

The Inrush of Japanese

Over Fifteen Hundred More Japanese Immigrants Reach This Port.

Japanese Government to Inquire Into the Rush—The Demands of Russia.

Another throng of about eight hundred Japanese coolies reached here by the Tosa Maru yesterday afternoon. It was to have been twice that many, eight hundred more having been booked at Osaka, but owing to the recurrence of the plague at that port, the steamer was obliged to leave them behind.

Following close on the heels of the Tosa Maru the steamer Dalny Vostok steamed into the quarantine station last evening with at least 700 more of the unwelcome immigrants, and other vessels are en route with more. It is expected, according to the news received from the Tosa, that the emigration will shortly be stopped by the Japanese government. "There are now eight emigration companies in Japan, who are reaping a harvest out of the emigration to America," says the Kobe Chronicle, "and it is understood that the government will shortly overhaul the proceedings and general affairs of these companies, and crush with no sparing hand the abuses that now prevail in the majority, if not all of them." This action, the paper says, has been taken none too soon, for by misrepresentation the agents are sending thousands upon thousands to America and the companies are making big dividends as a result of the exodus across the Pacific.

Another Japanese paper gives statistics to show that the Japanese now abroad from their country in all parts of the world do not number more than 72,000 in all, and coupled with the figure more to do than study the beauties of the landscape. Attempts to plant colonies in Fiji and New Caledonia have ended in fiasco. In the French West Indies and Peru and lastly in Brazil failures were also made in the attempt to settle. The paper advocates turning the tide of emigration to South America. With the entire substance of the immediate war scare, the Japanese press and people were busy speculating when the Tosa left upon possible reasons for the frequency and persistence of Russia's "demands" on Korea. These demands are constantly checked by Japan and yet it is noted that somewhere Russia always comes out of the diplomatic strife a bit ahead with some slight concession made to her for her compliance in receding from her initial claims.

In the most recent instance, starting with her usual impossible demand, her final compromise is obtaining from Korea a guarantee that no part of the island of Koche shall be alienated at any time in the future. It is noted the terms of this guarantee are identical with those by which the Langtse valley became England's acknowledged "sphere of influence," so that Russia now has gained a point, and has an acknowledged sphere of influence in the straits of Korea, and has gained its coveted foothold for a naval station where it can plant itself as a direct menace to Japan.

According to the latest reports Marquis Ito is losing his faith in the possibility of preserving the integrity of China. This faith has hitherto been largely based on his belief in his old time friend, Li Hung Chang. But the day of the latter has passed. The Manchou government seems bent upon its own destruction and it appears as if nothing can save it. This abandonment of hope on the part of Japan's greatest statesman is looked upon as one of the most significant features in the present situation.

The Japanese empire will be the scene of another notable spectacle on the occasion of the wedding of the prince imperial, which is now fixed for the 6th of May. Every town and village will participate and from everyone contributions have for a long time been coming in as expressions of the loyalty and love of the inhabitants.

THE EVERETT CASE.

Accused Sentenced to Fourteen Years in the Penitentiary.

Col. Edwin L. Dudley, United States Consul at Vancouver, on Saturday received the news that Martin Everett, the principal in a now famous international case, had been sentenced to 14 years in the penitentiary. He was tried at Vernon before Mr. Justice Irving.

When he heard the result of the case, Washington telegraphed at once to the Department of State and any instructions to issue in the matter.

The Everett case has been quite a famous one. Everett was charged on the Canadian side with holding up a blacksmith, whose name and statement appear in the evidence given below. But how they were to get him from Republic, Wash., was the question that particularly troubled the Canadian officers. This was solved by the action of the American sheriff, who had the case in hand at Republic. Everett had been arrested by a minor charge, and the new sheriff of Stevens county actually refused to obey a writ of habeas corpus, which the court issued at the instance of the man's friends, and drove the deputies away from the jail with Winchester rifles. Fearing an attack on the jail, the sheriff stole away with his prison at night, and took a roundabout route from the county jail, 140 miles, on a trip that led across the Boundary

line. At the Boundary line the Canadian officers took charge of Everett. The latter was sent to Kamloops in charge of a special officer. This all happened in April last year.

