

CANS WINNERS

Safe Majorities in Houses of Next Congress.

Too Much for Candidate—Van Struck Dumb.

Nov. 9.—A list of candidates compiled from returns of the Democratic Press up to 10 o'clock... Ah Loy Escaped From the Provincial Jail Yesterday Morning.

Nov. 9.—California has Republican column with than ever before.

Nov. 9.—The entire headed by Charles S. Hayward will carry the 1,000.

Nov. 9.—The Demoted Roberts to congress legislature, which will States senator.

Nov. 9.—The delegation in the new congress 21 Republicans and 9 Democrats gain of 6.

Nov. 9.—Additional returns materially change 60,000 plurality on Ohio and 15 Republicans to 6.

Nov. 9.—For the first time in Idaho, women voted for state officers.

Nov. 9.—With only two small from Bruce, Democrat of Massachusetts, has it, Republican, 190,238.

Nov. 9.—Revised returns from those last night, the election of Col. plurality of from 18,000.

Nov. 9.—Congressional delegation and 15 Republicans to Democrat gain of 12.

Nov. 9.—Yow city (Manhattan) republican has been notable feature of the defeat by Captain Wm. Lemuel E. Quigg for 14th district.

Nov. 9.—He made his appearance in shortly afternoon to asked for an interview of the election said: "I felt with the vote in the Democracy did, and if there had not can landslide up the would have been elected had reason to hope that come down to the Har- 50,000 majority, but as no hope of overcur- curality that the Repub- lican. Compar- ed better in this did a year ago. As to ket, it made a splendid helped the state ticket. nes for justice of the cured almost the same I never saw three can- nery. The howl about the actual torment which many people suffer from itching, burning Piles. The treatment usually prescribed was a surgical operation, and this the doctor thought was cruel and expensive. Finding no other cure at hand the grand doctor set himself to work to answer the cry for help which came up to him from suffering humanity.

Nov. 9.—It took many years to perfect the preparation known as Dr. Chase's Ointment, but in his daily practice the doctor saw just where he could improve on it, and today Dr. Chase's Ointment stands without a rival as an absolute cure for Piles, Eczema, and all itching of the skin. Scarcely a town, village or crossroads in the United States and Canada but has heard of some miraculous cure effected by Dr. Chase's Ointment. The best of these cures was effected by the ease, safety, being used for plagues, rash and all itching, burning skin diseases, and where all other remedies failed to cure Eczema, Salt Rheum and Piles. Dr. Chase's Ointment stands alone eminently wounded.

Nov. 9.—The air ship Vulcan went in search of the liner Maria Teresa, and made the best clear as a ball. So by Cyrus H. Bowen.

A COVER OF LIBERTY

His Second Successful Break From the Strong Arm of the Law.

The next time that the police get hold of Ah Loy it is probable that they will keep their eyes on him. That wily Chinese was arrested during the last week of October on a charge of vagrancy, for which he was sent to the provincial jail to do hard work for a month.

While he was at work in the jail at Victoria, he made a bold break for liberty, taking advantage of an open door to make his escape. On that occasion, he did not know the man he had to deal with, Constable Abel being in charge of the lockup, and his freedom was short lived, consisting simply of a run through the dark alleys of Chinatown and back to Government street, where he was overtaken by the officer.

His second break for liberty, in fact his whereabouts are still unknown to the police. He was at work in the jail at the provincial jail and waiting for a fair opportunity made a jump for the high fence and was over it in far less time than it takes to tell the tale.

The guard gave chase but unfortunately became entangled in a barbed wire fence and he could disengage himself the Chinaman had sought the seclusion of the woods. He had no iron on his feet and was therefore able to make a good run for it.

This is not the first time that this same native of the Flowery Kingdom has escaped from the provincial jail. He had already had left the city lockup that his identity was disclosed. It was on the way to the provincial jail that he was sentenced for vagrancy that Constable Carter recognized the prisoner as a man who had escaped from him three years ago. He had arrested him in Chinatown and was taking him to the lockup when the Chinaman although handcuffed, made his escape.

