



Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project

San Jose Newspaper Articles

February 1886

Since 2012, the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project has worked with historian Bonnie Montgomery to identify historical sources about the Market Street Chinatown and about Chinese immigrants and Chinese Americans living in Santa Clara County. Ms. Montgomery has systemically reviewed newspapers from 19th century San Jose and collected and transcribed articles that report on events related to Santa Clara County Chinese individuals and communities, along with editorials, wire service reports, and articles that were intended to influence the readers' perception of Chinese communities.

The resulting files, organized by month and presented in .pdf format and .csv spreadsheets, provide a rich source of documentary evidence about journalists' perceptions of historic Chinese communities and of the public debates about Chinese immigration at the time. The files include the full text of the newspaper article, along with the date of publication, name of the newspaper, type of article, byline or wire service credit, and number of words.

San Jose, California, was one of the centers of the anti-Chinese movement in the U.S. west. The first state-wide anti-Chinese convention was held in San Jose in February 1886, and numerous anti-Chinese organizations were active throughout Santa Clara County. Some newspapers were deeply involved in the anti-Chinese movement, not only reporting on the activities of these organizations but also actively encouraging anti-Chinese policies and activism.

Many of the newspaper records presented in these files contain racist descriptors and terminology we find offensive today, and that were also offensive to many people living in the 19th century. The views and language used are that of the original journalist. These materials are provided in order to facilitate direct access to primary historical documents for those interested in the history of Chinese communities in 19th century Santa Clara County.

To the best of our knowledge, the materials presented here are in the public domain; however we cannot take responsibility for copyright clearance for your use of these materials. We would appreciate if any presentation or publication of these materials include the credit line, "Archival studies contributing to this work were conducted by historian Bonnie Montgomery." The archival research presented here was supported in part by the Stanford University UPS Endowment Fund, under the directorship of Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project principal investigator Barbara Voss. Pearle Lum and Sara Ouenes assisted with article transcription. Claudia Engel and Megan Kane provided web support.

2/1/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 1 column 4 (Advertisement)

" Kaufman & Brewster, dealers in doors, sashes and blinds. 199 South First Street. [Kaufman was president of Anti-Coolie League.]

2/1/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"The practical effect of the decision of the United States Circuit Court in the Chinese laundry cases in San Francisco will be that the laundries must cease operations. The Supreme Court of the State has pronounced the ordinance constitutional, and until the United States Supreme Court sets this decision aside the laundry ordinances should be enforced to the fullest extent."

2/1/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"The stand which the anti-coolie clubs of this county have taken will probably result in the defeat of the railroad convention which is called to meet at Sacramento. No man who is in earnest in this anti-coolie fight can afford to be made the tool of the railroads by attending a convention which is to be controlled by railroad employees."

2/1/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 2 column 4 (Advertisement)

" "Anti-Coolie League of Santa Clara County. Mass Meeting! At Turner Hall on Tuesday Evening, Feb. 2d, His Honor Mayor Settle in the Chair. The following gentleman, it is expected, will address the meeting: Rev. Mr. Ravlin, Rev. Mr. Ingram, Rev. Dr. Bushnell, C. M. Shortridge of the Mercury, H. H. Main of the Herald, J. E. Richards, Ex-District Attorney Campbell, Dr. Brown, Mesrs. Wm Vinter, McDougall, J. B. J. Portal, Altman, Summers, Holmes and Rush McComas. ¶ Vice-Presidents—The Honorable City Council, Geo. Welch, W. S. Kaufman, L. A. Spitzer, W. F. Foss, T. W. Spring, A. Raggio, C. F. Towle of Los Gatos, C. A. Sherman of Saratoga, B. E. Burns of Mountain View, J. B. J. Portal, A Pfister, Mr. Elitch, Bruce Dunlop, S. A. Bishop, John D. Roberts, S. Grozeller, Jas. R. Lowe, Geo. Scherrer, L. Krumb, F. Buneman, John Hartzoke, L. S. Cavallaro, E. Schnabel, F. Altman, Joseph Enright, Andrew McKenzie, B. F. Branham, T. W. Hobson, P. Warkentin, Chas. Schiele, Howell C. Moore, W. S. McMurtry, M.D., M. Bloom. ¶ The ladies of San Jose, the merchants and the professional classes especially are invited. Music by R. H. Schwartz.

2/1/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"Local Brevities...The Fifth Precinct Anti-Chinese Club held a special meeting Saturday evening for the election of delegates to the Anti-Chinese State Convention to be held in this city. The gentlemen selected to represent the club are S. A. Bishop, Ernst Schnabel, Robert Summers and Joseph Balavida."

2/1/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 2 (Advertisement)

"Why Take the Risk? Many Chinese lepers have been found making cigars that white people are expected to pay for and smoke. A leprous scale unrolled with the tobacco has been known to be the means of conveying this terrible and most loathsome disease. Why take such risks, when such excellent cigars can be had at the factory of L. S. Cavallaro, Music Hall building, North First street? He employs none but white labor and uses the choicest of selected tobacco, try him. The Chinese should go."

2/1/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 7 (Advertisement)

"Visit Our Annual Clearance Sale! Owing to the vigorous anti-Chinese agitation, we have determined to CLEAR OUT ALL CHINESE GOODS! And shall in future not buy a single dollar's worth of goods made by Chinamen under any circumstances. We quote you the following bargains in these Goods to close out the stock: [List of "Chinese-Made" Shirts, Handkerchiefs, ladies' hose, and towels.] 'The Chinese Must Go!' We will also offer you a Special Bargain Each Day of our clearance sale. [List] Extra choice bargains and thousands of them, at the Annual Clearance Sale at Shively's Nine-Cent Store, 19 S. First St."

2/1/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"The Chinese New Year. The Chinese New Year will commence at midnight on Wednesday and be observed for three days. [February 3–5] On the first day the festivities will be devoted to family reunions. Each household will remain in strict seclusion, not receiving visitors except from immediate relatives. The second day will be devoted to the reception of Mongolian and the third to that of Caucasian friends. Preparations are being made for the solemnity by balancing accounts and the decoration of stores, shops and living-rooms, but in this latter respect not to so great an extent as formerly, owing, as it is said, to the 'hard times' in the Chinese quarter."

2/1/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"Thus They Go. The Two Canning Factories Discharge Chinese. A Generous Proposition. What the San Jose Canning Factory Will Do—The Golden Gate Half and Half. ¶ There has for a long time been much dissatisfaction that the Golden Gate Fruit Packing Company (on Fourth street) and the San Jose Fruit Packing Company (on Fifth street) have had their cans made by Chinese. The contract was let to boss Chinese, who ran the tin shops with Chinese hands. However, the canneries have agreed to do the best for white people that they can do, and this morning the Golden Gate opened its tin-shop for the season, half of the number of its hands being white men and half of them Chinese. The San Jose Company has not yet opened its tin-shop, but when it does it will be with an entire white crew of tanners. ¶ The proposition of the San Jose Company to the members of the Anti-Coolie Club who went before the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors was to pay to white men the same price per hundred cans paid to Chinese. This proposition was eagerly accepted. Then the company, without any request, said that at the end of the season it will give a bonus of \$500 to its white tanners, to be divided among them. This generous offer was gratefully accepted. The canmaking will probably be let to white contractors at the prices heretofore paid to Chinese, and the contractors will employ white men of their own selection and pay them the price per hundred heretofore paid to Chinese. This is about agreed to all around. ¶ Chinese tanners averaged about \$1.20 a day each. A white man can make (as experience has fully shown) from forty to fifty per cent cans a day more than a Chinese; and this will bring him in \$1.70 to \$1.80 and in many cases \$2 a day—which many are glad to receive. ¶ On former occasions a few white men were employed in the tin-shops at the earnest solicitation of anti-Chinese advocates. By 4 p.m. they had made the number of cans allowed to a Chinaman for a full day's work and were then required to quit for the day, for the reason that the larger amount they would earn over the Chinese by doing a full day's work would dissatisfy the Chinese. ¶ Thus the good work goes on, and the men of the Anti-Coolie Club are to be congratulated as well as the fruit packing companies."

2/1/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"To Sacramento. The Anti-Coolie Club Sends a Loaded Gun. A Bubble To Be Pricked. N. F. Ravlin Will Tell What He Knows About Railroad Anti-Coolieites. ¶ Mr. Ravlin, one of the seven delegates elected to the San Jose Anti-Coolie Club to represent the local anti-Chinese sentiment at the Sacramento convention, which will be held March 10th, left for Sacramento this morning and will make a speech at Turners' Hall there to-night that will probably create a sensation. In order to understand the situation a short review of the case must be made. ¶ A few days ago the Herald charged that the Sacramento convention is being managed by the railroads and the Republican party jointly, with the object of destroying the anti-Chinese agitation in this State. Such a conclusion was rendered necessary by the appearance of such railroad tools and Republicans as Grove Johnson, Devlin and the bosses of the railroad shops as the leaders and promoters of the convention. The railroads are the most extensive employers of Chinese in the State. They have persistently refused to employ white men while Chinese could be procured. When, therefore, it is the railroad, backed by the Republican party, that undertakes to drive the Chinese out it

is high time that serious suspicion should arise. That the railroad is not sincere in this movement, but that it will work the Sacramento convention to kill the anti-Chinese movement, no sensible person can for a moment doubt. The programme is to secure delay with promises, and thereby check the movement while it is at its height, and then watch it quietly go to pieces. It is this mask that Mr. Ravlin will probably tear from the railroad's face. ¶ He will also probably undertake to show why, after the news got abroad that an anti-Chinese meeting would be held at San Jose, the railroad tools at Sacramento—the center of railroad power—immediately began to work for a convention at Sacramento, which could have no other purpose than that of heading off the San Jose convention. The anti-Chinese feeling here is too strong; the railroad must have the convention at Sacramento, under its control. Mr. Ravlin will probably call attention to the fact that the Republican party is standing in with the railroad in this underhand movement, as is shown in the fact that the Boards of Supervisors, and not the anti-coolie clubs, of the various counties were requested to appoint delegates to the Sacramento convention. Nearly all the Boards of Supervisors in the State are Republican. The Republican party and the railroad have always stood together. The Boards of Supervisors therefore will be careful to select delegates who, when they enter the Sacramento convention, will know their duty to the railroad and will act accordingly. It is the most transparent and most infamous railroad scheme on record. Mr. Ravlin may say so. ¶ But there is trouble at Sacramento, and Mr. Ravlin goes to cheer those who are honest in this anti-Chinese movement. There are two anti-Chinese clubs there—one known as the best citizens' club and the other as the laborers' club. The latter club is sincere and honest in its anti-Chinese sentiment, and some members of the best citizens' club also are. It is the best citizens' club, however, that the railroad has control of. It is owned by Grove L. Johnson, Devlin, the bosses of the railroad shops and other railroad employees, attorneys and tools. The laborers' club and the honest members of the best citizens' club understand the infamous railroad scheme, and a few days ago they quietly appealed to the San Jose for advice and assistance. Their letters are straightforward and give in detail the scheme as set forth in this review. The San Jose club promptly came to the rescue. ¶ There was but one course to pursue. Grove Johnson had made himself a power all over the State by drafting an ordinance for the expulsion of the Chinese from Sacramento, and by loudly denouncing the Board of Trustees for refusing to pass it. Mr. Johnson knows as well as any one that the ordinance would not hold water, but his position was secure; if the ordinance should be passed, litigation and the delay that kills a revolution would ensue; if it should be rejected, he could pose as a martyr to the anti-Chinese cause and could thus come into control of the Sacramento convention. The game was deep and was well played. The railroad understands such things. ¶ The thing to be done, therefore, was to put forth a fiery and eloquent orator who could meet Mr. Johnson's fire and eloquence and strip him of his disguise. The man in all the State best qualified for this undertaking was the impetuous orator-preacher of San Jose. He is the loaded gun that San Jose sends to Sacramento. A dispatch was received yesterday afternoon from the honest workers in the cause at Sacramento, saying that Turners' Hall there had been secured for Mr. Ravlin this evening. He is fearless to the last limit, and he thoroughly understands the situation and will express himself freely. He is a born revolutionist. The grandest opportunity of his life has presented itself, and let it be hoped he will make the most of it. There will be some writhing and groaning when he turns loose his charge of grape and canister tonight.

2/2/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 1 column 4 (Advertisement)

"Kaufman & Brewster, dealers in doors, sashes and blinds. 199 South First Street. [Kaufman was president of Anti-Coolie League.]

2/2/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Mr. Ravlin in Sacramento. Sacramento, Feb. 2.—The Rev. N. F. Ravlin of San Jose addressed an anti-Chinese meeting of 1,000 people in Turner Hall last night. John Quinn and Noble Fisher were elected

delegates to the San Jose Convention. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Mechanics' and Laborers' Anti-Chinese League. One hundred and twelve signed the roll, making the club over 500. This is independent of the Citizens' Anti-Chinese Association, which numbers over 1,000."

2/2/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Movements Against the Coolies. Napa, Feb. 2.—A public meeting will be held at the Opera House this evening to take action against the Chinese. Steps will also be taken to establish a steam laundry. ¶ Sonoma, Feb. 2. The mass meeting against the Chinese last night was well attended. Hon. Robert Howe presided. A committee was appointed to consider ways and means for establishing a white laundry and to honorably remove the Chinese and will report Friday Feb. 13."

2/2/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Truckee's Determination. Truckee, February 1.—Clark Crocker returned this afternoon, and a committee waited upon him forth with. He claims to have been misrepresented, and says he is hearily in accord with his partners, and wishes all his wood contracts rescinded. He emphasized his declarations by contributing \$5 to the Anti-Chinese Finance Committee fund. He left on the first west-bound freight train. Quong Sing Lung's wood camp at Denver Lake was burned last night. it was attached, and the Chinese workmen were highly incensed, and are supposed to have fired it."

2/2/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 1 (News)

"Two Chinese Have a Fight. Sacramento, February 1.—A dispatch from Courtland says: Today about 11 o'clock Lum Chew was stabbed and instantly killed by Lee Kee Ki. The two had some trouble last night over money matters, and today engaged in a dispute, when Lum Chew drew a large dirk knife and cut Lee Kee Ki over the right eye, whereupon the wounded man took the knife from the other and stabbed him in the neck, cutting the jugular vein and causing almost instant death. The murderer is in custody and will be sent to Sacramento tomorrow."

2/2/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Chinese Ordered to Leave. St. Helena, February 2.—An anti-Chinese meeting was held here last night. The citizens will hold a mass meeting today and have a procession to Chinatown, where the Mongolians will be ordered to leave inside of ten days. The conservative element in the community is against hasty action on the subject and trouble is feared. A large number of Chinese arrived from Sonoma county recently and many are engaged in vineyard work which is now under full headway. ¶ Gold Run, Cal, February 2.—The citizens of Gold Run have notified the Chinese to depart and the last one went yesterday, leaving Gold Run entirely free from Chinese."

2/2/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Anderson and the Chinese. Anderson, February 1.—A large and enthusiastic anti-Chinese meeting was held at this place tonight, and the following resolutions were adopted by a large majority: ¶ Whereas, The people of Anderson, although realizing the great curse of the Chinese, are opposed to violent measures: it is ¶ Resolved, That inasmuch as a State Convention will soon be held to consider the matter in a lawful manner and arrive at the best method for ridding the State of the Chinese, it is the sense of this meeting that action be deferred until such time as the people of California can act in concert on this important question. ¶ The committee on Resolutions consisted of J. F. Bedford, J. D. Tilden, J. H. Beecher, B. F. Davis and W W Elmore."

2/2/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Cubic Air Law Violations. Sacramento, February 1.—In the Board of City Trustees this morning the Chief of Police was instructed to arrest all the owners of buildings in Chinatown where the cubic air law is violated. Their conviction and a \$500 fine would cause many buildings to lose three-fourths of their tenants. Mayor Brown, in a lengthy address, said the arrest and conviction of unemployed Chinese were just what the latter desired. Hundreds of the unemployed and impecunious heathens would thus be provided with bed and board, all the prisons would be completely filled, and thus they would become a charge upon the city and county. He recommended in strong terms the arrest of white men who rented property in violation of law. All the buildings in Chinatown except three, are owned by white men, the majority of whom are non-residents, the property being managed by local agents, who will be prosecuted as representatives of the owners."

2/2/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 2 column 4 (Advertisement)

"Anti-Coolie League of Santa Clara County. Mass Meeting! At Turner Hall on Tuesday Evening, Feb. 2d, His Honor Mayor Settle in the Chair. The following gentleman, it is expected, will address the meeting: Rev. Mr. Ravlin, Rev. Mr. Ingram, Rev. Dr. Bushnell, C. M. Shortridge of the Mercury, H. H. Main of the Herald, J. E. Richards, Ex-District Attorney Campbell, Dr. Brown, Mesrs. Wm Vinter, McDougall, J. B. J. Portal, Altman, Summers, Holmes and Rush McComas. ¶ Vice-Presidents—The Honorable City Council, Geo. Welch, W. S. Kaufman, L. A. Spitzer, W. F. Foss, T. W. Spring, A. Raggio, C. F. Towle of Los Gatos, C. A. Sherman of Saratoga, B. E. Burns of Mountain View, J. B. J. Portal, A Pfister, Mr. Elitch, Bruce Dunlop, S. A. Bishop, John D. Roberts, S. Grozeller, Jas. R. Lowe, Geo. Scherrer, L. Krumb, F. Buneman, John Hartzoke, L. S. Cavallaro, E. Schnabel, F. Altman, Joseph Enright, Andrew McKenzie, B. F. Branham, T. W. Hobson, P. Warkentin, Chas. Schiele, Howell C. Moore, W. S. McMurtry, M.D., M. Bloom. ¶ The ladies of San Jose, the merchants and the professional classes especially are invited. Music by R. H. Schwartz.

2/2/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 6 (News)

"Local Brevities...The report of M. H. Gay shows the receipts of Oak Hill Cemetery for the month of January to be \$77.60. Five Chinese were exhumed and removed from the cemetery."

2/2/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"The Mass Meeting Tonight. A grand anti-Chinese mass meeting will be held at Turn Verein Hall this evening, at which Mayor Settle will preside. A number of leading citizens of considerable reputation as public speakers will make addresses and Prof. Schwartz will see to it that the evening's work is enlivened by good music."

2/2/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"No Chinese at the Woolen Mill. Secretary Bryant of the San Jose Woolen Mill informs the Herald that the mill started up on the 4th of January without any Chinese labor and that it is the intention to exclude that class of labor in the future. When running to its full capacity the mill employs eighty hands."

2/2/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"The Council....A petition was read from the Chinese residents for permission to explode firecrackers on February 3d and 4th, on the occasion of the Chinese New Year festivities, and on motion the request was unanimously rejected....¶ A report was submitted by the Ordinance Committee recommending that all petitions, whether from whites or Chinese, for permission to conduct laundries in wooden buildings, be rejected, and it was so ordered. Ayes—Jung, Koch, McCarthy, McKannay. Noes—Bennett, Crydenwise, James, Kennedy, the Mayor casting the deciding vote."

2/2/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 2 (Advertisement)

" Why Take the Risk? Many Chinese lepers have been found making cigars that white people are expected to pay for and smoke. A leprous scale unrolled with the tobacco has been known to be the means of conveying this terrible and most loathsome disease. Why take such risks, when such excellent cigars can be had at the factory of L. S. Cavallaro, Music Hall building, North First street? He employs none but white labor and uses the choicest of selected tobacco, try him. The Chinese should go."

2/2/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"A Chinese Cook and a Knife. Peter Kelley, a hired man at Mrs. C. X. Hobbs' place on the Alameda, went into the kitchen and requested certain food to be warmed for his breakfast. The Chinaman, Ah Sin by name, for some reason refused to do so, and this led to some words between the two, which ended in an attack by the Chinaman, who, seizing a knife, ran toward Kelley and would have hurt him had the latter not got out of the way. This afternoon the Chinaman was presented before Justice Pfister, sitting in place of Justice Buckner, and his examination on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon was set for the 11th inst. at 2 p.m."

2/2/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"A Chinese Murder. Sacramento, February 1.—A dispatch from Courtland says: Today about 11 o'clock Lum Chew was stabbed and instantly killed by Lee Kee Ki. The two had some trouble last night over money matters, and today engaged in a dispute, when Lum Chew drew a large dirk knife and cut Lee Kee Ki over the right eye, whereupon the wounded man took the knife from the other and stabbed him in the neck, cutting the jugular vein and causing almost instant death. The murderer is in custody and will be sent to Sacramento tomorrow."

2/2/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Mr. Ravlin at Sacramento. Sacramento, Feb. 1.—A large, enthusiastic meeting of the Mechanic Laborers' Anti-Chinese League was held here tonight. John Quinn and Noble Fisher were elected delegates to the San Jose Convention. Rev. Dr. Ravlin of San Jose delivered an address. A resolution was adopted calling on either the State Convention at San Jose or Sacramento to fix a date after which the people are not to be held responsible for the safety of those who employ or patronize Chinese."

2/2/1886 Morning Mercury (na) page 2 column 5 (Advertisement)

" "Anti-Coolie League of Santa Clara County. Mass Meeting! At Turner Hall on Tuesday Evening, Feb. 2d, His Honor Mayor Settle in the Chair. The following gentleman, it is expected, will address the meeting: Rev. Mr. Ravlin, Rev. Mr. Ingram, Rev. Dr. Bushnell, C. M. Shortridge of the Mercury, H. H. Main of the Herald, J. E. Richards, Ex-District Attorney Campbell, Dr. Brown, Mesrs. Wm Vinter, McDougall, J. B. J. Portal, Altman, Summers, Holmes and Rush McComas. ¶ Vice-Presidents—The Honorable City Council, Geo. Welch, W. S. Kaufman, L. A. Spitzer, W. F. Foss, T. W. Spring, A. Raggio, C. F. Towle of Los Gatos, C. A. Sherman of Saratoga, B. E. Burns of Mountain View, J. B. J. Portal, A. Pfister, Mr. Elitch, Bruce Dunlop, S. A. Bishop, John D. Roberts, S. Grozeller, Jas. R. Lowe, Geo. Scherrer, L. Krumb, F. Buneman, John Hartzoke, L. S. Cavallaro, E. Schnabel, F. Altman, Joseph Enright, Andrew McKenzie, B. F. Branham, T. W. Hobson, P. Warkentin, Chas. Schiele, Howell C. Moore, W. S. McMurtry, M.D., M. Bloom. ¶ The ladies of San Jose, the merchants and the professional classes especially are invited. Music by R. H. Schwartz."

2/2/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Local Brevities...Gilroy Anti-Coolieites refuse to eat potatoes which Chinamen have hoed....Jung Kee, a Chinese laundryman, was arrested yesteray for violating the laundry ordinance by doing laundry work in a frame building on San Fernando street, between Vine and River streets. H will be arraigned today."

2/2/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"Common Council...A petition was read from the Chinese residents for permission to explode firecrackers on February 3d and 4th, on the occasion of the Chinese New Year festivities, and on motion the request was unanimously rejected."

2/2/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"Common Council...A report was submitted by the Ordinance Committee recommending that all petitions, whether from whites or Chinese, for permission to conduct laundries in wooden buildings, be rejected, and it was so ordered. Ayes—Jung, Koch, McCarthy, McKannay. Noes—Bennett, Crydenwise, James, Kennedy; the Mayor casting the deciding vote."

2/2/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 6 (News)

"Chinese Discharged. The Golden Gate Fruit-Packing Company, on Fourth Street, opened its tin-shops yesterday for the season's work of can-making with a force one-half of which is white and the other Chinese, the latter having been almost exclusively employed in this department for several years, though in all other branches white labor was employed. If the experiment works as well as expected it is understood that the company will dispense with the Chinese altogether at an early day. The San Jose Fruit-Packing Company has not yet opened its tin-shop, but when it does will do so with an entire crew of white tanners. The rate to be paid per hundred cans is the same that has been paid to Chinese, but as the American boys are much the more rapid workmen it is believed the latter will make fair wages. The company has also volunteered to distribute a bonus of \$500 among the white tanners at the end of the season."

2/2/1886 Morning Mercury (na) page 3 column 7 (Advertisement)

"Abbott vs. Chinese. Our noted carriage maker, D. C. Abbott, has constructed a horse rake of hard wood and steel that, with one man and horse, will do as much in clearing a vineyard of brush as five Chinamen could do in the old way. He warrants the rake to last twenty years with proper care. The Chinese must go."

2/2/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 4 column 1 (News)

"Coast Notes...Truckee will have a grand torchlight procession next Saturday night to celebrate the victory over the Chinese."

2/2/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 4 column 1 (News)

"Coast Notes...The Chinese have all left Redding. They have also left Squaw Creek, fifteen miles north of Redding; also Middle Creek."

2/2/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 4 column 1 (News)

"At the Bay City [SF]...Bernard Bannstein, the cigar maker who was found unconscious from asphyxiation in his room at the New Atlantic Hotel, last Tuesday night, died Saturday evening. Deceased was a native of Holland, and was one of the workmen recently brought out from the East to supplant Chinamen in the cigar business."

2/3/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 1 column 2 (News)

"Anti-Chinese Meeting at Various Towns. St. Helena, February 2. An anti-Chinese meeting was held here last night. The citizens will hold a mass meeting today and have a procession to Chinatown, where the Mongolians will be ordered to leave inside of ten days. The conservative element in the community is against hasty action on the subject and trouble is feared. A large number of Chinese arrived from

Sonoma county recently and many are engaged in vineyard work which is now under full headway. ¶ Gold Run, Cal., February 2.—The citizens of Gold Run have notified the Chinese to depart and the last one went yesterday, leaving Gold Run entirely free from Chinese. ¶ Napa, Feb. 2.—A public meeting will be held at the Opera House this evening to take action against the Chinese. Steps will also be taken to establish a steam laundry. ¶ Sonoma, Feb. 2.—The mass meeting against the Chinese last night was well attended. Hon. Robert Howe presided. A committee was appointed to consider ways and means for establishing a white laundry and to honorably remove the Chinese and will report Friday Feb. 13."

2/3/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"The Sacramento Convention. Sacramento, February 2.—The anti-Chinese Association held a meeting here tonight, and heard reports of committees. The association now has 862 members. It was reported that lists of delegates from different counties are arriving, and the prospects are that the State Convention which meets in the Assembly chamber here on March 10th, will have over 500 delegates in attendance."

2/3/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Nuisances in Chinatown at Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz, February 2.—The City Council last evening, by a unanimous vote, rejected the proposed ordinance for the removal of Chinatown, but suggested that they would pass a gambling and cubic air ordinance, and instructed the health officers to rigidly enforce all ordinances for the abatement of nuisances in Chinatown."

2/3/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Chinese Contracts Rescinded. Truckee, February 2.—W. A. Kruger and W. W. Vanarsdale, manager for Sesson, Crocker & Co., who went to San Francisco Sunday night to get their Chinese contracts rescinded, telegraphed that they have arranged matters satisfactorily. This practically settles the Chinese question in Truckee."

2/3/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Local Brevities...No Chinese are employed at the Pacific Hotel....The headquarters for the delegates to the Anti-Chinese Convention in this city will be at the Pacific Hotel."

2/3/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Local Brevities...East San Jose now boasts of five white laundries and in the event of the laundry ordinance being rigidly enforced in the city limits, it is believed that the number will be largely increased in the near future."

2/3/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Local Brevities...The demand for white labor, consequent upon the pending anti-Chinese agitation, has so far been slightly in excess of the supply, but the condition of affairs in that respect is now undergoing a change for the better."

