NO EXHIBIT BY CHINA.

Because Yuck Chaw's Mission Is a Failure.

A CONCESSION IS GRANTED.

White of Chicago, a Southern Pacific Railroad Man, Obtains a Privilege—Chinese Are Shut Out—Inside History.

Through the courtesy of Ting, secretary of the Imperial Chinese Consulate, yesterday I interviewed Yuck Chaw, the representative of the Chinese Six Companies to the World's Fair, and agent of the syndicate of Chinese merchants in this country and in China formed to make and conduct the exhibit of the Chinese nation.

"I am greatly afraid," said Ting, "that the course now being pursued by the managers of the Columbian World's Fair will result in the Chinese making a very inferior exhibit at the fair or none at all. In view of the action taken by your Government in relation to Chinese registration, coupled, as it is, with a threat of wholesale deportation, the Chinese Government has decided not to send an exhibit, as a Government, to the World's Fair.

"The Six Companies, realizing the disadvantage of the Chinese of not having an exhibit at the fair, corresponded with the Foreign Office in China, with the result of having the Government adhere to that part of its original plan which provided for all goods intended for exhibition at the World's Fair being allowed to leave China free of export duty.

"The next move was to establish a company of merchants to arrange for an exhibit. Without any aid from the Government the company realized that the enterprise would be a costly one and in consequence the company was formed of the wealthiest Chinese firms in China, Europe and America. Yuck Chow was selected as one of the two representatives or agents of the company to make arrangements in this country, his colleague working in China.

"Yuck Chow has just returned from a trip to Chicago and Washington and is very much disappointed. All the company's plans are overturned and, as I said, the result may be no exhibit or, if any, one very inferior in size and character to that intended.

"Strange as it may seem," continued Ting, "the Southern Pacific Railroad is responsible in a great measure for this state of affairs."

Yuck Chow was then introduced to me. I found him an intelligent Chinese with the shrewdness of his race intensified by his education. He speaks English indifferently, but thoroughly understands what he is about, thing translated the interview as follows:

"I, Yuck Chaw, representative of the Chinese company organized to make a Chinese exhibit at the World's Fair, applied to Mr. Davis, director-general of the World's Fair, for a space in the World's Columbian Exposition for a Chinese theater, concert-room and teahouse, and a place in the main building for a Chinese exhibit.

"This application was handed to Mr. Crawford, who is secretary of the ways and means committee of the World's Fair, and to him I stated our plan. It was, in brief, to have the theater, teahouse and concert-room in a Chinese garden and to charge a small admission fee. The best Chinese actors and musicians were to be engaged, and the theater and teahouse, as well as the surrounding garden, were to be exact fac-similes of the royal teahouse and garden in China and of the best theater. We expected to expend several hundred thousand dollars in securing the material for our exhibit, and we thought that a portion of the cost could be made out of our theater.

"The fact that the company has unlimited capital and is composed of men absolutely responsible, gave us the loan of many valuable articles, relics, etc., that are absolutely beyond the reach of the white people, as well as the services of the very best artists and musicians.

"I received several replies from Mr. Crawford saying that our application was still under consideration. Soon after making application I heard from Kwong Fong Tai & Co., a firm doing business at 714 Sacramento street in this city, that the concession had already been granted to Mr. White of Chicago, an agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. It appears that Mr. White had a representative in this city who is connected with the Southern Pacific Company, call on Kwong Fong Tai & Co. and ask them to join with Mr. White in his projected undertaking, subject to the following conditions:

"The sum of $35,000 to be subscribed by a number of American business men, the sum of $30,000 by the Chinese merchants. Mr. White to transfer to the company the concession granted to him by the ways and means committee of the World's Columbian Exposition and to be considered as having subscribed the sum of $35,000; thus making the total capital $100,000 for the purpose of apportionment of the profits and losses. It was further suggested that if the venture should prove successful, the sum of $35,000 in addition to 35 per cent of the gains or profits should be returned to White.

"Should the venture prove unsuccessful Mr. White was to be returned the $35,000, minus the amount of his loss, according to his share in the undertaking. Should there be no loss or gain Mr. White was to have refunded to him the $35,000, which he was to be considered as having subscribed in granting the concession.

"Kwong Fong Tai & Co. replied that they were willing to accede to Mr. White's proposal; but as it was desired that they sould purchase the goods and superintend the enterprise, unless they were allowed 7 per cent on the purchase and 5 per cent on the sale of the goods and tickets they would not enter into the arrangement. The railroad company's representative stated to Kwong Fong Tai & Co. that Mr. Crawford, the secretary of the ways and means committee, in whose charge the matter of the awards of the concessions was placed, was interested in the undertaking and had received money from people to whom applications had been granted.