FRANCE MAKES A SHOW.

Though Not Prepared to Fight the British She Puts Her Fleet in Evidence.

By Associated Press. Cairo, Nov. 9.—Major Marchand and Capt. Barriatier start for Fashoda on Friday to carry out the evacuation of that place by the French garrison, which will retire by way of Abyssinia to Jibutia, six months' journey.

London, Nov. 10.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "It is asserted positively that Major Marchand has established communication with Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia, and that France is now intriguing with that monarch."

THE FRENCH FLEET.

Paris, Nov. 9.—The Echo de Paris today publishes a despatch from Toulon, which says the entire French Mediterranean squadron is ready for sea. It adds that Admiral Fournier, as commander, received a cipher despatch yesterday evening, signifying to the Forbin, a third-class cruiser, to bank her fire; and the fastest torpedo boat conveyed orders to the admiral commanding the squadron of marine cruisers and torpedo boats to assemble immediately at Toulon, where all the vessels are prepared to receive the orders of the arsenal and ship yards have been worked all night. It later developed that Admiral Fournier had been summoned to Paris.

M. Lockroy, minister of marine, says that there is not any truth in the rumors published by the Echo de Paris. In spite of this denial there is little doubt that the news of French naval preparations in the main correct. Admiral Fournier has arrived here upon the Emperor's summons and the two have already held a long conference with several admirals at the minister's residence. It is believed that M. Lockroy intends a set-off to the British demonstration at Portsmouth and it is rumored that he will increase the fleet to the extent of a thousand million francs, which will be obtained by a conversion of routes into 2% per cent.

A CRY FOR HELP

Heard and answered.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

Who gave to suffering men and women his celebrated Ointment, the only positive cure for Piles, Eczema and all Skin Diseases.

With a heart as tender as that of any child, Dr. Chase saw with extreme sorrow that the actual torment which many people suffer from itching, burning Piles. The treatment usually prescribed was a surgical operation, and this the doctor thought was cruel and expensive. Finding no other cure at hand the grand doctor set himself to work to answer the cry for help which came up to him from suffering humanity.

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Dr. Chase's New Receipt Book, cloth bound, 500 pages, with full and complete receipt of 50 cents and this coupon. Sent to the publishers, Bates & Co., Toronto, Ont.

THE FULL COURT.

Preliminary Objections Dismissed in the Jardine vs. Bullen Appeal.

Mr. Cassidy concluded his argument yesterday on the appeal from Mr. Justice Bullen's decision dismissing the motion to strike out the petition in the Jardine vs. Bullen election case. The full court dismissed the appeal without costs in the cause. Mr. Robert Cassidy for the appellant; Mr. L. P. Duff for the petitioner (respondent).

Case depending on the construction of one of the sections of the Mineral Act was that of the appeal of Kaslo & Slocan Railway Company vs. Hall Mines Company. This appeal is from a decision of Mr. Justice Drake that limestone when taken up for other than building purposes is to be considered mineral and may be located as such. The section reads in part that:

"Mineral shall mean all valuable deposits of gold, silver, etc., etc., and mineral pigments." "Limestone, marble, clay or any building material shall be considered as mineral within the meaning of this act."

Mr. Gordon Hunter for appellants led evidence yesterday that this section debar any case as mineral. Judgment was reserved. The respondents were not represented.

PEREMPTORY LIST FOR TO-DAY.

1. Callan vs. Sooyor. 2. Callan vs. Sooyor. 3. Musgrave vs. Bethune. 4. Connell vs. Maden. 5. Connell vs. Maden. 6. Regina vs. Little. 7. Regina vs. Dick.

PRESSING THE CLAIMS.

