

A JAPANESE EXILE.

Expelled from Tokio for a Political Offense.

The Views of Y. Ozaki, Editor of the "Choya Shinbun"—Japanese Characteristics. Relations With America.

The members of the Japanese Colony are very much excited over the presence in this city of Y. Ozaki, a very prominent Tokio politician and journalist. Mr. Ozaki's departure from Tokio was not dictated either by his convenience or by his pleasure. With 200 of his countrymen, all of them advanced Liberals in opinion, he was expelled from the Japanese capital and forbidden for the space of three years, to set his foot within three leagues of his sacred precincts. Exile and patriot, he is regarded by his countrymen as the hero of their modern civilization, and is paid the most extraordinary deference and respect. Mr. Ozaki is the chief editor and proprietor of one of the most widely circulated of Japanese newspapers, the *Choya Shinbun*, which translated means the *Court and Country Journal*. He is, moreover, President of the Municipal Council of Tokio, and one of the standing committee of the Liberal party in that city.

A CALL reporter succeeded yesterday in obtaining an interview with Mr. Ozaki on Sutter street, where he is residing in handsomely furnished apartments. For a Japanese he is exceedingly handsome; his head is large and very broad across the brow and full over the eyes; his face is in a high degree expressive of force and intellectuality, while his manners possess all that graceful courtesy which is a characteristic of his nationality.

THE TRIALS OF JAPANESE JOURNALISTS.
"Liberty of the press," he said, "is a privilege which Japanese journalists have not yet secured. Their business is transacted under excessively severe regulations, and we beside the unscrupulous who venture to criticize the Government through the columns of his paper. The obnoxious passage no sooner is the eye of the official censor than he hurries to the office, seizes and burns the edition and frequently suspends the publication of the paper for weeks."

"This censor, I can tell you, is a very unwelcome visitor to any editorial room. For he is armed with very enlarged powers under a recent ordinance of the Government. This ordinance was initiated from a Russian law aimed at the suppression of nihilist journals. You can thus readily imagine how peculiarly guarded we must be in our utterances."

"What was the cause of your banishment from Tokio?" asked the reporter.

"The actual reason," answered Mr. Ozaki, "was my opinion against the proposed revision of our treaty with the European powers. This treaty was made many years ago, and in accordance with its provisions, foreigners are admitted to defined parts of the Japanese Empire and are granted certain privileges of more or less value. The national feeling, however, is that these privileges should be enlarged and the entire empire thrown open to Europeans and Americans. Successive governments have dabbled with the proposition, but when Count Inouye, the late Foreign Minister, took office, seven years ago, he pledged himself to secure a revision of the treaty. In spite of his promise, he postponed the matter for four years; then, on account of remonstrances from press and people, he commenced negotiations with the representatives of France, Germany and England. The result of the labors of the commission appeared in the form of a new treaty, which was submitted by Count Inouye to the Cabinet, of which he is a member. Its publication raised a howl of indignation through the length and breadth of the country. It was found that he had been outwitted and had conceded privileges which were equivalent to a surrender of the nation's independence."

JAPAN'S JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

"Japan, you know, has no written constitution," continued Mr. Ozaki, "justice being administered in accordance with traditional precedent and special laws and ordinances of the Emperor. A portion of the people arising from the admission of foreigners. All Japanese of every shade of opinion, admit this necessity, but Inouye went further. He agreed that a majority of the judges who were to administer the new laws should be English and that the proceedings in every court in the Kingdom must in future be transacted in the English language. If he had stopped at this point it would have been bad enough, but he actually, in another provision, sacrificed without recompense, the very keystone of our national independence. He agreed to submit all new laws, when framed, to the representatives of the foreign Powers. If they withheld their approval the laws were to be withdrawn. The Liberal party, of which I am a member, and the Radical party led by Count Goto protested strenuously against its adoption, and demanded that the former should resign the trust it had so wantonly misused. Meetings were held from one end of Japan to the other and most inflammatory speeches delivered. The Government refused to resign, however, and no means were at hand to force them."

"We criticized their policy on other grounds than their incompetence as negotiators," continued Mr. Ozaki, "the population of Japan is thirty-eight millions, and from them a revenue of eighty millions of dollars is raised annually. More than half of it is derived from a land tax, which falls very heavily on the poor farmers, while the rest of the money is obtained by taxes on almost every article of daily consumption. There is a salt tax, a sugar tax, a cake tax, an income tax and numberless others. One-third of this revenue is devoted to the support of the army and navy, which could be maintained in their present efficiency for half the sum. The Government is wastefully expending the public money in many other particulars, and the case against it is a very strong one. Still obstinate in its refusal, it was obvious that some extraordinary means must be resorted to for its expulsion."

"Is there no institution in Japan similar to our Legislature?"

"No," replied Mr. Ozaki. "We have Provincial Councils throughout the Empire, but there is no central Assembly. The present Government promised a Parliament to the people, the first session of which should convene in 1890, but the plan they propose is not at all pleasing to the Liberal party. We wish a Parliament on the same lines as the English one, while the members of the present Government propose that their popular Assembly shall be similar to the German Reichstag. That would be very satisfactory," continued Mr. Ozaki, "but unfortunately we have no Bismarck in Japan, and in the absence of a controlling intellect like his I am afraid the nation's affairs would be very poorly managed."

"What are to constitute the qualifications of the voters in an elective assembly?"

"The Liberal party proposes that every one paying national taxes to the amount of \$5 shall be permitted to exercise the electoral privilege. The Government, however, intends restricting it to those who pay \$10 national taxes. This plan practically excludes the working classes and would confine voters to the majority of instances, the whole nation's affairs were in a critical condition and that some forcible effort should be made to secure the Government's resignation. I know that a bold move only would be effective, and I sketched out a scheme which was laid before the committee of the Liberal party, of which Count Okuma is leader. The project was to start for them to Indrag, but I determined to examine it myself. I sent emissaries and circulars to all the Provincial Councils in Japan, telling them that the nation's independence was at stake, and urging that they send delegates to Tokio for the purpose of demanding the resignation of the Government. I counted up in making a demonstration of tremendous strength, for had all the Councils I wrote to responded, there would have been at least 5000 delegates in the city. Only 1000 arrived, however, but they were so energetic in their movements that the paucity of their numbers was compensated for. They were accorded a very interesting reception by the Government, the whole army, the fire brigade and the police being all under arms."

JAPANESE AGITATORS.

"The spies had spread a rumor that these delegates proposed burning Tokio to the ground and sacking the town, and the alarm was genuine, though without reason or foundation. The appearance of these men belied the sensational rumors, and they were accorded several interviews with the ministers, at which formal demands were made for the resignation or reorganization of the Cabinet. The Premier, Count Ito, refused peremptorily to resign. Count Goto attempted to obtain an audience with the Emperor, but his efforts were ineffectual. The situation was rapidly becoming dangerous when word came to me that several thousand more delegates were on the way to the city. The other delegates in meantime had segregated themselves with parties of ten, and were perambulating the streets in the neighborhood of the Premier's residence. Every quarter of an hour one of these parties would obtain entrance into the presence of Count Ito, and formally demand his resignation. He had hardly time

to dispose of one delegation before another arrived, and the poor man was almost beside himself with worry and anxiety. When he heard of the approach of the other delegates he determined to take means to protect himself.

The German Ambassador was called into consultation and a law borrowed from the German anti-Socialist code was immediately promulgated. Next morning all the delegates were served with notices to attend the Japanese police courts. They did so and 500 of them were banished from Tokio for terms varying from six months to three years. I was among the limited number who were sentenced to three years' exile. We were allowed no time to settle up our affairs, but were simply and summarily expelled. On our way out we met the 4000 delegates who were on their way to the city. We told them that our law had been continued, their march into the city. The next morning we learned that the Count Inouye, the obnoxious foreign Minister, had resigned, and that Count Okuma, the leader of my own party, had taken his place. Count Ito, the Premier, still remains, but is only nominally in command. It is only a matter of time before Okuma will assume the Premiership. The present Cabinet is styled the coalition Ministry, and appears to give general satisfaction."

MEASURES NOT MET.

"Will the sentence of banishment against you be rescinded?" asked the reporter.