2/3/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"The Mass Meeting. The Chinese are Declared a Nuisance. Rev. N. F. Ravlin's Address. Remarks by Rush McComas and Others—A Pledge to Boycott the Employers of Chinese, etc.¶ The anti-chinese mass meeting at Turn Verein Hall last evening was the most enthusiastic of the kind ever held in this city. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and much interest has manifested in the proceedings. In the absence of Mayor Settle Judge B. E. Burns of Mountain View was chosen Chairman, and A. F. Hoehner was elected Secretary.¶ W. H. Holmes then read a list of Vice Presidents as follows: ¶ Vice-Presidents—

Geo. Welch, W. S. Kaufman, L. A. Spitzer, W. F. Foss, T. W. Spring, A. Raggio, C. F. Towle of Los Gatos, C. A. Sherman of Saratoga, B. E. Burns of Mountain View, J. B. J. Portal, A Pfister, Mr. Elitch, Bruce Dunlop, S. A. Bishop, John D. Roberts, S. Grozeller, Jas. R. Lowe, Geo. Scherrer, L. Krumb, F. Buneman, John Hartzoke, L. S. Cavallaro, E. Schnabel, F. Altman, Joseph Enright, Andrew McKenzie, B. F. Branham, T. W. Hobson, P. Warkentin, Chas. Schiele, Howell C. Moore, W. S. McMurtry, M.D., M. Bloom. ¶ In opening the meeting the Chairman said: The occasion which has brought us together tonight is one that interests us all. Not only is California interested in the removal of the Chinese, but every state and territory in the union. He announced that the programme would be begun by a musical selection by Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Swartz, who had kindly volunteered their services. ¶ After this selection Robert Summers was introduced and spoke at some length, among other things saying: We are all agreed on the fact that if the Chinese were removed beyond our borders it would be a benefit, but we are not all agreed as to the measures to be adopted for their removal. Some propose one way and others advocate another; but a great many of those who are so willing to advise, are wanting when it comes to actions. If every Chinamen was sent out of this city now, in six months there would not be an empty habitation or an idle man. It is to the interest of us all that the Chinamen should go, and we should unite in adopting measures that would be most liable to drive them out. By the use of violence nothing can be accomplished. There is, however, one method that will prove beneficial, and that is 'boycotting.' The audience responded to the sentiment by enthusiastic cheering. ¶ County Treasurer Rush McComas was then called for. He was in the audience and stated that he had not come with the expectation of making a speech. Upon repeated calls, however, he said: 'I have but one speech to make, and that is that I am in full sympathy with any lawful and honorable measure to rid the State of California of all Chinese.' ¶ D. W. Burchard was then presented. He said that on the Chinese question there could be but one argument, and that could not be made too strong in favor of the removal of the Chinamen. The question was one of vital interest to the people of California, and any man who refused to lend his voice in asking deliverance from the great evil was not worthy of the name of an American citizen. If there was anything in his power to do that would help the movement along, he would cheerfully do it. ¶ Communications were read from John E. Richard and James H. Campbell regretting their inability to be present, and expressing their sympathy with the movement. ¶ Captain George Welch then presented the following resolution: Resolved, That the presence of the Chinese in our midst is a nuisance, and immediate steps should be taken for its abatement. Mr. Welch spoke of the men who had ventured across the plains to open up this beautiful State, and spoke of many that had been killed in encounters with Indians, and of the men who had volunteered to fight these savages that the way might be clear for immigration. No Chinaman had ever raised his arm for the advancement or protection of this country, but they come here and reap the benefits won by exertions and death of brave men. The Chinamen are doing the work that our boys and girls should be doing. There is no labor performed by Chinese that cannot be done by whites. In the East the boys and girls pick the hops and berries and they can do it here. ¶ The resolution was adopted by a unanimous rising vote, amid loud and prolonged cheering. ¶ On motion of William Vinter, a copy of the resolution was ordered presented to the Mayor and Common Council. ¶ Chairman Burns now said: 'Ladies and gentlemen, I now have the honor and gratification of presenting to you the Ajax, the mighty Ajax of the anti-Chinese cause—the Reverend Dr. N. F. Ravlin.' ¶ Mr. Ravlin advanced amid deafening bursts of applause. He said he did not object to being called an ajax, but he did to being called reverend. At Sacramento he told them that he did not appear as a clergyman, but as an American citizen, and as such he appeared here. At Sacramento, he said, they have a 'Best Citizen's League' and a Laborer's and Mechanic's League. He had addressed the latter and had learned that they were determined in their efforts. If we were to wait for relief from Congress we would all die of leprosy and the Chinese would raise vegetables on our graves. We do not need any Congressional aid in the matter, we can settle it ourselves, and we will do it with dispatch. In speaking of the Sacramento Leagues, he said: The secret animus of the organization of the 'Best Citizen's League' was to kill the anti-Chinese

movement while pretending to be, itself, anti-Chinese. I was informed, however, that Grove Johnson and others were in sympathy with the Leagues, and suggested that their League send delegates to the San Jose convention, which they will probably do. It is perfectly lawful if a man is in your house and you don't want him there to tell him to get out. If we don't want the Chinamen it is perfectly lawful to tell them to go; and if there are people here who can't live without the Chinamen let them go too. We want to get the Chinamen out, not that we love them less, but we love our sons and daughters more. My heart aches for the poor Chinamen; they are being crucified between two thieves—the landlords and the six companies. In Sacramento the cost of the improvements in Chinatown is about \$10,000, and the rent amounts to \$10,000 per month. Thus the owners of this property each month get as much as the entire cost of the improvements. They are robbing the Chinamen. Just think of it—Christians robbing the heathens. ¶ There is some talk of getting up a petition to Congress; all right let them send the petition to Congress, but we will have the question settled before the petition gets to Congress. Self-preservation is the first law of nature. If a man intends to take my life I will kill him, and if one endeavored by force to make me give up my purse I would kill him and be justified by the law. For the same reason we are justified in resisting the Chinese. It is a duty we owe to ourselves, our country, our laborers and our children, and we are going to do it. Politicians cannot be depended on to do anything. If legislation follows in the same grove in which it now is, you and I will all be tramps, for what the Chinamen don't take from us the monopolies do. When the Chinamen have all gone we will have a grand celebration. I think we will hold it before the next national celebration. I don't know, but I believe that when we celebrate next Fourth of July we will do so without the help of the Chinese. Reverting to the labor question, he said that he believed that no man should be asked to work more than eight hours in twenty-four. Eight hours for repose and eight hours for mutual and self-improvement should be allowed to all. Knights of Labor, Anti-Coolie Leagues and other labor organizations stand to your colors, and let the people know that you mean business. In less than ten years, I venture to predict, the power of the dominant political parties will be gone, and a new party that is not now known will be in power. Then the Government will be run in the interests of the citizens of the country, and equal rights accorded to all. It will truly be a Government of the people, for the people, and by the people. The speaker closed with a peroration and resumed his seat, amidst a prolonged applause. ¶ Another musical selection was then given by Mr. and Mrs. Schwartz. ¶ Wm. Vinter was then introduced. He believed that the fight was drawing to a close; that, as Mr. Ravlin had said, the next Fourth of July would be the grandest ever celebrated. The Chinese could be driven out. In Chico, Tacoma, Truckee, and other places it had been done, and it could be done here within ninety days. The Convention to meet here will devise means by which the Chinese can be peacefully driven out. The time has come when men who favor the Chinese shall be politically and socially ostracized. A great many had complained about their washing. The speaker was told by a widow, who had received some work owing to the movements against the Chinaman, that her children had had enough to eat for the first time in five months. Any man who would give work to the Chinese while such cases as this exist in our midst should not only be expelled from our city, but from the fair State, which is disgraced by his presence. ¶ W. H. Holmes then read a pledge, which is to be circulated for signatures. The signers will agree not to patronize any person who employs Chinese or deals with them directly or indirectly. ¶ Mr. Altman then made a brief but forcible address, and the meeting was dismissed by the Chairman."

2/3/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"Assault to Murder. Ah Sin, a Chinaman in the employ of Mrs. Hobbs, on the Alameda, was arrested by Constable Medan yesterday on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon, alleged to have been committed on Peter Kelly, the hostler. Kelly says that he went in the kitchen for his breakfast, when he called the Chinaman's attention to the fact that the beefsteak was cold and told him to warm it. the Chinaman refused to do so, and after a heated discussion, blows were interchanged, and the Chinaman

picked up a large carving knife and made for Kelly. The latter took to his heels, and made haste to the Police Office, and a warrant was issued from Justice Buckner's Court. the Chinaman's examination was set for Feb. 11th at 2 p.m.

2/3/1886 Morning *Mercury* (na) page 3 column 5 (Advertisement)

"Abbott vs. Chinese. Our noted carriage maker, D. C. Abbott, has constructed a horse rake of hard wood and steel that, with one man and horse, will do as much in clearing a vineyard of brush as five Chinamen could do in the old way. He warrants the rake to last twenty years with proper care. The Chinese must go."

2/3/1886 Morning *Mercury* (na) page 4 column 7 (Advertisement)

"To the Laundresses of San Jose and White Men's Laundries: Wishing you success in driving out the Asiatic laundries, I have this offer to make. I will furnish you soap, starches and blueing of the finest quality at wholesale prices for the next 60 days. M. C. Close, Wholesale agent for Columbia Soap Works and Johnson's Starches, 214 Santa Clara St, opp. Couvent."

2/3/1886 Evening *Herald* (na) page 1 column 4 (Advertisement)

"Kaufman & Brewster, dealers in doors, sashes and blinds. 199 South First Street. [Kaufman was president of Anti-Coolie League.]

2/3/1886 Evening *Herald* (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"To-morrow's Convention. The State Anti-Chinese Convention that will be held in this city tomorrow will be the first great step toward intelligent organized action to rid California of its greatest curse, the Chinese. The responsibilities therefore that this convention will assume are of the very gravest character; for upon its action there depends the future welfare of the entire Pacific slope. It is not a meeting solely to exchange ideas and bemoan the present distressing condition of affairs—it is a solemn convention of earnest men who are to shape the destiny of the State. ¶ The crisis that is now at hand requires peculiar handling. The sentiment that leads to revolution is smothered by delay. The problem now before us cannot be solved in the usual manner—the iron must be struck while it is hot, and the blows must fall thick and fast, and the hammer be wielded by a powerful arm. ¶ Not long ago the *Herald* suggested N. F. Ravlin as a man born to this great work. Our suggestion was acted upon, and the remarkable enthusiasm that his speeches aroused at Sacramento and San Jose prove the wonderful power to spur men to action that this man possesses. His fiery eloquence, his overpowering logic, his personal magnetism, his open contempt for politics and politicians and hypocrisy, his clean personal history, his wonderful power to sway men, his keen insight and rare executive ability, his broad intelligence and extensive knowledge of human nature, his impetuosity as a speaker and his coolness of judgment in execution, stamp him as a man of extraordinary fitness to grapple with the present crisis. ¶ We are too deeply in sympathy with this great movement to willingly see sharp, cunning and unscrupulous politicians get control of it, yet it is such men who too often hoodwink the masses, and turn noble aims to the meanest uses. They lie in wait and work assiduously. They have no use for men of honest and lofty purposes, and to the extent of their ability they crowd such men out of the way. The convention would do a noble thing if it should see to it that such men are kept in the background, and that such forcible and honest men as Mr. Ravlin come to the front. ¶ It would not be possible to conceive a greater impetus that the cause could receive than that which would result from Mr. Ravlin's direct contact with the people of every community in the State, if he could by any means be induced to make so great a personal sacrifice as to give up everything he has and devote himself to the cause. His speeches would ring from one end of California to the other, and he would awaken such enthusiasm as would sweep the Chinese into the sea. He could organize clubs everywhere, and strengthen the present

following a thousand fold. He would indeed be a second Peter the Hermit of the First Crusade, crushing, along with the Chinese, its twin evil, the grasping power of the monopolies, and revolutionizing the politics of the State. He is capable of it. There is not a nerve in his body that would quiver in the face of danger, and there could arise no obstacle that he would not crush."

2/3/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"Don't Stand in the Way. Those who stand in the way of this Anti-Coolie agitation might well pause and consider their position, for if it is hindered it may go much further than was intended Monopolies, and all kind of special legislation in favor of the rich against the poor, may have to go with the Chinese. the opponents of this movement are simply building a brush to confine ever-gathering waters. They may hinder the progress of the waters for a time, but the flood is apt to overwhelm a wide district on both sides of the natural current in the end. Already hints are heard that land monopoly, and railroad monopolies, and money monopolies, and gas monopolies, and water monopolies will have to give way before this movement for popular rights, and it would be wise for those concerned in such things to rather help than hinder this Anti-Coolie movement, and let the agitation stop there. For, if once the discussion fo the iniquities of these monopolies be begun in earnest, it will not stop until the last vestige of monopoly is swept from the face of the country."

2/3/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"The Movement Goes On. Arbuckle, CA, February 3.—The citizens of this place have adlopted resolutions to use all honorable means to rid them and the vicinity of the Chinese. All chinese will be discharged after March, 1st., and patronage will be withdrawn from them. A committee was appointed to see that the resolutions were carried out."

2/3/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Chinese Contracts Rescinded. Truckee, February 2.—W. A. Kruger and W. W. Vanarsdale, manager for Sesson, Crocker & Co., who went to San Francisco Sunday night to get their Chinese contracts rescinded, telegraphed that they have arranged matters satisfactorily. This practically settles the Chinese question in Truckee."

2/3/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 2 column 5 (Advertisement)

"Visit Our Annual Clearance Sale! Owing to the vigorous anti-Chinese agitation, we have determined to CLEAR OUT ALL CHINESE GOODS! And shall in future not buy a single dollar's worth of goods made by Chinamen under any circumstances. We quote you the following bargains in these Goods to close out the stock: [List of "Chinese-Made" Shirts, Handkerchiefs, ladies' hose, and towels.] 'The Chinese Must Go!' We will also offer you a Special Bargain Each Day of our clearance sale. [List] Extra choice bargains and thousands of them, at the Annual Clearance Sale at Shively's Nine-Cent Store, 19 S. First St."

2/3/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Unmasked. Strong and Striking Words from Mr. Ravlin. An Enthusiastic Meeting. The Anti-Chinese Situation in Sacramento Graphically Described—The Resolution Adopted. Turn Verein Hall was taxed to the full limit of its seating capacity last evening by the anti-Chinese mass meeting which had been called by the clubs of the county. Not less than one thousand people were present, among whom were many ladies. In the absence of Mayor Settle, who had been invited to preside, B. E. Burns of Mountain View was chosen Chairman of the meeting. A. F. Hoehner was elected Secretary and the following named gentlemen were named as Vice-Presidents, many of them being present and taking places on the platform: George Welch, L. A. Spitzer, W. F. Foss, T. W. Spring, G. Raggio, Mr. Drew, Mr. Towle of Los Gatos, Mr. Sherman of Saratoga, J. B. J. Portal, A. Pfister, R. B. Dunlop, S. A. Bishop, J. G. Roberts, S.

Grozelier, Jas. R. Lowe, Geo. Scherrer, L. Krumb, F. Baneman, John Hartzoke, E. Schnabel, F. Altman, Joseph Enright, Andrew McKenzie, B. F. Branham, T. W. Hobson, P. Warkentin, C. M. Schiele, Howell C. Moore and W. S. McMurtry of Los Gatos. ¶ A few appropriate introductory remarks were made by the Chairman, enjoyable music by Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Schwartz, on piano and cornet, following. ¶ Robert Sumners was announced as the first speaker and in his earnest, vigorous style, advised active and unceasing agitation and work. Men and women should not leave to others what it is their duty to do themselves. The Chinese evil must be removed, and every citizen should buckle on the armor and do his utmost toward the desired end. In conclusion the speaker counseled the laborers before him to be courageous and right would triumph at last. He added that he was in favor of boycotting. ¶ A letter from M. E. Richards and a telegram from Jas. H. Campbell (from San Francisco) expressing their inability to be present were read by the Secretary. ¶ The next speaker was Rush McComas. He said: 'I have but one speech to make, Mr. President, and that is, I am in full sympathy with all honorable, lawful measures to rid the State of California of Chinamen.' ¶ D. W. Burchard was called on and made a brief address, saying that he was glad by his presence on the platform to testify to his sympathy with the anti-Chinese cause. Upon this question, he asserted, there ought to be but one voice, for the evil is one which is sapping and destroying the foundation of society and progress, crippling the industry of our land and robbing our sons, our brothers and our fathers of that which is their. Mr. Burchard closed with the remark that it is every good citizen's duty to assist in forwarding this important movement. ¶ The Chairman at this point announced that if any one present had any resolutions to offer, their consideration would now be in order. ¶ Capt. Geo. Welch advanced and read a resolution as follows: ¶ 'Resolved, that the presence of Chinese in our midst is a nuisance, and immediate steps should be taken for its abatement.' ¶ Capt. Welch made some remarks after reading the resolution, referring to the statement which has been made that this agitation has been caused principally by foreigners and that the American people are not heart and soul in it. The Chinese have been compared to European foreigners and the comparison made the speaker sick. Did anybody ever hear of John Chinaman doing anything for his fellow-man in this country? Who were the pioneers of these western shores, braving its dangers and building up a civilization here? The speaker also alluded to the foreign-born men who had offered their services to the country in time of need, and concluded by saying that the Chinese were never among these. ¶ On motion of W. H. Holmes the resolution was adopted by a rising vote, and the meeting unanimously decided, on motion of Wm. Vinter, to order a copy transmitted to the Mayor and Common Council."

2/3/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Mr. Ravlin's Speech. The Speaker's Warm Reception—The Sacramento Leagues. When the Rev. N. F. Favlin entered the hall last evening, on his arrival from Sacramaneto, where he spoke the evening before, he was greeted with tumultuous applause, and as he was not introduced to make an address, the applause was quite as enthusiastic and more prolonged. Mr. Ravlin was presented by the Chairman as the Ajax of Anti-Coolieism. Said Mr. Ravlin: 'I don't care how much you call me Ajax, as long as you don't call me "Reverend."' I spoke at Sacramento last evening, not as a minister, but as a man and citizen.' The speaker likened American citizenship to Niagara in its grandeur, and said that it is of far more consequence than the whole Chinese Empire. It is more precious than gold and more powerful than syndicates. Mr. Ravlin continued: 'I heard something while I was away that I had not before heard of. A man who goes to Sacramento and doesn't learn anything must be an idiot. There is an organization there which is said to be composed of its "best citizens," but which is really the child of the money power. When you weigh the qualities of a man's heart in this way you have surely fallen upon evil times. It is high time that legislation should be had on this subject in this country—yes, it should be in favor of the best citizens; but who are they? The laboring classes—the workers. Has there ever been any legislation especially in their favor? Not since I have known anything as a man. It is about time we had some. ¶ 'This Chinese question is only one issue of many. An irrepressible conflict is going to convulse

this country before we get through. There is going to be a conflict in comparison with which the stormy scenes of the rebellion will seem as a gentle summer zephyr. God forbid that there should be blood shed, but that the conflict can be avoided I do not believe. The contest will become hotter and hotter, it will become fiercer and fiercer, until the politicians of this country, until the money kinds of this country, until the corporation of this country recognize the rights and immunities of American citizens from one end of this land to the other. [Applause.] Legislation is generally in the interest of monopolies and of gold, and against the interests of the masses of the people. I told them in Sacramento last night that if we should wait until Congress afforded us relief in this thing we would all die of leprosy and the Chinese would raise vegetables on our graves. [Great applause.] I told them that we did not need any Congressional legislation on this question. California is able to manage all her own internal affairs, and do it in satisfactory fashion, and with dispatch, making no unnecessary delays. That is just what we propose to do—just exactly. [Applause.] ¶ ‘I managed to get at the secret of the original animus of the “best citizens” movement. I got it from a gentleman who had obligated himself not to speak of it to anybody in Sacramento, but I suppose his obligation did not extend beyond the corporate limits of the city. He told me this morning how the citizens’ movement and the proposed convention started. They were to wear the skin of the sheep, but at the same time maintain the nature and character of a wolf. They were to assume to be anti-Chinese, but the real purpose of the league was to crush out the laborers’ and mechanics’ league and prevent what they call the dangerous elements of society from accomplishing anything. That was the plan. I do not know how it was, whether by intuition or by some invisible revealing power, but when I read that correspondence between Mr. Devlin and the Secretary of our Executive Committee, it was all as clear as the light of the sun; and I did not know the men that started the league. The Sacramento movement had its origin in the Board of Trade and was backed by the railroad for the purpose of killing the anti-Chinese movement while pretending friendship and sympathy for it, and to the best of my ability, I unmasked that thing and let the daylight of God upon it. Mr. Devlin was at the meeting, standing in the door, and he frankly admitted to some that his sympathy was with the leagues, as was that of Mr. Johnson. When Mr. Johnson drew the expulsion ordinance he told the leagues that it would be a waste of time—that it would not be passed. But its preparation was insisted upon and he drew it. We want Mr. Devlin and Mr. Johnson at the convention—we want their sympathy and their support, and prejudice against them should not be unduly exercised. ¶ ‘There was one spirit animating the meeting last night—the Chinese must go. And I did the best I could to second the motion. [Applause.] We had a good time—a sort of love feast. We exchanged notes and opinions and shook hands together, and as I looked into the faces of the sons of toil before me, who could scarcely make enough to supply their families with the necessities of life, my heart went out to them, and I thought of this curse, this growing evil of the laboring masses, and of the day that is coming when revolution upon this issue will occur and the rewards of the laborer and the dignity of labor and the rights of man be recognized. Two delegates were chosen to attend the San Jose Convention, and I saw by a Sacramento paper that a delegate had been sent by Truckee to attend the convention. I would be glad to see him tonight, if he is here. I want to see a man from a California town where they have no Chinamen. There are several such towns, and the number will never be less, but will continually be more. There are many theories as to how to do this thing, but as was once aptly said concerning the resumption of specie payments that the only way to resume was to resume, so the only way to settle it is to settle it. It would not be a bad plan to send plenty of Chinese East. Let the eastern people have them awhile San Jose can say to the Chinese: “We don’t want you here.” There is nothing contrary to good citizenship in driving a man out of your house whom you don’t want there. If we wanted you, John, we would keep you. But we don’t want you; therefore, go.” If there is anybody here who can’t live without the Chinaman, send him away, too. I cannot for the life of me understand why a woman should love a Chinaman or a poodle dog. It didn’t need Congress to settle Truckee’s grievance. We want to get these people out—not that we love them less, but our own people more.’ ¶ Continuing, the speaker

said that John Chinaman is being crucified between two thieves. Among the Chinatown landlords of Sacramento are a judge and a church member, and the landlords collect as much for monthly rents as the Chinatown originally cost. The thieves between whom the crucifixion is taking place are the Six Companies and the landlords. They are thieves and robbers, and the same thing holds good of San Jose. Just think of a Christian robbing a heathen! [Applause.] Livermore is to organize a league tonight and will probably send delegates to our convention. The resolutions offered by Capt. Welch had the hearty approval of the speaker, who asserted that the right to abate a nuisance cannot be denied. The law of self-preservation is higher than any law of Congress. 'I would kill any man living,' said Mr. Ravlin, 'before he should kill me. As for the robber or highwayman, it is the rule of my life never to surrender and I would die before delivering my purse. There is no use in being a coward, or a policy man either.' Promises of politicians are not to be trusted until men are placed in position who are incorruptible and who would sooner die than betray their constituents. When we get that kind of men in office we will have something as men, as mechanics, as laborers, as merchants, as a reward for our toil. Legislation should be for the masses, not for a clique or sect. Give the circulating medium to the people and do not stick at the gold standard, which is of benefit only to the bankers and the corporations. As now shaped, legislation is for the monopolies and corporate bodies and landed syndicates. ¶ Mr. Ravlin favored the purchase of lands only by citizens of the United States and would limit possession to 160 acres. [Applause.] 'Divide this country up,' he said, 'for the people, and let them make homes upon it. Do not let the land go to foreign syndicates, or we will have Irish landlordism repeated here. Yet this will be the result unless there is a change in legislation, and the number of tramps will increase with no hopes and no aspirations. The speaker sometimes thought that a second Declaration of Independence was in order. ¶ 'But the day of victory will come and it will be celebrated; when it does come let the men who have poured cold water on the movement not take part. I am a Baptist, but I want the cold water very sparingly used in connection with this agitation. [Applause.] The celebration I refer to will, I think, be held before the next national anniversary.' ¶ The speaker then alluded to the great opium evil for which the Chinese are responsible; then drew the broad distinction between the Chinaman and the European foreigner who comes here to found a home and to assist in the preservation and protection of our institutions. He declared in favor of the eight-hour labor system and ventured the prediction that in less than ten years the dominant governing party will be one not yet in existence. 'In that day,' said Mr. Ravlin, 'men who betray their constituents will be thrown down to hell, but the free citizen will stand as the righteous sovereign of this land. Then all the power and all the legislation and all the control of the affairs of the nation will in truth issue from the great fountain-head of American citizenship.' [Great applause.]"

2/3/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"Closing Remarks. Addresses by Wm. Vinter and F. Altman—The Pledge. ¶ A musical selection was given by Mr. and Mrs. Schwartz and Wm. Vinter was introduced. He believed that the fight was drawing to a close; that, as Mr. Ravlin had said, the next Fourth of July would be the grandest ever celebrated. The Chinese could be driven out. In Chico, in Tacoma, Truckee and other places it had been done, and it could be done here within ninety days. The convention to meet here will devise means by which the Chinese can be peacefully driven out. The time had come when men who favor the Chinese shall be politically and socially ostracized. A great many had complained about their washing. The speaker was told by a widow who had received some work owing to the movement against the Chinaman, that her children had had enough to eat for the first time in five months. Any man who would give work to the Chinese while such cases as this exist in our midst should not only be expelled from our city, but from the fair State, which is disgraced by his presence. ¶ W. H. Holmes then read a pledge, which is to be circulated for signatures. The signers will agree not to patronize any person who employs Chinese or

deals with them directly or indirectly. ¶ Mr. Altman then made a brief but forcible address, and the meeting was dismissed by the Chairman."

2/3/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Strong Resolutions. No Confidence in Proposed Congressional Action. ¶ The Sacramento papers give lengthy reports of the anti-Chinese meeting at Sacramento which was addressed by the Rev. N. F. Ravlin on Monday evening and at which the following resolutions were adopted: ¶ Resolved, That we, the workingmen of Sacramento and members of the anti-Chinese League, in mass meeting assembled, do declare that we have not the slightest faith or confidence in the proposed Congressional action on the Chinese question, seeing that those recommending and agitating Congressional remedies are generally interested personally in coolie labor, and have grown rich on the profits of it; therefore be it ¶ Resolved, That we call on the producers and laborers of the State of California (whether represented in San Jose Convention or that proposed to be held in Sacramento) to demand that an early date be definitely fixed by the Convention after which our citizens will not hold themselves responsible for the safety of Chinese persons or property or that of those who continue to employ them in defiance of the expressed wishes of the people of California; and be it further ¶ Resolved, That we denounce and condemn any effort of professional politicians to confound the Chinese movement with politics in any way whatsoever, and that any plans adopted which will not embrace the total expulsion of the coolie race from the territory of the United States are a fraud and a sham, and will be so considered by the working millions of the United States."

2/3/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 6 (Advertisement)

"Why Take the Risk? Many Chinese lepers have been found making cigars that white people are expected to pay for and smoke. A leprous scale unrolled with the tobacco has been known to be the means of conveying this terrible and most loathsome disease. Why take such risks, when such excellent cigars can be had at the factory of L. S. Cavallaro, Music Hall building, North First street? He employs none but white labor and uses the choicest of selected tobacco, try him. The Chinese should go."

2/4/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 1 column 4 (Advertisement)

"Kaufman & Brewster, dealers in doors, sashes and blinds. 199 South First Street. [Kaufman was president of Anti-Coolie League.]

2/4/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"Issues of the Campaign. The coming state campaign will certainly be one of the most important in the whole history of California. By it must the coolie question be settled, and the State be for ever freed from coolie labor. This issue will, of course, be paramount, but there are others that must certainly come to the front as the campaign progresses, and it is the duty of the press generally to begin the discussion of all issues that may arise now, so that the people may study the facts and be prepared to vote intelligently at the proper time. ¶ The chief issue of the campaign, next to ridding the State of coolieism, will be the control of all quasi-public corporations, such as railroad companies, gas companies, water companies, et. Much has been done in former discussions to get the main facts concerning the railroads before the public, but much more remains to be done....[Rest of article unconnected to the Chinese in California.]

2/4/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 2 column 3 (Advertisement)

"Anti-Coolie Club no. 2. The regular weekly meeting of the Anti-Coolie League No. 2 will be held at Druids' Hall on This Evening at 8 o'clock. Good speakers will address the meeting. All invited. W. S. Kaufman, President, T. Allen, Secretary."

2/4/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 2 column 5 (Advertisement)

"Visit Our Annual Clearance Sale! Owing to the vigorous anti-Chinese agitation, we have determined to CLEAR OUT ALL CHINESE GOODS! And shall in future not buy a single dollar's worth of goods made by Chinamen under any circumstances. We quote you the following bargains in these Goods to close out the stock: [List of "Chinese-Made" Shirts, Handkerchiefs, ladies' hose, and towels.] 'The Chinese Must Go!' We will also offer you a Special Bargain Each Day of our clearance sale. [List] Extra choice bargains and thousands of them, at the Annual Clearance Sale at Shively's Nine-Cent Store, 19 S. First St."