Great Britain is about to press the claims for compensation for the Victoria seizure on the Asiatic coast in 1862. These claims were the Carmolite, Vancouver Belle, Maria and Rosalie. They were all made prisoners by the Russian cruiser Kotick when sealing off the Copper Island coast and of the quartette only the Rosalie Olsen ever returned home, the others being left to rot at Petropavlovsk, whether they had been towed after being taken in charge by the Russians. Collector of Customs A. B. Meane has been instructed through the governor of Ottawa to make out the claims of the owners of these vessels and forward them East at once when they will be transmitted to London. The bill will necessarily be large including doubtless the time of the men, the value of the schooners and their equipments, catches, etc. He considers the claims good and that the sealers have been kept out of their rights only too long. The claims have nothing whatever to do with the Russia to which the owners of the Willie McGowan and Ariel, who received \$40,078. It has been supposed of late that they would be overlooked but it would seem now as though the compensation money is forthcoming.

The seizures were identical almost in each case, the captain of the Kotick as well as the crew seized the Ariel, the Willie McGowan maintaining a prohibitive zone of thirty miles around the vessel. She was seized on the 20th according to international law at that time was only three marine leagues. The unjustness of the seizures can therefore be seen. It is stated that the Rosalie Olsen was captured when forty miles from Copper Island, the Vancouver Belle when only twenty miles, the Carmolite when twenty-five miles off shore and when the Maria stood well within the prescribed zone.

It might not be a bad plan for the city, when municipal amendments are being put on the street and perhaps next year the low water docked as this was this year in the city.

It appears, however, that the Municipal Council are about to bring a bill to the city to regulate street sawing machines, does not confer the power on the council to regulate street sawing machines, hence Ald. MacGregor's amendment had to be withdrawn. However, he made another move to have the regulation of street sawing machines taken from cutting within the fire limits except between 5 and 9 a.m., apply to the whole of the city.

The committee of the board of agriculture, to whom was referred the question of brown rot (Monilia Fructigena) in plums has reported as follows:

Plum and prune growing in British Columbia, especially in the Lower Mainland, is a very important branch of its horticultural industry, and has been profited by reason of immunity from pests and diseases which have rendered the production of the finer varieties of these fruits in other portions of the Dominion unremunerative, if not impossible, and because a large and constantly increasing market for the fruit has been opened up by the west and the territories of the Canadian Northwest. This province has not suffered from the ravages of the curculio or black rot. This freedom from disease and insects would be multiplied with the climatic advantages, has induced orchardists and farmers to plant out large numbers of the best known varieties of plums and prunes; the production of fruit is yearly increasing, as these orchards come into bearing, and the trees are generally healthy. Unfortunately, the disease known as brown rot, an insidious enemy of the fruit, which was not particularly described later on in this report, made its appearance in recent years on the Lower Mainland.

Other portions of the Pacific Coast, notably the Willamette valley in Oregon, have suffered severely, and had a very serious visitation last year, when the growers in certain sections lost nearly the entire crop of plums and prunes. From the most reliable information at hand we gather that Oregon has to a large extent been exempt from the brown rot this year; no, however, with the Lower Mainland of British Columbia, where the great loss has been sustained.

The peculiarities of the past season have proved to be extremely favorable to the development of this disease. The month of June was unusually wet, and was followed by a warm, sultry July, producing conditions most favorable for its spread. It is to be hoped that general adoption of the preventive measures, which are heretofore recommended, will result in the destruction of the sources of infection and reduce the loss of fruit from this cause in the future to a minimum.

Brown rot (Monilia Fructigena) affects all kinds of stone fruits, and is well known in the Eastern provinces, besides the states of Oregon and Washington and British Columbia, causing more or less loss as the seasons are favorable to its development or otherwise. Warm, moist weather at the

THE STREET BUZZ SAWS

Why It Is That Their Mosquito-Like Hum Is Still to Be Heard.