"I hardly think so," answered Mr. Ozaki. "Deprivation of personal liberty is not thought much of in Japan. The principle underlying the Hanan Corps Act is well known. It is measures, not men with my country-people, so I think the sentence will be allowed to stand. So far as I am concerned it is a matter of perfect indifference to me. I have long desired to visit the United States and Europe, and welcome the opportunity which enables me to do so. From here I go on to Washington to see Secretary Bayard and President Cleveland, and thence to New York. I will be at St. Louis while the Democratic Convention is in progress. During my absence I intend writing correspondence and editorials for my paper. On my way from Japan I wrote a book giving an account of the scenes attending my expulsion from Tokio, something in the nature of the story Japanese continued, smiling, of Victor Hugo's 'History of a Crime.' The banishment of 200 delegates from Tokio was undoubtedly a coup d'etat, though on a smaller scale than Napoleon's."

"Will the high-handed action of the Government create any disturbance in the country?" asked the reporter.

"The Provincial Councils are now very angry over the expulsion of their delegates," was the reply, "and trouble will undoubtedly ensue. The retirement of Count Inouye perhaps may cause a lull."

"Are the Japanese, as a nation, favorable to the innovation of foreign customs and manners which have been made recently?"

"Yes, sir," answered Mr. Ozaki. "The entire nation and the three parties—Liberal, Conservative and Radical—are all for the adoption of European customs. We wish to maintain as many of our own as possible, but those that are cumbersome it is our intention to throw aside."

"Does not this ready sacrifice of traditional habits, manners and customs argue a lack of national feeling in the Japanese character?" asked the reporter.

"No, it will only mark another epoch in Japanese history," answered Mr. Ozaki. "The Japanese is essentially an imitative individual. The creative powers, the faculty of originating an idea, is lacking in him; why I have never been able to imagine. We are poetical in our feelings, but not in which is so much admired by foreigners, and which has always been regarded as sui generis, is only a modification, an imitation of Indian and Chinese art. It has many traits in common, as any one can see; but the Japanese work is lighter, more graceful and more natural—more ideal, I may say, than the original. A Japanese artist possesses wonderful dexterity in the use of his tools. Give him a vase to execute, or a screen to paint and he will adorn it with any number of fine and beautiful designs. He will study the form of a bird, of a tree, of any natural object that he desires to reproduce with the most rigid attention, hence that wonderful perfection in draughtsmanship which has so aroused the admiration of European artists."

JAPANESE CHARACTERISTICS.

"The keynote of the Japanese character is imitativeness; our religion, our judicial system, our system of government, all were borrowed from the Chinese or the Koreans. Within," added Mr. Ozaki, "my nation has preserved its own identity, and the Japanese of to-day, though he lacks the fervid, vigorous conservatism which is at once the strength and weakness of the Chinese, is displaying a versatility, and an assiduity in the pursuit and adaptation of foreign civilization, which I firmly believe augurs permanence to our new institutions."

"The Japanese character," continued Mr. Ozaki, "with all its gentleness, its suavity and its apparent febleness, possesses a strong foundation of dignity, pride and patriotism, which give it the element of strength that otherwise would be lacking. 'It seems a pity,' said the reporter, 'that the Japanese should discard their beautiful national dress.'"

"In one sense it is," said Mr. Ozaki, "but the Japanese, in adopting European manners, propose becoming an industrial people. The national dress is cumbersome in the extreme, besides being very expensive. It is quite impossible to perform manual labor in it, or to walk fast or steadily. What can we do, therefore? European costume is cheaper, less pleasing to the eye, but is adapted to the necessities of everyday life. Our own is grace itself, and I hope will never be entirely abandoned. But a full Japanese suit, even for a middle-class individual, costs \$20, while a very handsome suit of English clothes can be obtained for \$50. Some of the women have adopted the European costume also, but as it is insubstantial to their appearance, I think it will not become popular."

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.

Mr. Ozaki proceeded then to speak of the relations between Japan and the United States. He deplored the lack of energy in the representatives of America in Tokio.

"The Japanese trade," he said, "is almost entirely in the hands of the English and the Germans. It is large and very profitable for those engaged in it. In all parts of the country improved methods of agriculture are being introduced, and at the same time improved machinery. Were the American representatives to bestir themselves they could easily obtain some of the trade for the merchants of the Pacific slope. But they do not. The Japanese Liberal party admires American institutions and is desirous of cultivating the most friendly relations with the United States Government. We are at the present juncture unable to offer any special inducements to American merchants, inasmuch as the favored nation clause of our treaty with foreign powers compels us to surrender to all the privileges we give to one. With the co-operation of the United States Government, a plan, I think, could be arranged, which would obviate the difficulties I speak of. In America's treaty with Japan, a favored nation clause is very prominent. Let the representatives of both powers arrange a new treaty in which the favored nation clause be left out. Then it would be possible for the Japanese Government to grant special privileges in return for concessions made by the American Government. Let the American Ministers and consuls then exact themselves to push American goods, and there will be no lack of reciprocity in commercial relations to us consequently. Some ten years ago a treaty, such as I speak of, was drawn up by Count Yoshida and Mr. Bingham, then the United States Minister at Tokio. Special privileges were there granted American merchants, but a clause was inserted, rendering the treaty inoperative unless the consent of the other foreign representatives could be obtained to its ratification. Naturally they refused their consent and the treaty was allowed to lapse."

While Mr. Ozaki was speaking of the Japanese dress and its drawbacks, Dr. Tey Watanabe, the resident physician of the Japanese colony, who happened to be in the room, was a very attentive listener. When the editor concluded, he gave a reminiscence of his own on the subject of Japanese dress modifications.

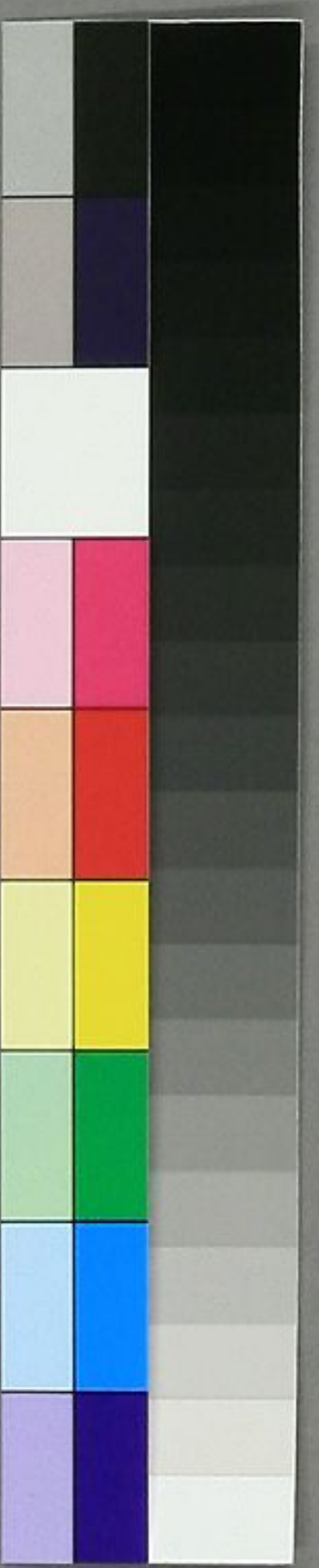
"Ten years ago," he said, "Japanese women were accustomed to wear very high head-dresses. They piled their hair on the top of their heads in a complicated and most exaggerated fashion, and the preparation of a Japanese woman's chevelure was the anxious labor of at least two hours. I am more sensible of my countrywomen revolted against the foolish custom, and an agitation was commenced against it. I was the leader and organizer of a Woman's Hair-reform Society, which did admirable work in inducing the change. We made speeches against the custom, caricatured it, and eventually introduced the fashion of wearing low head-dresses, such as you see at present."

Mr. Ozaki goes East in two weeks, and while in Washington intends bringing before Secretary Bayard the advisability of negotiating a new treaty with Japan, upon the basis he outlined to the CALL reporter.

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New York, March 19.—The greater part of the 2200 immigrants landed yesterday at Castle Garden were disposed of last night. This morning the Rhina arrived from Bremen with 781 immigrants on board and the Servia from Liverpool is at the quarantine station with some four hundred more, which will land to-day. It is expected that this will be the biggest year of immigration since 1882.

