

Japanese Shut Out

Mikado's Government Forbid Altogether Further Immigration to This Country.

Important Telegram From the Local Consul Creates Great Applause.

When the House assembled this afternoon Premier Dunsmuir rose in his place immediately after prayers, and stated that he had received the following telegram:

"Vancouver, Aug. 7.
Hon. Premier Dunsmuir, Victoria:

Yesterday I received a cablegram from my government to the effect that the local authorities were instructed on the 30th ult. to prohibit entirely the emigration of Japs from Japan to Canada and also to the United States. I hope you will announce this to Legislature; will confirm by mail.

(Signed) "SHIMIZU."
Needless to state the reading of this telegram caused great applause in the chamber, although no comment was made.

ARBORICULTURE.

His Honor Discoursed Interestingly on That Subject Last Night.

The largest audience which has ever assembled at the meetings of the Natural History Society gathered last night to hear an address from His Honor the Lieut-Governor on the "Growth and Care of Trees." The chair was occupied by President Newcombe, and a most interesting talk was given by Sir Henri Joly upon the subject of arboriculture.

In opening his remarks Sir Henri impressed upon his auditors the great necessity of paying attention to that portion of the tree below the ground, as well as to that above. He explained the operation of root-pruning, which was quite as necessary as abbreviating the branches, and warned his hearers that in transplanting trees as little earth as possible should be shifted, instead of as much as possible, as is generally the case.

Attention should also be paid in transplanting to ascertain if all the roots were sound. It was far better, His Honor said, to have fewer roots, all sound, than a large number, many of which were damaged. Before planting, damaged roots should be cut off squarely and these again throw out a circle of roots. The tree should be well staked as the swaying often loosened the earth and broke these smaller roots.

His Honor followed up the subject by explaining his experience in raising black walnut in the province of Quebec. He had introduced the culture of the black walnut in that province, the climate being so severe in winter that it had previously been regarded as impossible to propagate that species of tree. He got many of his trees from Ohio, and with proper care these grew wonderfully well, and he believed that under the superior climatic conditions in British Columbia they would thrive a great deal better. They made beautiful shade trees and were besides of the highest commercial value. They matured in the course of about twelve years.

By means of diagrams, the lecturer explained the development of the trees, these charts covering their growth for a period extending over twelve years. They were made from photographs which he had specially taken, and illustrated, among other matters, the proper and improper ways of pruning. In the latter the limb should be cut even with the surface of the stalk, allowing the bark to grow over it. If a stump was allowed to protrude, it usually rotted. This rot was communicated to the heart of the tree and it was lost.

At the conclusion of the lecture a very instructive discussion took place in which Messrs. J. R. Anderson, R. M. Palmer, Laritz and others took part, the meeting concluding with a hearty vote of thanks to His Honor, moved by Messrs. Anderson and Green.

BELLA COOLA NOTES.

(Special correspondence of the Times.)
The hay harvest has been much delayed by wet weather. Fruits, both wild and cultivated, are plentiful.

Mr. Clayton's canoe is shut down at present, having filled all his cans. There are now busy making more cans for the canoe row.

A mild form of la grippe has prevailed for the last two or three weeks.

Bella Coola postoffice is now in the hands of B. Bryulidson. We are much in need of a money-order office.

Mr. Robertson has returned from Skeena.

J. Morrison came down with a pack train from the interior, and being laid up with la grippe, J. Simister took the train back.

Mr. Draney, of Namu, has had a good catch of fish at Kimsquit, and now has a crew of men getting out timber for his new cannery there.

Some of the more energetic Indians are painting their houses, which are neatly constructed. A few of them have invested in cattle and more are about to do so.

Steamer Swan, from Namu, brought mail and passengers in on July 30th. Some Indians fishing at Namu with some lately came in with 1,000 fish in one haul. Mr. Draney protects his streams and gives salmon a chance to spawn.

BRESCH'S BROTHER IN CUSTODY.

(Associated Press.)
Rome, Aug. 7.—The brother and brother-in-law of Breschi, the assassin of King Humbert, have been detained by the police on the charge that they had foreknowledge of the murderer's intention. The former says Breschi frequently practised with a revolver.

CUT-WORMS.

Dr. Fletcher's Formula For the Destruction of This Pest.