Now that the citizens have begun to grow alive to the necessity and advantage of Victoria putting on a tidier and more "cityfied" look there is being raised again the question of how it is that something cannot be done to put a stop to the perpetrate buzz saw or street wood cutting machine. It seems to many that without much further arrangements could be made whereby the machines could be relegated to the yards of their owners or custodians and that instead of the machines occupying a place on the public street, the wood should be taken to them to be saved. This would be pleasanter than to be wakened up in the morning with a buzz-z-z-z that sets one's teeth on edge and to know that the fellow who is having his wood cut. Then in spite of all precautions there cannot fail to be remnants of sawdust and wood on the street about their feet.

Some careful householders say that they like to have their streets clean and their own doors as they can have a better chance to see that they get the full rate of a cord or half cord or whatever amount they require.

However, what is the matter with a regulation prescribing that the box of a cart delivering wood should be raised a certain size, just big enough to hold a cord or half cord as the case may be? Then it would be very easy to see by a glance at the delivery wagon whether the whole amount was delivered.

It will be remembered that the grand jury at the spring assizes condemned the use of these machines on the street as a nuisance, the presentment of the jury containing the following paragraph: "We consider that the noise, dust and thoroughfares are not the proper places for wood sawing machines to be operated and that they are a menace to the safety of the public."

The terrible accident by which a young man operating one of these machines lost his life by the bursting of the fly wheel is fresh in the public mind, and several complaints have been sent to the city against the machines they are used to horses by these sawing machines.

It was in response to some of these complaints that Ald. MacGregor brought forward a resolution to have the street stop the cutting of wood by these machines on the public streets. The matter came up in council on the 30th and the next night the whole thing was threshed out.

It appears, however, that the Municipal Council are about to bring a bill to the city to regulate street sawing machines, does not confer the power on the council to regulate street sawing machines, hence Ald. MacGregor's amendment had to be withdrawn. However, he made another move to have the regulation of street sawing machines taken from cutting within the fire limits except between 5 and 9 a.m., apply to the whole of the city.

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time the fruit is about full grown will almost certainly develop the disease to a great extent and is then subject to its attacks when measures of a preventive nature have been neglected, and cause the loss of a large portion of the crop. The ash-colored, velvety coating or mould seen on plums infected with the disease shows the final or fruiting stage of development. If examined with the pocket lens this mould will be seen to consist of numerous tufts of minute thread-like projections and is further characterized by a compound microscope, it will be seen that each of these "minute threads" is composed of a number of small oval bodies joined end to end like strings of beads. These bead-like bodies are the spores of the fungus, and each infected fruit is capable of producing them in thousands. These spores may remain unchanged for a great length of time, and under the hand, they may under conditions are favorable to them, germinate and grow so rapidly that infected fruit soon becomes covered with a thick coating of spores. Through the agency of winds, insects, etc., spores are distributed widely, and when one of them lodges on a fruit sufficiently near and when moisture is present, it starts the growth of the fungus, which germinating tub which penetrates the skin of the fruit; here it grows rapidly, reaching through the pulp in all directions, and before long the whole fruit, which absorbs the contents of the cells of the fruit, disorganizing the tissues and "austing the so-called brown rot."

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The mycelium or plant body of the fungus remains dormant during the winter in the dried or mummified plums which are left on trees infected with the disease, and in the soil, when, when warmer weather comes the following season will produce an abundant crop of spores to start infection afresh.

In dealing with this disease it will be seen that the most necessary measure will necessarily be of a preventative nature. It is usually first noticed in the season of cherries, especially on soft varieties, which are the most susceptible to a rainstorm, such as the Governor Wood, and undoubtedly infected fruits which are left to dry up on these trees are a fertile source of infection to plums later in the season. It is therefore advised that trees which have been left on the trees; then with a fine toothed garden rake gather the fallen fruit, and may have fallen on the ground, together with the leaves and trash and burn up all these sources of infection, after which the trees should be thoroughly sprayed with bordeaux mixture of double strength, namely, eight pounds sulphate of copper, eight pounds lime and fifty gallons water; the ground beneath the trees should also be well sprayed with the same mixture. This should be followed by a second spraying with a mixture of lime, salt and sulphur spray during the dormant season, both of the trees and the ground beneath them.

