

# The Daily Leader.

Vol. I

MONCTON, N. B., MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1895.

1895



**THE WRAPPER Co.,**  
**WOODSTOCK,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
Hats, Tea Gowns, Waists, Suits

Dear Sir:—  
In re proposition of buy-  
ers, we can make you a discount of — list prices  
the same that we have been sending you through  
Waiting your early reply we are  
Yours truly  
Maritime Wrapper Co.,  
per M. G.

Woodstock, Aug. 5, 1895.

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## ANNOUNCEMENT.

The continuance of impaired health, rendering it impossible to give constant supervision to the editorial and mechanical work of THE DAILY LEADER has impelled the manager to suspend its publication for a few days. During the election campaign we dealt with subjects of immediate importance less vigorously than we could have desired and it is a matter of regret that, when this supervision was necessarily relaxed, the work of other hands was not entirely satisfactory. It was our belief, and remains our belief, that there were no issues of public importance sufficient to justify the election of Mr. Powell, our knowledge of him convincing us of his untrustworthiness, but apparently the people have taken a different view, partly because some leading spirits chose to regard the contest as a test of the confidence of the constituency in the Government of the day. We still think it was bad policy to give this significance to the struggle, but, as we have sometimes had to do before to-day, we await the future for the justification of a view that seems, at the moment, unpopular or unacceptable.

The use of corrupt means of influencing voters was very prevalent, high prices having been freely and generally paid for votes for Mr. Powell while his opponent was obliged to rely on the goodwill and honesty of his friends. It is matter for congratulation that despite the corrupt expenditure, Powell failed to command the full strength of the party, the indications being that the majority of the free and independent was really against him. Perhaps another opportunity may be given to ascertain whether or no this was the case, and meantime it is satisfactory to know that the short period during which he will hold the seat, in any event, will prevent him doing much mischief to his friends or very much harm to anybody. The advantage given him by the delay of Mr. Wood's resignation has done him good service, but the people may not in the long run appreciate this management of public affairs. As the confidante of Mr. Wood Mr. Powell knew long ago, no doubt, that an election was coming and had that advantage over his opponent. Whether it is just right that the people's interests should be so dealt with may be a matter of taste or it may be a matter of principle.

The arrest of Mr. Givan for bribery, followed up as it is to be hoped it will be, by similar proceedings against others, is a hopeful indication. The law against bribery has been too long a dead letter in Westmorland and elsewhere, and the result frequently is—as was clearly the case on Saturday—that the will of the people, the unbiased judgment of the electorate, etc., is not declared. It is a shameful thought that the voice of money—perhaps the money of the whole people—should supplant and suppress the voice of the people, a people who are supposed to be free and independent. Every patriot must desire that the crime of bribery shall cease, or if that be impossible, that our form of Government shall be changed.

To allow money to rule this country, whether that money be honestly or dishonestly obtained, whether it be private funds or stolen from the treasury, would be disgraceful, destructive and intolerable. Let the prosecutions go on, the more the better, for corruption on Saturday was open and unblushing, and clearly betrayed the honest sentiment of the county. That so much temptation should have resulted in

so small a majority, is really creditable to the constituency, and, practically, the result is a moral victory for those who fought against such odds.

## PAST ELECTIONS.

In the election of 1887 Mr. Wood had a majority of about 500 over Mr. Emmerson. At the election of 1891 Mr. Wood had a majority over Mr. George of over 2,000; the election of Saturday shows Powell's majority over Killam to be about 803.

The Powell man who can draw much comfort from these figures, in view of the money expended, and despite Government influence, in a constituency where it is peculiarly strong, is fitted to be happy over very small favors.

A change of 400 votes would have given a different result. Were that many influenced by money? What does the reader think about it?

Perhaps we shall know hereafter.

## A NOTORIOUS CROOK.

HIS EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES—THE POLICE ENDEAVOURING TO FIND HIM.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Aug. 26.—It is now learned that the man who gave his name as Harry Ellis, and was engaged by Belden and King as a solicitor in their ticket business, is none other than the noted Charles Levitt, a crook whose operations in Canada and the United States have made him famous. He secured \$500 from a Chicago physician who was stopping at the Windsor house, with which to purchase tickets, and departed with the money. Mrs. Frank Mehlig, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., was in Buffalo the other day and saw Ellis in the station. He accosted her, but when she turned about for a moment he disappeared. Mrs. Mehlig told Mr. F. J. Wilder that she had seen Ellis in Buffalo, and she, with the aid of the police, tried to locate him, but was unsuccessful. Ellis is now supposed to be in some way connected with the robbery of Belden and King's cash drawer. He is known in Buffalo as a bad man. His picture was found in the rogue's gallery labelled Charles Levitt. The police say he has been mixed up in several burglaries there, and was also concerned in a burglary in Toronto in which a man was killed.