"Hearing that Mr. Crawford was personally interested in the scheme and that Mr. White appeared only as the agent of Mr. Crawford, who, by his official connection with the World's Columbian Exposition, was precluded from carrying on such an undertaking in his own name, and who had decided to award the concession to Mr. White, contrary to the rules and regulations governing the exposition, I determined to go to Washington to lay the details of this scheme before the Department of State.

"Secretary of State Foster sent a telegram to Mr. Davis asking him whether the concession for the Chinese exhibit had been granted. Mr. Davis replied by telegram that the matter would be considered on the following Tuesday. After receiving this answer I went to Chicago, accompanied by the chief of the commercial department. Secretary Foster sent this gentleman with me, giving me a letter recommending that space be granted to me in the World's Columbian Exposition. I went to see Mr. Crawford. He sent word that he was busy. After I had waited fully two hours Mr. Crawford gave me an interview. He said to me: 'I am too busy to-day, I will see you to-morrow.' The next day, accompanied by the chief of the commercial department, I called on Mr. Davis, the general manager of the exposition. Mr. Davis told me that the concession had not yet been awarded to any one. While we were engaged in conversation Mr. Crawford came in. He informed Mr. Davis that the concession had already been granted to Mr. White of Chicago. Hearing this Mr. Davis referred to the records to see whose name appeared first on the list and it was ascertained that Mr. White's appeared first; but we feel sure that this arrangement had been made beforehand, so that White's application might be ahead of all other applications that might be sent to the ways and means committee.

"Mr. Davis said that he was very sorry, but he would call a meeting to see if some other arrangement could not be made. I then had a private conversation with Mr. Crawford. I told him Mr. White had no right to have the concession awarded to him, as he was not a Chinese nor did he represent a Chinese firm, and that although our Government had not taken part officially, yet it had recommended the Chinese merchants individually to send exhibits so that our nation might be represented at the exposition.

"Mr. Crawford said I might see Mr. White. I called on him as Mr. Crawford had requested and Mr. White requested me to join with him in making the display proposed at the exposition. We did not arrive at any definite conclusion. He told me his agent in San Francisco would inform me of his conditions. Mr. White also stated to me that Hip Lung & Co., a large Chinese firm in Chicago had injured his plans. It appears that Hip Lung & Co. had also sent an application to the ways and means committee for space in the exposition. Hip Lung & Co. at that time had not received any answer from the committee but so that no business men would aid Mr. White in his plans, they had published in a newspaper that they had been awarded the concession. Therefore no Americans would help Mr. White as it was the purpose of the exposition not to duplicate features of this kind.

Mr. White told me that Hip Lung's statement was entirely false and that if he could have had the assistance of American business men he would have asked Kwong Fong Tai & Co. to take shares to the amount of $10,000 only instead of $35,000. He further stated that he needed Kwong Fong Tai & Co.'s assistance as he did not understand how Chinese theaters are managed.

"I then called on Hip Lung & Co. They told me that Mr. White had asked them to join him in the enterprise, but that they had refused because they considered that Mr. White was looking out for his own interests only, and it was the purpose of Hip Lung & Co. to have a similar arrangement outside the limits of the fair, so as to compete with Mr. White.

"At the present time a Chinese doctor called Chan Jee Wo, in Omaha, has made an agreement with Mr. White subject to the following conditions:

"Mr. White is to receive 35 per cent on sales, 10 per cent of which was for himself and Mr. Crawford, the remainder, 25 per cent, was to go to the funds of the World's Fair according to the rules.

"Mr. White is anxious to have the doctor deposit $5000 in the bank in order to secure the carrying on of the business. The doctor, not having sufficient capital, has given notice to his countrymen in Omaha and other places that any of them may become shareholders by the payment of $25 per share, so that even laundrymen are taking advantage of the offer and are becoming holders in his enterprise. Mr. White is still anxious that Kwong Fong Tai & Co. should not abandon the proposition. As Kwong Fong Tai & Co. are leading merchants of this city Mr. White feels that he would rather enter into some arrangement with them even if the pecuniary advantage was not so large. So he has telegraphed to his agent here to tell Kwong Fong Tai & Co. that if he is not successful with the Omaha doctor he will undertake the enterprise with them if they give him a commission on the sales instead of carrying out the first proposition.

