe Caron, having been introduced by Mr. Fox as the only Frenchman who had ever addressed an audience in Lucan, began by saying that he felt perfectly at home at Lucan, as he did in any English-speaking constituency in Ontario. He felt that all stood shoulder to shoulder under the one flag—a flag that was broad enough to shelter us all. He had been introduced as a Frenchman, and such he was, but he had been proud to be a follower of Sir John Macdonald, and it gave him equal pleasure to stand up in an Ontario constituency and to say that Sir John Thompson stood as high in the estimation of the people of the grand old Province of Quebec as did Sir John Macdonald when he and the revered leader of the French, Sir George Cartier, stood shoulder to shoulder in the carrying out of confederation. "I," said Sir Adolphe, "am not a stranger to this riding. I sat in Parliament with the two Scotchmen and I have often heard them speak of Ryan's School-house, of the cedar swamp and of Farnham's Corners. As Sir Adolphe spoke thus familiarly of the localities so well known by everyone in the audience he was cheered again and again. But he went on—I know more of this riding. I knew of it when it was a part of West Middlesex, and A. P. McDonald was the member, and I know of the progress of the county since that time—a progress, he said, without which the present party could not be to-day in power. Speaking of Mr. Laurier, he said there was no doubt he deserved the title of the silver-tongued orator that had been given him by his friends. Mr. Laurier had said that Sir John Thompson would have to apologize to his friends for changes in policy. But there have been no changes, and there is nothing to apologize for. The policy of the Conservative party is as it has always been. It is the policy that has made Canada what it is. The Conservative party is true to that policy. But while it is a fixed policy it is not a fixed condition of things. Circumstances change, and with these changes of circumstance the details of the policy will change, but all will be in the line of the National Policy—that is, the policy calculated to build up Canadian interests and help to make Canada a nation. Sir Adolphe here indulged in a little irony at the expense of the so-called Reform party, which, he said, had changed its policy oftener and quicker than any other possibly could. He cited unrestricted reciprocity as the starting point, but this quickly changed to commercial union. He then passed on to speak of the Riel agitation, started by the Grit party, and passed on to refer to some of the more notable speeches of the Grit leader, Mr. Laurier, which, he said, were vastly different as delivered to his co-republicans in Quebec, contrasting the same with the utterances of the Conservatives, who treated every subject from a constitutional standpoint, and in matters of politics knew no race or creed. Speaking specifically of the Manitoba schools, he said that the question must be settled in the courts, and was altogether removed from the arena of politics. He then referred to Mr. Laurier and his allies. Mr. Fielding, he said, is an annexationist. Sir John Thompson—He is a secessionist.

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Sir John Thompson concluded his address with a reference to the Manitoba school case—a question that was not political in its nature, but being made, he said, to create heart burnings in the country between different religions, in the hope that even if some disaster might come to the country, the destruction of the Liberal-Conservative party might at least be accomplished. What the rights of the minority in the Province are are questions of law, dependent upon the constitutional statutes of the country, and should be decided by the courts of law as all legal questions, and ladies and gentlemen, we have nothing to do but abide by those decisions. We are conscious that we are responsible to the people of every part of this wide country, whether Catholics, Protestants or any other class, and we must face the whole people upon every question. And we realize that it is not a question to be dealt with after the personal inclination or choice of any member of your Government, but according to law and the constitution, even at the sacrifice of any opinion that any member of the Government may have. [Cheers.] We have been foolishly charged with having made promises regarding the question in Quebec, but every such charge has been promptly met and refuted. And I can here speak for myself and for my colleagues that in no case has any promise of any nature been made as has been charged. [Cheers.] The question is surely one that need create no heart burnings, and I believe it will be settled in the province in which it originated."

The Premier was accorded a storm of applause on concluding.

Sir Adolphe Caron, having been introduced by Mr. Fox as the only Frenchman who had ever addressed an audience in Lucan, began by saying that he felt perfectly at home at Lucan, as he did in any English-speaking constituency in Ontario. He felt that all stood shoulder to shoulder under the one flag—a flag that was broad enough to shelter us all. He had been introduced as a Frenchman, and such he was, but he had been proud to be a follower of Sir John Macdonald, and it gave him equal pleasure to stand up in an Ontario constituency and to say that Sir John Thompson stood as high in the estimation of the people of the grand old Province of Quebec as did Sir John Macdonald when he and the revered leader of the French, Sir George Cartier, stood shoulder to shoulder in the carrying out of confederation. "I," said Sir Adolphe, "am not a stranger to this riding. I sat in Parliament with the two Scotchmen and I have often heard them speak of Ryan's School-house, of the cedar swamp and of Farnham's Corners. As Sir Adolphe spoke thus familiarly of the localities so well known by everyone in the audience he was cheered again and again. But he went on—I know more of this riding. I knew of it when it was a part of West Middlesex, and A. P. McDonald was the member, and I know of the progress of the county since that time—a progress, he said, without which the present party could not be to-day in power. Speaking of Mr. Laurier, he said there was no doubt he deserved the title of the silver-tongued orator that had been given him by his friends. Mr. Laurier had said that Sir John Thompson would have to apologize to his friends for changes in policy. But there have been no changes, and there is nothing to apologize for. The policy of the Conservative party is as it has always been. It is the policy that has made Canada what it is. The Conservative party is true to that policy. But while it is a fixed policy it is not a fixed condition of things. Circumstances change, and with these changes of circumstance the details of the policy will change, but all will be in the line of the National Policy—that is, the policy calculated to build up Canadian interests and help to make Canada a nation. Sir Adolphe here indulged in a little irony at the expense of the so-called Reform party, which, he said, had changed its policy oftener and quicker than any other possibly could. He cited unrestricted reciprocity as the starting point, but this quickly changed to commercial union. He then passed on to speak of the Riel agitation, started by the Grit party, and passed on to refer to some of the more notable speeches of the Grit leader, Mr. Laurier, which, he said, were vastly different as delivered to his co-republicans in Quebec, contrasting the same with the utterances of the Conservatives, who treated every subject from a constitutional standpoint, and in matters of politics knew no race or creed. Speaking specifically of the Manitoba schools, he said that the question must be settled in the courts, and was altogether removed from the arena of politics. He then referred to Mr. Laurier and his allies. Mr. Fielding, he said, is an annexationist. Sir John Thompson—He is a secessionist.

Sir Adolphe Caron—Yes; I mean secessionist, but that is practically the same thing. We, however, believe in keeping Canada as part of the British Empire and under the protection of the old flag. Paying his special attention to Mr. Mercier, Sir Adolphe said that at the Montreal banquet to Mr. Laurier that gentleman had said he admired Count Mercier more than

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