2/4/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 2 (Advertisement)

"Why Take the Risk? Many Chinese lepers have been found making cigars that white people are expected to pay for and smoke. A leprous scale unrolled with the tobacco has been known to be the means of conveying this terrible and most loathsome disease. Why take such risks, when such excellent cigars can be had at the factory of L. S. Cavallaro, Music Hall building, North First street? He employs none but white labor and uses the choicest of selected tobacco, try him. The Chinese should go."

2/4/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"Anti-Chinese. State Convention To-day at Turn Verein Hall. A List of the Delegates. The Appointment of Committees. A Little [??] This Morning—Proceedings in the Afternoon. ¶ The Anti-Coolie State Convention was called to order at Turn Verein Hall at 11 o'clock this forenoon by S. Somerville of Los Gatos, Vice-President of the County Executive Committee. W. H. Holmes, Secretary of the Committee, said that he was glad to see so large an assemblage in response to the call. He was especially pleased to see delegates here from the Laborers' and Mechanics' League and the Citizens' League of Sacramento, and he was sure that the representation is due in great part to the recent proceedings at the capital. There are many places which are represented here, and the prospect seems indeed favorable for the accomplishment of the work which has occupied a share of public attention for twenty years past. ¶ Robert Summers was now chosen temporary Chairman of the Convention and W. H. Holmes temporary Secretary, with S. Somerville of Los Gatos and G. W. Guffery of San Mateo as assistants. ¶ The following Committee on Credentials was appointed, the delegates from the following named counties presenting the names that follow: Alameda, Louis Fasking; Nevada, C. F. McGlashan; Sonoma, Hon. S. I. Allen; Santa Cruz, Elihu Anthony; San Francisco, Thos. Donnelly; San Mateo, Geo. West; Sacramento, Noble Fisher; Santa Clara, William Vinter. ¶ The Convention took a fifteen minutes' recess to give the Committee on Credentials time to prepare a report. ¶ Upon the reassembling of the Convention the Committee, through its Chairman, C. F. McGlashan, reported the following named as entitled to seats: Santa Clara County—Saratoga, B. M. Cook, J. E. Foster, J. M. Dowd, J. McKean, John Chrisholm; Mountain View, Judge B. E. Burns, Capt. Wakely, Geo. T. Wagstaff, Chas. Detoy, Wm. M. Garliepp, F. C. King; Los Gatos, F. Shannon, A. F. Place (F. Gray, C. Shannon, alternates); Gilroy, Adam Herold; Fifth Precinct (West San Jose), S. A. Bishop (W. S. Carpenter, proxy), Ernest Schnabel, Joseph Balavida, Robert Summers; San Jose, Wm. Vinter, N. F. Ravlin, Thomas Allen, T. F. Childs, John D. Roberts, Louis Bruch, L. A. Spitzer; Executive Committee Santa Clara County, L. S. Cavallaro (President), W. H. Holmes (Secretary), W. S. Kaufman, C. F. Towle, S. Somerville, W. B. Saufley, Dr. Shaver, P. J. McGuire, Al Kennedy, E. L. Lashbrook, F. Altman, M. Byrne, M. H. Hyland. ¶ alameda County—Alameda, Louis Fassking, E. J. Dalhuss; Oakland Central League, G. W. Hunt, H. L. Houghan, A. M. Church, J. Pritchard, O. Safferly; Third Precinct First Ward (Oakland) Club, Jos. E. Ryall, Patrick T. Brophy. ¶ Sonoma County—Sebastopol, Jas. P. Gannon; Santa Rosa, G. A. Johnson (D. Sheward, proxy), Hon. S. I. Allen. ¶ Sacramento County—Mechanics and Laborers' League of Sacramento, Noble Fisher, John Quinn; citizens' Anti-Chinese Association of Sacramento, R. M. Clasken, Wm. Boyne. ¶ Nevada County—Truckee, C. F. McGlashan, J. L. Lewison (C. F. McGlashan, proxy). ¶ San Mateo County—Redwood City, Geo. W. Lovie (J. Russell of Menlo Park, proxy),

Geo. H. Buck, Chas. Woodward, Geo. West. ¶ Santa Cruz County—Boulder Creek, A. J. Baldwin, L. W. Billings; Felton, J. C. Buttner, Geo. Ley; Santa Cruz, Elihu Anthony, Edward Marks, H. V. Baxter, H. A. Keyn, Elmer Daken (Jackson Sylvan, proxy), Jackson Sylvan, Geo. Olive, J. H. Washburn (E. Anthony, proxy). ¶ San Francisco—White Cigar Makers' Association of the Pacific Coast, Louis Jacobs; Second Ward, M. M. Denniston; Fourth Ward, Chas. H. Lane; Ninth Ward, Thos. Donnelly; Tenth Ward, J. McGinnis; Eleventh Ward, James Mulroy. ¶ After the reading of the report a delegate from Alameda County wanted to know whether all the organizations that had been given representation are really anti-Chinese associations. ¶ Mr. Jacobs, representing the State association of cigarmakers, after several of the other organizations had responded, said that his association has always contributed towards anti-Chinese work and if there was any objection to its being represented here, he desired to know why. ¶ Judge Church—Let time be given for an answer to the question. ¶ Two or three delegates rose to speak, but all were tapped down by the Chairman. ¶ Judge Church—If there is dynamite in that organization, we want to know it. ¶ Mr. Jacobs declared that his society does not depend on dynamite or powder but is a thoroughly lawful yet earnest body. ¶ With an admonition from the Chair to all the delegates to refrain from violent expressions the discussion closed and the report of the Committee on Credentials was then adopted. ¶ As a Committee on Permanent Organization the following named were appointed, one delegate from each county: Alameda, F. W. Hunt; Sonoma, D. Sherwood, San Mateo, Geo. H. Buck; Santa Clara, Wm. Vinter; Sacramento, Wm. Boyne; Santa Cruz, Geo. Olive; San Francisco, Thomas Donnelly; Nevada, C. T. McGlashan. ¶ Mr. Boyne, representing the Citizens' Association of Sacramento, at first declined to serve, saying that his colleague, Mr. Clarken, would arrive this evening, and then he would perform before the Convention the work which had been assigned to him. He would add that he did not come as a fire-brand, but in a perfectly friendly spirit. ¶ Mr. Vinter—If the gentleman comes to extend the olive branch, we ought to meet him half way, and we do so by placing him on the Committee. ¶ Mr. Boyne—That will do. I will serve, if you say so. ¶ The following Committee on Resolutions was appointed to report at 2 p.m.: San Francisco, B. H. Lane; Alameda, Mr. Dalhaus; Santa Clara, L. Somerville; Sonoma, Mr. Gannon; San Mateo, C. Woodward; Sacramento, Noble Fisher; Santa Cruz, Elihu Anthony; Nevada, C. F. McGlashan. ¶ It was decided to submit all resolutions to this Committee before they shall be presented to the Convention. ¶ A recess was taken until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

2/4/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"Jung Quong Sing. How a Condemned Murderer Passes His Time in Jail. ¶ A visit this morning to the cell of Jung Quong Sing, the condemned murderer of Henry Vandervorst, found the prisoner sitting on the edge of his bed, sipping coffee from a large tin cup and eating with seeming relish a large piece of bread which had first been dipped in the fluid. The prisoner wore his hat well down over his eyes and looked up as the reporter entered, but at once resumed the eating of his breakfast in a business-like way, as if it was something that must not be delayed. ¶ Giving him time to complete his morning meal, the two prisoners who occupy the cell with him at night (Cell No. 1 in the little tank) were asked how he passed the time. ¶ 'Oh, he doesn't seem to care what is going to happen to him. He eats regularly and plays cards much of the time during the day,' said one of the men. ¶ 'Does he ever speak about the crime?' ¶ 'He has spoken only once on the subject, and then he said that he was friendly to the murdered man and had gone to his saloon but once, to buy some tobacco.' ¶ 'Does he sleep well?' ¶ 'No. Some nights I think he doesn't sleep at all. He is all the time watching. I think he would hang himself if he got a chance. But we keep a good look-out for that.' ¶ When the Chinaman had taken his coffee he was approached and asked whether his case was to be taken to a higher court. ¶ He replied that he didn't know anything about it. In his broken pronunciation he said he was in jail all the time and for this reason couldn't tell what might be done. He still denies all knowledge of the crime and declares that he bought both the pistol and knife which were shown in evidence against him, to San Francisco. He accounted for the blood

on the hatchet by showing the reporter a scar on his left thumb, saying that it was from a cut that the blood on the hatchet came. As to the hatchet handle, the old one was broken and he put in a new handle. ¶ The prisoner does not yet show any sign of fear as to the fate that will undoubtedly be his, for it is pretty well settled that there will be no further legal proceedings in his behalf. He is looking quite as well as he did before the trial, which is to say that his situation is by no means indicated by his appearance."

2/4/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"Permanent Organization. The Speech of Chairman McGlashan This Afternoon. At the opening of the Convention this afternoon two delegates as follows were reported as entitled to seats, in addition to those already named: North Temescal, E. Barrett; Vallejo, Eleazer Frisbie. ¶ The Committee on Permanent Organization recommended the following named for officers of the Convention: President, C. F. McGlashan of Truckee; First Vice-President, Robert Summers of San Jose; Second Vice-President, A. M. Church of Oakland; Secretary, W. H. Holmes of San Jose; Assistant, Geo. M. Lovie of Redwood City; Treasure, S. I. Allen of Santa Rosa; Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Billings of Santa Cruz. ¶ The Committee also recommended an order of business, including the choosing of a State Central Committee to be composed of one delegate from each county. ¶ When the name of Judge Church of Oakland was called as an officer his initials were not given correctly and he stated what his initials are—A. M., 'for African Methodist,' he said. ¶ Another delegate suggested that the letters really stood for Anti-Mongolian. ¶ The report of the Committee was adopted and Wm. Vinter advanced and introduced the new President as 'the hero of Truckee.' ¶ Mr. McGlashan—I am very proud, gentlemen, of the honor you have conferred upon me. As our forefathers in the years ago built up watch-fires for the defense of their homes and their families, so the watch-fires in this great movement to stay the wave of Chinese oppression were kindled in the town of Truckee. I do not recognize this as a personal honor, but as an honor to the brave, loyal people that have taken the lead in the great work. Some weeks ago, in our section, several hundred Chinese were drawing white men's wages—today they are not. [Applause.] A burden of great responsibility rests upon this Convention which no man should fail to appreciate. The people of the State are watching your actions, and upon the wisdom of your deliberations the success of this great movement depends. I am but a soldier in this fight, and from the soldier who comes from the battle-field a speech is not to be expected. We have worked day and night and have won victory after victory. Although we have been surrounded by spies and enemies, we have done nothing that is disorderly or unlawful. We are going to work now with a will. The deliberations of this forenoon show that you are working harmoniously. ¶ Mr. McGlashan continued: We have thrown the Chinese in our section out of employment. AS to boycotting, it has been used as a terrible engine. We forced a firm that represents five millions dollars to yield, and it has even promised to illuminate its place of business, like the rest, on the occasion of the grand torchlight procession. The Chinese must go, and the Chinese themselves are convinced that this is true. We need not doubt the result of our work if it be harmonious—the greatest curse will be removed which has ever been placed on any portion of this nation. I trust that we may all so work that San Jose and this day will be long remembered in the history of California. [Great applause.] ¶ At the close of Mr. McGlashan's speech Vice-President Summers made a few remarks and Judge Church then took the floor. His speech will be reported to-morrow. ¶ Dr. O'Donnell was present during today's proceedings, but not as a delegate."

2/4/1886 Evening Herald (E. D. Rodwick) page 3 column 5 (Letter)

"Inherent Rights. The Injustice of the Treaty with China. Reasons Why It Is Opposed to Public Policy and Injuring to Americans. ¶ Editor Herald—By your permission we desire to show as briefly as possible, through the columns of your paper, some of the causes that have moulded the will of the people of the Pacific States against the presence of the Chinese. ¶ There is no malice existing among our citizens

against these people simply because they are Chinese—no more than we hold spite against a dog simply because he belongs to the brute creation. We believe the average citizen, is made of nobler stuff and endowed with higher aspirations than to stoop to do rash acts of violence to drive them from our midst. Whatever actions may be taken to exterminate this great evil which threatens our national, social and financial welfare, will be done in decency and in accordance with the laws of our land. We will not listen to the harangues of cranks and fanatics, but we propose to listen to reason and common sense. ¶ It is certain that a civilized and an uncivilized people cannot exist together in harmony, when harmony depends so much upon conformity to the laws, customs, assimilation and the association of the people. The uncivilized cannot understand nor appreciate the regulations of a civilized nation; their standard of decency, freedom and citizenship is far beneath that of the finer sensibilities of our own people. They are willing to enjoy our liberties and to claim our protection, but they manifest no disposition to help support and protect the Government nor to assume any of its responsibilities. They hold allegiance with China still, and they remain a fixed danger to our country. ¶ The prosperity and welfare of any nation depend largely upon the patriotism of its citizens, and when these citizens are displaced by an alienated race, the results are most disastrous to the strength and purity of a government. The lower we descend in the scales of barbarism, the fewer we find its wants and cares, but the higher we ascend in the ranks of civilization, the more numerous we discover its necessities and responsibilities. ¶ The highest aspiration seems to be to live as cheaply as they can and save their money. They succeed, but what corruption they go through to do it! The young men and young women of our own blood are responsible to society and their own sense of decency for their appearance and for their manner of living, and we are obliged to make greater expenditures that we may enjoy, to some degree, the standard of comfort that the laws and customs of civilization demand. How then is it possible for an American to live on as little as a Chinaman can? Before we can successfully compete with them, they must either adopt our mode of living or we must adopt theirs. ¶ They have shown that they are both unwilling and incapable of living as we do, and we certainly have advanced too far to think about turning to assume their degradation; and, besides, it is contrary to the nature of things. What would you think to see a lot of young people of our own blood living in as close quarters, as the Chinese do? This is surely what the competition with the Chinese means. Think of it: Civilization running backward, Christianity degenerating into heathenism, vice ruling virtue, the bright keen intellect which ought to be elevating the man more perfectly into the image and nature of a god, wasting itself running through the animal appetites and passions of the body and transforming the man into an imp of hell! These things should stir every manly breast to beat in sympathy with the anti-Chinese movement. ¶ Men and women refuse to assume the responsibilities of marriage ties on account of the difficulties to rearing a family while compelled to compete with these heathen for a living. Men under these conditions become discouraged and careless. They have no definite object in life; there is no stability of purpose or character in them. The foundations upon which society itself rests are shifting from bad to worse—all this on account of heathen Chinese monopolizing the rights of American citizens. ¶ By the presence of this alien race, caste is produced among our own citizens. We need no better illustration to prove this than we have in relation existing between the Chinese and our selves. The man of ordinary intelligence knows he can lawfully employ a Chinaman and that by doing so he can save about 50 per cent which he would be obliged to pay were he to employ a white man. From this saving the rich man becomes richer, and the poor citizen, whose work has been given to an alien, becomes poorer. ¶ The poor man's wives find their place also monopolized by the almond-eyed heathen. As a natural consequence they suffer and almost wish they were Chinese, so that they should not be obliged to bear the contempt and scorn of their

once-loved society. If they have not more than the ordinary amount of endurance, they become paupers or inmates of alms-houses, penitentiaries or the insane asylum. He is caste—not political, it is true, but none the less intrinsic, and largely the result of the presence of the Chinese, which is a direct cause of a foolish treaty. ¶ Observation and experience prove that human nature is about the same wherever we find it. As long as there are coolies in our land men will yield to the temptation of employing them, for there is money in it, and as long as the law which justifies this act stands unrevoked, so long will local and State legislation and boycotting prove but a partial success. What we need and must have is a radical, fundamental extermination of this evil, which has proved to be one of the blackest outrages on civilization that was ever tolerated. The Burlingame treaty must be revoked. This ‘treaty’ was signed by W. H. Seward, Anson Burlingame, Messrs. Chih-Kang and Sun Chia-Ku, and was ratified by the United States Senate in 1868. It seems to have been an enlargement of one already existing between the two interested Governments since 1852. This agreement is complete in six articles and a preamble. The fifth article demands our special attention, for this is the germ from which originates all our trouble, and to destroy the germ is to destroy its evil life-giving power. The United States and the Chinese Government mutually acknowledge and grant the privilege to its respective citizens to change their residences and citizenship from each other to the other nation. If we were lawyers we might be able to show wherein this is unjust to American citizens, but as we are only citizens we can give only what, in our opinion, is unjust about it. ¶ There is a law inherent in our natures, which is this: Each individual has a right to select, discriminate and associate with such persons will prove to be most congenial to him; we also instinctively shrink from associating with these in whose company we do not feel at ease. A law that would debar us from exercising this right would interfere with personal liberty and would, for that reason, be unjust. It is evident that the Burlingame treaty is just such a law, debarring us nationally from exercising our right and compelling us to have among us a race for whom we have no esteem and whom we cannot assimilate. ¶ Another way of looking at it is according to the Constitution. We have given the Senate, together with the President of the United States, the power to make treaties, but we must remember that Article IX of the Amendments of the Constitution declares: ‘The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.’ Certainly the rights which ought to have been retained by the American people have been bartered away in this treaty. It is argument enough for a free and intelligent people to say it is our will that the treaty be repealed and that the Chinese be ejected from our land. The lack of space forbids us to proceed further with our investigation, but we hope at some time not far off to give to the reader of this paper and the sympathizers of the anti-Chinese movement a practical plan by which this repugnant treaty may be abrogated, and which will radically exterminate the Chinese, and redeem our land and loved ones from their cursed influence. ¶ E. D. Rodwick.”

2/4/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 1 column 2 (News)

"Anti-Chinese. Arbuckle, CA, February 3.—The citizens of this place have adopted resolutions to use all honorable means to rid them and the vicinity of the Chinese. All Chinese will be discharged after March, 1st., and patronage will be withdrawn from them. A committee was appointed to see that the resolutions were carried out."

2/4/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 1 column 2 (News)

"What a Sick Chinaman Does. Chicago News Interview. 'Have you ever been to a joss house?' asked the San Franciscan. 'No; I thought not. Well, son, in a joss house they have got variegated wooden gods, whose business it is to look out for peace and war, health and sickness, and the medical god is the toughest-looking piece of statuary I ever saw. Down at the foot of his throne there is a stiel cylinder ten inches high and about four inches in diameter. In that is a bundle of bamboo sticks twelve inches long and all numbered differently. Say that small-pox breaks out in a Chinese family. He goes to the Joss

house, and the priest shakes up the cylinder, chews up a little choice Chinese, and tosses out one of the sticks. The sick Chinaman takes this to a Chinese drug store and gets the prescription to correspond with the number. It is just as liable to be a specific for corns as a cure for small-pox, but everything goes when it is backed up by the joss, and so funerals are frequent and satisfactory,"

2/4/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"Chinese Suit for Damages. Chinese Consul Col. Bee has brought suit for a Chinese firm for \$132,915 damages against the city of Eureka, Humboldt County. The firm, in whose interest the suit is commenced have had assigned to them the claims of the Chinese who were driven out of Eureka about a year ago. ¶ It will be remembered that a white man was killed by the cross fire between two hostile camps of Chinese highbinders. This so incensed the citizens of Eureka, that they rose en masse and gave the Chinese twenty-four hours to leave the town. This they did and took away all their personal effects. There was no pillaging or destruction of their property and no acts of violence or disorder. The very merchandise which they claim was destroyed, but which was all taken away—all told was assessed last year, at \$3,700 and paid a tax of \$29 only for the whole county. In 1884 the assessment of Chinese property in the city of Eureka was only \$2,800, on which \$22 was paid in taxes. This same property they now claim was destroyed to the amount of \$75,245 and that they were otherwise damaged to the amount of \$57,670, making a total of \$132,915, for which they claim judgment. ¶ It is a little singular that the Chinese never buy real estate. Any other equal number of foreigners would own millions of dollars worth of lands and lots. But they own no realty."

2/4/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 2 column 2 (News)

"Personalities....J. C. F. McGlashan of Truckee, a journalist, is at the Auzerais House. Mr. McGlashan is a delegate to the State Anti-Chinese Convention which meets in this city today, and to him is due the successful efforts to rid the Truckee Basin of its Chinese residents. By the aid of the Truckee Republican, Mr. McGlashan's paper, the work was accomplished in just nine weeks from the date of its inauguration."

2/4/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 2 (News)

"Coast Notes...The Chinese truck dealers [vegetable sellers] at Woodland have reduced their prices about one-fourth....The Governor pardoned Ah How, a Chinaman, sent from Yolo County in 1876 for murder, it having transpired that he was convicted by perjury...."

2/4/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Anti-Chinese Resolutions. Petaluma, February 3. An Anti-Chinese meeting was held in the theater tonight, a large crowd filling the place. The report of the committee appointed a week ago to ascertain the views of the community on the Chinese question was unanimously adopted. The report, after treating on the reasons why the Chinese should be sent away, closes with a resolution urging Congress to so amend the Restriction Act that no more Chinese can be landed on our shores; and also pledging the citizens of Petaluma to introduce and encourage white labor in place of Chinese. The committee was instructed to appoint three delegates to the Sacramento Convention."

2/4/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Delegates to San Jose. Santa Cruz, February 3.—The Anti-Chinese Association has elected delegates to the San Jose Anti-Chinese State Convention."

2/4/1886 Morning Mercury (na) page 3 column 1 (Advertisement)

"Local Brevities....No Chinese are employed at the Pacific Hotel....The headquarters for the delegates to the Anti-chinese Convention in this city will be at the Pacific Hotel....Several delegates to the Anti-Chinese State Convention arrived in this city last evening and are registered at the hotels."

2/4/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 3 column 3 (News)

"At the Bay City [SF]...A large number of letters are being received from the interior asking for white labor to take the places of Chinese."

2/4/1886 Morning Mercury (na) page 4 column 8 (Advertisement)

"To the Laundresses of San Jose and White Men's Laundries: Wishing you success in driving out the Asiatic laundries, I have this offer to make. I will furnish you soap, starches and blueing of the finest quality at wholesale prices for the next 60 days. M. C. Close, Wholesale agent for Columbia Soap Works and Johnson's Starches, 214 Santa Clara St, opp. Couvent."

2/5/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Anti-Chinese League. Westport, February 4.—About one hundred prominent citizens of this place met in Masonic Hall last evening, and formed an anti-Chinese league. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions which will be presented at the meeting called for next Saturday evening."

2/5/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Anti-Chinese Meetings. Livermore, February 4.—Two large anti-Chinese meetings have been held here within a week, and the third is in progress tonight. Little else is talked of. None but peaceful measures are proposed."

2/5/1886 Morning Mercury (na) page 2 column 4 (Advertisement)

"Mass Meeting To-Night! To wind up the Convention, at the Baptist Tabernacle."

2/5/1886 Morning Mercury (na) page 2 column 4 (Advertisement)

"Housekeepers Can Be Independent! of Chinese Laundries by Using James Pyle's Pearline! The Greatest Known Invention for Easy Washing. Try It. For Sale by All Grocers."

2/5/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

" 'They Must Go.' State Convention of the Anti-Chinese League. An Arrant Humbug Bounced. A Wholesale Boycotting Scheme Outlines—The Proposed Pledge—Counties Represented—Etc. ¶ The first State convention of the Anti-Chinese Leagues and kindred organizations of California convened in this city at Turn Verein Hall yesterday morning. The convention was called to order at 11 o'clock. There was a larger attendance of delegates than had been expected present at the commencement of the session, and the gallery and lobby was well filled by citizens drawn thither by interest or curiosity. ¶ S. Somerville of Los Gatos, Vice President of the County Executive Committee, called the assemblage to order. ¶ W. H. Holmes, Secretary of the Committee, said that he was glad to see so large an assemblage in response to the call. He was especially pleased to see delegates here from the Laborers' and Mechanics' League and the Citizens' League of Sacramento, and he was sure that the representation is due in great part to the recent proceedings at the capital. There are many places which are represented here, and the prospect seems indeed favorable for the accomplishment of the work which has occupied a share of public attention for twenty years past. ¶ Robert Summers was now chosen temporary Chairman of the Convention and W. H. Holmes temporary Secretary, with S. Somerville of Los Gatos and G. W. Guffery of San Mateo as assistants. ¶ The following Committee on Credentials was appointed, the delegates from the following named counties presenting the names that follow: Alameda, Louis Fasking; Nevada, C. F.

McGlashan; Sonoma, Hon. S. I. Allen; Santa Cruz, Elihu Anthony; San Francisco, Thos. Donnelly; San Mateo, Geo. West; Sacramento, Noble Fisher; Santa Clara, William Vinter. ¶ The Convention took a fifteen minutes' recess to give the Committee on Credentials time to prepare a report. ¶ Upon the reassembling of the Convention the Committee, through its Chairman, C. F. McGlashan, reported the following named as entitled to seats: Santa Clara County—Saratoga, B. M. Cook, J. E. Foster, J. M. Dowd, J. McKean, John Chrisholm; Mountain View, Judge B. E. Burns, Capt. Wakely, Geo. T. Wagstaff, Chas. Detoy, Wm. M. Garliepp, F. C. King; Los Gatos, F. Shannon, A. F. Place (F. Gray, C. Shannon, alternates); Gilroy, Adam Herold; Fifth Precinct (West San Jose), S. A. Bishop (W. S. Carpenter, proxy), Ernest Schnabel, Joseph Balavida, Robert Summers; San Jose, Wm. Vinter, N. F. Ravlin, Thomas Allen, T. F. Childs, John D. Roberts, Louis Bruch, L. A. Spitzer; Executive Committee Santa Clara County, L. S. Cavallaro (President), W. H. Holmes (Secretary), W. S. Kaufman, C. F. Towle, S. Somerville, W. B. Saufley, Dr. Shaver, P. J. McGuire, Al Kennedy, E. L. Lashbrook, F. Altman, M. Byrne, M. H. Hyland. ¶ Alameda County—Alameda, Louis Fassking, E. J. Dalhuss; Oakland Central League, G. W. Hunt, H. L. Houghan, A. M. Church, J. Pritchard, O. Safferly; Third Precinct First Ward (Oakland) Club, Jos. E. Ryall, Patrick T. Brophy. ¶ Sonoma County—Sebastopol, Jas. P. Gannon; Santa Rosa, G. A. Johnson (D. Sheward, proxy), Hon. S. I. Allen. ¶ Sacramento County—Mechanics and Laborers' League of Sacramento, Noble Fisher, John Quinn; citizens' Anti-Chinese Association of Sacramento, R. M. Clasken, Wm. Boyne. ¶ Nevada County—Truckee, C. F. McGlashan, J. L. Lewison (C. F. McGlashan, proxy). ¶ San Mateo County—Redwood City, Geo. W. Lovie (J. Russell of Menlo Park, proxy), Geo. H. Buck, Chas. Woodward, Geo. West. ¶ Santa Cruz County—Boulder Creek, A. J. Baldwin, L. W. Billings; Felton, J. C. Buttner, Geo. Ley; Santa Cruz, Elihu Anthony, Edward Marks, H. V. Baxter, H. A. Keyn, Elmer Daken (Jackson Sylvan, proxy), Jackson Sylvan, Geo. Olive, J. H. Washburn (E. Anthony, proxy). ¶ San Francisco—White Cigar Makers' Association of the Pacific Coast, Louis Jacobs; Second Ward, M. M. Denniston; Fourth Ward, Chas. H. Lane; Ninth Ward, Thos. Donnelly; Tenth Ward, J. McGinnis; Eleventh Ward, James Mulroy. ¶ After the reading of the report a delegate from Alameda County wanted to know whether all the organizations that had been given representation are really anti-Chinese associations. ¶ Mr. Jacobs, representing the State association of cigarmakers, after several of the other organizations had responded, said that his association has always contributed towards anti-Chinese work and if there was any objection to its being represented here, he desired to know why. ¶ Judge Church—Let time be given for an answer to the question. ¶ Two or three delegates rose to speak, but all were tapped down by the Chairman. ¶ Judge Church—If there is dynamite in that organization, we want to know it. ¶ Mr. Jacobs declared that his society does not depend on dynamite or powder but is a thoroughly lawful yet earnest body. ¶ With an admonition from the Chair to all the delegates to refrain from violent expressions the discussion closed and the report of the Committee on Credentials was then adopted. ¶ As a Committee on Permanent Organization the following named were appointed, one delegate from each county: Alameda, F. W. Hunt; Sonoma, D. Sherwood, San Mateo, Geo. H. Buck; Santa Clara, Wm. Vinter; Sacramento, Wm. Boyne; Santa Cruz, Geo. Olive; San Francisco, Thomas Donnelly; Nevada, C. T. McGlashan. ¶ Mr. Boyne, representing the Citizens' Association of Sacramento, at first declined to serve, saying that his colleague, Mr. Clarken, would arrive this evening, and then he would perform before the Convention the work which had been assigned to him. He would add that he did not come as a fire-brand, but in a perfectly friendly spirit. ¶ Mr. Vinter—If the gentleman comes to extend the olive branch, we ought to meet him half way, and we do so by placing him on the Committee. ¶ Mr. Boyne—That will do. I will serve, if you say so. ¶ The following Committee on Resolutions was appointed to report at 2 p.m.: San Francisco, B. H. Lane; Alameda, Mr. Dalhaus; Santa Clara, L. Somerville; Sonoma, Mr. Gannon; San Mateo, C. Woodward; Sacramento, Noble Fisher; Santa Cruz, Elihu Anthony; Nevada, C. F. McGlashan. ¶ It was decided to submit all resolutions to this Committee before they shall be presented to the Convention. ¶ A recess was taken until 2 o'clock this afternoon. ¶ Afternoon session. The Convention re-assembled at 2:30, when the Committee on Credentials reported favorably upon the admission as delegates of E.