"I have since learned that the Omaha doctor has written to San Francisco inviting all Chinese merchants to become shareholders, and has asked Hop Lung & Co. of 732 Sacramento street here. However, the Chinese merchants of this city will have nothing to do with this enterprise, as they consider the Omaha doctor entirely untrustworthy and unfit for the management of such an undertaking. Mr. White will thus be obliged to have the Omaha doctor's assistance, as no other Chinese will identify themselves in this plan. Hop Lung & Co. have refused to take any notice of the Omaha doctor's request, and I can say authoritatively that no firm in China will sell or lend to Mr. White any of the valuable relics or curios they had designed sending to the fair, nor can he secure the services of first-class actors, musicians and gardeners, or the assistance of the Chinese. We propose to have it definitely understood that Mr. White's Chinese exhibit will not represent the Chinese people.

"I am in correspondence with Secretary Foster about this matter, and understand that he will investigate the granting of this concession."

"Does it not seem strange," said Ling, as Yuck Chaw stopped speaking, "that your people will not do justice to the Chinese even in a matter of this kind? Do you think in the whole fair there would have been an exhibit more interesting than that proposed by the Chinese? Why, some of the articles that would have been exhibited are hundreds—yes, even thousands of years old, and in more than one instance there would have been articles sent from China under a special guard that would not have left them for an instant, day or night. Our merchants were prepared to arrange an exhibit such as the world never saw before and would have never seen again, and there would have been shown relics that travelers in China have tried in vain to get a glimpse of. In addition, there would have been in attendance a corps of Chinese, graduates of your colleges and learned in Chinese traditions and history, all speaking English fluently, to explain to the people the exhibit in detail. Mr. White cannot obtain the services of these men at any price.

"As it is, the Chinese exhibit, if there is one, will consist of only those things that you can see right here in Chinatown at any time, and not all of the curios to be seen here will be exhibited. The Chinese are much disappointed, but it is not the fault of our people if we are not fitly represented by an exhibit at the World's Fair."

It is probable, I understand, that the California World's Fair Commission may take up the matter and look into the scandal hinted at by Yuck Chaw. That person says he is ready with his proofs when convinced that it will do any good to go into an investigation.

The company has already expended considerable money in China in preliminary arrangements, and a delay of a month or two now would, I was told, make it impossible for them to arrange for the exhibit as originally planned, even if the concession was granted to them.

Yuck Chaw will make no further attempts to obtain the concession unless Secretary of State Foster advises it, and if the Secretary should commence an investigation of the White-Crawford arrangement he will return at once to Chicago to be present at the hearing. C. B. HARRON.

HIGH-SCHOOL SCHOLARS.

An Expert Tells About the Condition of Their Eyes.

For nearly a year Dr. Kaspar Pischl, acting under authority of the Board of Education, made an examination into the condition of the eyes of the pupils of the high schools of this city. Recently he filed a lengthy report with John Swett, the Superintendent of Common Schools, and from that the following extracts are taken:

"Of greatest interest in this table are those columns relating to myopia, slight inflammation, and slight complaints as these effect, are directly traceable to school work. Although these conditions compare very favorably with those of corresponding grades in European countries—Germany for instance—they are still important enough to demand serious attention.

"In Germany we meet with about 45 per cent myopia scholars. Here we have only 7.69 per cent. As myopia means a weakness of the eye, at least to a certain extent, the condition of the eyes of scholars in the San Francisco high schools is very good.

"I will not enter into a more detailed discussion of this point at present, as I intend doing so after making more extensive examinations.

"The same may be said regarding the power of vision, for 80.76 per cent being normal on both eyes and 4.32 per cent in one eye, leaves only about 15 per cent of pupils with poor vision.

"Astonishing is the great percentage of scholars affected with slight inflammation of the eyes. Even when taking into consideration that the climate of San Francisco renders the mucous membrane very susceptible to inflammation, there still remains a large number of cases developed by overwork, whether from school work or outside reading.

"In the latter case reading in the twilight or at night, poor light might be especially mentioned. In several cases this irritation may have been caused through neglect to procure proper glasses.

"The small number of complaints—9.99 per cent—leads to the conclusion that these eye affections are, as a rule, not very serious."

HONOLULU HARBOR.

A Channel of Thirty Feet in Depth Has Been Attained.