Colonel Dudley received instructions about the case, and has conducted several very lengthy investigations regarding the matter. He was very favorably impressed with Everett and thinks that he was never guilty of the crime charged.

Following is an account of the evidence as given at Vernon:

In the first case Reginald Gardom deposed that on March 26th, 1899, he, accompanied by F. McLean, rode from Midway towards Anacanda, and while close to that town met Everett and another man walking towards Midway. He had been informed that Everett was wanted for robbery and had received a description of him. He got off his horse and asked the men to stop. They paid no attention to him, and again asked them to stop. A third time he ordered them to stop in the Queen's name, but the men kept on, and Gardom got on his horse and rode towards them. Everett then fired at him with a revolver, and he and his companion plunged into the bush and escaped. It was a bright moonlight night with snow on the ground. He was certain that Everett was the man. Mr. McLean corroborated his evidence.

Everett then took the stand and denied that he knew anything about the occurrence, claiming to have been in Nelson on the 26th, on which day he left Republic, where he was arrested on April 7th, 1899.

The jury, after two hours' deliberation, failed to agree, and were dismissed. The second charge was more serious. It appears that William Bressard, a blacksmith in the employ of a railway contractor, was camped near Niagara on March 25th, 1899. He was awakened between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning by seeing a light in front of his tent. He asked who was there, when the tent was thrown open and two men entered with revolvers in their hands. He ordered him to throw up his hands, and Everett put his revolver up to the face of the witness, reaching round and seizing the hip pocket of his overalls, which he tore open and extracted a pocket book, from which he took \$140 in bills, and returned it to him leaving some cheques amounting to \$127 unnotified. He swore that he recognized Everett perfectly from his size, voice and complexion, though he had his face covered with a mask of black paint. He also recognized his companion as a man named Beaulieu. He afterwards saw Everett in jail at Grand Forks, and identified him as the robber.

Otto Ledeziger, a barber of Niagara, deposed that on the morning of the 25th Everett was shaved in his shop. The judge, after addresses from the opposing counsel, Messrs. Billings and McIntyre, instructed the jury that the whole question hung on the matter of identity. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, in which His Lordship expressed his agreement.

Upon the prisoner being asked what he had to say, he replied, "I have this to say that I have been found guilty of a crime I never committed." The judge, after dwelling on the enormity of the offence and the necessity of a sentence of a deterrent nature, gave the prisoner 14 years in the penitentiary.

THE CHEMANIN'S HOSPITAL.

President Helmecken of the Jubilee Board Formally Opens This New and Praiseworthy Institution.

The new hospital at Chemainus was opened on Saturday afternoon under very auspicious auspices. There were present, in addition to the speakers, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Palmer and Miss Palmer, Mrs. Murphy, of St. Paul; Captain, Mrs. and Miss Gibson, Captain and Mrs. Andrews, of the Glenalvon, Capt. Pritchard, of the Glenalvon; Mr. and Mrs. Halhed, Mrs. and the Misses Roberts, of Kuper Island; Mr. W. H. Higgins, of the Misses Higgins; Mr. and Mrs. Kersley, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Barclay, Mrs. Smith, Miss E. M. Lyons, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Horton, Mrs. Brouse, Mrs. Crozier, Mrs. Fry and Directors Howell, Hills, Calder and Cathcart.

The chair was occupied by Capt. Gibson, who has been one of the prime movers in the matter, ably assisted by Mr. Halhed, as president of the Ladies' Auxiliary. Capt. Gibson asked President Helmecken, of the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital, to formally open the building, which he did, prefacing his remarks by a complimentary reference to the growing importance of the little lumbering town and the commendable enterprise displayed in the construction of a hospital at that point.

Dr. McKeeble also added his congratulations, after which all present signed the visitors' roll and were photographed. Refreshments were then served, and the remainder of the afternoon was spent in an inspection of the building and its admirable appointments.

The ships in ports were richly decorated with bunting for the occasion, and in fact that little town was en fête. Dr. Telford, the physician of the lumber company, will undertake the duties of hospital surgeon, in addition to his other work. The head nurse will be Miss Jones.