The British ship Derby Park, loaded with 2000 tons of steel rails for the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, has arrived at Portland.



AMUSEMENTS.

BUSH-STREET THEATER. M. E. LEVITT, Proprietor. CHAS. F. HALL, Manager. Every Evening at 8. MATINEE WEDNESDAY, AT 2 P. M. GRAND SUCCESS. Of Bartley Campbell's Gem of Romantic Irish Drama.

ALCAZAR THEATER. WALLERSON, BROWNE & STOKER, Managers. URS WALKER, Proprietor. SOUVENIR NIGHTS! SPECIAL ANNUAL OFFER! Every lady attending the performance tonight, and tomorrow, Wednesday, will be presented with an elegant photo souvenir of Miss FREDERICK DAVIDSON.

CALIFORNIA THEATER. UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF AL HAYMAN and LEWIS MORRISON. LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS! Last Matinee Wednesday. THE BRILLIANT AND IMPOSING PRODUCTION! THE GREAT MISTAKE.

BALDWIN THEATER. (The Leading Theater) AL HAYMAN, Proprietor. EDWIN BOOTH, LAWRENCE BARRETT, and their Brilliant Company. TO-NIGHT, THE GREAT MISTAKE.

TIVOLI OPERA-HOUSE. KREILING BROS., Proprietors and Managers. Tuesday Evening, March 20, 1888, AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. The First Time in the Home of California.

ORPHEUM OPERA HOUSE. (Formerly Grand Opera House) Proprietors MERRILL & CO., Managers. ENGLISH COMIC OPERA, by a phenomenal company of forty English and European artists.

CENTRAL PARK. FOREPAUGH & SAMWELLS. MONSTER SHOW CIRQUE, MEXICAN, KALEIDOSCOPE, ROMAN LITERATURE, ETC.

IRVING HALL. Musical Monologue, "Fashions in Music," BY HARRISON MILLARD, Composer and Vocalist.

THE GRAND ANNUAL MASQUERADE BALL. NOBBERVILLE HERVEIN Will be held at BATHING HOUSE, 814 Geary Street, Saturday Evening, March 24, 1888.

THE GRANDEST SIGHT IN SAN FRANCISCO is the FAIRNESS OF THE BATTLE OF VICKSBURG, Cor. Mason and Kddy Sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 11 P. M.

AUCTION SALES. CHAS. LEVY, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, Salesroom-769 Market Street. THIS DAY, Tuesday, March 20, 1888, All day, at 10 o'clock.

FOR SALE! The Bay gelding Chief, registered, will be sold at auction at Bay District Track at 12 A. M. TODAY.

AUCTION SALE! STANDARD-BRED TROTTER STALLIONS AND BROOD MARES. Choice of Blood and Most Fashionable Strains, PROPERTY OF FRANCIS T. UNDERHILL, ESQ., ONTARIO RANCH, SANTA BARBARA CO.

RAILROAD TRAVEL.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY. (PACIFIC SYSTEM)

Table with columns: Trains Leave, and are Due to Arrive at SAN FRANCISCO. Rows include various routes like California and Napa, Colfax, Layman and Sutter, etc.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS.

Table with columns: From SAN FRANCISCO, Daily. Rows include routes to FORTY-NINE (via EAST OAKLAND), FORTY-NINE (via EAST OAKLAND), etc.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO-7:15, 8:15, 10:15, 11:15, 12:15, 1:15.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY. (NORTHERN DIVISION)

TIME SCHEDULE.

Table with columns: LEAVE, ARRIVE. Rows include routes like San Mateo, Redwood, etc.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sunday only, return same day. For Saturday, return Saturday and Sunday only.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY. (South Pacific Coast Railway Div.)

PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE STATION, FOOT OF MARKET STREET, SOUTH SIDE, AT:

Table with columns: TRAIN, DESTINATION, TIME. Rows include routes to Los Angeles, San Jose, etc.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS.

Table with columns: TO OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA, TO SAN FRANCISCO. Rows include various local routes.

SAN FRANCISCO & NORTH PACIFIC R.R.

"The Donkey Head-Car Route."

Table with columns: LEAVE, ARRIVE. Rows include routes between San Francisco and various points.

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SOMOMA VALLEY RAILROAD.

Between James M. Robinson's Hotel, San Francisco, and connects with Union & Sonoma Landing at Sonoma.

FOR SALE!

The Weekly Call. The Largest, Cheapest. MOST VALUABLE FAMILY WEEKLY IN AMERICA. ONLY \$1 25 A YEAR, POSTPAID.

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Morning Call, March 29th 1888

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"The keynote of the Japanese character is imitativeness; our religion, our judicial system, our system of government, all were borrowed from the Chinese or the Koreans. Withal," added Mr. Ozaki, "My nation has preserved its own identity, and the Japanese of to-day, though he lacks the forceful, vigorous conservatism which is at once the strength and weakness of the Chinese, is displaying a versatility and an assiduity in the pursuit and adaptation of foreign civilization, which I firmly believe augurs permanence to our new institutions. The Japanese character," continued Mr. Ozaki, "with all its gentleness, its suavity and its apparent fickleness, possesses a strong foundation of dignity, pride and patriotism, which give it the element of strength that otherwise would be lacking.

"It seems a pity," said the reporter, "that the Japanese should discard their beautiful national dress."

"In one sense it is," said Mr. Ozaki, "but the Japanese, in adopting European manners, propose becoming an industrial people. The national dress is cumbersome in the extreme, besides being very expensive. It is quite impossible to perform manual labor in it, or to walk fast or steadily. What can we do, therefore? European costume is cheaper, is less pleasing to the eye, but is adapted to the necessities of everyday life. Our own is grace itself, and I hope will never be entirely abandoned. But a full Japanese suit, even for a middle-class individual, costs \$200, while a very handsome suit of English clothes can be obtained for \$50. Some of the women have adopted the European costume also, but as it is unsuitable to their appearance, I think it will not become popular."

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.

Mr. Ozaki proceeded then to speak of the relations between Japan and the United States. He deplored the lack of energy in the representatives of America in Tokio.

"Japanese trade," he said, "is almost entirely in the hands of the English and the Germans. It is large and very profitable for those engaged in it. In all parts of the country improved methods of agriculture are being introduced, and at the same time improved machinery. Were the American representatives to bestir themselves they could easily obtain some of the trade for the merchants of the Pacific slope. But they do not. The Japanese liberal party admires American institutions and is desirous of cultivating the most friendly relations with the United States Government. We are at the present juncture unable to offer any special inducements to American merchants, inasmuch as the favored nation clause of our treaty with foreign powers compels us to surrender to

that some... sorted to for its expulsion."

"Is there no institution in Japan similar to our Legislature?"

"No," replied Mr. Ozaki. "We have Provincial Councils throughout the Empire, but there is no central Assembly. The present Government promised a Parliament to the people, the first session of which should convene in 1890, but the plan they propose is not at all pleasing to the Liberal party. We wish a Parliament on the same lines as the English one, while the members of the present Government propose that their popular Assembly shall be similar to the German Reichstag. That would be very satisfactory," continued Mr. Ozaki, "but unfortunately we have no Bismarck in Japan, and in the absence of a controlling intellect like his I am afraid the nation's affairs would be very poorly managed."

"What are to constitute the qualifications of the voters is another very great question in Japan at present," added Mr. Ozaki, "The Liberal party proposes that every one paying national taxes to the amount of \$5 shall be permitted to exercise the electoral privilege. The Government, however, intends restricting it to those who pay \$10 national taxes. This plan practically excludes the working classes and would confine voters, in the majority of instances, to the aristocracy. Between these momentous issues and questions it was evident that the nation's affairs were in a critical condition and that some forcible effort should be made to secure the Government's resignation. I knew that a bold move only would be effective, and I sketched out a scheme which was laid before the committee of the Liberal party, of which Count Okuma is leader. The project was too daring for them to indorse, but I determined to execute it myself. I sent emissaries and circulars to all the Provincial Councils in Japan, telling them that the nation's independence was at stake, and urging that they send delegates to Tokio for the purpose of demanding the resignation of the Government. I counted up in making a demonstration of tremendous strength, for had all the Councils I wrote to responded, there would have been at least 5000 delegates in the city. Only 1000 arrived, however, but they were so energetic in their movements that the paucity of their numbers was compensated for. They were accorded a very interesting reception by the Government, the whole army, the fire brigade and the police being all under arms."