A work of vast importance to the Hawaiian Islands as well as to the commerce of this port has been completed during the past month in the dredging of the harbor of Honolulu so as to admit the entrance of vessels of a draft of thirty feet. A channel 200 feet wide and thirty feet deep has been attained, admitting vessels of the deepest draft into a harbor which for accessibility has no equal among the islands of the Pacific Ocean.

The harbor of Honolulu is also well protected, and now that the larger vessels of the Pacific can find easy entrance it is certain that the commerce of the islands will be greatly benefited and their political importance vastly increased.

It is also a matter for congratulation that this work has been accomplished by local enterprise, the Risdon Iron Works having done the work.

A great dredger was built but it was not until the 12th of last June that it was fairly started. Up to the 27th of August the work was prosecuted night and day until a channel twenty-eight feet in depth at low water was finished.

This depth was subsequently increased to thirty feet by the removal of slight obstructions.

The Hawaiian Government now proposes to excavate the inner harbor to the same depth and to fill in the flats adjacent to the shore from the sediment raised by the dredger.

The result of the completion of these plans will give Honolulu one of the safest land-locked harbors in the world.

Up to date about $120,000 has been spent upon the work.

Rifle Scores.

The following are the scores of the K. R. B. Rifle Club: C. Barry 35, D. Moriarty 36, George Brown 36, David Russell 20, D. O'Donohue 28, J. Sheehy 23, P. Kellaher 21, P. Donohue 28, J. Davlin 22, M. Buckley 24, R. McCarthy 28, J. Connolly 22, J. Rogerson 29, C. Murphy 37, H. Meagher 25, M. Casey 27, J. Hallisey 33, R. Corbett 25, T. P. Crowley 22, P. O'Mahoney 33, John Fay 24.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Biennial Report of the Adjutant-General.

THE DEMAND FOR UNIFORMS.

Date for the Maze Trophy Contest Fixed—The Winter Course of Lectures—Retired Officers as Marksmen.

Affairs in the National Guard are unusually quiet. There is little of interest to report. Most of the boys are giving vent to their surplus military enthusiasm by joining one or others of the various uniformed political clubs and turning out on torchlight parades. Many of the companies are also making themselves useful by assisting at various fairs and theatrical entertainments. Brigadier-General Dickinson is away with a party of sportsmen hunting in the Humboldt Mountains. During his absence Colonel McDonald of the Second Infantry is in command of the Second Brigade.

The preliminary meeting of the members of the National Guard Officers' Association at brigade headquarters on Friday afternoon next, preparatory to the convention in November, is expected to draw together a large number and to awaken quite an interest in subjects relating to needed legislation.

General orders, No. 18, from Second Brigade headquarters announce the conditions under which the competition for the Maze trophy is to be conducted, and fix the date for the first Monday in December. The conditions have already been published in these columns. An additional paragraph to the order conveys the following information:

Since these details were determined upon these headquarters are informed that there will be some difficulty in securing a range upon which to shoot, but it is hoped that a new range will be established before that time at which the distances may be varied, and if so the distance and time and conditions of the competition may be modified or entirely changed. But as it is the object of such prizes to encourage rifle practice, each company in this brigade will be required to furnish ten men at least when the shoot does take place. Therefore you are warned to prepare.

The winter course of military lectures at the Second Regiment Armory bids fair to be a very successful innovation. Colonel Macdonald has already secured three shining lights for his star course in General Dickinson, Captain Woodruff and Lieutenant Finley. The latter two are regular army officers and are both eloquent talkers on any theme they may select for discussion. It is understood that General Dickinson will deliver a lecture on the legal rights, duties and obligations of national guardsmen when called out for active service.

Major George Easton, paymaster, Second Brigade, has been directed to inspect the books of account kept by regimental officers and commanders of companies. It is desirable that a uniform system of keeping accounts should be adopted, and Major Easton will make a recommendation in that regard as a part of his report.

The new bronze medal for the brigade signal corps medal takes place on Sunday, October 30. Contestants must give their names to Private S. G. Hindes by the 20th inst.

Corporal J. L. Waller of the First Troop of Cavalry has been appointed to act as hospital steward and Private E. C. Smith to act as his assistant.

Owing to removal First Sergeant C. F. Parker and Private H. S. Stillwell, of the same troop, have been discharged.