The following excerpts from a letter dated July 31st to the Deputy Minister of Agriculture from Dr. Fletcher, are published for general information:

"Letters similar to those sent to you are also coming to me, but the excellent leaflets and articles in newspapers which you have distributed so promptly, will, I have no doubt, prevent enormous losses to the farmers of British Columbia. As the cut-worms have changed their habits and are now crawling up into the foliage and on to fruit trees, dry applications will also be useful, but I fear there will be few of the necessary implements for distributing dry powders to be had in your province. Low plants can be dusted with a mixture of one pound of Paris Green in 20 pounds of flour, sifted hard wood ashes, or even fine dust, land plaster, or any other perfectly dry diluent, by putting half a pound in a small cheese cloth bag. If this is held over the plant and struck with a light stick, a sufficient quantity may easily be distributed to cover the whole plant. If this is done when the dew is upon it, it will of course protect the plant better on account of its adhering to the leaves.

"With regard to Mr. Berrow's letters you are quite right and he is certainly in error. The butterfly, of which he sends the wings, is the imported small white cabbage butterfly, Pieris rapae. I am very much interested in seeing the specimen as I had no idea that this insect had as yet reached the Coast. The farthest east record was Kaslo, from which place it was reported last year by Mr. C. Cobble. The caterpillars of this butterfly are much smaller and bright green, exactly like the leaves of a cabbage, moreover their food is restricted to members of the cruciferae. The only other exceptions to this rule which I can recollect offhand are mignonette, garden nasturtium and clover. Peridroma saucia on the other hand is a gray moth, of which I will try and send you a specimen to-morrow. I am almost positive of the identity of the species, but of course there are so many species of these noctuids that I might be mistaken."

The specimen of peridroma saucia of which Dr. Fletcher speaks was received in a rather dilapidated condition, but sufficiently perfect for recognition. It is to be seen at the department of agriculture.

ON HISTORIC GROUND.

Trooper Winkel Tells of His Ride Over the Tugela Battle-Field.

A good idea of the arduous work of Strathcona's Horse is conveyed in a letter received this morning by the parents of Trooper Winkel, of James Bay. The letter is written from Glencoe Junction, and is as follows:

Dear Mother,—I hope this will find you all well. I am glad to say it leaves me the same. We are back in Durban again. We have been up through Zululand on a long march; have just got back. We are leaving this morning for Ladysmith to join Gen. Buller's forces. We have looked the record for marches in heavy marching order. We have been all through Natal, also we were disbanding rebels and met with no resistance.

So far all the men are well. Our horses are standing it pretty well. The scenery around here is beautiful. Coming down from the lower Tugela river we passed miles of sugar cane 12 to 15 feet high, bananas and oranges growing along the road side. We were eating fruit all day till I can hardly look at bananas or oranges now.

The regiment is all together again now after being broken up for about a month. We are getting pretty used to hardtack and bullie beef. That is about all the rations we have issued to us.

All the boys are looking forward to some good square fighting up where we are going now. This is a grand country up through Natal and Zululand. It will grow anything. We are having beautiful weather just now. I like the east coast very much, but have no use for the west coast at all. We are at Glencoe Junction, 225 miles from Durban and 80 miles from Ladysmith. We left Durban last night at 9 o'clock, arrived in Ladysmith at 8 p.m. and we have seen things we will not forget in a hurry. We have seen most of the large battle-fields and can easily understand now why Gen. Buller made slow progress. We can hardly realize that they forced their way over those hills and through those passes. Looking at the forts and positions that the Boers held you would say it was a matter of utter impossibility to get past them. The whole sides of the mountain were entrenched and covered with breast works. The whole country is the same for miles and miles. We expect to be in the fighting line in two days. I think that is all at present.

TROOPER W. C. WINKEL.

Strathcona Horse.

THE MACHINISTS' STRIKE.

Vancouver, Aug. 6.—There is nothing new in the machinists' strike here. L. R. Johnson, mechanical superintendent, said the company had 70 engines to run out of Vancouver and the passenger trains had to be held back.

Winnipeg, Aug. 6.—It is understood here that the C. P. R. is preparing a statement on the strike situation for distribution to the employees of the company of the Western and Pacific divisions, giving their side of the case. It will be made public to-morrow. The men will probably wait on the company in a body on Tuesday.

Fort William, Aug. 6.—The fitters, boiler-makers, machinists and helpers of the C. P. R. are out on strike.