Gifts of reading matter sent to either E. J. Palmer or Capt. Gibson for the hospital will be much appreciated by the board.

The building, which has cost about \$2,500, has been erected on plans furnished by A. Maxwell Muir, architect, whose work has been much admired.

C. M. Beget, of Cariboo, is registered at the Oriental. Mr. Beget is in every respect a pioneer of this province, having been a resident of Cariboo for more than thirty-five years. He came to this city from France in the early sixties, and joined the general exodus of miners from all parts of the world to the famous gold-fields, where so many of the province's pioneers tried their fortunes. Cariboo has evidently proved satisfactory from a residential point of view, as far as Mr. Beget is concerned, for with the exception of one visit which he made to this city six years ago, he has never left the district until on his present trip. He is now en route for Paris to attend the great exposition.

A Schofield, Utah, dispatch says: Five additional bodies were brought in on Saturday from No. 4 mine, the scene of the recent explosions.

Lynching Near Yakutat

Murder is Quickly Avenged by a Party of Beach Miners.

Fishing Schooner Dora B Reported Lost With All on Board.

Steamer Cottage City reached the outer wharf early yesterday morning from Alaska points, bringing news of a sence of Judge Lynch on western Alaska's dreary shore, and of the wreck of a fishing schooner and the drowning of her crew of five, four white men and a Japanese cook, belonging to Juneau.

The lynching occurred some time during last January at Taluga Bay, not far from Yakutat. It appears that in October last one of a party of five miners working the beaches there went on the rampage. Four of the party were seated at a table, when the fifth, who had been drinking, entered the hut and ordered the party of four to throw up their hands. Two did so and the others refused. This enraged the miner with the gun and he pulled the trigger, fatally wounding one, who afterwards died, and seriously wounding another. The noise of the shooting attracted the attention of others who were working near and they ran up to the hut and disarmed the desperado. He was taken and tied to a tree, where he was kept for some time. He was then placed in a hut and Indians engaged to guard him until such time as he could be sent to Sitka. At the end of a month the Indians refused to guard him longer, and the miners took him out and hanged him.

The news of the lynching was sent by the steamer Bertha to the Juneau authorities. The Cottage City did not remain long in Juneau and her officers were unable to learn further particulars. The little fishing schooner Dora B, with a crew of five, four white men and a Japanese cook, from Juneau, in tow of the Bertha, was wrecked about half way between Yakutat and Taluga Bay in a fierce storm and all on board lost. The Dora B had been taken in tow by the Bertha at Sitka and was to be taken to a point about fifty miles this side of Taluga Bay. Before that place was reached, however, a storm came up, and when Taluga Bay was reached it was blowing so that it was impossible to cut loose, so the Bertha plowed ahead with her tow. When the storm was at its height the line connecting the two boats chafed until it parted, and that was the last seen of the Dora until her wreckage, with the body of one of the white men, was washed up at Yakutat Bay some time later. All of the crew are undoubtedly drowned.

When the Cottage City left Skagway on April 30th the ice was breaking up on the Yukon.

A Black and Desolate Waste in valley and hillside.

"When the town was seen to be doomed and water had no effect in the settling of the business centre, several buildings were blown up to make a complete check to the destroying elements, but which were evidently ineffectual and added to the horror of the scene."

After the destruction of the Goodenough and Virginia hall, it was hoped the flames would be confined to the valley and not go upwards from the start-up, but the extreme heat soon ignited the stores above and the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, on the side hill, it goes on to say, the dome of many pretty homes on Sunnyside. This, we venture to say, might possibly have been averted, had the firemen turned their attention that way instead of apparently futile work in the doomed valley; but, perhaps, the firemen knew best and certainly could not be everywhere. As it was, they worked like trojans till the late morning hours showed the terrible holocaust.

Licked Up All Within Its Reach.

When the churches caught on fire and all hope of saving Sunnyside had vanished the residents commenced their hurried flight for the hills, taking with them clothing, bedding, trunks and other portable articles, making Race trail look like the camping ground of travelling caravans. These, with the excited throng from the business part of the town, with effects of all kinds lining the K. & S. railway, presented a scene of pandemonium, and well it might.