The retired officers of the National Guard assembled at Shell Mound range on the 8th inst. for their semi-annual revolver practice. Below will be found the scores for both the June and October practice:

Capt. J. B. Amerman	June—2300030000— 8	Oct.—0232402000—13—21
Major J. E. Hughes	June—3433543345—38	Oct.—3344454534—39—77
Colonel S. I. Kellogg	June—3555554445—43	Oct.—5454455455—46—94
Captain J. E. Klein	June—4445445444—42	Oct.—4445444444—41—83
Major A. F. Klose	June—5533344444—39	Oct.—4222434455—35—74
Captain W. C. Little	June—4443443544—39	Oct.—3443443534—36—76
Major G. W. Reed	June—2443000003—21	Oct.—4434404023—28—49
Captain H. Sime*	June—2443000003—21	Oct.—5454454544—45—45

* Retired subsequent to June, 1892.

The biennial report of the Adjutant-General of the State of California for the two years ending June 30, 1892, makes a pamphlet of 182 pages. The bulk of it consists of tabulated matter, rosters, orders and reports of subordinate officers, only ten pages being devoted to the report proper of Brigadier-General C. C. Allen, the adjutant-general. A defect in the preparation of the whole document is the failure to insert an index to the contents. The report as written also betrays a slipshod style, many of its phrases being vague and ambiguous.

The following is a synopsis of the adjutant-general's report:

The National Guard of California as now organized consists of forty-six companies of infantry and one company of cadets, eleven artillery companies drilling as infantry, two batteries of light artillery and one troop of cavalry, aggregating 4314 officers and men. There are also four companies in the naval battalion, aggregating 339 men.

General Allen recommends that an additional company be authorized by legislation to be raised in Oakland or Alameda, and to be attached to the Fifth Infantry. "Oakland," he says, "is the third largest city in the State, and is entitled to a more reasonable proportion of companies, only having two at present."

From the report of the Committee on Military Affairs in Congress the interesting fact is gleaned that during the past twenty-five years the National Guard has been called upon for active service on more than 200 occasions in thirty States. During this period one State has called out her troops thirty-three times, another twenty-nine, another twenty and so on along the line for various causes ranging from labor riots to Indian warfare, from guarding property at large fires to saving life and serious accidents.

There are 498 rifles in the hands of the National Guard of California reported as unserviceable. The adjutant-general has received 400 new arms from Washington, which are to be issued to the several commands at once. One hundred and forty new Colt's revolvers have been received and will be delivered to general, field and staff officers, the light batteries and the signal corps. Next year all mounted officers will be supplied with these arms.

In regard to 3.20-inch guns for the two light batteries the adjutant-general reports that on February 12 last he made a requisition on the Secretary of War for a sufficient number. "A bill introduced by General Cutting, and which, it is expected, will become a law, provides for furnishing the several States a sufficient number of this modern ordnance to equip their light batteries, and that we might not be overlooked when the authorized distribution was made I asked that the application of the State of California might be placed on file."

The four Gatling guns in San Francisco he reports, having been repaired, are now in excellent condition. One of these has been issued to Brigadier-General Johnson, Los Angeles, and in time one will be ordered to Oakland, leaving two in San Francisco. The two attached to Light Battery B, First Artillery, have been loaned to the Warden of the Folsom prison for use while constructing the power-house and canal.

The percentages of attendance of enlisted men at rifle practice as well as the percentages of scores were increased ten per cent in 1891. The amount appropriated for target practice he thinks is not too much, and the results secured convinces him that $7000 should be again appropriated for the next two years.

The camps of 1891 at Santa Cruz and Santa Monica are commended as improving the discipline and usefulness of the troops, and annual encampments are recommended. A curious statement of the adjutant-general in this connection and in view of the recent report of Captain Barry, U. S. A., is that "nearly all the companies are now supplied with tents, and generally with necessary camp and garrison equipage." He suggests that an appropriation be made for such supplies as may be required "for sickness and casualties which are incipient (sic) to camp life. These should include tents, cots and bedding, stretchers, surgical instruments, and medicines."

Upon the subject of the new drill regulations the adjutant-general says: "These regulations are now adopted by the Guard of this State, and many changes in the formations of regiments is made necessary. Battalions under command of majors will be the basis of organization by consolidation of two or more companies, and a change in the law becomes necessary authorizing the election and commission of one or two additional majors to each regiment. I respectfully recommend that the law be amended in this respect, as the regulations of the army of the United States is now the standard of formation and drill throughout the country."

General Allen estimates that the demand for uniforms will require an appropriation of $70,000. There is need, he says, for at least 1000 new uniform coats. There are more than 3600 enlisted men on the rolls of the National Guard, and the immediate demand for at least blouses and caps is urgent.