Bat Forage, Aug. 6.—The fitters, blacksmiths and boiler washers at the C. P. R. shops here are on strike.

Montreal, Aug. 6.—Mr. McNeill, general manager of the C. P. R., discussing the situation to-day, said he fails to understand why there is any strike. The company has not had any quarrel with the union. Early in the season extensive preparations were made to carry many bushels of Western grain to the Eastern market, but as a result of drought the ordinary carrying capacity of the road would not be overtaxed; so as an ordinary business proposition it was found necessary to lay off the extra hands engaged.

In Council Assembled

Municipal Legislators Transacted Public Business in Quick Order.

Reply to Deputy Minister of Agriculture—Treatise on Thistles and Correspondence.

Very little of importance came up before the City Council last evening and the weekly batch of communications were dealt with in a most expeditious manner. Nevertheless, there was something more or less startling in the spontaneity with which Ald. Stewart moved the resolution for adjournment, and this probably accounted for the fact that he received no immediate second.

After the customary formalities and just before the consideration of the regular business the city clerk read the following reply from the council to a letter recently received from J. R. Anderson, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, on the thistle question:

(Re Thistles.)
Victoria, B.C., Aug. 6, 1900.
To J. R. Anderson, Esq., Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Victoria, B.C.:

Sir:—I am again directed by the city council to acknowledge the receipt of the communication of the 24th ult., upon this subject with which you have been pleased to favor His Worship the Mayor, ostensibly in reply to the council's letter to you of the 18th ult.

The question of the destruction of thistles within the municipal boundaries of Victoria is clearly a matter with which the city council is the competent authority to deal. You have deemed it proper in communicating with the city authorities upon this subject to address in every instance your correspondence to His Worship the Mayor. No one of course will deny you the right so to do, but I would, on behalf of the remaining members of the city council, whose existence and official status is thus calmly ignored, beg to point out that to address the Mayor and proper form in which to address the Mayor and the Aldermen of the City of Victoria, and for the sake of explicitness it would not be amiss to add the words "the council assembled." There is no doubt that it would have been within the privilege of His Worship, had he elected to do so, to have withheld entirely your communication from the council, as some of his predecessors have done, and that, too, without violating "the well understood rules governing official correspondence." I would also venture to state for your information (and in doing this I disclaim utterly any personal considerations) that there is another civic officer, commonly known as the clerk of the municipal council, who is very generally recognized as the medium of written communications with the city council, so much so that when you refer to the communications received by the city council bear his name, including those from members of the Privy Council, Dominion and Provincial cabinet ministers, Judges, and persons of every calling and profession. In your case, however, in your desire to observe the principles of "good taste and the well understood rules governing official correspondence," you have evidently not deemed this officer of sufficient importance to be worthy of your recognition in this way, presumably to the city council, the subject of thistles, and the means to be adopted for their destruction within the corporate limits of Victoria.

In the council's letter to you of the 18th ult., a number of matters were mentioned upon which the council desired information, and you will permit me to say, notwithstanding that you have characterized it as "impertinent," that these requests were presented to you as deputy minister of agriculture in a respectful form. The council stated that it would be pleased to receive from you information upon the following points:

1. As to when and how the term "Canadian" came to be applied to the kind of thistles so prevalent, and respecting which you desired information, and by the municipal authorities, also as to the authority which had determined the application of this term to this particular kind of thistles.

2. The council further desired information definitely, as to the methods employed by your department in the eradication of this evil, in pursuance of the "Thistle Act, 1885," in districts outside the corporate boundaries, and incidentally, they asked for an explanation as to the peculiar form of the title of the descriptive leaflet which accompanied the report.

To none of these enquiries have you deigned a word in reply.

It may be, in your opinion, according to the principles of "good taste and the well understood rules governing official correspondence," to treat in this way the respectful requests of a body like the city council, but the council is not so easily satisfied that its requests have received the consideration at your hands that they are justly entitled to.

Another matter which the city council endeavored to bring out prominently in its letter to you of the 18th ult., was the manifest disparity between the danger threatening the country generally from thistles, and that from outlying districts, in view of the preponderance in the number and acreage of thistles outside the city limits over the number and acreage inside.

The council also showed how the city's efforts to stamp out the evil were neutralized by the increasing, rather than diminishing, proportion of the representations made by the council with regard to these facts and to the palpable incongruity of the position in relation thereto assumed in your annual correspondence, you have seen fit to maintain a persistent silence.