Barrett of North Temescal and Eleazer Frisbie of Vallejo. ¶ The Committee on Permanent Organization recommended the following named for officers of the Convention: President, C. F. McGlashan of Truckee; First Vice-President, Robert Summers of San Jose; Second Vice-President, A. M. Church of Oakland; Secretary, W. H. Holmes of San Jose; Assistant, Geo. M. Lovie of Redwood City; Treasure, S. I. Allen of Santa Rosa; Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Billings of Santa Cruz. ¶ The committee also recommended the formation of a State Central Committee consisting of one member from each county represented in the convention. In case of a county, which was at present without a representative, desiring to have a member of the committee in its interest, such county may send the name of its nominee to the State Central Committee, and if elected by that body he shall be entitled to a seat and a voice therein. ¶ The Committee on organization further submitted its report upon order of business as follows; 1st. The selection of the State Central Committee. 2d. Report of the Committee on Resolutions. 3d. A general discussion of business matters pertaining to the purposes of the convention. ¶ Owing to the necessity for further time in which to confer, and by general consent, the order of business was not strictly followed. ¶ Upon the adoption of the report of the committee, the newly elected president was formally introduced by William Vinter, who entitled him the 'Hero of Truckee.' ¶ As the president bowed his acknowledgments, a perfect storm of applause greeted him, and when quiet was restored he addressed the convention as follows: ¶ I am very proud, gentlemen, of the honor you have conferred upon me. As our forefathers in the years ago built up watch-fires for the defense of their homes and their families, so the watch-fires in this great movement to stay the wave of Chinese oppression were kindled in the town of Truckee. I do not recognize this as a personal honor, but as an honor to the brave, loyal people that have taken the lead in the great work. Some weeks ago, in our section, several hundred Chinese were drawing white men's wages—today they are not. [Applause.] A burden of great responsibility rests upon this Convention which no man should fail to appreciate. The people of the State are watching your actions, and upon the wisdom of your deliberations the success of this great movement depends. I am but a soldier in this fight, and from the soldier who comes from the battle-field a speech is not to be expected. We have worked day and night and have won victory after victory. Although we have been surrounded by spies and enemies, we have done nothing that is disorderly or unlawful. We are going to work now with a will. The deliberations of this forenoon show that you are working harmoniously. We have thrown the Chinese in our section out of employment. AS to boycotting, it has been used as a terrible engine. We forced a firm that represents five millions dollars to yield, and it has even promised to illuminate its place of business, like the rest, on the occasion of the grand torchlight procession. The Chinese must go, and the Chinese themselves are convinced that this is true. We need not doubt the result of our work if it be harmonious—the greatest curse will be removed which has ever been placed on any portion of this nation. I trust that we may all so work that San Jose and this day will be long remembered in the history of California. ¶ As Mr. McGlashan concluded his remarks another outburst of applause manifested the appreciation of the gentleman's efforts by the auditors. ¶ The retiring Vice-President, Robert Summers, thanked the delegates for the courtesies which had been extended to him, and said that in entering upon the new duties assigned him he would strive to continue to deserve their good opinion. ¶ Judge Church, in taking his seat upon the platform as one of the Vice-Presidents, said—It is with a due appreciation of the honor conferred upon me that I address you, and that feeling is intensified by the fact made evident here today that the people are deeply in earnest in regard to the object of this Convention. One of the best features connected with the present agitation of the Chinese question is the unmistakable unanimity of sentiment among all classes of the people who possess our ideas of civilization. Care must be exercised now and in the future to prevent the politician from using the organizations to serve his own selfish purpose. There is no room within the ranks of the anti-Chinese leagues for those who have an axe to grind. See to it that you stand by the principles for which we are working and that other considerations be made secondary. Under the law and by the law everything for which we are working may be accomplished. With a united front, harmony in the ranks and a

determination to conquer, we shall succeed. ¶ Secretary Holmes, Treasure S. I. Allen, Assistant Secretary Geo. M. Lovie, and Sergeant-at-Arms Billings spoke briefly, affirming their unswerving allegiance to the cause. ¶ Mr. Houghan of Alameda—Would it not be well to designate the name of the State organization before proceeding with other business? ¶ Mr. Vinter of San Jose—A plan to govern the work of this organization has been submitted and accepted, and it would seem to be wise to abide by that. ¶ Mr. Stewart of Sonoma urged the propriety of at once proceeding with the regular order of business. ¶ Mr. Boyne of Sacramento—As the motion to defer proceeding with the regular business was made in deference to myself and my colleagues, I will withdraw the request for a continuance. ¶ Pursuant to the recommendation of the Committee on Permanent Organization, the following named gentlemen were selected to represent their respective districts as members of the State Central Committee. Pursuant to the recommendation of the Committee on Permanent Organization, the following named gentlemen were selected to represent their respective districts as members of the State Central Committee: C. H. Lane, San Francisco; Judge B. E. Burns, Mountain View; David B. Hoffman, Alameda; John Kinslow, Sonoma; Frank H. Thurston, San Mateo; Noble Fisher, Sacramento; C. F. McGlashan, Nevada; E. Frisbie, Solano. The list will probably be completed prior to the final adjournment of the Convention. ¶ The Committee on Resolutions requested and were granted further time in which to submit a report. ¶ A recess was taken to permit the delegates of each county to select one of their number to serve upon a committee to present subjects for discussion by the convention and the following selections were made: John Quinn of Sacramento, D. Shuard of Santa Rosa, Wm. Vinter of San Jose, W. Hunt of Alameda, D. George of Sonoma, A. J. Baldwin of Santa Cruz, George West of San Mateo, C. F. McGlashan of Nevada and E. Frisbie of Solano. ¶ After the intermission George H. Buck of San Mateo said he desired to call the attention of the delegates to an incident which occurred during the recess and which, if allowed to go unrebuked, might seriously damage the cause in which they took so great an interest. We have met here, said Mr. Buck, to make common cause against a common enemy. It has from the inception of this agitation, been understood that politics should have no lot or part in our councils; that no individual should be tolerated in the ranks who should so far forget the duty he owed to others as to attempt to use the organization for his own personal benefit. When such an individual is discovered it becomes your duty and mine to expose and brand him as one unworthy of fellowship, and with your permission I will read this resolution, which has been hastily prepared, and which, it is to be hoped, you will approve. Mr. Buck then read the following: ¶ Whereas, This convention has been called as non-partisan and non-political, to take action to aid in relieving the people of the State from the curse imposed upon them by the presence of the Chinese; and ¶ Whereas, One C. C. O'Donnell has during this meeting distributed circulars in the hall to advance his political purposes, announcing himself therein as a candidate for Governor; therefore, ¶ Resolved, That this convention repudiates and condemns the action of the said O'Donnell in distributing said circulars and in endeavoring to use this convention for the advancement of his political aspirations. ¶ Upon the conclusion of the reading of the resolution the delegates arose as one man and shouted their approval. When the tumult had in a measure subsided, and the President called for an expression of the sentiment of the convention upon the adoption resolution, there was a unanimous affirmation voiced. ¶ O'Donnell, who had been an attentive listener to the reading of the resolution and the accompanying remarks, but who was not a delegate, took his departure soon after. ¶ A. N. Powers of this city, was appointed assistant Sergeant-at-Arms. ¶ N. F. Ravlin responded to a general demand for an address, telling his hearers that, while always ready to aid the cause in which the large majority of the people of this State and Coast took so deep an interest, he yet realized that the time was one for action rather than speech. He urged those who were really in earnest in this work to stand firm, but on no account to do that which would be unlawful or opposed to the peace and good order of communities. ¶ At 4 p.m. the convention adjourned to meet again at 7 p.m. at Druids' Hall. ¶ Evening Session. The evening session was called to order at 7:30 o'clock in Druid's Hall. ¶ Secretary Holmes read a communication from the

Knights of Labor of San Francisco, containing a petition to Congress asking that no more Chinese be allowed to land, and asking that it be circulated for signatures. The petition was signed by Governor Stoneman, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and all the other State officers, and the officials of the City and County of San Francisco. ¶ A communication was also read from the Trades Federation of San Francisco. It recommended that the towns and cities in the interior, by refraining from patronizing the Chinese, drive them all to San Francisco, where they will from failure to find employment be forced to leave. It recommended that permanent labor organizations for dealing with the Chinese question, and finally with all questions for the advancement of labor be formed. ¶ The Committee on Resolutions reported a series of resolutions which were read and adopted, as follows: ¶ Resolved, That the name of this organization be the California Non-Partisan Anti-Chinese Association. ¶ Resolved, That we regard the Chinese among us as a mental, physical, moral and financial evil. ¶ Resolved, That the Chinese must go. ¶ Resolved, That our methods and plans of action shall be consonant with the laws of the State of California and the United States. ¶ That committees should be appointed in every city, town and community, favoring the expulsion of the Chinese from the State by all lawful means, and pledging those who sign to refrain from patronizing the Chinese or purchasing the products of their labor, and that said committees report to the State Executive Committee the names, residences, and places of business of all who do not sign. ¶ Resolved. That we recommend secrecy in the preparation of all lists and pledges, and to that end favor the distribution of printed lists and pledges for individual signatures. ¶ Resolved. That at the earliest possible moment each community be requested to send to the State Executive Committee the names of individuals, firms or corporations who refuse to discharge Chinamen, and that a vigorous and unrelenting boycott be established against those who oppose the almost unanimous sentiment of the people of this State, the State Executive Committee to fix a date when a general boycott throughout the State shall be inaugurated. ¶ Resolved. That we recommend as an effective plan, that District organizations, county organizations and township organizations be formed to cooperate with and report to the State organizations from township to county, from county to district and district to State, that a thorough knowledge of all movements in the cause be immediately conveyed to the executive, and in turn sent out from that committee to all the organizations in other parts of the State. ¶ Resolved. That we demand of our law officers the strict enforcement of the penal laws pertaining to the Chinese. ¶ That every newspaper, journal or periodical published in California be requested within the next thirty days to declare its position upon the Chinese question, and that any publication failing to do so shall be deemed an enemy of the cause. ¶ Resolved. That the State Executive Committee immediately place able exponents of the Anti-Chinese cause in the field, with power to organize leagues and carry into effect the plans we have outlined. ¶ Resolved. That the State Executive Committee be fully authorized and empowered to devise ways and means to carry out the plans of this Convention. ¶ Resolved. That this Convention demands of Congress the abrogation of the Burlingame treaty, as it deprives the State of the right to regulate its own police and sanitary affairs. ¶ Mr. Clarken of Sacramento moved that all the States and Territories of the Pacific Slope be requested to join California in this movement against the Chinese. Carried. ¶ Mr. Shuard of Sonoma moved that all newspapers on the Pacific Slope favorable to the movement publish the proceedings of this Convention. Carried. ¶ Mr. Boyne of Sacramento offered the following: ¶ Resolved. That the President, Vice President, Secretary and treasurer of this Convention be and are hereby appointed as delegates to the convention to be held in Sacramento March 10, 1886, under the auspices of the Citizen's Anti-Chinese Association of Sacramento. ¶ Mr. Ravlin opposed the resolution. He understood that the objects of the two conventions were not the same. The object of this convention was to keep politics and politicians out; and that the object of the Sacramento convention was to carry the whole movement into some political party. ¶ Mr. Clarken said that he was opposed to the resolution as offered by his colleague. He moved to amend by inviting not only the officers of this Convention, but every delegate to it to the Sacramento convention, and he knew that they would be received with open arms. With regard to the

contemptible assertion that had been made, not by the gentlemen that spoke it, but by his informant, that the Sacramento convention was gotten up in the interest of politicians, he said it was false. The movement in Sacramento was begun by laboring men. The man who attempts to throw in any such insinuation is not worthy of belief. ¶ Mr. Hunt, Alameda—If, as the gentleman says, the Sacramento Convention is working solely for the good of the anti-Chinese cause, why did they have the Boards of Supervisors—political bodies—elect delegates to the Convention, ignoring the Anti-Coolie Leagues? The Supervisors, in appointing delegates, ignored the Anti-Coolie Leagues? In this case is it not more than probable that the Convention will ignore delegates from Anti-Coolie Leagues? ¶ Mr. Clarken replied that when the subject of holding a Convention was discussed they were confronted with the fact that many counties had no organizations. For that reason, in order that every county shall be represented, they decided to ask the Supervisors to send delegates. Every Anti-Coolie Club in the State known to the people at Sacramento had been requested to send delegates. ¶ Mr. McGlashan thought that the resolution should be withdrawn. He did not want to go to the Convention as a representative of this Convention, for he was going as a delegate from his own county. It would be out of place for this Convention to invite itself to go to Sacramento; the invitation should come from Sacramento. ¶ At this point Mr. Ravlin explained that he had received his information about Sacramento from a man in Sacramento as he was about to leave the city. He was a well dressed man, but the speaker did not know his name, and was sorry that he had not learned it. ¶ Mr. Boyne said that he thought he knew the man who had made the insinuation. He was the most contemptible liar that ever crossed the Sacramento River. It was such mud-slinging as this that always interfered with movements of this character. In regard to his resolution he said that it had been offered in good faith, but as it did not meet with the approval of the Convention, he would withdraw it. ¶ Mr. Thams of Alameda [Ed. Who is this? The official delegates from the city of Alameda were Louis Fassking and E. J. Dalhuss] moved that when this Convention adjourned it do so to meet at Sacramento on March 10th. Harmony must be maintained in the ranks, and if there be two sate organizations this cannot be done. ¶ This motion occasioned considerable discussion, and was finally carried unanimously. ¶ Adjourned until this morning at 9 o'clock at Turn Verein Hall. ¶ After adjournment the Executive Committee met and adopted the following pledge, fifty thousand copies of which are to be printed and circulated at once: ¶ 'The Chinese Must Go. ¶ 'We, the undersigned, hereby declare that we are in favor of all lawful means for the exclusion of the Chinese from the Pacific Coast; and we hereby pledge that we will not employ Chinamen directly or indirectly, nor purchase the products of Chinese labor.'"

2/5/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 6 (News)

"A Convicted Murderer's Nerve. Jung Quong Sing, who is to be hung March 26th, for the murder of Henry Vandervorst, eats well but sleeps lightly, some nights apparently remaining awake all night. It is surmised that he is looking for an opportunity to commit suicide and as a guard against this, two men are kept in the cell with him. The condemned man appears cheerful, however, and as yet exhibits no sign of either contrition or fear."

2/5/1886 Morning Mercury (na) page 3 column 7 (Advertisement)

"They Must Go. The resolution just adopted by McCabe, the hatter, to dispose of his large stock of hats and caps regardless of cost is a wise one for two reasons. McCabe wants money and must have it; he also wants room for a large shipment of spring and summer hats which will soon arrive. Go to McCabe's for hats; you will save 40 per cent."

2/5/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 4 column 1 (News)

"Anti-Chinese Legislation. Washington, February 4.—It is thought all the anti-Chinese legislation desired by the Pacific Coast will be conceded by Congress. There are three propositions before the committee—

a fifteen-year restriction bill which will certainly be supported and passed; whether a return to China and a residence of two years shall forfeit the right to enter again the United States, and the severity of the penalty for the violation of laws relating to Chinese immigration, are being debated. The Committee is hanging fire on the second proposition, but severe penalties will undoubtedly be affixed."

2/5/1886 Morning Mercury (na) page 4 column 6 (Advertisement)

"To the Laundresses of San Jose and White Men's Laundries: Wishing you success in driving out the Asiatic laundries, I have this offer to make. I will furnish you soap, starches and blueing of the finest quality at wholesale prices for the next 60 days. M. C. Close, Wholesale agent for Columbia Soap Works and Johnson's Starches, 214 Santa Clara St, opp. Couvent."

2/6/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"The Anti-Coolie Convention. The convention that has been held here this week has been distinguished by good sense and thorough earnestness of purpose. In suppressing that chronic nuisance O'Donnell, the convention performed an act which entitles it to the gratitude of the State, and in its manifest determination not to be manipulated by scheming politicians on one side, or by impracticable cranks on the other, it has established a claim for the respect and confidence of the thousand of men in this State who earnestly desire the removal of the Chinese, but have become disgusted with political mountebanks and dynamite pretenders."

2/6/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"A Chinatown Burned. Redding, February 5.—This morning about 1 o'clock a fire originated in the central portion of Chinatown, and all buildings recently occupied by Chinese between California and Market streets were destroyed. The fire company worked hard for nearly two hours before they got the flames under control. Judge C. C. Bush and Isador Breslauer owned the buildings burned. The total loss is \$1,400; no insurance. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary."

2/6/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Anti-Chinese Meeting. Vancouver (W. T.), February 5.—A second anti-Chinese meeting was held last night under the auspices of the Knights of Labor. There was unbounded enthusiasm."

2/6/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Chinamen Ordered to Leave. San Luis Obispo, February 5.—The Anti-Chinese Club of Arroyo Grande has notified the Chinese to leave in twenty days."

2/6/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"Anti-Chinese. Conclusion of the Session of the State Convention. State Organizer, N. F. Ravlin. Resolutions Adopted, and a Memorial to Congress to Be Circulated for Signatures—A Successful Result. ¶ The Anti-Chinese State Convention re-assembled at Turn Verein Hall in this city yesterday morning at 9:30. There was no increase in the number of delegates present, but the citizens turned out in greater force than on the first day. The proceedings were marked by the degree of good order and deliberation that characterized the Convention at its first session. ¶ The President, C. F. McGlashan and the Secretary, W. H. Holmes, were in their respective places. ¶ Mr. Buck, of Redwood City was the first speaker; he referred to the adjournment resolution passed last evening and said it had engendered considerable feeling. It might be well to reconsider it, and he moved that a committee of one delegate from each county be appointed to consider the matter of holding a session in Sacramento and also to present some method by which harmony of action may be produced. ¶ Mr. Dahms of Alameda believed that the resolution which had been adopted was the correct thing. His idea was to bring together the

two convention in the interest of harmony. ¶ Mr. West of Alameda would not sacrifice principle to secure harmony. He supported the motion. ¶ Mr. Vinter said that the object of appointing the Committee was to save acrimonious debate in the Convention and he believed that the Committee would be able to formulate a plan of action that would be satisfactory. ¶ Judge Church desired to see the action of the Convention stand. ¶ President McGlashan did not want to see a conflict. This body can have a Convention before or after the Sacramento Convention. It need no yield up its individuality. This association will continue its existence as long as there is a Chinaman in the State. The speaker could discern no danger or unwisdom in the appointment of the proposed committee. ¶ Mr. Shuard of Sonoma believed that the appointment of a Conference Committee would result in the deliberate consideration of the matter in hand, and without leaving any trace of bad feeling in the breast of any of the delegates. ¶ The form of the motion was changed so as to provide for the appointment of two delegates from each county, and in this form the motion was carried, each delegation making its selections. ¶ The following Committee on Differences was appointed: Messrs. Hunt and Church of Alameda, Gannon and Sheward of Sonoma, Boyne and Fisher of Sacramento, Anthony and Butler of Santa Cruz, Burns and Vinter of Santa Clara, Frisbie of Solano, McGlashan of Nevada, Buck and Woodward of San Mateo. ¶ After an hour's recess the following resolution was reported and adopted: ¶ Resolved, That the State Central Committee of this Convention further confer with the Executive Committee of the anti-Chinese clubs of Sacramento to take all action towards harmonizing any apparent differences now existing between the two sections of the State. ¶ The following resolution was presented: ¶ Resolved, That it is the sentiment of this Convention that we shall demand of every candidate for office in this State or any county thereof that he bring an affidavit from a Notary Public that he will use all of his influence, both directly and indirectly, for the expulsion of the Chinese from this State. ¶ Resolved, That the affidavits be placed in the hands of the State Central Committee for presentation. ¶ The resolutions were signed by Thomas Donnelly and J. J. Shaner. ¶ A delegate from Boulder Creek said that political matters should be considered hereafter. The resolutions were laid on the table. ¶ Mr. Buck offered the following resolutions, which were adopted: ¶ Whereas, One John S. Hittell, in the Overland Monthly of February, 1886, caused to be printed an article signed by him on the 'Benefits of Chinese Immigration,' and ¶ Whereas, Said article grossly misrepresents the true status of the Chinese question upon this Coast and the true condition of our laboring men; therefore; ¶ Resolved, That we, the delegate elected as representatives of the anti-Chinese element in this State, in Convention assembled, do declare that said article is a misstatement of facts, unfair, impolitic, and does not voice the sentiment of the people of this State as expressed by their almost unanimous vote. ¶ Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, properly signed, be forwarded to the editor of the Overland Monthly and that he be requested to publish the same. ¶ The following resolution was adopted: ¶ Resolved, That the matter of calling future anti-Chinese non-partisan State Conventions be left to the Executive Committee and that they be requested to see that all anti-Chinese non-partisan organizations of the State are properly represented in said committee. ¶ As a committee to prepare a memorial to Congress Messrs. Butler, Summers and Shaner were appointed and the Convention took a recess until 1 o'clock p.m. ¶ Afternoon Session. The Convention was again called to order at 1:30 p.m. when there was a full attendance of officers and delegates. ¶ A resolution was introduced by Mr. Buck and unanimously adopted authorizing the State Central Committee to fill all vacancies which might exist in that body. ¶ On motion the position of Central Committee man from San Francisco was declared vacant until such time as the anti-Chinese organizations of that city should select their representative. ¶ The President announced that the manuscript for the petition to be address to the Congress of the United States had been prepared by the Committee on Memorial and that 50,000 of the blanks had been printed at the San Jose Daily Mercury Job Office, where they could be had by the delegates on application. ¶ The delegates discussed at some length the propriety of changing the phraseology of the memorial as some considered the word 'demand' as discourteous to the body to which it was addressed. Mr. Sauffley of

Santa Clara, who framed the form of petition, was opposed to any change, as copies had already been sent broadcast over the State and many signatures had been appended. ¶ The Convention finally resolved by unanimous vote to permit the memorial to remain as at present worded. ¶ Mr. Vinter of San Jose suggested the creation of the office of State Organizer and the necessity for selecting a man to fill the responsible position who would be at once able, persistent and fearless in the discharge of his duties. In concluding his remarks Mr. Vinter paid a high compliment to N. F. Ravlin of this city, and placed him in nomination. ¶ The suggestion was received with cheers, and Mr. Vinter's remarks were heartily endorsed by delegates Church, Clarken, Buck, Summers, Holmes and others. ¶ Mr. Ravlin being called upon eloquently and forcibly alluded to his record as one who realized to the fullest extent the importance of the movement now being so successfully prosecuted, and said that while he had not sought the position he knew of none upon the duties of which he could enter with more satisfaction or a greater determination to do all that laid in his power for the relief the people of this State and coast, aye, and of the nation, from the terrible evil of Chinese immigration. If selected to do the work of actively enlisting others in the cause he would, with the assistance of the members of the leagues and the State Executive Committee, devote his time and his best energies to the task imposed. ¶ The motion of Mr. Vinter that the Convention recommend to the State Central Committee the appointment of Mr. Ravlin as State Organizer, was carried unanimously. ¶ A suggestion that the delegates upon returning to their homes, renew their work on behalf of the anti-Chinese cause with increased vigor, was endorsed as the sense of the Convention. ¶ A resolution was carried setting forth that no one shall be elected to office in any anti-Chinese league, township, county, district or State organization or State Convention who has not refrained from patronizing the Chinese or purchasing the products of their labor. ¶ Several of the members urged all present to as far as possible guard against the county organizations suffering for the want of funds. In their opinion there need be no scarcity of funds anywhere, as there were many wealthy men in every community who were favorable to the cause, though not taking an active part in attendance at the meetings. These men would, if properly called upon, contribute liberally. ¶ Mr. Boyne of Sacramento tendered the delegates an earnest invitation to attend the Convention to be held at Sacramento, assuring them of a cordial welcome and hearty cooperation. ¶ Louis Bruch of San Jose presented a resolution, in which it was declared that no man should be considered eligible to office—City, County, State or Nation—who is not unmistakably opposed to the presence of the Chinese in this country. The resolution was adopted. ¶ Resolutions of thanks were adopted to the press of the State and especially to this city, to the officers of the Convention and to the Executive Committee of Santa Clara county for the many courtesies extended. ¶ A 3 p.m. the Convention adjourned to meet at Sacramento March 10th. ¶ C. F. McGlashan of Truckee has been chosen Chairman of the State Central Committee, B. E. Burns of Mountain View, Vice-President, and Noble Fisher of Sacramento, Treasurer. The Committee will select a Secretary hereafter and provide for his compensation. ¶ In concluding the report of the proceedings at the first State Convention of the Anti-Chinese Leagues, it is but just to say that the deliberations of the delegates were marked throughout by an earnest determination to promptly and satisfactorily perform the duties for which they had been called together, and from first to last there was no disturbing feature, unless it was the O'Donnell episode, and that was quickly and effectually disposed of. It is the opinion of citizens who have been conversed with that the course pursued by the Convention will redound largely to the credit of the participants and to the creation of a favorable sentiment for the cause throughout the country. ¶ The Mass Meeting. The mass meeting at the Baptist Tabernacle last evening was attended by a large and enthusiastic audience, nearly every seat in the large room being filled. The chair was occupied by Robert Summers. ¶ After a musical selection by Mr. and Mrs. Schwartz, Mr. Summers made a brief but forcible address, and was followed by Mr. Saph of Los Gatos. ¶ Mr. Quinn of Sacramento was then introduced. In a movement of this kind it behooves every man to contribute his mite for its success. The Convention which assembled in this city was almost as important as the one where the American independence was declared. Its object was to give work to

the laborer, bread to the hungry, to save the boys from the prisons, the girls from degradation and sin. Oh, fathers, oh, mothers, was it not a noble purpose? [Prolonged applause.] The speaker had traveled considerably on this Coast, and he thought it was an alarming state of things that there were so many idle laborers and so many hungry men. They had ceased to hope for relief from Congress, but this Convention had kindled new hope in their hearts. California had knocked at the door of Congress and asked for aid many times, but now they did not ask it. The people, through their representatives in this Convention, had demanded relief and it must come. ¶ William Vinter was the next speaker. Within the next few days, he said, every house in this city will be visited and a pledge presented for the occupants to approve or disapprove, and against those who do not declare themselves favorable to the cause, a relentless boycott will be inaugurated. ¶ Mr. Hougham of Oakland was presented and recited an original anti-Chinese poem, which was greeted with much applause. Lack of space prohibits its publication. ¶ Mr. McGlashan was introduced as the 'Hero of Truckee,' and greeted with three rousing cheers. Any man, he said, who discard the torch and dynamite and peacefully achieves the success of a good cause, is something of a hero, but he had little cause to be called the hero of Truckee, for that was a town of heroes; there every man and woman had united, and by their efforts the cause was speedily won. Nothing good could be accomplished by violence. The art of printing had won more victories than all the blood-stained conquerors from Nero to Napoleon. This tiny piece of paper (holding to view a pledge), can cause the foundations of all the Chinatowns in the State to tremble with more violence than all the incendiary measures that could be used. When people are anxious to retain their Chinamen they will probably say 'that is too much of a sacrifice.' It is a sacrifice. For thirty years the Chinamen have been gaining a stronger and stronger hold on us, until at last it requires a great struggle to free ourselves from them. But this sacrifice must be made. In Truckee a poor man said that he could not break his contract with the Chinamen, but if it was necessary that all his timber should be burned in order to get rid of them, then let it burn. In San Jose there are also men who would sacrifice everything for the good of their country. There are patriots here; the Americans are not all dead; they will spring up on every hand when called upon. There will be some who will not join in the movement. These will be made to feel the power of boycotting. In Truckee, the largest firm was the last to knuckle, but it did so in twenty-four hours after the boycott began. For two days not a customer entered the store and the man who had been placed at the door to mark those who entered, asked to be discharged, for there was nothing for him to do. What started this movement in Truckee was not the fact that there were 700 Chinamen at work to 100 white men, but when three young men with families to support went to large firms and begged that they be given the places of as many Chinamen at Chinamen's wages and were refused, the people aroused from their slumber and the work was soon done. When the Chinese are gone, concluded the speaker, we will perhaps hold another convention in San Jose and we will then sing the Doxology; for if we can't praise God for such a blessing as that will be, then we have no praise in our hearts. ¶ W. H. Holmes made a short address, after which Mr. Ravlin was presented and greeted with prolonged cheering. He said that had attended a great many conventions, political conventions and religious conventions, but had never attended one where there was more harmony, unanimity or religious earnestness than in this convention. There were not many religious forms observed, but there was considerable religion, for there was a great deal of humanity, and when religion is without humanity you might as well throw it to the dogs. Some ridicule this movement and say that the Chinese are here and they are going to stay. They act as though they were going to stay, but there is no such thing as a changeless State. California may be a changeless State, but it will never enter that form until the last ship load of Chinamen sails away from its golden shores. If anyone things I am stepping outside of religious work or duty in entering this work, they are welcome to their thoughts. But I am not. I am entering a broader field of religious work. It is a field as much broader, as California is broader than this platform. I never intended to leave this platform on which I have worked so long, until I was called to enter in this broader field where I am to work for the welfare of the whole people of California. In

attaining the end we desire, the intention is not to go for the Chinamen, but our efforts will be directed to their employers and their friends, and while they are wasting their sympathy on the Chinamen, they will be shaken with the seven thunders of Jove. There is not a merchant in this city who can hold out in favor of the Chinese when there is a man standing at his door marking those who go in to patronize him. Is there anything in the Burlingame treaty against doing that? (cries of 'No!') Is there anything in the national laws to prevent boycotting a man who employs coolie labor while our brothers are tramping, to suicides' graves, to prison and to insane asylums? As the judge says to the condemned murderer when he sentences him to death, 'May God have mercy on your soul,' so we can say to these Chinese employers, when we close the door of hope upon them, 'May God have mercy on your souls.' ¶ The speaker announced that Mr. Jacobs, President of the White Cigar Makers' Association, was present and that gentleman was to make arrangements for a large anti-Chinese meeting in Mechanics Pavilion, San Francisco, at an early date. San Francisco is the place the work of organization will be begun. It has been terribly disorganized in the past, by sand lot organizations, sand lot orators and sand lot aspirations, but some of those aspirations received a terrible set back at this Convention. After the meeting of this Convention at Sacramento I intend to spend three months in the southern part of the State and thoroughly organize that section, and an auxiliary association will be formed there to cooperate with the State Organization. The people of San Jose might as well come to the conclusion that this is not a Convention of hoodlums, and you will find that it will be the bitterest day of your experience when you refuse to sign one of these pledges. In concluding, the speaker said: I want you all to keep your eyes on me, and if you don't hear a good report of me boycott me when I get back. [Loud applause.] ¶ Mr. Jacobs of San Francisco was introduced and made a short address. When a few cigar-makers in San Francisco, he said, had in one effort swept away 2,500 Chinamen from their trade, why could not the people of San Jose drive away 1,000. ¶ Three rousing cheers were then given for Mr. Ravlin, and with a vote of thanks to the musicians, the meeting adjourned."