He suggests that an appropriation be made to defray the expenses of sending to the Chicago exposition next year, to represent the state, at least a regiment composed of our best drilled and best disciplined companies.

Referring to the system of accountability for the disbursements of State money paid to the National Guard, he says no proper checks have been provided. "Under the law as it now stands the quarterly and annual allowances of the companies are paid to the commanding officers of the companies. The captains are ex-officio company treasurers, and expend the State's money in paying armory rent, care of arms and proper incidental expenses of the company. The latter very indefinite provision can be variously interpreted according to the ideas of the different captains. It would be advisable, in cases where all, or a majority, of the companies of a regiment are located in the same place, to have the allowances of said companies paid to the paymaster of the regiment, and by him disbursed for the benefit of the companies in payment of their armory rents, etc., he to give bonds and to forward to these headquarters quarterly statements. If I am not mistaken, a majority of the captains would willingly be relieved of the vexatious duties and responsibilities of company business."

In regard to the Naval Battalion he says: "It is expected the Pensacola will be placed at the disposal of the battalion. For the use of the San Diego company efforts are being made to secure the Nipsic. This is a very important organization, being to the navy what the National Guard is to the army, and designed to fit young men for service in the modern war vessels and in sea-coast defenses. It maintained it should have a certain fixed appropriation by the State for armory and other expenses, as well as for uniforms. Those they now have were purchased through private subscriptions of patriotic citizens of San Diego and San Francisco."

The report closes with the following four recommendations:

1. That additional assistant surgeons, with rank of first lieutenant, be authorized, to be assigned to regiments. It often occurs that regimental surgeons do not attend at encampments and parade, and the commands are left without surgical attendance.

2. That regimental armories be constructed by the State in the prominent cities. The amounts allowed for rents of armories in the places will pay the interest on the amounts appropriated for armories, and the guard will be much better provided for.

3. That an appropriation be made for hospital tents, cots and bedding, hospital supplies and medicines.

4. That in addition to the several amounts appropriated for the maintenance of the National Guard of this State, $70,000 be set aside for the purchase of uniforms.

COLUMBUS DROWNED OUT.

The Italian Celebration Is Postponed.

All the Floats Spoiled by the Rain—A Heavy Loss for the Promoters—Gay Decorations.

The most bitter disappointment of the present year is that which befel the Italian colony in this city when the heavy downpour of rain in the early morning completely ruined the prospects for Columbus day.

As soon as the committee in charge had examined the allegorical floats and realized that they had been entirely spoiled, they quickly reached the conclusion that the celebration would have to be postponed. They were confirmed in this decision by messengers who reported that the grounds at Woodward's Gardens had been saturated by the rain, and very few people were likely to risk colds and rheumatism by standing for hours on the wet grass.

The announcement was soon made throughout the Italian quarter that the celebration would take place on Sunday next, and that the entertainment, procession, etc., would be precisely in accordance with the programme intended for yesterday.

The gaily decorated caravel, Santa Maria, in which Captain Baglietto was to represent Columbus, was transformed by the night's rain into the aspect of an old Chinese junk with fantastic colored bands where the paint had washed off, and the bunting had a bedraggled aspect as if the washing of a large boarding-house had been hung out to dry. The float representing "Agriculture," which had been got up with the greatest care by the Italian gardeners of the city and county, assisted by liberal contributions from Alameda and Marin counties, was entirely ruined, and, as the vegetables are perishable anyhow, this float will have to be reconstructed. The Italian colony received liberal assurances of sympathy from their fellow citizens of all nationalities, and great hopes are entertained that their sympathy will find practical expression in a large attendance at Woodward's Gardens next Sunday.

The proceeds of the celebration were to have been devoted to the relief of the poor of the Italian colony, but the promoters now find themselves saddled with a debt of $500. Lunch had been provided for 400 invited guests, and this will have to be paid for anyway, as will a number of incidental expenses that cannot be carried over.

The Latin quarter looked very gay yesterday afternoon after the sun had come out. Among the establishments which had been tastefully and profusely decorated were: The new Buon Gusto restaurant, the Toscano Hotel, the Colombo Hotel, the bar shop at Broadway and Montgomery, in which the American and Italian banners had been intertwined; the Sala Degli Alpini and the Agency of the Swiss-Italian colony on Montgomery street.

Despite the disappointment, the Italians accepted the situation with native cheerfulness and spent the day in a round of fraternal and family visits.

COLORED VOTERS.