Your silence in regard to these representations and the inquiries above mentioned, is naturally capable of interpretation in one or two ways: either you desire to imply that the council has no right to make these inquiries and representations, and you may therefore serenely ignore them, or you are conscious of the fact that your department has been delinquent in enforcing fully the provisions of the Thistle Act, 1885, and you are unwilling to admit it.

If the former is the reason for this

silence, is it not adding presumption to absurdity to assume such a position? If the latter, what shall be said of the conduct of the department which, not content with the action of the city authorities in rigorously enforcing their own by-law in the endeavor to destroy all thistles within the city limits, calls upon them to do even more than this, and does this in full knowledge of the fact that the department itself is derelict in its duty in enforcing the provisions of the statute relating to thistles, while the country is rioting in their production?

If, as you state, "the desire of protecting the public against this and similar infections is a sufficient reason for the course adopted by your department" and, inferentially, in indicting letters of the nature of the one last received from you, then, in the opinion of the city council, the object would be better attained, and the council more disposed to acquiesce in the wishes of the department, if the requests and representations made by the city were accorded the same courtesy and consideration than that shown in your last letter, without even taking into account questions of "good taste and the well understood rules governing official correspondence."

A communication was read from D. Blair acknowledging with thanks the promised patronage of the council in connection with his contemplated technical school. Received and filed.

Mr. Phillips, Wooten & R. Barnard, solicitors on behalf of the R. C. bishop, owner of the premises on Broad street, recently condemned by the sanitary inspector, wrote informing the council that they had been instructed to resist the action of the authorities regarding the removal of the building.

E. M. Johnson, agent for the aforementioned owner, also wrote along the same lines, contending that he had thoroughly inspected the premises and had found them in good condition. He was desirous that the sanitary officer produce more sufficient evidence to substantiate his statement, and he would furnish expert medical testimony of rebuttal.

Both communications were tabled pending the receipt of the sanitary officer's report.

Fred. A. J. Payne asked that his house on Ontario street be connected with the sewerage main. Resolved and referred to the city engineer.

Fell & Gregory, acting for the owner of the Humphrey block, Yates street, asked that certain improvements be inaugurated in front of the building to obviate the discrepancy between the step and the sidewalk, the requested remedy being a permanent sidewalk. This was referred to the city engineer for report.

J. C. Taylor and H. C. Breckhubridge applied for the position of engineer at the new pumping station. Laid on the table until the appointments were to be made.

R. H. Sperling, wiring inspector, submitted his usual report on matters coming under his supervision. Received and filed.

Mason & Bradburn, city solicitors, gave legal opinion regarding the application of T. I. Worthington for a sidewalk to be laid on Fisgard street. The solicitors pointed out that the council should not be liable unless it was in a position to defray the necessary expenses out of the year's revenue. Received and filed.

W. W. Northcott, building inspector, reported that Mr. Hunter had completed his contract for the pumping station on the 4th of this month, but that owing to the intervention of inclement weather and other circumstances he had occupied ten days over his contract, for which he was liable at \$10 per diem. The total amount to be received by Mr. Hunter was \$5,420, the majority of which however had been paid.

Ald. Yates advocated referring the report back to the building inspector in order that it might be certified and the overtime phase inquired into. The council were the custodians of the people's money and were responsible for the manner in which it was expended.

The mayor explained that the council had lost nothing owing to the incompletion of the station within the stipulated time.

Ald. Stewart spoke in a similar strain, and dealt with the difficulty experienced by the contractor in inducing the men to work every day. On wet half days the men would not work, and the difficulty in this case was accentuated by the fact that the scene of labor was several miles from the city. He moved that the report be received and the contractor paid the amount due.

This was seconded by Ald. Cooley, but Ald. Yates moved an amendment along the lines of his former suggestion.

Mr. Williams asked if the contractor had proved profitable, and the mayor replied that he understood that it had not.

Ald. Kinsman favored paying the amount due. He himself had "been there before" as a contractor, and was conversant with their trials and tribulations in inducing men to work. Ald. Stewart's motion was finally carried.

Mr. Northcott also reported regarding the old building in the rear of R. Lettice's premises on Fort street, and recommended that it be destroyed. Received and adopted.