JAPANESE AGITATORS.

"The spies had spread a rumor that these delegates proposed burning Tokio to the ground and sacking the town, and the alarm was genuine, though without reason or foundation. The appearance of these men belied the sensational rumors, and they were accorded several interviews with the ministers, at which formal demands were made for the resignation or reconstruction of the Cabinets. The Premier, Count Ito, refused peremptorily to resign. Count Goto attempted to obtain an audience with the Emperor, but his efforts were ineffectual. The situation was rapidly becoming dangerous when word came to me that several thousand more delegates were on the way to the city. The other delegates in meantime had segregated themselves with parties of ten, and were perambulating the streets in the neighborhood of the Premier's residence. Every quarter of an hour one of these parties would obtain entrance and audience of Count Ito, and formally demand his resignation. He had hardly time

slope. But they do not. The Japanese liberal party admires American institutions and is desirous of cultivating the most friendly relations with the United States Government. We are at the present juncture unable to offer any special inducements to American merchants, inasmuch as the favored nation clause of our treaty with foreign powers compels us to surrender to all the privilege we give to one. With the co-operation of the United States Government, a plan, I think, could be arranged, which would obviate the difficulties I speak of. In America's treaty with Japan, the favored nation clause is very prominent. Let the representatives of both powers arrange a new treaty in which the favored nation clause be left out. Then it would be possible for the Japanese Government to grant special privileges in return for concessions made by the American Government. Let the American Ministers and consuls then exert themselves to push American goods, and there will be no lack of reciprocity in commercial relations to be complained of. Some ten years ago a treaty, such as I speak of, was drawn up by Count Yosida and Mr. Bingham, then the United States Minister at Tokio. Special privileges were there granted American merchants, but a clause was inserted rendering the treaty inoperative unless the consent of the other foreign representatives could be obtained to its enforcement. Naturally they refused their consent and the treaty was allowed to lapse."

While Mr. Ozaki was speaking of the Japanese dress and its drawbacks, Dr. Tey Watanabe, the resident physician of the Japanese colony, who happened to be in the room, was a very attentive listener. When the editor concluded, he gave a reminiscence of his own on the subject of Japanese dress modifications.

"Ten years ago," he said, "Japanese women were accustomed to wear very high head-dresses. They piled their hair on the top of their heads in a complicated and most exaggerated fashion, and the preparation of a Japanese woman's chevelure was the anxious labor of at least two hours. The more sensible of my countrywomen revolted against the foolish custom, and an agitation was commenced against it. I was the president and organizer of a Woman's Hair-reform Society, which did admirable work in inducing the change. We made speeches against the custom, caricatured it, and eventually introduced the fashion of wearing low head-dresses, such as you see at present."

Mr. Ozaki goes East in two weeks, and while in Washington intends bringing before Secretary Bayard the advisability of negotiating a new treaty with Japan, upon the basis he outlined to THE CALL reporter.

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Heavy Immigration.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The greater part of the 2262 immigrants landed yesterday at Castle Garden were disposed of last night. This morning the Rhætia arrived from Bremen with 781 immigrants on board and the Servia from Liverpool is at the quarantine station with some four hundred more, who will land to-day. It is expected that this will be the biggest year of immigration since 1882.

The British ship Derby Park, loaded with 2000 tons of steel rails for the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, has arrived at Portland.

1871 ...

AMUSEMENTS.

BUSH-STREET THEATER.

M. B. LEAVITT.....Proprietor
CHAS. P. HALL.....Manager

Every Evening at 8.

MATINEE WEDNESDAY, AT 2 P. M.
—GRAND SUCCESS—

Of Bartley Campbell's Gem of Romantic Irish Drama,

"MY GERALDINE!"

With its Magnificent Cast, including

MRS. DION BOUCICAULT
(Agnes Robertson).

NEW MUSIC! DELIGHTFUL COMEDY!
THRILLING SITUATIONS!

NEXT MONDAY, MARCH 26TH,

First Production of the Great Romantic Melodrama,
THE PAYMASTER!

ALCAZAR THEATER.

WALLENROD, OSBOURNE & STOCKWELL, Managers
GEO. WALLENROD.....Lessee

SOUVENIR NIGHTS!

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

Every lady attending the performance To-night,
and To-morrow, Wednesday, will be presented with
an elegant photo Souvenir of MISS PHOEBE DA-
VIES as

CCC H H H SSS PPP A
O O H H H SSS P P AA
O H H H SSS PPP AA
O O H H H SSS P AAA
CCC H H H SSS P A A

PRICES—25c, 50c and 75c.

Seats can be secured daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
without any extra cost.

Next Monday, March 26th,

The Field of Honor!

CALIFORNIA THEATER.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

AL. HAYMAN and LEWIS MORRISON.

LAST 6 NIGHTS! LAST 6 NIGHTS!

Last Matinee Saturday of

THE BRILLIANT AND IMPOSING PRODUCTION!
Steele Mackaye's Picturesque Drama.

PAUL KAUVAR

Or Anarchy.

Now in its 3d month to crowded Houses in New York
and Nightly Greeted Here by Large and
Enthusiastic Audiences!

The Most Powerful and Stirring Play Ever Presented
Here! The Dramatic Masterpiece of the Day!
Beautiful Scenery! Startling Realisms!

200—People on the Stage—200

Entire California Theater Company!

PRICES—25c, 35c, 50c, 75c.

Monday Next, March 26th—The Great London and
New York Success, "A RUN OF LUCK." Seats for
"Run of Luck" ready Thursday.

BALDWIN THEATER.

(The Leading Theater.)

AL. HAYMAN.....Lessee and Manager

LAST WEEK OF

**EDWIN BOOTH,
LAWRENCE BARRETT**

And their Efficient Company.

To-NIGHT, Tuesday (last time) **JULIUS CÆSAR**

Booth, Brutus, Barrett, Cassius.

Wednesday Evening, and Sat'y Matinee, **HAMLET**

Booth, Hamlet, Barrett, Laertes.

THURSDAY NIGHT (last time).....**OTHELLO**

Booth, Iago, Barrett, Othello.

FRIDAY NIGHT (only time).....**KING LEAR**

Booth, Lear, Barrett, Edgar.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Fare-**MERCHANT OF**

well Performance, **VENICE.**

Booth, Shylock, Barrett, Bassanio.

Orchestra and Dress Balcony, other rows, 2 00
Circle.....3 00 Balcony Admission.. 1 50
Admission 2 00 Gallery reserved 1 00

RAILROAD TRAVEL.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Trains Leave, and are Due to Arrive at
SAN FRANCISCO.

LEAVE (for)	FROM MARCH 20, 1888.	ARRIVE (from)
8.00 A	Calistoga and Napa.....	10.15 A
4.00 P	" " " " " " " " " "	6.15 P
9.00 A	Colfax.....	5.45 P
4.00 P	Galt via Martinez.....	10.15 A
10.30 A	Haywards and Niles.....	2.15 P
*12.00 M	" " " " " " " " " "	*3.45 P
5.30 P	" " " " " " " " " "	7.45 A
9.00 A	Jone via Livermore.....	5.45 P
3.00 P	Knights Landing.....	9.45 A
*4.30 P	Livermore and Pleasanton....	*8.45 A
5.00 P	Los Ang's Dm'g, El Paso & East	9.45 P
9.30 A	Los Angeles and Mojave.....	12.15 P
8.00 A	Martinez.....	6.15 P
†4.00 P	Milton.....	*5.45 P
8.30 A	Ogden and East.....	8.15 A
4.30 P	" " " " " " " " " "	10.45 A
9.00 A	Red Bluff via Marysville.....	5.45 P
7.00 A	Redding via Willows.....	7.15 P
7.00 A	Sacramento via Benicia.....	7.15 P
8.30 A	" " " " " " " " " "	8.15 A
9.00 A	" " " " " " " " " "	5.45 P
3.00 P	" " " " " " " " " "	9.45 A
4.30 P	" " " " " " " " " "	10.45 A
6.30 P	" " " " " " " " " "	7.45 A
*1.00 P	Sacramento River Steamers..	*6.00 A
7.30 A	San Jose.....	*12.45 P
9.00 A	" " " " " " " " " "	*3.45 P
3.00 P	" " " " " " " " " "	9.45 A
*4.30 P	" " " " " " " " " "	†4.15 P
9.30 A	Santa Barbara.....	12.15 P
5.00 P	" " " " " " " " " "	9.45 P
9.00 A	Stockton via Livermore.....	5.45 P
4.00 P	" " " " " " " " " "	10.15 A
6.30 P	Siskiyou and Portland.....	7.45 A

A for Morning. P for Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only
‡Saturdays excepted.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS.