They Are Tired of the Republican Boss Rule—They Favor Non-Partisans.

J. B. Wilson, on the editorial staff of the Elevator, a journal devoted to the interests of the colored man, in an interview with a CALL reporter, declared himself in plain, bold terms regarding bossism.

"The majority of the colored men in this city are Republicans," affirmed Mr. Wilson, "but locally they will vote the Non-Partisan ticket.

"Those of my race who think for themselves are disgusted with the way in which the local Republicans have always treated the colored voter."

"This administration has been the worst we have ever had.

"We have been regarded too long as the chattel vote of the local Republican bosses.

"This year will bring about a revolution.

"Before last election many glittering promises were made to the colored man. What was the result? Why, we didn't even get a colored man on the elevators, as is the usual case. I doubt if you will find one of my race on the pay-roll of this city.

"The Afro-American Club, with over 200 members, has gone over to the Non-Partisan movement.

"Daniel Searles, one of the wealthiest colored men in the United States, who lives in this city, favors the Non-Partisan candidates and platform, as also do a host of other colored men in well-to-do circumstances, but of lesser note.

"Why, when a colored man ventured into Crimmins' saloon not long ago he was ejected and called names on account of his color too vile to repeat."

REAL ESTATE OBJECT LESSON.

What a Man Gained by Holding on to Property Purchased in 1853.

When the owner of the 50-vara lot on the northwest corner of Sutter and Stockton streets bought the property in 1853 he paid the sum of $450 for it. At that time the location was far away from the business center, and was regarded as extremely undesirable on account of its being "so far out of town."

The owner held on to it, however, more because he could find no purchaser for it than for any other especial reason, until he at last concluded that he would have to retain it.

Only three months ago this property was sold for $110,000, and during that time the owner has received above taxes and expenses a sum exceeding $100,000 income from rents. The original owner, therefore, realized $210,000 upon an investment of $450.

Democratic Emerald Club.

The Democratic Emerald Club of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District held a meeting last Saturday night at 154 Second street, when addresses were made by Charles Bell and Charles Hammond. The club endorsed Alexander for Congress, Captain Freese for Public Administrator, Ackerson for Superintendent of Streets, Mike de Young's candidate, Peter Joseph Kelly, for the Assembly, Craven for the Senate and Coffee and Parsons for Supervisors.

Rincon Hill Alexandrites.

The Rincon Hill Alexander Club was organized last Saturday night and the following officers were elected: President, William O'Brien; vice-president, Martin Christiansen; secretary, Alexander McKee; treasurer, T. Burke; sergeant-at-arms, H. Cornfoot.

Impaired Digestion repaired by Beecham's Pills.

FIVE POLITICAL VICES.

A Powerful Plea for a Pure Civic Government.

REV. DR. EASTON'S SERMON.

It Is the Duty of Every Christian Citizen, He Says, to Join in the Non-Partisan Movement.

"The Leading Vices of American Politics," was the subject of Rev. Dr. Easton's sermon at Calvary Presbyterian Church last night. The sacred edifice was well filled with an attentive congregation.

After a few preliminary remarks, Dr. Easton said: "While in theory American politics is the best expression of method to rule a nation, in practice it has become unfortunately perverted and criminally defiled. We do not want to create any new ideal system, but we desire to see a prolonged, prudent and prayerful effort to purify the old. The conspicuous servant of righteousness is needed for all our municipal offices and in all our Legislatures, if anywhere on this earth. We will be periodically investigating, indicting, convicting, but not imprisoning, one class of culprits, while the ancient work of official sinning will be carried on by another class. By and by God will interfere in vengeance, and our republic will be laid away with the great nations of the past."

After referring to the fall of the Hebrew and other ancient nations, he asked: "What, then, are some of the great leading vices of American politics? Are we willing to have them reformed in God's way? What is the Christian citizen's duty in the contests of this new reformation?

"First—The ambition of our simple Republican officials to vie with the extravagance of royalty. The Sixteen Satires of Juvenal may continue to be considered masterpieces of that class of writing, and yet each is in reality almost infinitely less satirical than the political government of our great cities to-day. Official extravagance is the cause of our corruption, and hence official patronage has come to be a thing of merchandise to keep up the pride of our civil soverigns.

"Every well informed man of the world clearly knows that the simplicity of Republican politics is mythical. We are in theory Republican, but in fact regal in our official and personal expenditures. It is demoralizing, and this spirit of ambition to rival old, wornout monarchies will ring the death-knell of the republic. With humiliation I am compelled to confess that for all this public and private extravagance there is no practical remedy.