Dr. Fraser, city health officer; W. W. Northcott and Jas. Wilson, sanitary inspector, reported as follows:

His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen:—After a careful examination to-day of the building, No. 14 Broad street, we have no hesitation in pronouncing it in a high degree unsanitary. This building has been repeatedly complained of as a nuisance; its floors and foundations are partially rotten and saturated with stable filth. Beneath the floor of the entire building there is an accumulation of (6 in. to 2 ft. deep) semi-liquid, putrefying matter.

There is no sewer connection nor drainage. This building is a nuisance and we recommend its removal.

We have the honor to be, etc.,
R. L. FRASER, M. D.,
Medical Health Officer.
JAMES WILSON,
Sanitary Inspector.
WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Building Inspector.

This report was laid on the table for a week with the other communications on the same subject.

The sanitary inspector asked that a stable be instituted in the rear of the market premises, in which he might keep a horse. His intention was to furnish the horse and pointed out the advantage of

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having his own animal at his constant disposal.

Referred to the finance committee for report.

The regular weekly report of the market superintendent was submitted, received and filed.

In connection with the report of the health officer, the building and sanitary inspector, the mayor stated that there was a dispute in connection with the same matter in question on hand. These were also deferred for a week.

Beaumont Boggs and others drew attention to the unsanitary condition of Jubilee avenue, and asked that this be abolished. Referred to the city engineer for report.

Geo. Marsden and 133 others petitioned the council to have the Victoria City band play in the park every alternate Sunday, in order that there may be concerts there on all Sundays. Referred to the band committee.

Two tenders for the purchase of the old iron of the late Point Ellice bridge were read, one from M. Burns, of Johnson street, for \$150, and another from Ledingham Bros., \$100.

The city engineer's opinion being asked, that official said that the iron was certainly worth more than the highest tender. There were fully 18 tons of iron, but at the same time it should be moved from the present position as soon as possible.

Ald. Williams suggested that foundries in Seattle be communicated with, as he believed that the iron was worth considerably more than the amount tendered, and the city might receive two or three hundred dollars. The allying out-come completely won the council, and a motion along this line was passed.

The report of a special committee appointed to consider the communication from L. Quagliotto, regarding his application for sewer connection of his property on Johnson, with salt water, again came up and produced protracted discussion. It was finally hoisted over for another week.

The special committee on the Craigflower question reported that they had interviewed the government on the matter and they had promised to take it under consideration. The committee recommended that Ald. Yates's communication by-law be laid over until another week.

Ald. Yates objected to his by-law being dealt with in this unconventional manner. Although he had intended to defer consideration for another week he did not consider that it was in the power

of the committee to make the recommendation.

Ald. Williams replied that the committee had merely anticipated Ald. Yates's intentions. The report was received and adopted.

The finance committee recommended the payment of accounts amounting to \$4,671.80. Adopted.

The streets and sewers committee reported as follows:

1. That no action be taken by the council in regard to the petition of T. H. Laundy et al for a cinder sidewalk on the north side of Simcoe street.

2. That a new sidewalk be laid on the north side of Bastion street, between Government and Langley streets.

3. That a crossing be laid on Government street on the north side of Broad street.

4. That the petitioners for sewerage extension on Johnson street east from Quadra be informed that the council regret there are no funds available at present for this work.

5. That the work requested by Hans O. P. on certain streets in Victoria West, be reported on by the city engineer and an estimate of the cost given.

6. That two city horses hitherto used on the streets be sold by the purchasing agent to the highest bidder.

7. That a sidewalk be laid on Kingston street, north side, from John street, west.

8. That a cement sidewalk be laid in front of lots 447, 448, and 449, and that the trustee for the James Porter estate, Mr. T. I. Worthington, be so informed.

9. That the width of the permanent sidewalk to be laid on Yates street, north side, between Douglas and Broad streets, be decided by the city engineer.

This was adopted.

The motion to adjourn came next, and although Alds. Williams and Yates proposed the consideration of by-laws they were a hopeless minority, and the council adjourned at 9.45.

DESTRUCTIVE FOREST FIRE.

(Associated Press.)
Helena, Mont., Aug. 7.—It is reported that a forest fire is sweeping the magnificent timber belt between the upper Geyser Basin and the lake on the Yellowstone National Park. The fire started on Friday, and was soon beyond control. Besides the irreparable loss to the park, many hotel buildings are threatened with destruction.

Barack purgative remedies are fast giving way to the more active and mild effect of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you suffer, they will certainly please you.

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