Hundreds of men, women and children were ruthlessly thrust from their homes in the middle of the night only to seek safety in the heights above and watch the ruin of their worldly possessions, save the few things as mentioned above, while many.

Only Escaped With Their Lives.

Among the latter were Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Thos. Brown and residents at the Goodenough. The buildings verging on the burned district, which were saved, were: The K. & S. depot, the stores of H. Giegerich and H. Byers, Crawford & Grimmer's (Lane's) livery stable, W. H. Lilly's house, Crawford's blacksmith shop, P. Burn's refrigerator, D. J. Robertson's warehouses, and on Sunnyside the residences of C. Cliffe, Wm. Richards and a cabin near the fire. These being considerably higher up and distant from other buildings are now the lonely habitations on that hill. The Ruth concentrator and adjacent dwellings on the opposite side of the valley also escaped.

ROSSLAND ORE SHIPMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

Rossland, May 7.—The output for the past week has capped the promise of the previous two weeks. The amount of ore sent to Northport smelter was 3,344 tons, being full shipments from Saturday to Saturday, but not including another freight train that went down last evening. All this ore came from the Le Roi. It has never before shipped as large a quantity in any one week during the whole of its history as a mine. On the last day of April 488 tons of ore left in one lot for the smelter, and the railway officers say that that is the largest quantity ever pulled out of Red Mountain depot by one engine.

Mr. Macdonald, in reference to this particular shipment, said that there was a hundred tons more ready if cars had been available. There is still a shortage of ore cars at that depot. The L. X. L. had a shipment ready, but there was no means of getting it away. It probably went by last night's freight.

The following is a statement of shipments for the past year to date: Le Roi, 21,230.5; Var Eagle, 10,909; Conner Star, 7,017.5; Iron Horse, 1,434.5; Evening Star, 356; Monte Cristo, 273; L. X. L., 224.5; Giant, 42.

The Sandon Conflagration

Buildings Blown Up in an Attempt to Check the Flames.

Residents Seek Safety in Flight—Many Lost All Worldly Possessions.

The Sandon Paystreak and Mining Review wharf early yesterday morning of the fire which almost entirely destroyed the town of Sandon:

"At 12.30 o'clock, the midnight hour, the fire bells rang out their warning notes. The alarm spread like magic. In the twinkling of an eye the town was alive with hurrying forms hastening to the scene of impending disaster. The fire bell never rang to an indifferent public in Sandon, and the warning of Thursday night was no exception to the rule. The warning came from Spencer's hall, where the drama of 'Bitter Atonement' had closed but a short time, and it seemed as if it was but a sequel to the play. Though the fire was noticed at Spencer's, it cannot be said to have been the result of carelessness on the part of any one in connection with the show as it was found to be on the outside, between that building and Thos. Brown's. It seemed as if the very fire fiend incarnate had

Stepped in to Destroy

all that existed of Sandon, the mining centre of the Slokan, and it did its work all too well.

"Below the C. P. R. depot, which was blown up to save others across the track, all that now stands to mark the site of the little city are: The lower story (brick) of E. R. Atherton's warehouse, Crawford & Grimmer's livery stable, Polliott & McMillan's factory and old blacksmith shop adjoining, Hunter's warehouse, the electric light power house and some residences, stables, etc., below Galena street, which is the boundary of the Harris town plot. These few buildings were miraculously saved by the united efforts of owners and firemen, and stand out isolated land marks in

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The New Bishop

Rev Father Orth, Successor to Archbishop Christie, to Be Consecrated Here.

Interesting Account of the Recent Appointee's Career—An Eloquent Theologian.