It is also advised that trees which are infected with the disease should be sprayed with bordeaux mixture of ordinary strength should be commenced as soon as growth starts, and at least two sprayings given after the blossoms have fallen.

It is also advised that trees which are infected with the disease should be sprayed with bordeaux mixture of ordinary strength when growth commences, and again after the fruit has formed. That now the disease is well established any prudent cherry grower who falls to the notice of the board of agriculture should not deliberately take the chance of losing a large proportion of his crop, even though such loss may not occur every year; and the same advice should be given to those in Lower British Columbia.

In selecting and picking fruit for market too much care cannot be exercised to exclude all such infected fruit, but all the while the grower should be careful that it has been amply demonstrated that this season almost the entire crop of some badly infected orchards was unfit for shipment, and the same applies to the fruit which was due to the development of the disease. The fruit which is to be marketed should be carefully sprayed with double strength bordeaux mixture as recommended for plum trees, while the trees are dormant, and should be sprayed with bordeaux mixture of ordinary strength when growth commences, and again after the fruit has formed.

On Oregon it is stated by Prof. Cordley "that now the disease is well established any prudent cherry grower who falls to the notice of the board of agriculture should not deliberately take the chance of losing a large proportion of his crop, even though such loss may not occur every year; and the same advice should be given to those in Lower British Columbia."

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NEWS OF THE COURTS

Sonyer Sentenced to a Life Term Is Now Granted a New Trial.

Election Trial Opens To-day—Docket of the Fall Assizes—Full Court Cases.

Sonyer, the Indian sentenced at Nanaimo in May last to imprisonment for life, was granted a new trial by the Full Court yesterday. Sonyer was accused of trying to kill a man named Jones, a storekeeper at Hall's Crossing, by cutting his throat. He was tried before Judge Harrison, and during the course of the trial the judge allowed six confessions, made by Sonyer at various times, to go before the jury. However, the judge reconsidered the matter, and decided that only one out of the six should be admitted in evidence. This counsel for the prisoner asked that the jury be discharged and a new one empanelled, as it would be impossible to start a new trial with the present jury, to disabuse their minds completely of the damaging statements that were made before the jury. Judge Harrison declined to discharge the jury and empanel a fresh one. Sonyer was found guilty, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life. His appeal was taken on behalf of the prisoner. The Full Court allowed the appeal, and granted Sonyer a new trial. Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken, Q.C., and Mr. A. S. Potts for the appellant; the Attorney-General for the Crown.

The appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Irving, that of Regina vs. Brierley in the case of McNeerhanie vs. Archibald, was allowed with costs. Attorney-General for the appellant (appellant); Mr. E. W. Davis, Q.C., for respondent. Musgrave vs. Bethune was an appeal from the judgment given in the county court by Mr. Justice Martin. The Full Court set the judgment aside and allowed the appeal with costs. Mr. A. S. Potts for appellant (defendant); Mr. G. H. Barnard for respondent.

Regina vs. Little was an appeal for leave to appeal to the Privy Council from the order of Mr. Justice Brienley dated July 11, dismissing the application for a writ of certiorari to quash the conviction of Mr. Little for employing Chinese underlings in the coal mines regulation act. Mr. Little was convicted in April last. The ground of the appeal was that the prosecution was illegal, and the conviction was made ultra vires of the provincial legislature. The Full Court held that as this appeal was similar to that of Regina vs. Brierley now before the Privy Council, the proper course would be to await the decision in the last-named case. The appeal was dismissed with costs. Mr. Robert Cassidy for appellants; Attorney-General Martin for the Crown.

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