From **SAN FRANCISCO, Daily.**

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00,
8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00,
12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30,
5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00,
12.00.

TO FRUITVALE (via EAST OAKLAND)—Same as
"TO EAST OAKLAND" until 6.30 P. M., inclusive,
also at 8.00, 9.00 and 11.00 P. M.

TO FRUITVALE (via ALAMEDA)—*9.30, *12.00,
7.00, 12.00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6.00, *6.30, 7.00, *7.30, 8.00,
*8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, †10.30, 11.00, †11.30, 12.00,
‡12.30, 1.00, †1.30, 2.00, ‡2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30,
5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00,
12.00.

TO BERKELEY AND WEST BERKELEY—*6.00,
*6.30, 7.00, *7.30, 8.00, *8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00,
†10.30, 11.00, †11.30, 12.00, ‡12.30, 1.00, †1.30, 2.00,
‡2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30,
7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00.

TO SAN FRANCISCO, DAILY.

FROM FRUITVALE (via East Oakland)—6.25,
6.55, 7.25, 7.55, 8.25, 8.55, 9.25, 9.55, 10.25, 10.55,
11.25, 11.55, 12.25, 12.55, 1.25, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.25,
3.55, 4.25, 4.55, 5.25, 5.55, 6.25, 6.55, 7.50, 8.55, 9.53.

FROM FRUITVALE (via ALAMEDA)—*5.21, 5.51,
†9.20, *12.55, *3.20.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00,
7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30,
12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00,
4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 9.58,
10.58.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—9 minutes later
than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5.30, 6.00, *6.30, 7.00, *7.30,
8.00, *8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, †10.30, 11.00, †11.30,
12.00, ‡12.30, 1.00, †1.30, 2.00, ‡2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00,
4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00,
11.00.

FROM BERKELEY AND WEST BERKELEY—
*5.35, 5.55, †6.25, 6.55, *7.25, 7.55, *8.25, 8.55, 9.25,
9.55, †10.25, 10.55, †11.25, 11.55, ‡12.25, 12.55,
†1.25, 1.55, ‡2.25, 2.55, 3.25, 3.55, 4.25, 4.55, 5.25,
5.55, 6.25, 6.55, 7.55, 8.55, 9.55, 10.55.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7.15, 9.15, 11.15, 1.15,
3.15, 5.15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6.15, 8.15, 10.15, 12.15, 2.15,
4.15.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays only. ‡Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by Lick Observatory.

A. N. TOWNE, T. H. GOODMAN,

Gen. Manager. Gen. Pass. & T'kt Agt.

TO-NIGHT, Tuesday (last time) JULIUS CAESAR
Booth, Brutus. Barrett, Cassius.
Wednesday Evening, and Sat'y Matinee. **HAMLET**
Booth, Hamlet. Barrett, Laertes.
THURSDAY NIGHT (last time) OTHELLO
Booth, Iago. Barrett, Othello.
FRIDAY NIGHT (only time) KING LEAR
Booth, Lear. Barrett, Edgar.
SATURDAY NIGHT, Fare-well Performance, MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Booth, Shylock. Barrett, Bassanio.
Seats Now on Sale—Prices:
Orchestra and Dress \$3.00 | Balcony, other rows. 2.00
Circle..... 2.00 | Balcony Admission.. 1.50
Admission..... 2.00 | Gallery, reserved.... 1.00
Balcony, 3 front rows 2.50 | Gallery Admission.. 50
Stage Boxes \$25. Mezzanine Boxes, \$15.
Next Monday, March 26—**ANNIE PIXLEY** in "The Deacon's Daughter." Seats ready Thursday.

TIVOLI OPERA-HOUSE.
KRELING BROS.....Proprietors and Managers
Tuesday Evening, March 20, 1888,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
The First Time at this House—Gilbert & Sullivan's
Master Production, entitled
PATIENCE;
Or, **Bunthorne's Bride!**
As originally produced at the Opera Comique, London.
THE CAST INCLUDES:
Misses Belle Thorne, Carrie Godfrey, Kate Marchi,
Freddie Stockmeyer, Georgie Groward, Messrs.
Stanley Felch, Robert Evans, M. Cornell,
Henry Norman, A. Messmer,
Together with our Magnificent Scenery, Costumes,
Properties, Mise-en-Scene, Grand Chorus
and Orche-tra, making
A Perfect Ensemble of Excellence!
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 21—Benefit tendered
to the **WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION!**
In Active Preparation—**BENVENUTA!**
Our Popular Prices—25c and 50c.

ORPHEUM OPERA HOUSE.
O'Farrell street, bet. Stockton and Powell.
GUSTAV WALTER & Co.....Proprietors
Monday, March 19, 1888.
ENGLISH COMIC OPERA, by a phenomenal com-
pany of forty Eastern and European artists: Miss
Helene Dineon, prima donna; Miss Annie Leaf,
prima donna; Miss Alwine Heynold, Weiblicher
Komiker; Henry de Lorme, tenor robusto; Mons.
Henri Laurent, lyric tenor; Claude H. Brooke and M.
Hageman, comedians; Herman Suhlolt, basso; Rich-
ard Valerga, tenor; William Krohnheim, barytone;
E. Rosner, musical director; Dionys Romandy, mus-
ical arranger. Special engagement for the opera of the
celebrated Rosner's Hungarian orchestra, as origi-
nally brought here from Europe, for the first time in
America, Robert Planquette's latest composition
"THE OLD GUARD," comic opera in three acts,
words by H. B. Farnie, now reached its 220th con-
secutive production at the Avenue Theater, London;
a phenomenal success, which will be produced in its
originality; beautiful new scenery; new and correct
costumes; chorus of 40 schooled voices. Arrange-
ments have been made with the well-known firm
of Couried & Hermann of New York for the sole
right for California to produce their latest opera im-
portations, which will be produced at the Orpheum
in rapid succession. Notwithstanding the high roy-
alty to be paid for the production of the new operas,
and the expensive, large company especially brought
here, the prices remain as usual, 25c; reserved seats,
50c; proscenium boxes, \$2 each. Secure your seats
at box office. Telephone, 3244.

CENTRAL PARK.
FOREPAUGH & SAMWELLS'
MONSTER 2-RING CIRCUS, MUSEUM, MENAGERIE,
ELEVATED STAGE, ROMAN HIPPODROME
....AND....
NEW WILD WEST,
Every Afternoon at 2 and Night at 8 o'clock
POPULAR PRICES—Adults 25c, Children 15c.
Seating Capacity 15,000. Reserved Chairs. Brush
Electric Lights.
In our magnificent Roman Hippodrome we have
Roman Chariot Races by male and female charioteers.
We have Roman Standing Races, male and female.
We have Jockey Races, Hurdle Races, Steeple Races,
Elephant and Camel Races, Man against Horse, Indian
against Horse, Indian Maiden against Pony, Wheel-
barrow Races, Barrel Races, Obstacle Races, Foot-
races and all kinds and classes of races
In our NEW WILD WEST we will present the
ROBBERY OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S OVER-
LAND EXPRESS. The White Maiden Captured and
Rescued—The Attack—The Siege—The Repulse—The
White's Victory. Lasso throwing and capturing buf-
faloes. Lasso throwing and capturing wild horse. In-
dian war dances. Wedding feast and harvest dances.
Indian pow-wows, rites, customs, tortures and 100
other acts. mr20 7t

IRVING HALL.
Musical Monologue, "Fashions in Music,"
....BY....
HARRISON MILLARD,
Composer and Vocalist, introducing Italian, French
and American songs, on
Wednesday Evening.....March 21st, at 8:15
TICKETS.....\$1.00
For sale by Sherman, Clay & Co. and Matthis Gray's
Company. Reserved seats can be secured March 20th
and 21st, without extra charge, at Sherman, Clay &
Co.'s music-store. EUGENE SCHÜTZ,
Business Manager.
mr 11 18 to 21 5t

THE GRAND ANNUAL

*5.35, 5.55, 6.25, 6.55, 7.25, 7.55, *8.25, 8.55, 9.25,
9.55, 10.25, 10.55, 11.25, 11.55, 12.25, 12.55,
1.25, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.25, 3.55, 4.25, 4.55, 5.25,
5.55, 6.25, 6.55, 7.55, 8.55, 9.55, 10.55.