2/6/1886 Morning Mercury (na) page 3 column 4 (Advertisement)

"New Cigar Factory. J. W. H. Blome, an experienced cigarmaker, will today open a white labor cigar factory at No. 246 South First Street. mr. Blome solicits a share of your patronage, which he will convince you he is worthy of. He will keep on hand a full stock of all grades of cigars and tobacco."

2/6/1886 Morning Mercury (na) page 4 column 2 (Advertisement)

"To the Laundresses of San Jose and White Men's Laundries: Wishing you success in driving out the Asiatic laundries, I have this offer to make. I will furnish you soap, starches and blueing of the finest quality at wholesale prices for the next 60 days. M. C. Close, Wholesale agent for Columbia Soap Works and Johnson's Starches, 214 Santa Clara St, opp. Couvent."

2/7/1886 Morning Mercury (na) page 2 column 3 (Advertisement)

"Housekeepers Can Be Independent! of Chinese Laundries by Using James Pyle's Pearline! The Greatest Known Invention for Easy Washing. Try It. For Sale by All Grocers."

2/7/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 4 column 2 (Editorial)

"Boycotting the Daily 'News.' There is no question as to the sentiment of the people of California on the Chinese topic. ¶ There is not question as to the sentiment of the people of California on the Chinese topic. There has never been in any State, at any time, or any question of politics, policy or morals a more nearly unanimous conviction that an evil must be suppressed and a wrong redressed than exists, in California today with regard to the excision of the coolies from our body politic. There never was a stronger determination among the modern Greeks to be free from Turkish oppression than exists in the universal decision of the people of the Pacific coast that Chinese competition, Chinese filth and Chinese

immorality must and shall be banished from polluting the heritage of American citizens. ¶ The vote taken in 1879 for and against Chinese immigration resulted in 154,638 against and only 883 in favor of the continuance of that immigration. Since then the population of the State has doubled, but if a vote were to be taken tomorrow for or against the removal of the Chinese out of the State, by lawful and peaceful means, it is doubtful if one hundred votes would be recorded in favor of the retention of the Mongolians. ¶ This is the exact situation. There is no division of sentiment as to the main question. The only discussion is as to the methods proper to be adopted in curing the admitted evil. And precisely here is where the danger exists that injudicious hasty and violent measures—violent as against American citizens—may result in delaying the consummations that all classes of citizens hope for. ¶ The convention held here last week decided to employ the extreme measure of boycotting their fellow citizens into the adoption of their methods. Boycotting is the legitimate resort only of a weak people against a strong oppressor. It was justifiable in Ireland, where there was neither force enough to fight nor any other hope of appeal. It has no place in the American system. A trades' union strike is not a boycotting. It is simply a commercial struggle between the seller and the buyer of labor. Still, there might be circumstances that would justify a whole community in saying of a man—a person, for instance, of hideously immoral character—we will not buy of that man or sell to him, we will not eat at his table and he shall not eat at ours, we will not salute him nor answer his salute, we will ostracize him from business and social relations as completely as if he were dead. It must be a fearful crime that could justify so terrible a sentence. It is the most tremendous of social resources, and the power of inflicting it should be lodged in very judicious hands and be only used when all other means have failed. ¶ And yet an attempt was made last Friday evening to hurl this terrible missile into the office of the Daily News of this city. It was not claimed that the paper is owned by Chinamen, that it employs Chinamen or advocates the interests of Chinamen. It was not shown that its proprietors are not as earnestly desirous for the departure of the Chinese as any man in this mass meeting which proposed to pronounce sentence of business death in a fashion more in accordance with the proceedings of the Vehm-Gericht of the twelfth than a meeting of American citizens of the nineteenth century. The whole offense of the News, so far as we can learn, consists in the playful modes it assumes in criticizing the manner and methods, and not the motives, of some individuals who have seemed anxious for local prominence in the recent movement against the Chinese. Some of these criticisms may have been galling, there were not wholly undeserved, however. ¶ But the tremendous power of non-intercourse in business must not be invoked to punish private grievances or soothe the ruffled egotism of men whose only title to leadership in a great public movement is their assertion of their personal importance. ¶ The Mercury refrained from any reference to this matter yesterday in hope that the sober second thought would convince the proposers of newspaper boycotting that their movement is not only a foolish but a very dangerous one. If persisted in it will do more to retard the anti-Chinese cause in San Jose than its advocates can overcome in a long time. The Mercury voices public opinion—the opinion of intelligent labor, of business men, of men of property and men without property, of all classes, creeds and conditions of citizens who are its patrons and whose wishes it has earned the reputation of correctly interpreting—when it says there must be no boycotting for trivial causes; no boycotting of American citizens except as a last desperate measure of self-defense. ¶ We hope those who talk so lightly and frivolously about boycotting people into the adoption of hasty measures will remember the fate of the monkey who tried to boycott a buzz saw. The Chinese are a calamity, but the tendency of the movement to boycott citizens is a tyranny as despotic as that of the Russian Czar and will not be tolerated in San Jose."

2/7/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 4 column 5 (News)

"Anti-Chinese Movements. Meetings of Anti-Coolie Organizations in Various Places. Salinas, February 6.—An Anti-Chinese meeting was held at this place last evening at which over 500 citizens were present.

A roll call resulted in the enlistment of 110 names before the meeting was called to order. Great enthusiasm prevails. ¶ The feeling at Ukiah. Ukiah, February 6.—An Anti-Chinese meeting was held in town today at which several prominent citizens made speeches. Resolutions similar to those passed in other towns were passed, and determination expressed to get rid of the coolies, though no illegal measures will be adopted. While there is a strong public sentiment against the Chinese, a large number of men are engaged in the hop business and who think they are dependent on Chinese labor, will exert considerable influence for their remaining. ¶ At Yuba City. Marysville, February 6. —A rousing anti-Coolie demonstration was held at Yuba City this evening. Hon. C. P. Berry and other prominent men addressed the meeting. Delegations were present from Meridian, Moore's Station, Wheatland and Marysville. Arrangements are being made to establish a steam laundry in this city. The community is united in a determination to rid the country, lawfully but surely, of the coolies. ¶ At Georgetown. Georgetown, February 6.—At a meeting of the Anti-Chinese Association held here last night a constitution and bylaws were adopted and J. Wolf was selected as a delegate to attend the convention to be held in Sacramento. Thirteen members have signed the roll. ¶ Delegate Appointed. Susanville, February 6.—The Board of Supervisors of this county appointed D. C. Hyer as a delegate from this county to the Anti-Chinese Convention in Sacramento March 10th. ¶ A Steam Laundry. Santa Cruz, February 6.—At the anti-Chinese meeting this evening the Executive Committee was empowered to make arrangements for starting a steam laundry."

2/7/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 5 column 1 (News)

Local Brevities....No Chinese are employed at the Pacific Hotel....The headquarters for the delegates to the Anti-Chinese Convention in this city will be at the Pacific Hotel....Chung Lee, Jr. was arrested by Detective Salisbury for practicing medicine without the necessary certificate. He will be arraigned before Justice Buckner tomorrow."

2/7/1886 Morning Mercury ("An American") page 5 column 4 (Letter)

"A Cold Wave. The Boycotting Scheme Unfavorably Received. Would Be Political Bosses. A Mt. View Correspondent Frees His Mind on Various Important Subjects—Local Notes. ¶ Ed. Mercury—As a sort of next-door neighbor to your wide-awake and progressive city, Mountain View desires a hearing through the medium of your columns. The Mercury is recognized here, as elsewhere, as a willing champion of the interests of all who are weak and unprotected only exacting honesty of purpose on the part of those who are to be benefitted. The residents of Mountain View have cried enough, and, sorely distressed, are not pleading for a rest from the constant and unprofitable commotion to which they are being subjected. After passing through the past political campaign the people are justly entitled to a long season of tranquility. The well disposed want an opportunity to calm down and pursue the even tenor of their ways in social and business life. It is evident that the political party which, during the last campaign, made the most noise, held the greatest number of meetings, resolved the most frequently, did the most talking all sound and no sense, and made itself the most disagreeably conspicuous in every possible way, was the party to suffer defeat in our embryo city and that, too, for the first time since the War of the Rebellion. The ever restless agitator, though defeated, his forces routed ¶ Horse, Foot and Dragoon, is a cold-blood individual not unlike the ground squirrel, in that if encountering a cold day and frozen stiff, will revive with the first warm period and enter anew upon a foraging enterprise, recognizing no limit except a recurrence of the freezing-out process. The Mountain View agitator, stricken by the cold wave of public disgust, is again out of this hole, and gathering his clans about him, the whole hungry pack are yelping in chorus as they scent the spoils of office, which they have located in the anti-Chinese corral. The would-be political bosses of this locality are seeking to launch their piratical craft upon the popular wave of anti-Coolieism which is now spreading over this county and State. The town, to be in the fashion, has an Anti-Coolie Club, and while there are ever 100 names on the rolls, a large majority

represent those who signed because they were asked to and their concern ended right there. The attendance at the meetings consists of a dozen or so of men and boys of the class who sit and swallow unquestionably the nauseous doses doled out to them at stated intervals. Fro the past month the unoffending citizen has had every twenty-four hours some scrap of paper thrust into his face and his autograph demanded. ¶ The Worthless Documents range all the way down from a petition to the President and a demand to Congress for special legislation to communications calling upon the Supervisors to repeal the treaty with China. At the last meeting of the A. C. Club, with its boasted membership of 100, there were just ten doughty warriors present, and this corporal's guard passed ringing resolutions and elected six delegates to the San Jose Convention. Mark the result, there was but one of the delegates elected who was present to respond when the roll was called and this lonesome patriot was the chairman of the local meeting; alas, this is emphatically an age of brass and the glare of the metal penetrateth even in the mountain fastnesses. In the course of a recent speech the president of the Mt. View A. C. C. asserted, in substance, that those citizens who did not see fit to 'jine in' the undertaking of the club would deserve to be branded as cowards; this in the nineteenth century ant to Americans, man of whom came from revolutionary stock, Dennis Kearney must look to his laurels for it is evident that there are others than O'Donnell to dispute his sway. ¶ Threats of Social Ostracism and business persecutions are rife. Just think of it, ye who prate of constitutional liberty and the freedom of thought and speech, who claim the inherent right to entertain a conscientious difference of opinion with your fellows. Opposed to the presence or employment of the Chinese, and favoring all decent and legal means for their removal, the majority of the residents of this vicinity will never sanction the boycotting of a good citizen who in all that concerns the welfare of the community is worth a ten acre field full of the average anti-Chinese agitator. Let the people carefully consider the leadership they propose to follow; he should be a man of native tact and ability, a successful man and not one with a past record of failures piled high. All that is created by the wild scheming of a visionary brain melts away like the snow under the rays of the noonday sun. Enough of this conspicuously disagreeable subject, the disturbers are rapidly working their own destruction and 'so mote it be' is the earnest wish of the better class of denizens of Mountain View. ¶ On the evening of January 3d, the Women's Christian Temperance Union gave the first of the promised series of public entertainments at the Methodist church, and it was a triumph of which the ladies may well feel proud. The Union has but recently been established in this locality, and is not yet fully organized, but ¶ The Energy Displayed will certainly bear good fruit in the near future. On the occasion in question those who assisted in entertaining the audience were Mrs. Kirkland of Los Gatos, Mrs. Higgins of Santa Clara and Rev. Mr. Sharbrough of Mountain View. It is the intention of the ladies to establish a free reading room and in this enterprise they will be encouraged by all who take an interest in spreading the word. Some of the ladies of this town have organized a branch of the Chatauqua Literary Society and are making excellent progress. Some changes have recently taken place among the business firms of the town, Charles Detoy having sold his merchandise in stock and good will to J. D. Martin, who is now in charge. William Bogen has purchased the interest of his partner and is now the sole proprietor of the establishment. Julius Weitheimar is the lucky man who secured the appointment as postmaster and he is fulfilling the responsible duties with apparent satisfaction to his constituency. Aaron Weilheimer has disposed of his harness store to Wm. Leibe, formerly of Santa Clara, and has gone into business at Fresno. A large and substantial wine cellar is being constructed for Charles Detoy, who expects to have ample use for it during the coming summer. The Directors of the Odd Fellows' Building Association contemplating adding a stage to the interior of the main hall for the convenience of those who desire to rent for public entertainments; and so, until again the spirit moves, adios. ¶ An American.

2/7/1886 Morning *Mercury* (staff) page 5 column 5 (News)

"The Wrong Words. In our report of the closing hours of the Anti-Coolie Convention, we made Mr. Louis Bruch say in a resolution which he introduced, 'that no man should be considered eligible to office—City, County, State or Nation—who is not unmistakably opposed to the presence of the Chinese in this country.' What he did say was that 'no man should hold office in the Anti-Chinese organization.' We gladly make the correction."

2/7/1886 Morning *Mercury* (staff) page 5 column 5 (News)

"Yountville has but one Chinaman."

2/5/1886 Evening *Herald* (Staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"Truckee and the Coolies. To show the power of a good newspaper in this Anti-Chinese agitation, it may be stated that the Truckee Republican, edited by Mr. C. F. McGlashan, who is a delegate to the Convention was the chief agent in ridding Truckee of the coolies. It was a bitter fight, and for a time it seemed as though violence and bloodshed must result. But through the courage and good judgment displayed by the Republican, which was backed by the citizens generally, the whole matter was settled without disturbance, and the coolies left without harm to their persons or their property. And this could be done in San Jose, as well as in Truckee, if the citizens were likeminded. In Truckee the Chinese were employed by powerful corporations; they had contracts for work which would take many months to complete, and everything seemed to be in their favor. But public opinion proved all powerful. In a very short time, the coolies were discharged; the contracts were rescinded, and white working men had taken the places of the Chinese. This is an example which should be followed by every town and city on the Coast."

2/5/1886 Evening *Herald* (Staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"Another illustration of the determination of the Federal officials in San Francisco to encourage coolie immigration is seen in the fact that Inspector Hawes, who reported the traffic in illegal certificates, has been removed to Oakland, and the son of Consul Bee has been appointed to take his place as Inspector in San Francisco. This is an outrage, especially in view of the fact that many coolies are expected to arrive in the next few weeks. We hate even to suggest violence, but it seems that nothing short of a hanging or two will convince these official rascals that they must do their duty."

2/5/1886 Evening *Herald* (Staff) page 2 column 2 (Editorial)

The Anti-Coolie Convention. The Anti-Coolie Convention did its work well. Able and earnest men were selected to manage the organization, and the resolutions adopted were clear and to the point. The speeches also, though temperate in tone, showed a terrible earnestness of purpose, and a determination to exhaust all legal means for getting rid of the coolie curse. The action of the Convention in its disposition of the blatherskite O'Donnell will have the hearty approval of all intelligent citizens. The Anti-Coolie agitation, to be successful, must be wholly free from political trickery, and without any taint of personal ambition. Make it the tool of the politicians, or a stepping-stone for individual office-seekers, and its power and usefulness are at once and forever destroyed. ¶ The members of the State Executive Committee appointed yesterday doubtless fully appreciate the importance of this fact, and will see to it that the organization is not wrecked upon that rock. But it will require all their vigilance and sagacity to prevent it. Politicians and office-hunters are as wily and persistent as the devil himself, and if one trick will not answer their purpose they will try another and another, until every resource of political craft is exhausted. The first danger to be apprehended is the capture of the Sacramento Convention. Doubtless many Anti-Coolie Leagues that were not organized in time to send delegates to this Convention will be represented at Sacramento, but the great majority of the delegates there will be appointed by the Supervisors of the counties, who, at least three-fourths of them, are Republican railroad politicians.

Nothing that will really benefit the people can be expected from such a gathering as that. All that can really be done there by the members of this Convention will be to draw off the representatives of the Anti-Coolie Leagues who are really in earnest in their opposition to coolie labor. But even that will be difficult. Probably four-fifths of the delegates present at Sacramento will represent the monopolies, and their aim will be either to capture the Anti-Coolie organization of the State, and use it for their own purposes, or to divide the Convention and make it appear that they are the real representatives of the movement, and that those who withdraw are cranks and incendiaries to whom no attention should be paid. These will be their tactics, and every parliamentary technicality will be used to effect their purpose. It will require all the wisdom and courage of the real leaders of the Anti-Coolie movement to prevent their success, and we trust that the work of organization to baffle their treachery will be begun at once. If they succeed in capturing the Convention, or in dividing the Anti-Coolie forces, the whole railroad press of the State will be unanimous in their favor, and will use all its influence to crush the true anti-Coolie organization. All that this Convention can probably do at Sacramento will be to gather the Anti-Coolieites to itself and withdraw, leaving the delegates appointed by the Supervisors to themselves. Such a course would damn the Railroad Convention in the eyes of the people, and divest it of most of its power for mischief. ¶ Doubtless all these consideration will receive due attention from the State Executive Committee, and prompt and effectual measures will be taken to prevent the success of this scheme of the monopolists to arrest the progress of this great popular movement. The railroad motto always has been, 'divide and conquer,' and that will doubtless be its policy in this instance. But the railroad does not yet own all the brains and energy in the State, and we expect to see it thoroughly beaten by the people in this contest."

2/5/1886 Evening Herald (Staff) page 2 column 2 (Editorial)

"To the threat of Consul Bee that he will bring suits for damage against every city or town from which coolies are expelled, the Stockton Mail retorts by asking whether he will also bring suit against all individuals who discharge coolie employees. The truth is that Consul Bee talks too big for his position. His coolie clients and himself may be expelled as an unbearable nuisance if the people generally shall so decide. This country is the property of the American people, and there is no law, human or divine, which compels them to share it with aliens of any race, or renegades of any color. Consul Bee should sometimes think of this fact, and 'sing a little small.'"

2/5/1886 Evening Herald (Staff) page 2 column 2 (Editorial)

"The selection of N. F. Ravlin as State Organizer was the best proof that could be given of the earnestness and sincerity of the Anti-Coolie Convention. He will rouse the people as no other man could, and his appointment makes success certain."

2/5/1886 Evening Herald (Wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Anti-Chinese League. Westport, February 4.—About one hundred prominent citizens of this place met in Masonic Hall last evening and formed an anti-Chinese league. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions which will be presented at the meeting called for next Saturday evening."

2/5/1886 Evening Herald (Wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Anti-Chinese Meetings. Livermore, February 4.—Two large anti-Chinese meetings have been held here within a week and the third is in progress tonight. Little else is talked of. None but peaceful measures are proposed."

2/5/1886 Evening Herald (Staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

“The Convention. Interesting Discussion on Boycotting. The Resolutions Adopted. N. F. Ravlin Unanimously Chosen State Organizer—An Adjournment to Meet in Sacramento. ¶ The permanent organization of the Non-Partisan Anti-Chinese State Convention had just been effected yesterday afternoon when the Herald’s report closed. After President McGlashan and First Vice-President Summers had made remarks, as already reported, Second Vice-President Church of Oakland said that he, too, appreciated the honor conferred, and continued: One of the best features connected with the present agitation of the Chinese question is the unmistakable unanimity of sentiment among all classes of the people who possess our ideas of civilization. Care must be exercised now and in the future to prevent the politician from using the organization to serve his own selfish purposes. There is no room within the ranks of the anti-Chinese leagues for those who have an axe to grind. See to it that you stand by the principles for which we are working and that other considerations be made secondary. Under the law and by the law everything for which we are working may be accomplished. With a united front, harmony in the ranks and a determination to conquer, we shall succeed. ¶ Secretary Holmes, Treasurer S. I. Allen, Assistant Secretary Geo. M. Lovie and Sergeant-at-Arms Billings spoke briefly, affirming their unswerving allegiance to the cause. ¶ Pursuant to the recommendation of the Committee on Permanent Organization, the following named gentlemen were selected to represent their respective districts as members of the State Central Committee: B. E. Burns, Mountain View; David B. Hoffman, Alameda; John Kinslow, Sonoma; Frank H. Thurston, San Mateo; Noble Fisher, Sacramento; C. F. McGlashan, Nevada; E. Frisbie, Solano; J. E. Marks, Santa Cruz; the San Francisco member to be appointed. ¶ The Committee on Resolutions requested and was granted further time in which to submit a report. ¶ A recess was taken to permit the delegates of each county to select one of their number to serve upon a committee to present subjects for discussion by the Convention and the following selections were made: John Quinn of Sacramento, D. Sheward of Santa Rosa, Wm. Vinter of San Jose, W. Hunt of Alameda, D. George of Sonoma, A. J. Baldwin of Santa Cruz, George West of San Mateo, C. F. McGlashan of Nevada and E. Frisbie of Solano. ¶ After the intermission George H. Buck of San Mateo said he desired to call the attention of the delegates to an incident which occurred during the recess and which, if allowed to go unrebuked, might seriously damage the cause in which they took so great an interest. We have met here, said Mr. Buck, to make common cause against a common enemy. It has from the inception of this agitation been understood that politics should have no lot or part in our councils; that no individual should be tolerated in the ranks who should so far forget the duty he owed to others as to attempt to use the organization for his own personal benefit. When such an individual is discovered it becomes your duty and mine to expose and brand him as one unworthy of fellowship, and with your permission I will read this resolution, which has been hastily prepared, and which, it is to be hoped, you will approve. Mr. Buck then read the following: ¶ Whereas, This Convention has been called as non-partisan and non-political, to take action to aid in relieving the people of the State from the curse imposed upon them by the presence of the Chinese; and ¶ Whereas, One C. C. O’Donnell has during this meeting distributed circulars in the hall to advance his political purposes, announcing himself therein as a candidate for Governor; therefore ¶ Resolved, That this Convention repudiates and condemns the action of the said O’Donnell in distributing said circulars and in endeavoring to use this convention for the advancement of his political aspirations. ¶ Upon the conclusion of the reading of the resolutions the delegates arose as one man and shouted their approval. When the tumult had in a measure subsided, and the President called for an expression of the sentiment of the Convention upon the adoption of the resolution, a unanimous affirmative was the result. ¶ O’Donnell, who had been an attentive listener to the reading of the resolutions and the accompanying remarks, but who was not a delegate, took his departure soon after. ¶ A. N. Powers of this city was appointed Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms. ¶ N. F. Ravlin responded to a general demand for an address, telling his hearers that, while always ready to aid the cause in which the large majority of the people of this State and coast took so deep an interest, he yet realized that the time was one for action rather than speech. He urged those who were really in earnest in this work to

stand firm, but on no account to do that which would be unlawful or opposed to the peace and good order or communities. ¶ At 4 p.m., the convention adjourned to meet again at 7 p.m. at Druids' Hall."