## BRINGING IN YANKEES.

LONDON LABOR LEADERS OBJECT TO OPERATIONS OF LOCAL CONTRACTORS.

LONDON, Ont., Aug. 24.—There is dissatisfaction in city labor circles. The Trades and Labor council consider that the Barber company, of Buffalo, is not living up to its contract by importing American labor, and they have formed a committee to wait on Mayor Little in the matter. "Why," said a very prominent, but indignant labor man today, "the Barber people can bring over Italians and Polacks to do their cheap work and possibly nothing may be said. But let a Canadian cross the line and get an American's job and Barry would have him by the neck and send him back in short order." The contractors, however, deny that they have imported any laborers. "What we have brought" said an official, "is a few expert graders—men who have been at the business all their life, and whose duties cannot be performed by any green workmen." Then there is a kick and an allegation that the Street Railway company are paying some of their laborers only 85 cents a day, but this is strongly denied. The standard wage—\$1.25 per day—is paid to all laborers. Water boys receive 50 cents. However, matters have come to such a pitch that the Trades and Labor council has decided to organize all classes of laborers.

## EDDISON IS ENJOINED.

Thomas Edison, the wizard of the Orange mountains, was enjoined by an order of the Chancery court to-day from selling or shipping any kinetophones to foreign countries. The application was made by the Eddison United Phonograph company on the ground that Edison violated his covenants with the plaintiffs in selling or shipping to countries outside of the United States. The decision is based on arguments made two months ago.

## A DIPLOMATIC SNAG.

A POSSIBILITY OF STRAINED RELATIONS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES OVER THE NICARAGUAN CANAL.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The St. James Gazette this afternoon publishes an article asking how Great Britain stands with the United States Government in the matter of the Nicaragua canal, and says that it will be well if Mr. Curzon, Under Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, is asked to give some explanation on the subject in the House of Commons. Continuing, the St. James' Gazette remarks:—

"As far as can be seen, we are heading straight for a crisis, and there will be either a diplomatic deadlock between the two countries or the English will surrender important treaty rights. The deadlock can be avoided by discreet handling of the facts by the Foreign Office, and a surrender never need take place. Should a situation be brought about in which the United States finds it can ignore the United States of Central America, then good-bye to any hope of retaining, much less extending, our commercial main, a market in which we already suffer from uncommonly sharp competition from the Americans and Germans."

The St. James' Gazette then proceeds to rehearse the history of the Nicaragua canal, claiming that the accedence of the United States Government to the request of the American Canal Company to guarantee further capital for it would be an infraction of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty.

The St. James' Gazette then quotes President Cleveland's reference to the canal in his message of 1864, and says:—

"These carefully weighed words were designed to create a minimum of distrust in the Foreign Office, and when read in relation to the consistent moral support given by the United States to the company's enterprise, and the insistent demand of the United States people that their Government guarantee the whole capital, come what may, it is plain that the ultimate object is not so much the cutting of the canal as the firm and final establishment of United States authority in Central America. With the canal completed wholly by the United States the independence of the republics would be merely nominal. It is true that English financial assistance was sought by the American syndicate lest the United States Government take in giving the guarantee but these negotiations have collapsed because it is not proposed to allow the English capitalists their due share of control, which is sufficient indication of the exclusive power the Americans mean to exercise on the isthmus. The cardinal point of the whole matter is, does the Government mean to enforce the Bulwer-Clayton treaty? If so, will she join the United States guarantee of the capital? If not, what steps have been taken to secure the neutrality of the canal, and the equality of rights and opportunities of British Subjects? It is conceivable that events may so shape themselves in the near future that the United States will be practical masters of Central America. But before we consent, any abrogation of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty must be made by ourselves."

## AWFULLY PERSISTENT.

MONTREAL, Aug. 23.—A very handsome lady of about thirty five years of age was arrested. She is suffering from a peculiar hallucination. The gentleman has seen some sixty summers and of late this lady has developed a peculiar desire to cultivate his acquaintance. Whenever she meets him on the street, she throws her arms around him and kisses him. The gentleman grew somewhat tired of these forced protestations of regard and in order to put a stop to them had her arrested some weeks ago. On that occasion she was examined by an expert in regard to her sanity, and as he could find nothing wrong with her mentally, she was discharged with a caution. Yesterday, however, it is claimed, she again tried to kiss him. He tried to avoid her attentions, but she would not have it, hence the present proceedings.