CREEK ROUTE.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7.15, 9.15, 11.15, 1.15,
3.15, 5.15.
FROM OAKLAND—*6.15, 8.15, 10.15, 12.15, 2.15,
4.15.
*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays only. ‡Sundays only.
Standard Time furnished by Lick Observatory.
A. N. TOWNE, T. H. GOODMAN,
Gen. Manager. Gen. Pass. & T'kt Agt.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY
(NORTHERN DIVISION)
TIME SCHEDULE.
PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE
Depot—Townsend street, between Third and Fourth,
SAN FRANCISCO.

LEAVE S. F.	IN EFFECT MARCH 1, 1888.	ARRIVE S. F.
12 01 P.	Cemetery and San Mateo	2 30 P.
7 00 A.	{San Mateo, Redwood....and Menlo Park..... }	6 40 A.
8 30 A.		* 8 00 A.
10 30 A.		9 03 A.
* 3 30 P.		† 10 02 A.
* 5 10 P.		‡ 3 30 P.
6 30 P.		4 36 P.
† 11 45 P.		‡ 6 40 P.
8 30 A.	{ ..Santa Clara, San Jose and..principal way stations.... }	9 03 A.
10 30 A.		* 10 02 A.
* 3 30 P.		4 36 P.
4 30 P.		6 40 P.
10 30 A.	{ Almaden and way stations.. }	4 36 P.
8 30 A.	{ ..Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville.. }	* 10 02 A.
* 3 30 P.	{Salinas and Monterey.... }	6 40 P.
8 30 A.	{ ..Hollister and Tres Pinos.. }	* 10 02 A.
* 3 30 P.	{ ..Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel.. }	† 6 40 P.
8 30 A.	{ (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz }	* 10 02 A.
* 3 30 P.	{ Soledad, San Miguel, Paso Ro- bles, Templeton (San Luis..Obispo) & way stations... }	6 40 P.

A, Morning P, Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Saturday only
(Theater train).
Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.
STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 8:30
A. M. Train. Nearly all-rail line to San Luis Obispo.
Only 24 miles staging from Templeton. Time from
San Francisco, 12 hours. Rate \$8 50.
Round Trip Tickets to Lick Observatory and
return, on sale at Company's Ticket Offices rate \$5 50.

EXCURSION TICKETS.
For Sundays only. } Sold Sunday morning, good for
return same day.
For Saturday, } Sold Saturday and Sunday only
Sunday and } good for return until following Mon-
Monday.... } day, inclusive.
TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend st.,
Valencia-st. Station, 613 Market st., Grand hotel and
rotunda Baldwin hotel.
A. C. BASSETT, H. R. JUDAH,
Superintendent. Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
(South Pacific Coast Railway Div.)
PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE STATION, FOOT
of Market street, SOUTH SIDE, at
4.00 A. M. Sundays only (Hunters' Train) to San
Jose, stopping at all way stations. Return-
ing, arrive in San Francisco at 7:20 P. M.
8.15 A. M., daily for Alvarado, Newark, Centra-
ville, Alviso, Santa Clara, SAN JOSE, Los
Gatos, Wrights, Glenwood, Felton, Boulder Creek, Big
Trees, SANTA CRUZ, and all way stations.
2.15 P. M. (except Sunday) express; Mt. Eden, Al-
varado, Newark, Centreville, Alviso, Agnew,
Santa Clara, SAN JOSE, New Almaden, Los Gatos
and all stations to SANTA CRUZ, Boulder Creek.
4.15 P. M., daily, for SAN JOSE, Los Gatos and
intermediate points.
\$5 EXCURSIONS TO SANTA CRUZ and BOUL-
DER CREEK on Saturdays and Sundays, to re-
turn on Monday inclusive.
\$1 75 to SANTA CLARA and SAN JOSE and re-
turn. Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
TO OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA (Daily)—*6:15, †6:45,
*7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:15, 10:45,
11:15, 11:45 A. M. 12:15, 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15,
2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45,
7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 P. M.
TO SAN FRANCISCO.
FROM FOURTEENTH AND FRANKLIN STREETS,
OAKLAND, TO SAN FRANCISCO (Daily)—*5:45,
*6:15, †6:45, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:15, 9:45,
10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:45 A. M. 12:15, 12:45, 1:15,
1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45,
6:15, 6:45, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 P. M.
FROM HIGH STREET, ALAMEDA, TO SAN FRAN-
CISCO (Daily)—*5:31, †6:01, †6:31, 7:01, 7:31, 8:01,
8:31, 9:01, 9:31, 10:01, 10:31, 11:01, 11:31 A. M.
12:01, 12:31, 1:01, 1:31, 2:01, 2:31, 3:01, 3:31, 4:01,
4:31, 5:01, 5:31, 6:01, 6:31, 7:16, 8:16, 9:16, 10:16,
11:16 P. M.
†Sundays excepted.
Ticket offices, 613 Market street, under Grand
Hotel, and rotunda Baldwin Hotel.
L. FILLMORE, W. T. FITZGERALD,
Superintendent. G. F. and P. A.,
S. P. C. R. Div. S. P. R. Div.

SAN FRANCISCO & NORTH PACIFIC R.R.
"The Donahue Broad-Gauge Route."
COMMENCING SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1887
and until further notice, Boats and Trains will
leave from and arrive at San Francisco Passenger
Depot, Market-street wharf, as follows:

IRVING HALL.

Musical Monologue, "Fashions in Music,"

....BY....

HARRISON MILLARD,

Composer and Vocalist, introducing Italian, French and American songs, on

Wednesday Evening.....March 21st, at 8:15

TICKETS.....\$1 00
For sale by Sherman, Clay & Co. and Matthis Gray's Company. Reserved seats can be secured March 20th and 21st, without extra charge, at Sherman, Clay & Co.'s music-store.

EUGENE SCHÜTZ,
Business Manager.

nr 11 18 to 21 5t

THE GRAND ANNUAL MASQUERADE BALL

....OF THE....

NORDDEUTSCHER VEREIN
Will be held at SARATOGA HALL, 814 Geary street.
Saturday Evening, March 24, 1888.

Admission 50c. to be paid at the door ONLY. Grand March at 8:30 o'clock sharp. The costumes are from Jahn & Son, Grand Opera House, or at the hall evening of the ball. N. B.—The committee have the right to demand that masks be lifted at the door. nr 18 7t

THE GRANDEST SIGHT

In San Francisco is the Panorama of the **BATTLE OF VICKSBURG**, Cor. Mason and Eddy sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 11 P. M. nr 17 1f

M. R. AND MRS. DREWS' DANCING ACADEMY, 71 New Montgomery st.—Gents (new beginners), Mondays and Wednesdays; Ladies (new beginners), Tuesdays and Thursdays; Ladies and Gents (together) Tuesdays and Thursdays. Revised dancing Saturday evenings. Private lessons day and evening. fe 7 1f

AUCTION SALES.

CHAS. LEVY.

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Salesroom—769 Market Street.

THIS DAY.

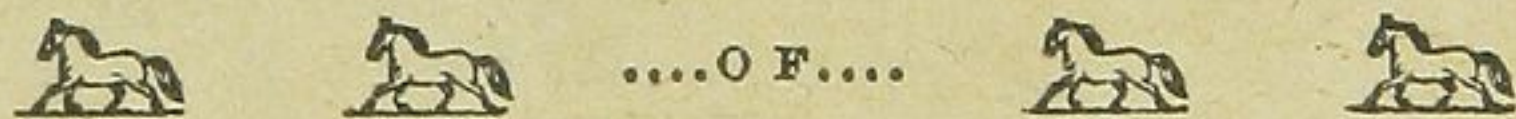
Tuesday.....March 20, 1888,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at salesrooms,
769 Market Street, near Fourth,
....I WILL SELL....