2/5/1886 Evening Herald (Staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"A Series of Resolutions. A Discussion on Boycotting—The Sacramento Convention. ¶ The Convention met in the evening at Druids' Hall. ¶ A communication was received from the headquarters of the Knights of Labor, enclosing blank petitions asking for Congressional anti-Chinese legislation. ¶ Another communication was received from the headquarters of the Federated Trades in San Francisco. It advised the concentration of Chinese in San Francisco by their being driven out of the interior and recommended a system of boycotting, trade by trade. It also counseled the formation of mechanics and laborers' unions throughout the Pacific Coast. ¶ The following resolutions were reported by the Committee on Resolutions: ¶ Resolved, That the name of this organization be the California Non-Partisan Anti-Chinese Association. ¶ Resolved, That we regard the Chinese among us as a mental, physical, moral, and financial evil. ¶ Resolved, That the Chinese must go. ¶ Resolved, That our methods and plans of action shall be consonant with the laws of the State of California and the United States. ¶ Resolved, That committees should be appointed in every city, town and community, to circulate lists favoring the expulsion of the Chinese from the State by all lawful means, and pledging those who sign to refrain from patronizing the Chinese or purchasing the products of their labor, and that said committees report to the State Executive Committee the names, residences and places of business of all who do not sign. ¶ That we recommend secrecy in the preparation of all lists and pledges, and to that end favor the distribution of printed lists and pledges for individual signatures. ¶ Resolved, That at the earliest possible moment each community be requested to send to the State Executive Committee the names of individuals, firms or corporations who refuse to discharge Chinamen, and that a vigorous and unrelenting boycott be established against those who oppose the almost unanimous sentiment of the people of this State, the State Executive Committee to fix a date when a general boycott throughout the State shall be inaugurated. ¶ Resolved, That we recommend as an effective plan, that district organizations, county organizations and township organizations be formed to cooperate with and report to the State organizations from township to county, from county to district and district to State, that a thorough knowledge of all movements in the cause be immediately conveyed to the executive, and in turn sent out from that committee to all the organizations in other parts of the State. ¶ Resolved, That we demand of our law officers the strict enforcement of the penal laws pertaining to the Chinese. ¶ Resolved, That every newspaper, journal or periodical published in California be requested within the next thirty days to declare its position upon the Chinese question, and that any publication failing to do so shall be deemed an enemy of the cause. ¶ Resolved, That the State Executive Committee immediately place able exponents of the anti-Chinese cause in the field, with power to organize leagues and carry into effect the plans we have outlined. Resolved, That the State Executive Committee be fully authorized and empowered to devise ways and means to carry out the plans of this Convention. ¶ Resolved, That this Convention demands of Congress the abrogation of the Burlingame treaty, as it deprives the State of the right to regulate its own police and sanitary affairs. ¶ The resolutions were adopted one by one, being in some cases amended. They are given above in the form of final adoption. ¶ The subject of boycotting was discussed at considerable length. Mr. Boyne of Sacramento was of the opinion that boycotting should commence in the different centers of population in the State at the same time. He wanted to explain why Mr. Elkers, a Sacramento merchant, is a large manufacturer and dealer in overalls. He employs many Chinamen. He is also a member of the Citizens' Anti-Chinese Association of Sacramento. [Laughter.] 'This laughter,' continued Mr. Boyne, 'is ill-timed, as I will endeavor to show. Mr. Elkers employs Chinamen because the merchants from the country will buy goods where they can obtain them cheapest. Did he not employ Chinamen the trade would go to San Francisco. The system of boycotting succeeded in Truckee because there are no Gatling guns there with which to sweep the

streets. You may starve in Oakland,' said the speaker, 'and let San Francisco fatten on Chinese labor, in case a general boycott at the same time is not decided upon.' ¶ Elihu Anthony of Santa Cruz was of the opinion that his town was not quite ready for a boycott, but it would be as soon as the eight hundred members now in the league shall double their number, and he predicted that such time is not far off. Then the manufacturers, the merchants, the lumber men and the hotel-keepers will be told that they must not employ Chinese, and they must accede to the demand. There are too many tramps in this country, many of them young men who are unable to obtain work on account of the Chinese, and it behooves every good citizen to assist in the good work that is now in hand. ¶ Mr. Ravlin spoke in favor of a boycott all over the State at the same time. ¶ Mr. Hyland suggested that St. Patrick's Day be named as the time. ¶ Mr. Allen of Sonoma had during the day met Col. Donahue had said that the business men and producers should do what is in their power in the same direction. Otherwise, the railroads might well continue to employ Chinamen. ¶ Some delegates wanted the boycott to commence within ten days, others wanted it to commence March 1st, others in sixty days. The matter of date was finally left to the Executive Committee. ¶ On motion of R. M. Clarken all the States and territories of the Pacific Slope were invited to join in the movement. ¶ Mr. Boyne of Sacramento offered the following resolution: ¶ Resolved, That the President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer of this Convention be and are hereby appointed as delegates to the Convention to be held at Sacramento on March 10, 1886, under the auspices of the Citizens' Anti-Chinese Association of Sacramento. ¶ Mr. Ravlin spoke against the resolution. He said that if the objects and purposes of the Sacramento Convention are identical with those of this Convention, he could not see why the latter should, so soon after assembling here, delegate its officers to attend a convention where they might not be received. And if they are received it would only be the whale swallowing Johan over again. [Applause.] If the purposes of the Sacramento Convention are not identical with those of this Convention, it would simply render our efforts abortive. 'I may be misinformed,' continued Mr. Ravlin, 'but I understand that the objects and purposes of the two conventions are not identical. They are, as I understand, different in their nature. It is our purpose and expressed will to keep this movement entirely out of politics. And yet I am informed that this Convention to assemble at Sacramento is countenanced by the monopolies and backed by the corporations. We must know that this is not true before we adopt the resolution. The gentlemen who are here from Sacramento can't say that you will be received. This movement must be kept as one over which the politicians shall have no control. If the Sacramento Convention wants to run a separate convention, all right. ¶ R. M. Clarken of Sacramento said that he had no doubt that the officers would be received by the Sacramento Convention with open arms. He denied in strong words that that Convention was backed by the corporations. ¶ Mr. Hougham of Alameda pointed out that the Sacramento Citizens' Association, in arranging for the convention, had ignored the anti-Chinese clubs of the State and left the appointment of delegates to the Boards of Supervisors, which are political bodies. Now, as clubs had been ignored, not only by the Sacramento Association, but by the Boards of Supervisors also (at least such was the case in his county), men sent by this body would in like manner probably be ignored. ¶ President McGlashan hoped that the resolution would be withdrawn. This Convention should not invite its officers to attend the Sacramento Convention. ¶ Mr. Ravlin explained that his information as to the purposes of the Sacramento Convention was received from a man in Sacramento. ¶ Mr. Boyne denounced Mr. Ravlin's informant as the most infernal liar that ever crossed the Sacramento river. He then withdrew his resolution. ¶ Mr. Dahms of Alameda made some appropriate remarks advising harmony and moved that when the Convention finally adjourns it be so to meet at Sacramento on March 10th. After considerable discussion the motion was carried. ¶ The Convention then adjourned to meet again this morning at Turn Verein Hall. ¶ After adjournment the Executive Committee met and adopted the following pledge, fifty thousand copies of which are to be reprinted and circulated at once: ¶ 'We, the undersigned, hereby declare that we are in favor of all

means for the exclusion of the Chinese from the Pacific Coast; and we hereby pledge that we will not employ Chinamen directly or indirectly, nor purchase the products of Chinese labor.”

2/5/1886 Evening Herald (Staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

“This Morning’s Work. Resolutions Adopted Today—Hittell’s Article Condemned. ¶ At the opening of the Convention this morning, Mr. Buck referred to the adjournment resolution passed last evening and said that it had engendered considerable feeling. It might be well to reconsider it, and he moved that a committee of one delegate from each county be appointed to consider the matter of holding a session in Sacramento and also to present some method by which harmony of action may be produced. ¶ Mr. Dahms of Alameda believed that the resolution which had been adopted was the correct thing. His idea was to bring together the two conventions in the interest of harmony. ¶ Mr. West of Alameda would not sacrifice principle to secure harmony. He supported the motion. ¶ Mr. Vinter said that the object of appointing the Committee was to save acrimonious debate in the Convention and he believed that the Committee would be able to formulate a plan of action that would be satisfactory. ¶ Judge Church desired to see the action of the Convention stand. ¶ President McGlashan did not want to see a conflict. This body can have a Convention before or after the Sacramento Convention. It need not yield up its individuality. This association will continue its existence as long as there is a Chinaman in the State. The speaker could discern no danger or unwisdom in the appointment of the proposed committee. ¶ Mr. Sheward of Sonoma believed that the appointment of a Conference Committee would result in the deliberate consideration of the matter in hand, and without leaving any trace of bad feeling in the breast of any of the delegates. ¶ The form of the motion was changed so as to provide for the appointment of two delegates from each county, and in this form the motion was carried, each delegation making its selections. ¶ The following Committee on Differences was appointed: Messrs. Hunt and Church of Alameda, Gannon and Sheward of Sonoma, Boyne and Fisher of Sacramento, Anthony and Butler of Santa Cruz, Burns and Vinter of Santa Clara, Frisbie of Solano, McGlashan of Nevada, Buck and Woodward of San Mateo. ¶ After an hour’s recess the following resolution was reported and adopted: ¶ Resolved, That the State Central Committee of this Convention further confer with the Executive Committee of the anti-Chinese clubs of Sacramento to take all action towards harmonizing any apparent differences now existing between the two sections of the State. ¶ The following resolution was presented: ¶ Resolved, That it is the sentiment of this Convention that we shall demand of every candidate for office in this State or any county thereof that he bring an affidavit from a Notary Public that he will use all of his influence, both directly and indirectly, for the expulsion of the Chinese from this State. ¶ Resolved, That the affidavits be placed in the hands of the State Central Committee for presentation. ¶ The resolutions were signed by Thomas Donnelly and J. J. Shaner. ¶ A delegate from Boulder Creek said that political matters should be considered hereafter. The resolutions were laid on the table. ¶ Mr. Buck offered the following resolutions, which were adopted: ¶ Whereas, One John S. Hittell, in the Overland Monthly of February, 1886, caused to be printed an article signed by him on the ‘Benefits of Chinese Immigration,’ and ¶ Whereas, Said article grossly misrepresents the true status of the Chinese question upon this Coast and the true condition of our laboring men; therefore, ¶ Resolved, That we, the delegates elected as representatives of the anti-Chinese element in this State, in Convention assembled, do declare that said article is a misstatement of facts, unfair, impolitic, and does not voice the sentiment of the people of this State as expressed by their almost unanimous vote. ¶ Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, properly signed, be forward to the editor of the Overland Monthly and that he be requested to publish the same. ¶ The following resolution was adopted: ¶ Resolved, That the matter of calling future anti-Chinese non-partisan State Conventions be left to the Executive Committee and that they be requested to see that all anti-Chinese non-partisan organizations of the State are properly represented in said committee. ¶ As a committee to prepare a memorial to

Congress Messrs. Butler, Summers and Shaner were appointed and the Convention took a recess until 1 o'clock this afternoon."

2/5/1886 Evening Herald (Staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"Mr. Ravlin. He is Unanimously Chosen as the State Organizer. ¶ This afternoon the State Central Committee was authorized to fill vacancies in the Committee. ¶ The position of committeeman from San Francisco was declared vacant. It is to be filled by the State Central Committee. ¶ It was announced that 50,000 anti-Chinese petitions to Congress would be prepared, so that all who asked might be supplied. The manuscript was prepared by the Memorial Committee. ¶ Mr. Vinter brought forward the name N. F. Ravlin for State Organizer, paying the gentleman a high compliment as to his ability. ¶ Secretary Holmes also spoke in support of the proposition. ¶ Mr. Ravlin spoke of his work in San Jose and of the likelihood of his leaving the pulpit, if his anti-Chinese work is unsatisfactory to the members of his Church. His plan is to provide for county organizations, for no one man can do all there is to be done. He was willing to do his part in the great work. ¶ Judge Church of Oakland and Mr. Anthony of Santa Cruz spoke in favor of the proposal to recommend Mr. Ravlin's appointment as State Organizer by the State Executive Committee and pledged Santa Cruz county to do its share toward paying him. ¶ Mr. Ravlin was unanimously recommended. ¶ On motion of Mr. Vinter the members expressed their determination to work actively, on their return home, in the anti-Chinese cause. ¶ A resolution was carried setting forth that no one shall be elected to office in any anti-Chinese league, township, county, district or State organization or State Convention who has not refrained from patronizing the Chinese or purchasing the products of their labor. ¶ The Convention gave votes of thanks to its officers, to the Executive Committee of Santa Clara county and to the press of this city, and then adjourned, to meet in Sacramento March 10th."

2/5/1886 Evening Herald (Staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"Convention Notes. Officers of the State Central Committee—Mass Meeting To-Night. ¶ C. F. McGlashan of Truckee has been chosen Chairman of the State Central Committee, B. E. Burns of Mountain View Vice-President and Noble Fisher of Sacramento Treasurer. The Committee will select a Secretary hereafter and provide for his compensation. ¶ A mass meeting is announced to be held at the Baptist Tabernacle this evening, to be addressed by speakers of good reputation. ¶ It is the subject of general remark that the Convention had a thoroughly efficient set of officers, a fact which contributed much to the dispatch of business, and that the body was composed of earnest, intelligent men, whose work seems to have been done with prudence and clear-headedness."

2/5/1886 Evening Herald (Na) page 3 column 4 (Advertisement)

"Why Take the Risk? Many Chinese lepers have been found making cigars that white people are expected to pay for and smoke. A leprous scale unrolled with the tobacco has been known to be the means of conveying this terrible and most loathsome disease. Why take such risks, when such excellent cigars can be had at the factory of L. S. Cavallaro, Music Hall building, North First street? He employs none but white labor and uses the choicest of selected tobacco, try him. The Chinese should go."

2/5/1886 Evening Herald (Staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"Mountain View. Tramps and Chinese Gin—Business Changes—Popular Teachers. On Monday night a keg of Chinese gin was stolen from the platform at Murphy's station. Tuesday morning Constable Guth overhauled three tramps with tin cans containing gin and placed them under arrest. One pleaded guilty and two demanded a jury trial. Two of them, Henry Sullivan and F. Johnson, were by Judge Beverly sent to the County Jail for twenty-five days. C. Heiber on account of his youth was allowed to go on his way

rejoicing....The white laundry still holds out. Its work gives good satisfaction and if well patronized the few Chinamen now here will be obliged to go....”

2/6/1886 Evening Herald (Na) page 2 column 5 (Advertisement)

"Visit Our Annual Clearance Sale! Owing to the vigorous anti-Chinese agitation, we have determined to CLEAR OUT ALL CHINESE GOODS! And shall in future not buy a single dollar's worth of goods made by Chinamen under any circumstances. We quote you the following bargains in these Goods to close out the stock: [List of "Chinese-Made" Shirts, Handkerchiefs, ladies' hose, and towels.] 'The Chinese Must Go!' We will also offer you a Special Bargain Each Day of our clearance sale. [List] Extra choice bargains and thousands of them, at the Annual Clearance Sale at Shively's Nine-Cent Store, 19 S. First St."

2/6/1886 Evening Herald (Na) page 3 column 4 (Advertisement)

"Why Take the Risk? Many Chinese lepers have been found making cigars that white people are expected to pay for and smoke. A leprous scale unrolled with the tobacco has been known to be the means of conveying this terrible and most loathsome disease. Why take such risks, when such excellent cigars can be had at the factory of L. S. Cavallaro, Music Hall building, North First street? He employs none but white labor and uses the choicest of selected tobacco, try him. The Chinese should go."

2/6/1886 Evening Herald (Staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"Mass Meeting. Speeches by C. F. McGlashan and N. F. Ravlin. Work of the Convention. The State to Be Thoroughly Organized—Proposed Mass Meeting in San Francisco. ¶ Large as is the capacity of the Baptist Tabernacle, the anti-Chinese mass meeting held there last evening left but here and there a vacant seat. Robert Summers occupied the chair. ¶ A musical selection was given by Mr. and Mrs. Schwartz and the Chairman the made a brief but forcible introductory speech, being followed by Mr. Saph of Los Gatos. ¶ Mr. Quinn of Sacramento was now introduced and said that the Convention which assembled in this city was almost as important as the one where American Independence was declared. Its object was to give work to the laborer and bread to the hungry, to save the boys from the prisons, the girls from degradation and sin. Oh, fathers, oh, mothers, was it not a noble purpose? [Prolonged applause.] The speaker had traveled considerably on this Coast, and he thought it was an alarming state of things that there are so many idle laborers and so may hungry men. They had ceased to hope for relief from Congress, but this Convention had kindled new hope in their hearts. California had knocked at the door of Congress and asked for aid many times, but now it did not simply ask it. The people, through their representatives in this Convention, had demanded relief and it must come. ¶ Wm. Vinter spoke next. Within the next few days, he said, every house in this city will be visited and a pledge presented for the occupants to approve or disapprove, and against those who do not declare themselves favorable to the cause a relentless boycott will be inaugurated. ¶ Mr. Hougham of Oakland was presented and recited an original anti-Chinese poem, which was greeted with much applause. ¶ 'The Hero of Truckee,' as C. F. McGlashan is styled, was introduced, but declined to be singled out as a hero. Truckee is a town of heroes. The speaker said that nothing good can be accomplished by violence and that printing had won more victories than all the blood-stained conquerors from Nero to Napoleon. This tiny piece of paper (holding to view a pledge), can cause the foundations of all the Chinatowns in the State to tremble with more violence than all the incendiary measures that could be used. When people are anxious to retain their Chinamen they will probably say 'that is too much of a sacrifice.' It is a sacrifice. For thirty years the Chinamen have been gaining a stronger and stronger hold on us, until at last it requires a great struggle to free ourselves from them. But this sacrifice must be made. In Truckee a poor man said that he could not break his contract with the Chinamen, but if it was necessary that all his timber should be burned in order to get rid of them, then let it burn. ¶ Mr. McGlashan continued: In San Jose there are also men who would sacrifice everything for the good of their country. There are

patriots here; the Americans are not all dead; they will spring up on every hand when called upon. There will be some who will not join in the movement. These will be made to feel the power of boycotting. In Truckee, the largest firm was the last to knuckle, but it did so in twenty-four hours after the boycott began. For two days not a customer entered the store and the man who had been placed at the door to mark those who entered, asked to be discharged, for there was nothing for him to do. What started this movement in Truckee was not the fact that there were 700 Chinamen at work to 100 white men, but when three young men with families to support went to large firms and begged that they be given the places of as many Chinamen at Chinamen's wages and were refused, the people aroused from their slumber and the work was soon done. When the Chinese are gone, concluded the speaker, we will perhaps hold another convention in San Jose and we will then sing the Doxology; for if we can't praise God for such a blessing as that will be, then we have no praise in our hearts. ¶ A short address was made by W. H. Holmes, after which Mr. Ravlin was presented. He first spoke of the harmony which had characterized the Convention and of its religious earnestness. There were not many religious forms observed, but there was considerable religion, for there was a great deal of humanity, and when religion is without humanity you might as well throw it to the dogs. Some ridicule this movement and say that the Chinese are here and they are going to stay. They act as though they were going to stay, but there is no such thing as a changeless State. California may become a changeless State, but it will never enter that form until the last ship load of Chinamen sails away from its golden shores. ¶ 'If,' continued Mr. Ravlin, 'any one thinks I am stepping outside of religious work or duty in entering this work, he are welcome to his thoughts. But I am not. I am entering a field as much broader as California is broader than this platform. I never intended to leave this platform on which I have worked so long, until I was called to enter in this broader field where I am to work for the welfare of the whole people of California. In attaining the end we desire, the intention is not to go for the Chinamen, but our efforts will be directed to their employers and their friends, and while they are wasting their sympathy on the Chinamen, they will be shaken with the seven thunders of Jove. There is not a merchant in this city who can hold out in favor of the Chinese when there is a man standing at his door marking those who go in to patronize him. ¶ Is there anything in the Burlingame treaty against doing that? (cries of 'No!') Is there anything in the national laws to prevent boycotting a man who employs coolie labor while our brothers are tramping, to suicides' graves, to prison and to insane asylums? As the judge says to the condemned murderer when he sentences him to death, 'May God have mercy on your soul,' so we can say to these Chinese employers, when we close the door of hope upon them, 'May God have mercy on your souls.' [Applause.] ¶ Mr. Ravlin announced that Mr. Jacobs, President of the White Cigar Makers' Association, was present and was making arrangements for a great mass meeting at the Mechanics Pavilion in San Francisco, and said that after the meeting in Sacramento in March the speaker would spend three months in the southern part of the State in the work of organizing. The people of San Jose might as well come to the conclusion that this is not a Convention of hoodlums, and you will find that it will be the bitterest day of your experience when you refuse to sign one of these pledges. In concluding, the speaker said: I want you all to keep your eyes on me, and if you don't hear a good report of me, boycott me when I get back. [Loud applause.] ¶ Mr. Jacobs of San Francisco was introduced and made a short address. When a few cigar-makers in San Francisco, he said, had in one effort swept away 2,500 Chinamen from their trade, why could not the people of San Jose drive away 1,000? ¶ Three rousing cheers were then given for Mr. Ravlin, and with a vote of thanks the meeting adjourned. ¶ An incident of the meeting which alarmed many people was the explosion of a large Chinese bomb at the entrance to the lecture room on San Fernando street. This occurred just as Mr. Ravlin opened the address, shortly before 9 o'clock, and made a very loud report. The speaker, with quick wit, spoke of the explosion as the first gun in a grand contest and then proceeded with his speech. It is not known who set fire to the bomb."

2/6/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 6 (Advertisement)

"Make No Mistakes. Those who are thoroughly in earnest in relation to anti-Chinese work will buy no cigars of Chinese manufacture. John Hartzoke, near the Court-house, manufactures and deals only in white labor cigars, and selling as he does at prices that are not to be shaded anywhere, is deserving of increased patronage."

2/1/1886 Evening News (na) page 1 column 2 (Advertisement)

"To the Laundresses of San Jose and White Men's Laundries: Wishing you success in driving out the Asiatic laundries, I have this offer to make. I will furnish you soap, starches and blueing of the finest quality at wholesale prices for the next 60 days. M. C. Close, Wholesale agent for Columbia Soap Works and Johnson's Starches, 214 Santa Clara St, opp. Convent."

2/1/1886 Evening News (na) page 2 column 2 (Advertisement)

"White Labor. The Smiling Young Grocer is to the front with white labor cigars, his own brand, manufactured especially for him. 'The Smilers' best 5 cent cigar. Try one and you will always smoke them."

2/1/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"No Truth in It. There is no truth in the rumor that the Co-operative Steam Laundry will begin operations next week. The boys have no time to attend to it; they have not got through talking yet. The people must be patient. The great question of the 'removal of the terrible incubus from our midst' must be thoroughly discussed, even at the risk of an epidemic breaking out for the want of clean clothes."

2/1/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"Struggling with a Boom. Saratoga is said to be struggling with a boom, and there is great excitement on the main street. A new cottage is being built and a white woman's laundry is to be established as soon as the woman can be found. The tub and washboard have already been secured. Prominent citizens threaten to have a mass meeting for the purpose of discussing the situation."

2/1/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 3 (Advertisement)

"Visit Our Annual Clearance Sale! Owing to the vigorous anti-Chinese agitation, we have determined to CLEAR OUT ALL CHINESE GOODS! And shall in future not buy a single dollar's worth of goods made by Chinamen under any circumstances. We quote you the following bargains in these Goods to close out the stock: [List of "Chinese-Made" Shirts, Handkerchiefs, ladies' hose, and towels.] 'The Chinese Must Go!' We will also offer you a Special Bargain Each Day of our clearance sale. [List] Extra choice bargains and thousands of them, at the Annual Clearance Sale at Shively's Nine-Cent Store, 19 S. First St."

2/1/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"Delegates. S. A. Bishop, E. Schnable, R. Summers and J. Balivida have been selected by the Anti-Coolie League of the Fifth Precinct as delegates to the proposed State Convention in this city."

2/1/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"They Want Abrogation. Ringing Resolutions from the Caucasians of Mountain View. ¶ The citizens of Mountain View are also tired of the Burlingame Treaty and they demand its abrogation. The treaty has been in operation about twenty years and it does seem as if Mountain Viewers ought to have heard of it before and taken some action. ¶ It is all right, however; they appear to have got there at last with both feet, as was indicated by certain resolutions in relation to abrogation matters and things adopted recently by representatives of the Caucasian race. It must be understood, however, that the Caucasian

race of Mountain View is not even distantly related to the Bassett-King race. It is just the quiet little Caucasian race of Mountain View; that's all."

2/1/1886 Evening News ("Tax-Payer") page 3 column 5 (Letter)

"An Inquisitive Taxpayer. A Few Conundrums in Regard to the 'Terrible Incubus.' ¶ Ed. News: I see by your issue of last Saturday that Chief-of-Police Brown has received notice from the Anti-Coolie League that a resolution had been passed requesting him to enforce the 'laws in regard to public laundries in wooden buildings etc.' Would it not be as well for the Chief of Police, and mayor and Common Council to take the bull by the horns and resign in favor of the A. C. L. and allow them to do directly what they now have to do indirectly. What if the members of the League do not represent the bulk of taxable property in this city—haven't they votes? And is there any good reason why they should not run the city government and the tax payers? We hear a good deal said about the Chinese displacing white labor (why don't said whites wash?) and we would like to know the difference (morally) between hiring the Chinese to wash at a reasonable rate, and getting the white laundry at an unreasonable rate, and they getting the Chinamen to do it. Is it just the thing for members of the League and their sympathizers, to employ the Chinese to do their washing even if they do have to go to brick buildings, East San Jose and the Alameda? ¶ Now Mr. Editor if you will answer these few questions you will greatly ease the mind of an interested looker on who has no shirts to wash, but is still a Tax-Payer."

2/2/1886 Evening News (Staff) page 1 column 2 (Advertisement)

"To the Laundresses of San Jose and White Men's Laundries: Wishing you success in driving out the Asiatic laundries, I have this offer to make. I will furnish you soap, starches and blueing of the finest quality at wholesale prices for the next 60 days. M. C. Close, Wholesale agent for Columbia Soap Works and Johnson's Starches, 214 Santa Clara St, opp. Convent."

2/2/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 2 (Advertisement)

"White Labor. The Smiling Young Grocer is to the front with white labor cigars, his own brand, manufactured especially for him. 'The Smilers' best 5 cent cigar. Try one and you will always smoke them."

2/2/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"Common Council....A petition was read from the Chinese residents for permission to explode firecrackers on February 3d and 4th, on the occasion of the Chinese New Year festivities, and on motion the request was unanimously rejected....¶ A report was submitted by the Ordinance Committee recommending that all petitions, whether from whites or Chinese, for permission to conduct laundries in wooden buildings, be rejected, and it was so ordered. Ayes—Jung, Koch, McCarthy, McKannay. Noes—Bennett, Crydenwise, James, Kennedy, the Mayor casting the deciding vote."

2/2/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Saucy Sin. Constable Medane Removes an Incubus from Our Midst. ¶ Ah Sin a Chinese cook employed at Hobbs' place on the Alameda, was arrested by Constable Medane today, on the complaint of Peter Kelly, charging him with an assault with a deadly weapon. ¶ Both parties are employed at Hobbs' and it is probable that they are not sutck after each other. This morning the Chinaman had the superabundant gall to place cold steak before Mr. Kelly. Such conduct on the part of the 'terrible incubus,' naturally caused Kelly's Spanish blood to boil, and he commenced to deliver an anti-Coolie address. ¶ Then the Chinaman grabbed the largest knife on the premises and acted as if he wanted to stick it into Mr. Kelly. The latter didn't wait for his hat and his appearance when he reached Justice Buckner's Court, indicated that he had not waited to catch his breath. Sin will be arraigned tomorrow."

2/2/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

" 'They Must Go.' The Canning Factories Join in the Progressive Movement. The Golden Gate Fruit-Packing Company on Fourth street, has opened its tin-shops for the season's work of can-making with a force one-half of which is white and the other Chinese, the latter having been almost exclusively employed in this department for several years, though in all other branches white labor was employed. If the experiment works as well as expected, it is understood that the company will dispense with the Chinese altogether at an early day. The San Jose Fruit Packing Company has not yet opened its tin shop, but when it does it will do so with an entire crew of white tanners. The rate to be paid per hundred cans is the same that has been paid to Chinese, but as the American boys are much the more rapid workmen it is believed the latter will make fair wages. The company has also volunteered to distribute a bonus of \$500 among the white tanners at the end of the season."

2/2/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"It Wouldn't Stick. Six Chinese Laundrymen Arrested and Promptly Discharged. ¶ Six Chinese laundrymen were arrested last evening at a laundry on El Dorado St. near River on a charge of violating the 'laundry ordinance.' They were placed in the city prison and the City Attorney was notified. As there was no evidence that the defendants had washed any clothing the prosecuting officer did not care to put the city to useless expense by drawing complaints so the prisoners were discharged. The arrest was made because clothes were seen hanging on the lines to dry."

2/3/1886 Evening News (staff) page 1 column 6 (News)

"Two More Pardons. Sacramento, Feb. 2.—The Governor today pardoned Ah How, a Chinaman, sent from Yolo county in 1876 for murder, it having transpired that he was convicted by perjury...."

2/3/1886 Evening News (staff) page 1 column 6 (News)

"Nuisances in Chinatown at Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz, February 2.—The City Council last evening, by a unanimous vote, rejected the proposed ordinance for the removal of Chinatown, but suggested that they would pass a gambling and cubic air ordinance, and instructed the health officers to rigidly enforce all ordinances for the abatement of nuisances in Chinatown."

2/3/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"Such Is Life. The City Council of Santa Cruz by a unanimous vote rejected the proposed ordinance for the removal of Chinatown from the city, but expressed a willingness to pass a gambling and cubic-air ordinances and see that they were enforced. And now some people will say that Santa Cruz is blessed with a level-headed Council, while others will insinuate that the Chinese Six Companies own the municipal government. Such is life in agitation times."