Rev. Father Nikolaie has received a letter from Father Orth, who has been appointed to succeed Bishop Christie in this diocese, in which the new appointee states that he will be consecrated in this city. It is not likely that the distinguished prelates, Mgr. Mortinelli and Archbishop Ireland will visit this city as the consecration will probably be some date subsequent to the ceremony of the bestowal of the pallium on Bishop Christie, at Portland on May 17th, at which the two prelates will officiate. The following interesting account of the career of the new bishop is given in the last issue of the Catholic Sentinel:

Father Orth was born on December 6, 1848, at Alger, near Cologne. He studied at the University of Cologne, the American College and the University of Louvain. On July 25, 1872, he was ordained priest at Brussels and immediately started for the mission fields on the shores of the Pacific, his companion on the journey to his new field of labor being Father Verhaeg, now pastor of Baker City. Soon after arriving in Portland, Father Orth was appointed assistant teacher at St. Michael's College, then presided over by Right Rev. Bishop Glorieux of Idaho. After a short term in the college Father Orth was sent to the Umatilla Indian reservation, reaching that place in the fall of 1873. As missionary and teacher he labored there for two years, after which he was sent to Camp Harney, in what is now Harney county. Father Orth served there as acting chaplain of the post, a part of his duties being with the Indians on the neighboring reservations. After the close of the Indian troubles in that part of the state, and the consequent abandonment of the post by the government, he was appointed by Most Rev. F. X. Blanchet, then Archbishop of Oregon City, to the Canyon City parish, where he erected a school and taught the Catholic children of that place until 1877, when he was recalled to Portland and appointed assistant to Very Rev. Father Fierens, V.G., pastor of the cathedral, formerly located at Third and Stark streets. Here he remained until 1883, when he was instructed by the Archbishop to establish a new parish in South Portland, now known as St. Lawrence parish. The work was taken up with characteristic energy and within a short time the pastor of St. Lawrence had erected a church costing \$15,000, a residence costing \$3,500, and an assembly hall costing \$5,000. All these buildings are finely adapted to parish work and absolutely out of debt.

As a man of executive powers and business capacity, Father Orth has always been conspicuous in the Oregon diocese. He was associated in the work of erecting the old cathedral at Third and Stark streets, which was quite an undertaking at that date. He had general management of the work of erecting the fine new St. Vincent hospital, a credit to the city and state.

It was also under his supervision that the archiepiscopal residence at Sixteenth and Davis streets was erected and presented to the late Archbishop Gross on the occasion of the jubilee celebration of his Episcopal consecration. His reputation as a successful and energetic pastor of a parish is not less notable. St. Lawrence parish, which was created by him and brought to its present prosperous state, possesses a well organized congregation. The record which Father Orth leaves behind him is a legacy to the parish, which all its members may well cherish for years to come. The growth and development of the church in South Portland has been his life work. How well he has succeeded is apparent to all. The state of religion in the parish as manifested by the flourishing condition of the several societies is most pleasing, while the love and filial

affection the people bear their pastor for his fatherly efforts in their behalf finds expression in their regret at the announcement of his departure.

The diversified abilities of the pastor of St. Lawrence have frequently been demonstrated. In 1881 he was appointed by Most Rev. Archbishop Seghers as editor of the Catholic Sentinel, in which capacity he served for over a year, and again in 1898 Most Rev. Archbishop Gross selected him for the same work. His success in the field of journalism was not less marked than in his other undertakings, but the pressing duties of the parish forced him to relinquish the editorship of the paper and confine his work to the care of his flock.

The new bishop is well-known in Portland as a fluent talker, a good pulpit orator and a good theologian. His liberal and tolerant attitude while pastor of St. Lawrence has made him friends outside of the Catholic church, as well as in. One of the most prominent features of his church work was the strict inculcation of patriotism. The children of the parish have uniformly been taught loyalty to the American flag, and the patriotic holidays of the nation have been observed with great pomp. The Feast of July and Washington's birthday, in particular, were occasions for great events in the assembly hall of St. Lawrence.

The diocese of Vancouver, to which Father Orth has been appointed, was established in 1847. It comprises Vancouver Island and adjacent islands. The former bishops were Right Rev. Modeste Demers, Right Rev. Charles John Serres, Right Rev. J. B. Brondel, Right Rev. J. N. Lemmeus, Right Rev. L. Loutens and Most Rev. Archbishop Christie, transferred from the See of Victoria last June to the archdiocese of Oregon.

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