A Large and Varied Assortment of Elegant Furniture, Parlor Upholstery, Office Furniture, one Iron Safe, French-plate Mirrors, fine line of Pictures, Body Brussels, Axminster and 3-ply Carpets; Dining-room Furniture, Ranges, Stoves, etc.
nr 20 1t CHAS. LEVY, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE!

The bay gelding Cling; record 2:29¼; will be sold at auction at Bay District Track at 12 A. M. TO-DAY. He is a fast horse and a great roadster. nr 20 1t*

AUCTION SALE!



STANDARD-BRED

TROTTING STALLIONS! AND BROOD MARES.

....OF THE....

Choicest Blood and Most Fashionable Strains,
PROPERTY OF

FRANCIS T. UNDERHILL, ESQ.,
ONTARE RANCH, SANTA BARBARA CO.,

Being the Entire Breeding Stud, disposed of
on account of sale of ranch,

TO BE SOLD AT

BAY DISTRICT TRACK!

—San Francisco—

At 10:30 A. M.

TUESDAY.....MARCH 20, 1888.

Catalogues now ready. Horses will be at Track Sunday, March 11th.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

nr 11 13 15 17 19 20 22 Montgomery st.

10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:45 A. M. 12:15, 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 P. M.
FROM HIGH STREET, ALAMEDA, TO SAN FRANCISCO (Daily)—4:51, 4:51, 4:51, 7:01, 7:31, 8:01, 8:31, 9:01, 9:31, 10:01, 10:31, 11:01, 11:31 A. M. 12:01, 12:31, 1:01, 1:31, 2:01, 2:31, 3:01, 3:31, 4:01, 4:31, 5:01, 5:31, 6:01, 6:31, 7:16, 8:16, 9:16, 10:16, 11:16 P. M.
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SAN FRANCISCO & NORTH PACIFIC R.R.

"The Donahue Broad-Gauge Route."

COMMENCING SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1887 and until further notice, Boats and Trains will leave from and arrive at San Francisco Passenger Depot, Market-street wharf, as follows:

Leave San Francisco.		DESTINATION.	Arrive in San Francisco.	
WEEK-DAYS.	SUN-DAYS.		SUN-DAYS.	WEEK-DAYS.
7:45 A.M.	8:00 A.M.	Petaluma, and Santa Rosa,	10:40 A.M.	8:55 A.M.
3:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.		6:10 P.M.	10:30 A.M.
5:00 P.M.				6:05 P.M.
7:45 A.M.	8:00 A.M.	Fulton, Windsor, Healdsburg, Cloverdale, & Way Stus.	6:10 P.M.	10:30 A.M.
3:30 P.M.				6:05 P.M.
7:45 A.M.	8:00 A.M.	Guerneville	6:10 P.M.	6:05 P.M.

Stages connect at Santa Rosa for White Sulphur Springs, Sebastopol and Mark West Springs; Clairville for Skaggs Springs, and at Cloverdale for Highland Springs, Kelseyville, Sonoma Bay, Lakeport, Saratoga Springs, Blue Lake, Bartlett Springs, Ukiah, Vichy Springs, Navarro Ridge, Mendocino City and the Geysers.

EXCURSION TICKETS, from Saturdays to Mondays—To Petaluma, \$1 75; to Santa Rosa, \$3; to Healdsburg, \$4; to Cloverdale, \$5.

EXCURSION TICKETS, good for Sundays only—To Petaluma, \$1 50; to Santa Rosa, \$2; to Healdsburg, \$3; to Cloverdale, \$4 50; to Guerneville, \$3.

From San Francisco for Point Tiburon and San Rafael—Weekdays: 7:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M., 5 P. M., 6:15 P. M. Sundays: 8 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M.

To San Francisco from San Rafael—Weekdays: 6:15 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 12:45 P. M., 3:40 P. M., 5:05 P. M. Sundays: 8:10 A. M., 9:40 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 5:00 P. M.

To San Francisco from Point Tiburon—Weekdays: 6:50 A. M., 8:25 A. M., 9:55 A. M., 1:10 P. M., 4:10 P. M., 5:3 P. M. Sundays: 8:40 A. M., 10:05 A. M., 12:40 P. M., 3:55 P. M., 5:30 P. M.

PETER J. MCGLYNN, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.
H. C. WHITING, Gen. Superintendent.
Ticket offices at Ferry, 222 Montgomery street and 2 New Montgomery street.

SONOMA VALLEY RAILROAD.

Steamer James M. Donahue leaves San Francisco and connects with trains at Sonoma Landing as follows:

4:00 P. M., daily (Sunday excepted), from Washington-street wharf, for the town of Sonoma, Glen Ellen and way points. Returning, arrives in San Francisco at 9:00 A. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

8:15 A. M. (Sundays only) from Washington-street wharf for the town of Sonoma, Glen Ellen and way points. Returning, arrives in San Francisco at 6:00 P. M. Round-trip tickets to Sonoma \$1; Glen Ellen, \$1 50.

H. C. WHITING, Gen. Superintendent.
PETER J. MCGLYNN, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.
Ticket offices at Ferry, 222 Montgomery street and 2 New Montgomery street.

The Weekly Call

The Largest, Cheapest

....AND....

MOST VALUABLE FAMILY WEEKLY

IN AMERICA.

ONLY \$1 25 A YEAR, POSTPAID.

Send for Samples to

S. F. CALL CO., 525 Montgomery Street

962
JAPANESE POLITICAL PROGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKIO, FEB. 9.

When, in September last, Count Inouyé retired from the Cabinet, it was generally supposed, as I explained at the time, that either Admiral Viscount Enomoto or Viscount Mori would shortly succeed to the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, which had been temporarily assumed by the Minister-President of State. Public expectation, however, was in this instance at fault, and the announcement, made a few days ago, that the post of Minister of State for Foreign Affairs had been offered to and accepted by Count Okuma—Minister of Finance from 1873 to 1881, and lately leader of the only important section of the Government's opponents—fairly took the country by surprise. The mere fact of Count Okuma's return to power was not the chief cause of this surprise. That, indeed, had been regarded for months past as a more or less probable event. Nor can it be said that there are any misgivings as to the fitness of his nomination, for the new Minister justly fills a high place among the most brilliant and renowned of Japan's modern statesmen. But in the national mind his reputation is conspicuously that of a great financier. As the head of the Treasury he directed the country's financial affairs with marked ability and success during eight years of unexampled stress and difficulty. Though his measures of currency contraction had scarcely become perceptible when he left office, the people's belief in his financial genius has never wavered. Naturally, therefore, it was anticipated that his return to office, if effected, would have some relation to fiscal business. Only now, when he has taken upon himself the very different functions of Foreign Secretary, do men begin to recognize how well suited to such a post are his oft-proved qualities of clear judgment, tact, and courage.

Since the fall of feudalism, progress before all other things has been the watchword of every political party in Japan. The whole nation is of one mind in its aims; the differences between the units are differences only of degree, and of opinion as to the safe limits of speed. In the liberal temper of the present epoch, no political faction of a distinctly conservative tendency would command a fragment of popular support. That the Government itself is in a high degree progressive is attested by the wonderful reforms that it has inaugurated and successfully accomplished during the last 20 years—reforms which, if judged by the ordinary canons of Western politics, would savour strongly of reckless radicalism. No theory could warrant, nor could anything short of practical success justify, such a swift and wholesale substitution of the new for the old. Yet, whenever the ranks of this emphatically progressive Government have been thinned, it has been found in nearly every case, either that the units from time to time detached were impelled by a desire to travel faster than their colleagues, or else that, having seceded owing to differences of opinion on questions unconnected with liberal progress, they had afterwards to choose between suffering political extinction and becoming advocates of a programme more advanced than that of the Cabinet. The latter was the case with Count Itagaki, who, leaving the Government in 1873, on the ground that its policy towards Corea was too conciliatory, shortly became the leader of the Jiyuto, a party which may be said to have absorbed all the political electricity in the empire. The former was the case with Count Okuma. His retirement from the Cabinet in 1881 was mainly caused by his strong liberal proclivities. He aimed at giving to Japan within