## ON A WHEELING TOUR.

Mr. Wm. McKenzie, who is riding from Halifax to Charlottown in the interest of the Columbia Bicycle Company, of Hartford Conn., arrived in town yesterday. His object in coming out is to ascertain with certainty how far a wheel may run without requiring repairs, and to the time he arrived here, he has had no accident and nothing has happened to require repairs to the wheel.

Mr. McKenzie left Hartford on August 10th, and has covered about 1300 miles since then. Owing to bad roads and weather, his progress has been somewhat retarded, but this gives the wheel a ride a thorough practical test, and the result must certainly be gratifying to both Mr. McKenzie and the company he represents not to speak of those who are owners of the Columbia.

## A PECULIAR STORY.

A YOUNG GIRL INVEIGLED FROM HER FATHER'S HOME IN BOSTON.

There is a young girl in the convent of Hochelaga whose history is puzzling to the police. The story of her presence in Montreal, as told by herself to Inspector Kehoe, is a peculiar one. She said that she came from Boston in charge of a nun who had deserted her while en route to Montreal. She said that four days previous to her leaving for Montreal a woman dressed as a nun called at her father's house. He was not in and while waiting to see him the visitor expatiated on the happiness of a convent life to such a degree that the girl consented to become a nun if she got her father's consent. The "nun" said that would be all right and when he came home the "nun" talked with him and persuaded him to allow his daughter to enter a religious house in New York city. She also consented to remain with the girl until she was ready to go, and then accompany her to the convent. Everything was arranged satisfactorily, and the father, before the girl left, handed her one hundred dollars to give the superior to pay her board during her novitiate. At the depot in Boston, the nun remarked that she had to visit Montreal before going to New York and the father bought tickets for his daughter and the "releiguse" for New York via Montreal. While on the way here the "nun" got the girl to give her the \$100 and then slipped off the train. When the girl arrived here she told her story to Inspector Kehoe and then was sent down to the Hochelaga convent. Meanwhile the girl's father and the Chief of Police of Boston have been communicated with, but so far no answer has been received.—Gazette.

## THE C. P. R. BUSINESS DECLINING.

Conductor Hoben of the Gibson branch of the C. P. R. gave place to-day to Conductor Street for a week or so. Owing to their declining business in this division the C. P. R. have now more men than they can find work for, and this pottering policy of relieving the regular men with others from time to time is giving dissatisfaction all round. The change should be in the management; then the company would likely find plenty of work for their men. Now manager Cram, of the Bangor and Aroostook, has taken almost the entire business of the upper portion of the road, and in this section the Eastern, I. C. R. and the N. B. C. R. are the popular roads to deal with. The Atlantic Division of the C. P. R. needs revolutionizing.—Gleaner.

## A QUESTION ABOUT SALUTES.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The Temps has advices from Tamatava, dated July 24th, confirming the report of the impression made by the British warship Marathon in saluting the French flag with twenty-one guns on her arrival at Tamatava, and comparing this action with that of the American gunboat Castine when she arrived at Tamatava to enquire into the court martial proceedings against Minister Waller, the ex-American consul, sentenced to a long term of imprisonment on a charge of giving information to Hovas concerning the French movements against them. The Castine did not salute the French flag, and her captain maintained that as the Castine was below a certain tonnage and as the Tamatava was Malagasy and not French territory it was not necessary for her to salute.

## POWELL RUM.

The city is said to have been full of Powell rum for electors on Saturday. The rum and other liquors used on Saturday by Powell & Co. is distilled in Halifax from bilge water from ships bringing molasses to that port. The molasses ferments and runs out of the hogheads and gets mixed with the bilge water of the ships and after the cargo is discharged the bilge water, containing all the tobacco waste, molasses, dead rats and mice and filth of every other kind is pumped out and distilled into alcohol and afterwards converted into rye whiskey, brandy, rum, gin and all kinds of other desirable drinks. The indications on Saturday were that large quantities of this crazy rum had been used in Powell's interest.

## SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION.

"The C. P. R. in order to encourage the dairying business still further in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, have made a considerable cut in their freight rates on dairy products, and a special tariff on cheese, butter and eggs in carloads has been issued from stations along the road to Montreal and common points in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario."

The rate for butter, cheese, etc., has been reduced from \$1.15 to 90c, from Winnipeg to Montreal; from Bradon to Winnipeg for \$1.25 to 94 and in like proportion from other points. This seems fortunate for butter producers and consumers and it seems likely that the producer and consumer and the carrier also will profit by the changes.

To be Had only  
**Workingman's Friend**  
THE BARGAIN STORE.  
MAIN ST., MONCTON, N. B.

Enter This Week  
**n & Fancy**  
**Job Printing**

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,  
neatly and promptly done  
at the "Leader" office.