2/3/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"Chinese New Year. The Chinese New Year festivities commence in this city this evening. It is probable that the entertainment will not be as interesting as usual. This is not a good year for festivities among the Chinamen. There is no truth in the rumor that the Professor will open the exercises with an anti-Coolie address. The affair will be exclusively Chinese."

2/3/1886 Evening News (na) page 2 column 1 (Advertisement)

"White Labor. The Smiling Young Grocer is to the front with white labor cigars, his own brand, manufactured especially for him. 'The Smilers' best 5 cent cigar. Try one and you will always smoke them."

2/3/1886 Evening News (na) page 2 column 3 (Advertisement)

"To the Laundresses of San Jose and White Men's Laundries: Wishing you success in driving out the Asiatic laundries, I have this offer to make. I will furnish you soap, starches and blueing of the finest quality at wholesale prices for the next 60 days. M. C. Close, Wholesale agent for Columbia Soap Works and Johnson's Starches, 214 Santa Clara St, opp. Couvent."

2/3/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Brevities... [1] There are five white laundries in East San Jose.... [2] Them asses are meeting and adopting resolutions all over the country, and white laundrymen are rapidly becoming aristocrats....[3] The twenty-four girls and four men who recently arrived from Scotland to take the place of a like number of Chinese hands discharged, entered upon the performance of their duties at the California Jute Mills on Monday...."

2/3/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"A Mass Meeting. The Anti-Coolie League Meet at Turn Verein Hall. The Anti-Chinese mass meeting came off at Turner's Hall last evening, but not in accordance with the advertisement. For instance: Rev. Mr. Ingram, Rev. Bushnell, C. M. Shortridge of the Mercury, H. H. Main of the Herald, J. E. Richards, Ex-District Attorney Campbell, Dr. Brown, McDougall, J. B. J. Portal, did not address the meeting although they were announced in the papers. It may also be remarked incidentally that 'His Honor Mayor Settle' was not 'in the chair' or anywhere else in the building during the interesting exercises. This action on the part of the Mayor may possibly be regarded as an indication that Mr. Settle is not suffering for a nomination when the flowers shall bloom in the spring. There was also a scarcity of vice-presidents. This, however, did not seem to make any difference. The names were read off and it was evident that the boys had managed to get them 'on the list.' ¶ The Professor, did you say? Ah yes, he was there and he sounded his little bazoo, chirped the same old and familiar tune, and read a paper in regard to the 'removal of the terrible incubus from our midst.' ¶ Vinter? Let's see. Yes, yes, he was there and he also threw his echo out upon the breeze. No, the breeze was not injured; it seems to be getting used to that particular echo. ¶ It was Burns, of Mountain View who introduced Mr. Ravlin as the 'Ajax of the Anti-Chinese cause.' ¶ 'Yes it was a little unfortunate that Mr. Burns should use the word 'Ajax' in a crowded hall where the enthusiasm was so great that he was liable to be understood by persons in the back seats as saying a-jack-s. It is to be hoped that Mr. Burns will be more cautious in future. ¶ The object of the meeting? We don't know, perhaps the Professor will tell you."

2/3/1886 Evening News (na) page 4 column 2 (Advertisement)

"Visit Our Annual Clearance Sale! Owing to the vigorous anti-Chinese agitation, we have determined to CLEAR OUT ALL CHINESE GOODS! And shall in future not buy a single dollar's worth of goods made by Chinamen under any circumstances. We quote you the following bargains in these Goods to close out the stock: [List of "Chinese-Made" Shirts, Handkerchiefs, ladies' hose, and towels.] 'The Chinese Must Go!' We will also offer you a Special Bargain Each Day of our clearance sale. [List] Extra choice bargains and thousands of them, at the Annual Clearance Sale at Shively's Nine-Cent Store, 19 S. First St."

2/4/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"Bottom Dropped Out. The bottom seems to have dropped out of the proposed cooperative laundry enterprise. It is said that more than one hundred persons signed an agreement to contribute \$5, and to patronize the proposed laundry. About that time the lists were filed away among the papers of the league and further deponent sayeth not."

2/4/1886 Evening News (na) page 2 column 1 (Advertisement)

" White Labor. The Smiling Young Grocer is to the front with white labor cigars, his own brand, manufactured especially for him. 'The Smilers' best 5 cent cigar. Try one and you will always smoke them."

2/4/1886 Evening News (na) page 2 column 3 (Advertisement)

"To the Laundresses of San Jose and White Men's Laundries: Wishing you success in driving out the Asiatic laundries, I have this offer to make. I will furnish you soap, starches and blueing of the finest quality at wholesale prices for the next 60 days. M. C. Close, Wholesale agent for Columbia Soap Works and Johnson's Starches, 214 Santa Clara St, opp. Couvent."

2/4/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Personal...Mr. J. C. F. McGlashan, editor of the Truckee Republican is in town as a delegate to the Anti-Chinese Convention. Mr. McGlashan is credited with causing the removal of the Chinese from Truckee."

2/4/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"Pertinent Remarks. The Constitution, the Burlingame Treaty and Mr. Ravlin's Speech. Article 6 of the so called Burlingame Treaty is as follows: ¶ 'Citizens of the United States visiting or residing in China shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities or exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and, reciprocally Chinese subjects visiting or residing in the United States, shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities and exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nations.' ¶ Section 1 of the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States is as follows: 'All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction, the equal protection of the laws.' ¶ A portion of Mr. Ravlin's speech at the alleged mass meeting at Turn Verein Hall last Thursday evening was as follows: 'If I were to wait for relief from Congress we would all die of leprosy and the Chinese would raise vegetables on our graves. We do not need any Congressional aid in the matter; we can settle it ourselves, and we will do it with dispatch.' *** 'If we don't want the Chinamen it is perfectly lawful to tell them to go; and if there are people who can't live without Chinamen let them go too.' *** "There is some talk of getting up a petition to Congress; all right let them send a petition to Congress, but we will have the question settled before the petition gets to Congress.' ¶ Under the circumstances it seems probable that Mr. Ravlin had not devoted his undivided attention to a perusal of the Constitution and existing treaty between the United States and China before he commenced making anti-Chinese speeches. We are not willing to doubt Mr. Ravlin's sincerity, but we are inclined to question the judgment of any man who will make such a speech in public at this time. We respectfully but earnestly suggest that he lay his Bible aside for the moment and read up a little on the Constitution and the Burlingame Treaty and then explain the situation calmly and quietly to the gentlemen of the anti-Chinese leagues. They may not call him 'Ajax' or greet him with 'deafening applause' but he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he is throwing some good hard sense at them. And there's a great deal in that. Good hard sense ought to be used occasionally—even in an anti-Chinese address."

2/4/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Anti-Chinese. Meeting of the State Convention at Turn Verein Hall. ¶ Since yesterday morning delegates from various Anti-Chinese leagues throughout the State have been quietly assembling in this

city for the purpose of taking part in the State Convention recently called by the Executive Committee of the Anti-Chinese leagues of this county. A large majority of the delegates are fine looking men, and are undoubtedly representative citizens of the localities from which they came. The Convention was called to order at Turn Verein Hall at 11 o'clock this forenoon. Robert Summers was called to the chair and W. H. Holmes selected as Secretary. ¶ A committee on Credentials was appointed, reported in due time. The following counties are represented and other delegates are expected to arrive this afternoon: San Francisco, Alameda, Sonoma, Sacramento, San Mateo, Santa Cruz, Nevada and Santa Clara. ¶ A committee on Resolutions and Permanent Organization was appointed and the Convention adjourned until 2 o'clock p.m. ¶ The Committee on Resolutions and Permanent Organization were preparing to report at the publication hour of the News. ¶ There are about 75 delegates in attendance and unless the gentlemen belie their appearance very much, fanatics will be floored and sensible resolutions adopted."

2/4/1886 Evening News (SF Alta) page 3 column 4 (Editorial)

"READ AND REFLECT. The Situation Carefully Considered Without Prejudice. In suggesting the propriety of going slow on the Chinese question in this State the San Francisco Alta says: ¶ 'Fifty millions of dollars are invested here in the fruit industry. Upon it impinge a number of collateral interests of great magnitude. What inflicts upon it a loss, distributes that loss in proportion to these isolated industries, and the labor upon which it depends must be handled with skill and care to avoid ruin. If the whole process of changing our labor system go on in an orderly way, the solution will unfold with the grand result of replacing the Chinese without adding to the damage already done by their presence, an equal damage by leaving the State's most important crop to rot on the ground. ¶ If events proceed in an orderly way, it will be found that the importation of white labor in the trades will make easier the replacement of Chinese labor in the orchards and vineyards. To illustrate: the white cigar-makers who have come already have in many instances brought families. These young people are at or are approaching the age at which they can contribute by their earnings to the support of the household. They may begin resorting to the orchards for employment, and there will learn the fruit industry. As with the families of these skilled operatives, so with the families in other trades that will come here to fill the vacuum, and soon this greatest of all our rural industries will be in possession of labor that has gradually and without loss taken the place of the offensive Chinese. In the coming State Convention, to consider the Chinese question, we hope for a reasonable discussion and wise action upon all these matters. ¶ It took twenty years for a complete reorganization of the labor system of the South after a change of base was made necessary by emancipation of slaves. Yet the change required there was not so radical as that which must be made in California. In the emergency which is suggested by what we have said, the State looks with a degree of confidence to the Knights of Labor. That organization seems to treat all these questions from a stand point closer to scientific and philosophical principles than any similar organization in the world, and for that reason it justly wields a greater influence than any. We invite its leading minds to a study of the situation which we have ventured to place prominent amongst the features of the Chinese problem in California.'"

2/5/1886 Evening News (na) page 1 column 4 (Advertisement)

" White Labor. The Smiling Young Grocer is to the front with white labor cigars, his own brand, manufactured especially for him. 'The Smilers' best 5 cent cigar. Try one and you will always smoke them."

2/5/1886 Evening News (wire) page 1 column 5 (News)

"Telegrams...A Correction. Napa, Feb. 4.—In the Bulletin's report last evening of the anti-Chinese meeting at Napa Tuesday night, Judge Hartson is mentioned as having advised boycotting as the best means to cause the removal of the Chinese. Judge Hartson was called from the large audience by

unanimous voice to address them. He did so temporarily and most satisfactory to all! He did not advocate or allude to boycotting, discouraged violence and illegal proceedings, and said that in his judgment the evil could only be removed by employing and supporting our own people, and leaving the Mongolian alone, and to go in peace to his country and home. ¶ F. L. Jackson, Chairman of the meeting. Approved: Henry Brown.”

2/5/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

“Knights of Labor. A petition to Congress bearing the names of Governor Stoneman, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and all of the State Officers, is being circulated for signatures throughout the State. It was issued by the Knights of Labor of San Francisco and is addressed to Congress, asking that no more Chinese be allowed to land. It is an excellent idea and it is safe to say that the petition will receive the signature of every person to whom it is presented. Great things are expected from the Knights of Labor in the present agitation, and the conduct of the organization in San Francisco at various times since the present Anti-Chinese agitation was instituted, demonstrates that some of the most brainy men in the State are members of the order. Let us hope that they may continue to act wisely.”

2/5/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

“The Question in Congress. In Washington it is thought that all the Anti-Chinese legislation desired by the Pacific Coast will be conceded by Congress. There are three propositions before the Committee at present—one a fifteen year restriction bill which, it is said, will certainly be passed. ¶ The increase of the Chinese in the large cities of the Eastern States during the past ten years has assisted materially in educating Congressmen to understand this great question. The indications are that the action of the Convention now in session in this city, and that of the one which is to meet in Sacramento on the 10th of next month will be the straw that will break down all opposition in Congress and result in the abrogation of the Burlingame Treaty and the adoption of such laws as will settle the vexed question to the satisfaction of the American people.”

2/5/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

“The State Convention. The Anti-Chinese State Convention now in session in this city was fortunate in the selection of C. F. McGlashan as President. The gentleman is known and honored throughout the coast, as an able editor, author and leading citizen. He is thoroughly conversant with the situation and the proper man for the occasion.”

2/5/1886 Evening News (na) page 2 column 3 (Advertisement)

"To the Laundresses of San Jose and White Men's Laundries: Wishing you success in driving out the Asiatic laundries, I have this offer to make. I will furnish you soap, starches and blueing of the finest quality at wholesale prices for the next 60 days. M. C. Close, Wholesale agent for Columbia Soap Works and Johnson's Starches, 214 Santa Clara St, opp. Couvent."

2/5/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

“The Convention. Sensible Speeches by Leading Citizens. Adoption of Resolutions and a Pledge That Seems to Fit the Case Exactly. ¶ Following is the list of delegates in the Anti-Chinese State Convention, as reported by the Committee on Credentials: ¶ Santa Clara County—Saratoga, B. M. Cook, J. E. Foster, J. M. Dowd, J. McKean, John Chrisholm; Mountain View, Judge B. E. Burns, Capt. Wakely, Geo. T. Wagstaff, Chas. Detoy, Wm. M. Garliepp, F. C. King; Los Gatos, F. Shannon, A. F. Place (F. Gray, C. Shannon, alternates); Gilroy, Adam Herold; Fifth Precinct (West San Jose), S. A. Bishop (W. S. Carpenter, proxy), Ernest Schnabel, Joseph Balavida, Robert Summers; San Jose, Wm. Vinter, N. F. Ravlin, Thomas Allen, T. F. Childs, John D. Roberts, Louis Bruch, L. A. Spitzer; Executive Committee Santa Clara County, L.

S. Cavallaro (President), W. H. Holmes (Secretary), W. S. Kaufman, C. F. Towle, S. Somerville, W. B. Saufley, Dr. Shaver, P. J. McGuire, Al Kennedy, E. L. Lashbrook, F. Altman, M. Byrne, M. H. Hyland. ¶ Alameda County—Alameda, Louis Fassking, E. J. Dalhuss; Oakland Central League, G. W. Hunt, H. L. Houghan, A. M. Church, J. Pritchard, O. Safferly; Third Precinct First Ward (Oakland) Club, Jos. E. Ryall, Patrick T. Brophy. ¶ Sonoma County—Sebastopol, Jas. P. Gannon; Santa Rosa, G. A. Johnson (D. Sheward, proxy), Hon. S. I. Allen. ¶ Sacramento County—Mechanics and Laborers' League of Sacramento, Noble Fisher, John Quinn; citizens' Anti-Chinese Association of Sacramento, R. M. Clasken, Wm. Boyne. ¶ Nevada County—Truckee, C. F. McGlashan, J. L. Lewison (C. F. McGlashan, proxy). ¶ San Mateo County—Redwood City, Geo. W. Lovie (J. Russell of Menlo Park, proxy), Geo. H. Buck, Chas. Woodward, Geo. West. ¶ Santa Cruz County—Boulder Creek, A. J. Baldwin, L. W. Billings; Felton, J. C. Buttner, Geo. Ley; Santa Cruz, Elihu Anthony, Edward Marks, H. V. Baxter, H. A. Keyn, Elmer Daken (Jackson Sylvan, proxy), Jackson Sylvan, Geo. Olive, J. H. Washburn (E. Anthony, proxy). ¶ San Francisco—White Cigar Makers' Association of the Pacific Coast, Louis Jacobs; Second Ward, M. M. Denniston; Fourth Ward, Chas. H. Lane; Ninth Ward, Thos. Donnelly; Tenth Ward, J. McGinnis; Eleventh Ward, James Mulroy. ¶ The Committee on Permanent Organization was as follows: Alameda, F. W. Hunt; Sonoma, D. Sherwood, San Mateo, Geo. H. Buck; Santa Clara, Wm. Vinter; Sacramento, Wm. Boyne; Santa Cruz, Geo. Olive; San Francisco, Thomas Donnelly; Nevada, C. T. McGlashan. ¶ The following gentlemen composed the Committee on Resolutions: San Francisco, B. H. Lane; Alameda, Mr. Dalhaus; Santa Clara, L. Somerville; Sonoma, Mr. Gannon; San Mateo, C. Woodward; Sacramento, Noble Fisher; Santa Cruz, Elihu Anthony; Nevada, C. F. McGlashan. ¶ The Committee on Permanent Organization recommended the following named for officers of the Convention: President, C. F. McGlashan of Truckee; First Vice-President, Robert Summers of San Jose; Second Vice-President, A. M. Church of Oakland; Secretary, W. H. Holmes of San Jose; Assistant, Geo. M. Lovie of Redwood City; Treasure, S. I. Allen of Santa Rosa; Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Billings of Santa Cruz. ¶ The committee also recommended the formation of a State Central Committee consisting of one member from each county represented in the convention. In the case of a county, which was at present without a representative, desiring to have a member of the committee in its interest, such county may send the name of its nominee to the State Central Committee, and if elected by that body he shall be entitled to a seat and voice therein. ¶ The Committee on organization further submitted its report upon order of business as follows: 1st. The selections of the State Central Committee. 2d. Report of the Committee on Resolutions. 3d. A general discussion of business matters pertaining to the purposes of the convention. ¶ Mr. McGlashan the newly elected chairman was introduced. He delivered the following very sensible and appropriate address: ¶ 'I am very proud, gentlemen, of the honor you have conferred upon me. As our forefathers in the years ago built up watch-fires for the defense of their homes and their families, so the watch-fires in this great movement to stay the wave of Chinese oppression were kindled in the town of Truckee. I do not recognize this as a personal honor, but as an honor to the brave, loyal people that have taken the lead in the great work. Some weeks ago, in our section, several hundred Chinese were drawing white men's wages—today they are not. [Applause.] A burden of great responsibility rests upon this Convention which no man should fail to appreciate. The people of the State are watching your actions, and upon the wisdom of your deliberations the success of this great movement depends. I am but a soldier in this fight, and from the soldier who comes from the battle-field a speech is not to be expected. We have worked day and night and have won victory after victory. Although we have been surrounded by spies and enemies, we have done nothing that is disorderly or unlawful. We are going to work now with a will. The deliberations of this forenoon show that you are working harmoniously. ¶ Mr. McGlashan continued: We have thrown the Chinese in our section out of employment. AS to boycotting, it has been used as a terrible engine. We forced a firm that represents five millions dollars to yield, and it has even promised to illuminate its place of business, like the rest, on the occasion of the grand torchlight procession. The Chinese must go, and the Chinese themselves are convinced that this is true.

We need not doubt the result of our work if it be harmonious—the greatest curse will be removed which has ever been placed on any portion of this nation. I trust that we may all so work that San Jose and this day will be long remembered in the history of California.’ ¶ Judge A. M. Church of Oakland one of the Vice Presidents, demonstrated his fitness as a leader in the present crisis by the following remarks: ¶ ‘Care must be exercised now and in the future to prevent the politician from using the organization to serve his own selfish purposes. There is no room within the ranks of the anti-Chinese leagues for those who have an axe to grind. See to it that you stand by the principles for which we are working and that other considerations be made secondary. Under the law and by the law everything for which we are working may be accomplished. With a united front, harmony in the ranks and a determination to conquer, we shall succeed.’ ¶ A State Central Committee was selected as follows: C. H. Lane, San Francisco; Judge B. E. Burns, Mountain View; David B. Hoffman, Alameda; John Kinslow, Sonoma; Frank H. Thurston, San Mateo; Noble Fisher, Sacramento; C. F. McGlashan, Nevada; E. Frisbie, Solano. ¶ Coroner O’Donnell who had been distributing circulars in the Convention announcing himself as a candidate for Governor, was sat down upon by the following resolutions introduced by George H. Buck of San Mateo, and adopted by a unanimous vote. ¶ Whereas, This Convention has been called as non-partisan and non-political, to take action to aid in relieving the people of the State from the curse imposed upon them by the presence of the Chinese; and ¶ Whereas, One C. C. O’Donnell has during this meeting distributed circulars in the hall to advance his political purposes, announcing himself therein as a candidate for Governor; therefore ¶ Resolved, That this Convention repudiates and condemns the action of the said O’Donnell in distributing said circulars and in endeavoring to use this convention for the advancement of his political aspirations. ¶ Resolutions were read and adopted as follows: ¶ Resolved, That the name of this organization be the California Non-Partisan Anti-Chinese Association. ¶ Resolved, That we regard the Chinese among us as a mental , physical, moral and financial evil. ¶ Resolved, That the Chinese must go. ¶ Resolved, That our methods and plans of action shall be consonant with the laws of the State of California and the United States. ¶ That committees should be appointed in every city, town and community, favoring the expulsion of the Chinese from the State by all lawful means, and pledging those who sign to refrain from patronizing the Chinese or purchasing the products of their labor, and that said committees report to the State Executive Committee the names, residences, and places of business of all who do not sign. ¶ Resolved. That we recommend secrecy in the preparation of all lists and pledges, and to that end favor the distribution of printed lists and pledges for individual signatures. ¶ Resolved. That at the earliest possible moment each community be requested to send to the State Executive Committee the names of individuals, firms or corporations who refuse to discharge Chinamen, and that a vigorous and unrelenting boycott be established against those who oppose the almost unanimous sentiment of the people of this State, the State Executive Committee to fix a date when a general boycott throughout the State shall be inaugurated. ¶ Resolved. That we recommend as an effective plan, that District organizations, county organizations and township organizations be formed to cooperate with and report to the State organizations from township to county, from county to district and district to State, that a thorough knowledge of all movements in the cause be immediately conveyed to the executive, and in turn sent out from that committee to all the organizations in other parts of the State. ¶ Resolved. That we demand of our law officers the strict enforcement of the penal laws pertaining to the Chinese. ¶ That every newspaper, journal of periodical published in California be requested within the next thirty days to declare its position upon the Chinese question, and that any publication failing to do so shall be deemed an enemy of the cause. ¶ Resolved. That the State Executive Committee immediately place able exponents of the Anti-Chinese cause in the field, with power to organize leagues and carry into effect the plans we have outlined. ¶ Resolved. That the State Executive Committee be fully authorized and empowered to devise ways and means to carry out the plans of this Convention. ¶ Resolved. That this Convention demands of Congress the abrogation of the Burlingame treaty, as it deprives the State of the right to regulate its own police and sanitary

affairs. ¶ A motion was carried that all newspapers on the Pacific Slope favorable to the movement be requested to publish the proceedings of the convention. ¶ Mr. Boyne of Sacramento offered the following: ¶ Resolved. That the President, Vice President, Secretary and treasurer of this Convention be and are hereby appointed as delegates to the convention to be held in Sacramento March 10, 1886, under the auspices of the Citizen's Anti-Chinese Association of Sacramento. ¶ After some discussion the motion was withdrawn and a motion by Mr. Thams of Alameda that this Convention meet at Sacramento on March 10th, was unanimously carried. ¶ The following pledge has been adopted by the Executive Committee and fifty thousand copies ordered printed and circulated at once: ¶ 'The Chinese Must Go. ¶ 'We, the undersigned, hereby declare that we are in favor of all lawful means for the exclusion of the Chinese from the Pacific Coast; and we hereby pledge that we will not employ Chinamen directly or indirectly, nor purchase the products of Chinese labor.' ¶ A Committee on Differences was appointed this morning. The committee recommended that the State Central Committee confer with the executive committee of the anti-Coolie organizations of Sacramento, regarding the State Convention to be held in that city on March 10th. A resolution was passed condemning the pro-Chinese article written by John S. Hittel in the last number of the Overland Monthly. ¶ at noon Messrs Butler, Summers and Shaner were appointed a committee to prepare a memorial to Congress. A recess was then taken until 2 p.m."

2/5/1886 Evening News (na) page 4 column 2 (Advertisement)

"Visit Our Annual Clearance Sale! Owing to the vigorous anti-Chinese agitation, we have determined to CLEAR OUT ALL CHINESE GOODS! And shall in future not buy a single dollar's worth of goods made by Chinamen under any circumstances. We quote you the following bargains in these Goods to close out the stock: [List of "Chinese-Made" Shirts, Handkerchiefs, ladies' hose, and towels.] 'The Chinese Must Go!' We will also offer you a Special Bargain Each Day of our clearance sale. [List] Extra choice bargains and thousands of them, at the Annual Clearance Sale at Shively's Nine-Cent Store, 19 S. First St."

2/6/1886 Evening News (wire) page 1 column 5 (News)

"Telegrams...A White Labor Laundry at Merced. ¶ Merced, Feb. 5.—Arrangements have been perfected for starting a white labor laundry here. The enterprise is due to the anti-Chinese agitation and will receive great encouragement from the people in the town and country. What effect the agitation will have upon the great canal enterprise remains to be seen; All hope it will not be of a discouraging character."

2/6/1886 Evening News (na) page 2 column 2 (Advertisement)

" White Labor. The Smiling Young Grocer is to the front with white labor cigars, his own brand, manufactured especially for him. 'The Smilers' best 5 cent cigar. Try one and you will always smoke them."

2/6/1886 Evening News (na) page 2 column 3 (Advertisement)

"To the Laundresses of San Jose and White Men's Laundries: Wishing you success in driving out the Asiatic laundries, I have this offer to make. I will furnish you soap, starches and blueing of the finest quality at wholesale prices for the next 60 days. M. C. Close, Wholesale agent for Columbia Soap Works and Johnson's Starches, 214 Santa Clara St, opp. Couvent."

2/6/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 1 (Editorial)

"A Boycotter's Bluff. First Boycotter—Say, Jim, lend me a dollar. ¶ Second Boycotters—Lend you a dollar! Why dere must be somethin' wrong wid yer head. You been doin' too much brain in de great cause. Is dere anything about my appearance to make yer think dat I'm in da bankin' bizness? Don't you

know dat I ain't struck a lick for de las' tree months exceptin' to pack papers an' frown like a dynamiter. An' I'm getting purty tired o' de job; but you make me tirder than ever wid de boisterous and careless way you've got of askin' me for a dollar and remindin' me of de situation. ¶ F. B.—So you wun't give it to me, eh? ¶ S. B.—You make me sick. Can't you understand dat I ain't got no dollar. ¶ F. B.—Well then I might as well let up on the News. I been taking the paper just four months and I owe for the whole business, and unless I can borrow a dollar somewhere I don't see how I'm going to stop it. ¶ S. B.—What do you want to stop it for? Don't you want to bust them up, and is there any better way of doing it than to keep on taking the paper and never paying for it?"