a very few years a Constitution on the English model. Possibly differences of opinion on that point might have been got over, if they had not been intensified by the importation into the field of immediate dispute of certain burning fiscal questions which happened at the time to bring about a state of acute political tension. Be that as it may, Count Okuma left the Cabinet for the broad reason that his colleagues could not assent to the constitutional experiment on which he was bent. Soon afterwards he became the leader of the Kaishinto, or party of progress. This party, as well as the Jiyuto, ceased three years ago to have a distinct organization, but, unlike the Jiyuto, it has nevertheless preserved its integrity as a powerful political faction. Its rank and file are for the most part men of substance and erudition, commanding public regard and respect by their character as well as their social status. Its methods, moreover, are essentially moderate, in no sense partaking of political agitation. Count Okuma himself, since his retirement, has seemed to shun rather than to court publicity, leading a quiet and comparatively secluded life, devoting his ample means to deeds of charity, and maintaining, unaided, a large school of high educational type. When raised last year to the peerage he made over to this school the whole sum—\$30,000—that accompanied his patent of nobility. Of the two political parties hitherto forming the Opposition, the Kaishinto alone could boast the possession of any solid elements of strength and practical ability. Out of these a working Cabinet might, perhaps, have been constructed in the event of the present Ministry's downfall. The Jiyuto, on the other hand, has no fit components for an Administration. It, indeed, contained such heterogeneous elements, and showed itself so evidently incapable of self-control, that Count Itagaki retired from its leadership some years ago. Thereupon the party lost all semblance of cohesion. Though its fragments still give occasional signs of vitality, its importance as a political factor is, for the time at least, at an end. Thus, Count Okuma's return to office, as an index of a more or less complete fusion between the Government and the Kaishinto, may be said to have removed all formidable obstacles from the path of the Ministry, and to have given them an additional title to be called representative.

The Cabinet, then, is now essentially a coalition. Public attention is of course riveted upon the new situation. Men ask each other whether it implies any serious surrender of principles on either side—whether the administrative lump is to be changed by the Okuma leaven, or whether the working of the political machine will be unaffected by the new ingredient. But there is, in truth, very little room for such speculations. Things are not as they were when Count Okuma left the Government. Then neither had the date of convening a national Assembly been fixed nor had the preparations for constitutional government been carried to within easy sight of consummation. Two years hence Japan is to have a Parliament and a Constitution. Her most eager reformers can now desire nothing more rapid. It is true that Count Okuma's views as to the nature and details of the Constitution have generally been understood to be more liberal than those of the Cabinet. Yet the difference was never radical, and the end in view was always identical. Both alike aimed at the enfranchisement of the people. But while Count Okuma, seven years ago, would have wrought this great change almost without halting, the Government viewed it as a measure fraught with grave difficulties and even perils, only to be approached by degrees and with extreme circumspection and foresight. Reconciliation of these views under the circumstances of to-day, when years have multiplied the experiences and matured the judgment of their holders, need not call for any considerable sacrifice on either side. By adopting

German constitutional models, Japan's Government openly declares that it is but laying a stepping-stone for the nation in its political progress. If Count Okuma agrees to co-operate in this work, it is doubtless because he is at one with its ultimate purpose, and also because he hopes that it will gain impetus from his aid.

By Japan's friends this strengthening of the Government at a critical period of the nation's history is greeted with unmixed satisfaction. If they are wont to hold their breath at the rapidity and extent of Japanese progress, it is not alone because her fleet strides are without any precedent in the world's annals. It is also because a careful study of Japanese history reveals a deeper and graver cause of anxiety. The men who planned the abolition of feudalism and undertook the task of constructing anew the nation's political and social fabrics did not encounter or expect to encounter any check from the nature of the materials they had to work upon. On the contrary, they had every reason to anticipate that the forces they applied would, so to speak, work expansively, and would need firm and powerful hands to keep them from gaining strength

beyond control. For they knew full well that there was, and always had been, a Socialistic tendency among the Japanese people. That the feudal chiefs recognized this tendency was long ago established by the ancient enactment, among other things, of stringent laws against the transfer of land by sale. Without that prohibition, gratuitous parcelling-out of the land among the people would have been the first resort of political agitators. Under it other means for the distribution of wealth were adopted more than once in the past—notably on one occasion, when the promoters of a great political scheme sought to popularize their cause by constituting themselves money-lenders, with the distinct understanding that no legal remedy should be sought against defaulting borrowers. Distribution of wealth, in short, was from early times recognized as the most powerful of all appeals to the national bent. Again, while the spontaneous abandonment in 1869 of their fiefs, military power, and feudal splendour, by 300 nobles occupying nearly the whole of the empire, stands out before Western eyes as the most astonishing of the many strange events which succeeded the Mikado's restoration, from a Japanese point of view the conduct of the barons seemed only natural and proper. And when the Administration afterwards adopted very arbitrary measures for commuting the incomes of the feudal lords, it well knew that the national sentiment would condone the means for the sake of the end, which embodied the principle of distribution of wealth. Another illustration is furnished by tenant right, which, in its amplest form, has existed in Japan for centuries. Beyond the payment of rent, a tenant is under no obligation to his landlord. Routine of crops, methods of fertilization, and other such matters, are left to the occupier's discretion. The whole system, in fact, although restrictions against the purchase of land disappeared with feudalism, is clearly adverse to the tenure of large estates by moneyed men. Hence, there are no great territorial proprietors. Nor, indeed, is there any marked inequality in the distribution of wealth at all comparable with that which exists in Western countries. Judged by European or American standards, the life of the upper classes in Japan is extremely simple and unostentatious. Yet at this very time, one of the stock outcries of political agitators is that the recipients of official incomes enjoy luxuries in excess of their deserts and in dangerous contrast to the condition of the masses. All these things point an unmistakable moral, and may well inspire apprehensions that Japan needs the curb rather than the spur, and that when once set in motion her political progress may be too

swift to be safe. Nothing, indeed, is more certain than that, while great and early changes are inevitable, any precipitate measure of enfranchisement in the immediate future would be fraught with the gravest danger to the country.

Some recent events lend strength to the above conclusions. It was always foreseen as probable, if not certain, that the sudden adoption of new standards of learning and new titles to respect would weaken the authority of the generation which has its roots in old times, and would render the rising generation dangerously independent. Confirmation of this forecast is already forthcoming, and was strikingly brought out during the political agitation of last autumn. Foremost among the agitators—and, indeed, constituting their great majority, were members of the student class. It did not, apparently, seem absurd to these half-educated lads that they should besiege the doors of Ministerial residences and solemnly tender childish advice to gray-headed statesmen in respect of the nation's internal and external policy. Three or four hundred of them did not seem to think that they were in any way violating the fitness of things when they set out for the capital from distant parts of the Empire, vowing never to return to their provincial homes until they had secured for the nation the rights of free speech and public meeting, and had accomplished sundry other administrative reforms culled from their text-books of economics and ethics. Of course, these giddy youths soon found that their enterprise was hopeless, and that they were likely to cool their heels in Tokio to no purpose and for an indefinite period. Then, however, with the desperate resolution of Japanese character, they began to plot arson and assassination, seeing that less illegitimate weapons were of no avail. In the end, the Government had recourse to a measure which savoured only of charitable contempt. It simply issued a peace-preservation edict, under which the police soon ordered the hot-brained youths to remove themselves from the capital and return to their homes and their studies. With them were rusticated a few persons of maturer years, but still more immature discretion, who had taken part directly or indirectly in the movement. This action of the authorities made some stir at the time, but the sequel proved that no more humane and effectual means could have been chosen for putting an end to a foolish agitation. The lesson taught by the affair, however, is clearly to the effect that, in entering on new paths of philosophy and science, the rising generation has cast loose some of the bonds which make for discipline and good order. The new and mischievous element thus called into being, coupled with the Socialistic tendencies which are indicated by the national history, offer additional arguments for political caution. Japan's statesmen must be well alive to the whole situation, and to the warnings which it inculcates. Already, indeed, they have given proof of their wariness and sobriety by a prudent choice of German models for Japan's future Constitution, clearly recognizing, no doubt, that, however admirable the British Constitution, for example, may be in the abstract, to transplant it into this country without fully preparing the soil for its reception would be only to invite, in their worst form, dangers from which even the Anglo-Saxon race itself is not wholly exempt in its political progress.