"Second—The determination of our official incumbents to make all they can out of their brief chance. This seems to be the perpetual shame of our entire civil service."

After dwelling upon this theme at some length he continued: "Rottenness in our municipal affairs prevails to the disgust of every property-holder in this city. This iniquity has compelled some of our best citizens—men who never before tampered with politics—to protest and demand instant reform by a setting aside of old party hacks, tricksters and men of tainted record, and the result is what? Abuse and falsehood! The evil must be destroyed, else we are to be destroyed, and this is why good Christian men are entering the lists, determined to secure good, clean municipal government and a pure judiciary. The duty of every Christian citizen is to join in this movement. He owes it to God, to his conscience, to coming generations, to see that this hydra-headed monster of official corruption be beheaded.

"Third—The continuous scheming of public officers throughout official terms to get re-elected is another vice." He argued that the vice of our politics was that the greatest personal ability, pure, honest discharge of trusts, could not be used efficiently as a plea for re-election. There were more successful devices and the prevailing electioneering methods were almost sure to take possession of a good officer's wisdom just as soon as the formalities of his induction into office were passed.

"This incessant, laborious scheming to keep in office," he said, "is demoralizing and ruinous. Men are not elected to office simply to be selected again, but that they may faithfully discharge its duties and reap full reward of honor and means. Positive and experienced merit alone should prevail. Is the incumbent able and honest? should be the only question asked. It is the only question which a Christian citizen in the fear of God has any right to ask. It is a disgrace to many who claim the Christian name that they are ready to knife a good man simply because he has not oiled the machine or trotted around the streets under the same banner to the fife and drum.

"It is a disgrace to our Christian civilization that such unprincipled methods are pursued; such slinging of mud, through press and platform; such atrocious wood cuts are flaunted to hold up good men to scorn, and despicable measures are resorted to even to defame fair and unblemished reputations at the dictation of partisan leaders or abettors.

"But by low and specious cunning, by alluring premiums for official corruption, how unfortunately effective is the game of ousting good men and placing in power unscrupulous, unprincipled, easily handled creatures, whose chief business is to rake in all the stealings their avarice can clutch?"

In vigorous language he denounced the dens of infamy, dives and other places protected by "these mercenary, pelf-clutching political vampires," and continued: "The time has come to cleanse the Augean stables. Let there be a thorough disinfection, regeneration and new blood infused, and the glory of our commonwealth will be assured.

"I plead to-night, in the name of Christ, whose Gospel I am set to defend—in the name of the souls of our children, whom we are commissioned to save; in the name of the homes whose peace and purity is the strength and hope of our city—vote, O Christian men, to close these dives and pestholes that boast of their present political pull, and whose foul presence is more a menace to our moral health than the Asiatic pestilence. For this you are responsible, and for this God will demand an accounting at the judgment throne.

"Fourth—The implied necessity of rewarding prominent personal party friends, and fifth and last, the ceaseless efforts of the 'outs' to dethrone the 'ins.' Lies, false witness, trickery and devices to augment the registration list and bribes are current and more effective than eloquence, logic and brilliant antecedents.

"Is is not remarkable and disgustingly significant that such malodorous, abusive, libelous things are so rarely exposed except on the morning of an election, and how deplorable the number of beautiful reputations this designing breath of partisan calumny has slain? This is one of the crowning vices of our present contest—a shame and disgrace to reputable journalism and an instrument of weak and wicked men."

In his peroration the doctor thundered out: "Christian citizens, the hour has come when a pure administration is needed and a regeneration of our whole municipal government and a righteous judiciary. Will you have the courage of your convictions and deal a death blow at once and forever to these political abuses and legalized forms of thievery called 'jobs' and 'pulls,' that this fair metropolis of the Pacific may be redeemed from its preying vices now and forever?

"Oh, Christian citizens, you may boast of your determination to vote a straight ticket, but that you can only do as a God-fearing man when all the men are straight who are on the ticket. Honor your conscience. Revere your solemn duty to God and your country, and that duty will be revealed so clearly that it will be impossible to enthrone wicked rulers, corrupt legislators and purchasable bribe-taking officials. Purge out the old leaven with all its death stench and filth and usher in the new leaven of sincere, honest, integrity-loving men in our city and State departments, so shall the glory of fair Columbia in the twentieth century eclipse the fondest dreams of poet or vision-wrapt seer."

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