2/6/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"BOYCOTTED. ¶ The Professor Sounds His Bazoo. ¶ 'HITS HIN HORDER.' ¶ A Treacherous Attempt to Muzzle the Press. ¶ A FEW FUNNY FACTS. ¶ A Sneaking and Cowardly Misrepresentation ¶ PROMPTED BY PERSONAL SPITE. ¶ Points for the Consideration of all Good Citizens. ¶ IS BOYCOTTING NECESSARY? ¶ When the People Are a Unit on the Question that the Chinese Must Go. ¶ 'Hit's in horder to boycott the NEWS,' or words to that effect were uttered by the 'Professor' at a mass meeting at the Tabernacle last night. ¶ There was no reason given why the proposed boycott should be instituted. The 'Professor' did not state that the NEWS of last Wednesday had referred to himself and another British bloviator in a careless sort of way as men who did a great deal of work with their jaws to no purpose, and that because the NEWS did so the matter of boycotting was in 'horder.' ¶ The 'Professor' also utterly failed to state who proposed to engage in the boycotting scheme, but, true to his treacherous instincts, he made the statement in an anti-Chinese meeting and thereby created the impression that the anti-Chinese element was opposed to the paper. He was apparently careful not to state that the anti-Coolie leagues had taken no action against the paper, that every unprejudiced member of the anti-Coolie leagues were well satisfied with the position of the paper, and that he, the 'Professor' would be 'sat down upon' instantly by the largest kind of a majority in the leagues if he should so far forget himself as to introduce a resolution in favor of boycotting the DAILY NEWS. ¶ He did not state that the boycotting brigade consisted of three gentlemen from England, whose bank accounts are stated with ciphers, and with whom the Assessor is never required to linger; whose credits is n.g. for good and sufficient reasons, and one of whom possesses the questionable opportunity of purchasing a claim against himself for the small sum of five cents on the dollar. ¶ The 'Professor' did not explain, even as a matter of information, how HE proposed to boycott the NEWS, or, in fact, to boycott anything or anybody. He left that vast assemblage to ramble towards their homes yearning for the names of the business men in this community from whom he intended to withdraw his munificent patronage. ¶ He did not state that he knew that no organization, as such, had passed any resolutions in favor of boycotting the NEWS, and he did not intimate that he and another gentleman from England constituted a majority of the so-called Executive Committee of a certain organization recently organized in this city by the gentleman from England, and heretofore referred to as British bloviators, and that said majority of said so-called Executive Committee had met with themselves and with none others and 'resolved' that it was 'in horder to boycott the NEWS,' and it would never do in the world to miss the opportunity to shout it in the mass meeting and let the false impression go out to do its treacherous work. ¶ He did not tell them that the boycotting of the NEWS commenced on last Thursday morning; that 78 names have been added to the list of subscribers to the NEWS since that time—nearly all on account of the alleged boycotting; that four names have been dropped from the list including the 'Professor's' and that the advertising patronage of the paper is worth nearly one hundred dollars per month more than it was when the first red-nosed boycotter started south on First street last Thursday morning. ¶ He did not tell them that the proprietors of the NEWS know no other country than this; that they are very naturally interested and that they strenuously object to remaining entirely silent while the gentlemen from England are bloviating in such a manner as to disturb the community and create uneasiness for no reason apparently

only to hear themselves talk and perchance, with a lingering hope that they may float into a picayune office where they may continue to work their jaws and receive a monthly stipend for doing it. ¶ He did not say that the NEWS had held him up to public inspection and that the verdict was against him; that he was conscious that he was rapidly approaching the end of his line as a successful agitator in the Garden City and that his remark that it “is in order to boycott the NEWS” was influenced by a last desperate desire for revenge. ¶ He failed to suggest that a man with neither coin nor credit cannot become a monumental success as a boycotter, and for that reason the ‘Professor’ will not take the first premium on this occasion. ¶ He also failed utterly to state that the names of the proprietors of the NEWS appear on anti-Chinese pledges years and years before the ‘Professor’ was naturalized, and that a very slight inquiry would suffice to show that the paper gives employment to twenty-three white girls, boys and men; that no Chinamen receives any support directly or indirectly from this office; that a portion of the \$20 per month drawn from the Treasury of the anti-Chinese league by the ‘Professor’ was contributed by the proprietors of the NEWS; that the proposition to establish a co-operative laundry was made by the NEWS and that the NEWS has never failed to endorse anything and everything that would tend, in a lawful manner, to cause the removal of the Chinese from this country. ¶ The ‘Prof.’ also failed to state that in 1880, before he acquired the right to cast a vote in this glorious country, the question of Chinese immigration was voted upon by the people of California and that on that occasion there were 154,638 votes against Chinese immigration and only 883 votes in favor of it in this great State. ¶ It is probable that he neglected to call attention to the almost unanimous vote of 1880 through a fear that somebody in the audience might ask him why a child of foreign birth, known as the boycotter should be introduced in the anti-Chinese fight when it had been demonstrated at the polls that the people are nearly all of the same opinion on the great question. ¶ There are several other matters and things which the ‘Professor’ failed to state, but which we will take especial pains to state whenever occasion seems to demand it. ¶ We trust that the gentlemen from England may understand that part of the object of this article is to convey to their minds the impression that the proprietors of the NEWS are aware of their rights under the constitution of the United States—the country of their birth, and that the spirit of ‘76 burns within them when a full blooded British bloviator, has the audacity to say what they shall or shall not do in the matter of expressing opinions intended in the interests of the American people and of the greatest government on earth. ¶ It is perhaps hardly necessary to add that we will fight for our rights and the privilege of expressing our opinion until the lower regions freeze and if possible we will secure skates and continue the struggle on the ice. ¶ Those are our sentiments, to whom it may concern, and thus we exercise the proud privilege of a free press and present them this afternoon to more than three thousand intelligent readers who will never be controlled for one instant by the ‘Professor’ or his picayune brigade of British bloviators.”

2/6/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

“THE CONVENTION. ¶ Business Transacted in the Closing Hours of the Mass Meeting. ¶ At the convention yesterday afternoon a resolution was introduced by Mr. Buck and unanimously adopted authorizing the State Central Committee to fill all vacancies which might exist in that body. ¶ On motion the position of Central Committee man from San Francisco was declared vacant until such time as the anti-Chinese organizations of that city should select their representative. ¶ The President announced that the manuscript for the petition to be addressed to the Congress of the United States had been prepared by the Committee on Memorial and that 50,000 of the blanks had been printed at the Mercury job office, where they could be had by the delegates on application. ¶ The motion of Mr. Vinter that the Convention recommend to the State Central Committee the appointment of Mr. Ravlin as State Organizer, was carried unanimously. ¶ A resolution was carried setting forth that no one shall be elected to office in anti-Chinese league, township, county, district or State organization or State Convention who has not refrained from patronizing or purchasing the products of their labor. ¶ Louis Brusch of San Jose

presented a resolution, in which it was declared that no man should be considered eligible to office—City, County, State or National—who is not unmistakably opposed to the presence of the Chinese in this country. The resolution was adopted. ¶ Resolutions of thanks were adopted to the press of the State and especially to this city, to the officers of the Convention and to the Executive Committee of Santa Clara Co, for the many courtesies extended. ¶ A mass meeting was held at the Baptist Tabernacle last evening, After musical selections by Mr. and Mrs. Schwartz, speeches were made by Messrs, Summers, Saph, Quinn, Vinter, Hougham, McGlashen, Holmes, Ravlin and Jacobs.”

2/8/1886 Evening Herald (Wire) page 2 column 1 (News)

Chinese Exclusion. The Eastern Knights of Labor to Join the Movement. Washington, February 7.—The following correspondence shows the first fruits of the recent work of the Knights of Labor in regard to the exclusion of the Chinese. R. L. Deakers, a prominent Knight of Labor of this city, received a communication from the Knights of Labor on the Pacific coast, urging him to do all in his power to strengthen and increase the opinion in the East against Chinese immigration. Thousands of these letters have been sent to as many Knights of Labor all over the land. Mr. Deakers addressed a note to Congressman O'Neill, Chairman of the Committee on Labor, in regard to the matter, and received a reply which shows that O'Neill is in hearty sympathy with the anti-Chinese movement. The following is the correspondence on the subject: ¶ Washington, February 5, 1886. Hon. J. J. O'Neill—Sir: I take the opportunity to forward to you the accompanying copy of a circular issued by the Knights of Labor on the Pacific coast, setting forth their position on the Chinese question. The circular reached me inclosed in a letter, which requested that I do all in my power to awaken in the East a renewed and stronger interest in the question of Mongolian competition with white labor. I know of no more effective way to accomplish this than by inviting the cooperation of the Chairman of a committee which has gratified all good men by the earnest and energetic manner in which it has inaugurated its work in the interest of labor. Monster petitions are preparing in California for transmittal to the East, urging the absolute exclusion of the Chinese from our territory. If you can find time to give, even briefly, your views as to whether such absolute exclusion can best be obtained through further legislation, or by the negotiation of a treaty with China, it will afford me pleasure and our friends on the Pacific coast. With great respect, R. L. Deakers. ¶ The following was the response of Chairman O'Neill: ¶ Washington, (D.C.), February 6, 1886. R. L. Deakers, Esq.—Dear Sir: A visit to the Pacific Coast last Summer but confirmed my previous impressions of the disastrous effects of Chinese labor when brought in competition with free American labor. Self-preservation would justify the absolute exclusion of this race, if the legislation heretofore devised to restrict the bringing her of Chinese coolies is systematically evaded. I presume the organized labor unions, which recently met at San Jose, Cal., will submit to Congress some feasible plan for the suppression of this evil, which I need hardly say, when presented, will find an humble advocate in myself. Yours truly, John J. O'Neil..

2/8/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 4 (Advertisement)

" Why Take the Risk? Many Chinese lepers have been found making cigars that white people are expected to pay for and smoke. A leprous scale unrolled with the tobacco has been known to be the means of conveying this terrible and most loathsome disease. Why take such risks, when such excellent cigars can be had at the factory of L. S. Cavallaro, Music Hall building, North First street? He employs none but white labor and uses the choicest of selected tobacco, try him. The Chinese should go."

2/8/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 3 column 5 (News)

"The Laundry Cases. The United States Supreme Court, says the Examiner, issued a writ of error directing the Supreme Court of California to produce in the Court of Washington, on the 2d of next October, the files and writ issued in Yick Wo's case. This is another move on the part of the Chinese

laundrymen to defeat the operation of the ordinance. Photographs of a number of Chinese laundries will be forwarded with the other papers to the Federal Supreme Court.

2/9/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (News)

"Malicious Mischief. The Chinese laundrymen doing business on St. John street, between First and Market streets, left his horse and wagon standing in front of his wash-house about 8 o'clock last evening, and when he returned to it about half an hour later he found that the harness had been cut into many pieces by some malicious person. The Chinaman was obliged to use considerable baling-rope in order to drive to his stable."

2/9/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 2 (News)

"Seattle Chinatown in Possession of a Mob....[Associated Press Dispatches to the Herald.] Coast. The Militia Attacked. Seattle, W. T., February 8.—At an early hour this morning the militia and Home guards marched to the ocean Dock, where the Chinamen were confined, and took charge of them. Warrants had previously been issued for the arrest of prominent agitators. Before daylight the work of arresting them began, and by 8 o'clock all leaders were in jail. They were, however, immediately bailed out. All Chinamen on board the Queen were marched to the Court House by the militia in answer to writs of habeas corpus sworn out yesterday. No opposition was made to this move. Judge Greene informed each Chinaman that he was at perfect liberty to go or stay as he choose. A vast majority chose to leave. They were accordingly escorted to the steamer and those who wished to stay were escorted to homes. ¶ Collision and Bloodshed. Up to this time there had been no bloodshed, although the streets were crowded. At noon, however, an attack was made on the Home Guards by a few hotheads. The Guards were finally ordered to fire, and responded with a volley. Four men fell; one was killed and three were wounded. The names are Bernard Mulrane, killed; James Murphy, special policeman, shot through the arm; John Smith, shot through the right arm. One other, name unknown, was shot through the head and fatally wounded. The militia formed a hollow square and held the mob at bay for fully an hour. The crowd then slowly melted away. ¶ Intense excitement prevails and danger of further trouble is feared. Business is generally suspended. ¶ The Queen said at 1 p.m. with 195 Chinamen. ¶ Vancouver, W. T., Feb. 8.—General John Gibbons, Department Commander, telegraphs to District Attorney White at Seattle in reply to a telegram asking that troops be sent to Seattle. 'I regret to learn that lawless acts are threatened in Seattle. I trust there are enough law abiding citizens of the United States in your city to protect it against the reproach that brute force alone can govern Americans.' ¶ 'John Gibbons.' ¶ In answer to a second telegram of Mr. White asking troops immediately from Port Townsend, he says: 'It should be understood at once that no troops can be used as you desire except by orders from the President of the United States. John Gibbons.' ¶ In answer to a telegram from Gov. Squires, he says: 'In reply to your dispatch today received: There is no one in America who can order interference of troops except the President of the United States. John Gibbons.' ¶ In obedience to War Department telegrams today Gibbons has troops under marching orders Seattle ward. The final order has not been received. ¶ Martial Law Declared. Seattle, W. T., February 8.—3:20 p.m.—The Governor has issued a proclamation declaring the city under martial law. ¶ All Quiet at Seattle. Seattle, February 9, 6 a.m.—There is absolutely no change in the situation this morning. The town was quiet as a grave last night. The citizen soldiers are still on duty but utterly worn out by arduous and uninterrupted service. The Federal troops did not come as expected, although the most urgent appeals for them have been sent to Washington. ¶ Drives from Seattle. This morning about 7 o'clock the mob commenced taking possession of the China houses in this city and the alarm was given by ringing the fire bell. Before the citizens could realize what was happening a guard composed of members of the Anti-Chinese leagues was placed in possession of each China house and the Chinamen were ordered to pack up and leave."

2/9/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 2 (News)

"Steam Laundry in Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz, February 8.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of Santa Cruz Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association today it was decided to ask for propositions from parties outside of Santa Cruz, with some capital and experience, to establish a steam laundry in the city of Santa Cruz, to be assisted and backed by the capital and influence of citizens of this place. Prominent citizens stand ready to erect all buildings necessary for the business."

2/9/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 4 (Advertisement)

" Why Take the Risk? Many Chinese lepers have been found making cigars that white people are expected to pay for and smoke. A leprous scale unrolled with the tobacco has been known to be the means of conveying this terrible and most loathsome disease. Why take such risks, when such excellent cigars can be had at the factory of L. S. Cavallaro, Music Hall building, North First street? He employs none but white labor and uses the choicest of selected tobacco, try him. The Chinese should go."

2/9/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Practicing Without a License. Chung Lee, Jr., was presented before Justice Buckner yesterday and will be examined on the 13th inst. At 10 a.m. on a charge of practicing medicine without a license."

2/9/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 5 (Advertisement)

"Make No Mistake. Buy your cigars and tobacco of L. S. Cavallaro, Music Hall building, and be sure that you are not getting Chinese goods. His cigars are unequaled in quality and are made by white men; can be smoked without danger of contracting leprosy and are sold at the most reasonable figures."

2/10/1886 Evening Herald (Staff) page 2 column 2 (Editorial)

"Equal Rights for Labor. There can be no doubt in the mind of any intelligent citizen that the great political issues of the future centre in the labor question. Under Republican management for the last twenty-five years that whole tendency of legislation has been to protect capital and leave labor to take care of itself. The war tariff which has been maintained all along has simply put hundreds of millions into the pockets of manufacturing monopolies, but the wages of labor have constantly and steadily decreased, until now the wages of the workers in all kinds of protected industries are little, if any, higher than the wages paid for the same kind of labor in Europe. This has been caused chiefly by the steady influx of pauper labor from Europe and Asia, much of which as been imported by employers under contract, with the special and avowed object of depreciating the wages of American labor. ¶ This policy must be entirely changed. It will not do to maintain a high tariff on goods made by foreign labor, and permit the manufacturers, who can profit by such a tariff, to import millions of coolies from China or paupers from Europe to break down the wages of American working men. But in order to effect any reform worthy of the name, it will be necessary for the workers in all branches of industry to stand together unanimously, and refuse to support any candidate for any public office who has not given proof in his past life of his sincerity, and of his ability to assist labor in its efforts to obtain an equality of rights and privileges with capital. The great corporations, the manufacturing monopolies, the national banks and capitalists generally will be a unit in opposition to the change and will use money without stint to defeat it; and it will require all the courage and all the sagacity of the leaders of the great labor organizations to meet and defeat their machinations."

2/10/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"A Chinese Steamer with Small-pox. San Francisco, February 10.—The steamer Belgie arrived at noon today from Hong Kong and Yokohama with a case of small-pox on board. She was immediately boarded

by the quarantine officer and kept in the stream, and probably will be quarantined. No communication of any kind will be allowed with her from the shore.

2/10/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

“Chinatown in Possession of the Anti-Chinese Club. Olympia, W. T., February 9.—This morning about 7 o’clock a mob commenced taking possession of the Chinese houses in this city, and an alarm was given by the ringing of a fire bell. Before the citizens could realize what was happening a guard, composed of members of the anti-Chinese leagues, was placed in possession of each China house, and the Chinamen were ordered to pack up and leave. The mob was led by a young man named Hetzel, who was recently employed as Assistant Enrolling Clerk in the Legislature, and who held a position for some time in the office of the Territorial Auditor; also a junk dealer named Bales. Hetzel is a Knight of Labor. The Bosses of the China houses have been given three days to leave town, and the employees have received notice to leave at 10 today. Sheriff Bellings has summoned a posse and they are being worn in now. Wagons have been hired to carry away the Chinamen’s property. So far, things are quiet, with the exception of a crowd on the streets. One of the results of the non-passage of a military bill is now felt. Since the militia was disbanded here any ordinary police force is insufficient to keep order to any great extent. The Chinamen are sufficiently frightened to leave now at once. ¶ Charles Stewart, one of the men injured in yesterday’s conflict died today. His death has the effect of increasing the bitter feeling against the militia. There is talk of making his funeral the occasion of a grand demonstration. ¶ No Appeal to the President. Washington, February 9.—The President has been fully advised of the situation of affairs in Seattle, but so far has received no formal appeal for executive interference. He received a telegram from Gov. Squire last evening, notifying him that the city had been placed under martial law, and that the Governor had called for volunteers to assist the authorities in preserving peace. If it is deemed necessary an order will be issued for United States troops to proceed to the scene to assist the local authorities. ¶ Troops Awaiting Orders. Vancouver, W. T., February 9.—General Gibbon, as a precautionary measure, places 450 troops, United States Infantry, on a steamer last night, awaiting final orders from Washington, ready to proceed instantly to Kalama, and thence by special train to Seattle. They remained all night aboard, but no orders came and the troops were ordered to their quarters. They are still in readiness to march to Seattle or Olympia when ordered. ¶ A Law and Order Committee. Olympia, (W. T.), February 9.—In response to the call of Mayor Chambers between 400 and 500 law-abiding citizens met in Columbia Hall this afternoon. The meeting was called to order by the Mayor and enthusiastic speeches were made by prominent citizens, after which 100 names were enrolled to organize a Law and Order Committee, which with 100 deputies already enrolled by Sheriff Billings, will be a sufficient force to check any lawless proceedings in the future. The Mayor has issued a proclamation calling on all persons riotously disposed to immediately disperse, also calling for recruits to join the Law and Order Committee. The two leaders, Hetzel and Bales, were arrested a noon and bound over in \$500 bonds, each to stand trial tomorrow. The Chinamen are anxious to leave and will do so as soon as possible.”

2/10/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 3 column 2 (News)

“An Elaborate Coffin. The Sacramento Bee has the following: Chew Y. the Chinaman who was killed at Courtland about a week ago, was buried from Coroner Clarke’s yesterday. He would have been buried sooner, but relatives of the deceased did not want ‘the last sad rites’ to interfere with the New Year festivities. Chew Y. had the honor of being interred under the supervision of Health Officer Ferral and he was the first Celestial placed beneath the daisies in compliance with ordinance 207, recently passed, relating to the burial of Chinese. The ordinance reads that the remains must be placed ‘in a box of suitable dimensions, made of redwood boards, not less than one inch in thickness, and lined with sheet lead not less than five pounds to the square foot, which shall be soldered by a licensed plumber. Such

box shall have a brass vent screw one and a half inches in diameter, with standard thread, and with a flange and lock nut, which said vent screw shall be soldered to the lead on the inside of the bottom of the box, six inches from the foot end of the box.”

2/10/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 2 (Advertisement)

“Make No Mistake. Buy your cigars and tobacco of L. S. Cavallaro, Music Hall building, and be sure that you are not getting Chinese goods. His cigars are unequaled in quality and are made by white men; can be smoked without danger of contracting leprosy and are sold at the most reasonable figures.”

2/10/1886 Evening Herald (Staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

“Cases Set. John Doe Brickbec will be tried before Justice Buckner tomorrow at 10 a.m. for battery on George Price. In the afternoon Ah Sin, charged with assault with a knife on a hired man at Mrs. Hobbs’ place, will be examined. On the 23d at 2 p.m. the trial of A. Herbner for selling liquor to minors will be held. Dr. T. W. Reid’s examination on a charge of practicing medicine without a license is set for Friday at 2 p.m.

2/10/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 7 (Advertisement)

“Anti-Coolie Club No. 2. The regular weekly meeting of the Anti-Coolie League No. 2 will be held at Druids’ Hall, on Thursday evening at 8 o’clock. All invited. W. S. Kaufman, Pres. T. Allen, Secretary.”

2/9/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 1 column 2 (News)

“News of the Coast. Latest Happenings in Our Own and Neighboring States....Cloverdale has two white laundries....Stockton has established a white factory to make overalls and underwear....Bushwackers attacked a Chinese garden near Milville, Shasta county, Thursday night, tied up the Chinamen and beat them and robbed them of \$120. One Chinaman will die.”

2/9/1886 Morning Mercury (Staff) page 2 column 2 (Editorial)

“Anti-Coolie Despotism. All great movements are apt to give transient notoriety to very small men, just as majestic waves carry flecks of foam on their tops. Those flecks are dashed upon the beach and disappear, but the mighty movement of the billows goes on without cessation. This has been illustrated once more in the anti-Coolie movement in this city. Its leadership has been attempted to be usurped and controlled by men who are not the qualified representatives of the intelligence, the business or the labor of the city. Men who never did an honest day’s work in their lives pretend to be the champions of labor; men who have no stake in the prosperity of the city propose to dictate to American citizens engaged in labor, commerce and manufactures, and newspapers published by American citizens, as to how they shall conduct their business and in what way they shall express their desire to be rid of the Chinese incubus. For it must be distinctly understood that there is probably not a man—certainly not an intelligent man—in San Jose who does not desire to be rid of the Chinese nuisance. There is not a newspaper in the State that is not in thorough accord with the public sentiment in regard to the Chinese, and it was something very like impudence for the convention held last week to resolve that ‘every newspaper, journal or periodical published in California be requested, within the next thirty days, to declare its position upon the Chinese question, and that any publication failing to do so shall be deemed an enemy to the cause.’ ¶ The convention was largely composed of intelligent men, but it had the common misfortune of such gatherings, or being leavened with a few cranks. The foregoing resolution was the work of the crank element. The Mercury has published many columns of editorials protesting against the Chinese affliction; it has constantly voiced public sentiment on the subject and pointed out practical methods for relief; it has protested against the folly of the passage of unwise ordinances and has advocated the enforcement of existing laws which are sufficient to remove

Chinatown beyond the city limits; it has declared time and again that not only must Chinese immigration be stopped, but the community must, by peaceable and lawful means, be freed from the presence of those now here; it has done more practical and useful work in the direction of removing the Chinese evil than all the cranks in San Jose could accomplish in a thousand centuries. And now, at this late day, it is an insult for irresponsible men to demand that 'within the next thirty days' it shall declare its position upon the Chinese question or 'be deemed an enemy of the cause.' ¶ The case of the Daily News affords sufficient proof that it was the intention of a clique of irresponsible men to use the imaginary power of the convention to wreak private vengeance upon newspaper that had spirit enough not to be bulldozed by a handful of men to whom notoriety is as the breath of their nostrils. The Mercury does not recognize either the right or the power of these men to dictate how, or when, it shall declare its position on the Chinese or any other question. It will never submit to any despotism, and has as little respect for tyranny that is powerful enough to enforce its edicts as it has for attempted tyranny that is ridiculous. ¶ As anybody, but men permeated with egotism and conceit, could have foreseen, the attempts of our local Robespierres, Dantons and Mirabeaus to inaugurate a reign of terror, has reacted to the injury of the cause of which they aspire to be leaders. Citizens who would cheerfully have signed petitions and pledges, if courteously requested, will now refuse to do so under compulsion. The men who are threatening to boycott American citizens will do well to limit the exercises of that despotic weapon to Chinamen. It will not be submitted to by the citizens of San Jose. It is an idle threat, and the sooner those who have dared to make it return to their original obscurity the better it will be for the community and for themselves."

2/9/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Pacific Coast. The Militia Attacked by a Mob at Seattle. Seattle, W. T., February 8.—At an early hour this morning the militia and Home guards marched to the ocean Dock, where the Chinamen were confined, and took charge of them. Warrants had previously been issued for the arrest of prominent agitators. Before daylight the work of arresting them began, and by 8 o'clock all leaders were in jail. They were, however, immediately bailed out. All Chinamen on board the Queen were marched to the Court House by the militia in answer to writs of habeas corpus sworn out yesterday. No opposition was made to this move. Judge Greene informed each Chinaman that he was at perfect liberty to go or stay as he choose. A vast majority chose to leave. They were accordingly escorted to the steamer and those who wished to stay were escorted to homes. ¶ Collision and Bloodshed. Up to this time there had been no bloodshed, although the streets were crowded. At noon, however, an attack was made on the Home Guards by a few hotheads. The Guards were finally ordered to fire, and responded with a volley. Four men fell; one was killed and three were wounded. The names are Bernard Mulrane, killed; James Murphy, special policeman, shot through the arm; John Smith, shot through the right arm. One other, name unknown, was shot through the head and fatally wounded. The militia formed a hollow square and held the mob at bay for fully an hour. The crowd them slowly melted away. ¶ Intense excitement prevails and danger of further trouble is feared. Business is generally suspended. ¶ The Queen said at 1 p.m. with 195 Chinamen. ¶ Vancouver, W. T., Feb. 8.—General John Gibbons, Department Commander, telegraphs to District Attorney White at Seattle in reply to a telegram asking that troops be sent to Seattle. 'I regret to learn that lawless acts are threatened in Seattle. I trust there are enough law abiding citizens of the United States in your city to protect it against the reproach that brute force alone can govern Americans.' ¶ 'John Gibbons.' ¶ In answer to a second telegram of Mr. White asking troops immediately from Port Townsend, he says: 'It should be understood at once that no troops can be used as you desire except by orders from the President of the United States. John Gibbons.' ¶ In answer to a telegram from Gov. Squires, he says: 'In reply to your dispatch today received: There is no one in America who can order interference of troops except the President of the United States. John Gibbons.' ¶ In obedience to War Department telegrams today Gibbons has troops under marching orders Seattle

ward. The final order has not been received. ¶ Martial Law Declared. Seattle, W. T., February 8.—3:20 p.m.—The Governor has issued a proclamation declaring the city under martial law."

2/9/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Want a Steam Laundry. Santa Cruz, February 8.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of Santa Cruz Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association today it was decided to ask for propositions from parties outside of Santa Cruz, with some capital and experience, to establish a steam laundry in the city of Santa Cruz, to be assisted and backed by the capital and influence of citizens of this place. Prominent citizens stand ready to erect all buildings necessary for the business."

2/9/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"The Movement in San Joaquin. Stockton, February 8.—The anti-Chinese movement is spreading through this county. Lockeford and Tracy have called a meeting for Thursday night to organize an Anti-Chinese League. The Federated Trades Union of this city is arranging to establish a white steam laundry. It is expected that a general boycott against employers of Chinese and buyers of Chinese goods will be inaugurated throughout the county in the first week of March."

2/9/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 5 (News)

"A Cablegram Sent. San Francisco, February 8.—The Police authorities of this city, at a cost of \$326.48, sent a cablegram today to the Japanese authorities requesting the arrest of Aug Tai Duck, the murderer of Capt. Wickersham and wife. The cablegram also contained a description of the alleged murderer. The Rio De Janeiro, on which Duck took passage, will not reach Yokohama before tomorrow if she arrives on time."

2/9/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 5 (News)

"Chinese Leaving Bloomfield. Petaluma, February 8.—Between forty and fifty Chinese came to Petaluma today from Bloomfield. Tomorrow ends the ten days given them to leave Bloomfield by the anti-Chinese Committee. A number of Chinese there say they will not leave, but it is expected they will be forced to."

2/9/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 5 (News)

"Delegates Appointed. Placerville, February 8.—The Supervisors today appointed seven delegates to the Anti-Chinese Convention at Sacramento."

2/9/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 6 (News)

"Coast Notes....Seattle property has greatly depreciated in value....Piute squaws do laundry work at Truckee....There are seven gambling dens and three opium joints in the Chinese quarter in Sonoma city....The Anti-Chinese League at Red Bluff proceeded in a body Sunday to Chinatown and served notice upon the Mongolians to leave within ten days. The Chinese in many cases were surprised and frightened, but no injury was done to either their persons or property. The League crossed the Sacramento to the east side and notified a number of Chinese employed in the lumber yard to vacate in the prescribed time."

2/9/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Local Brevities...No Chinese are employed at the Pacific Hotel....The headquarters for the delegates to the Anti-Chinese Convention in this city will be at the Pacific Hotel....A Chinaman who is employed on Reibling's place on Julian street near Fourteenth, visited the Chinese theater Sunday night, and when he returned he discovered that his cabin had been entered and all of his clothing stolen."

2/9/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 3 column 3 (News)

"The Laundry Cases. The United States Supreme Court, says the Examiner, issued a writ of error directing the Supreme Court of California to produce in the Court of Washington, on the 2d of next October, the files and writ issued in Yick Wo's case. This is another move on the part of the Chinese laundrymen to defeat the operation of the ordinance. Photographs of a number of Chinese laundries will be forwarded with the other papers to the Federal Supreme Court.

2/9/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"A Malicious Deed. The Chinese laundryman doing business on St. John street, between First and Market streets, left his horse and wagon standing in front of his wash-house about 8 o'clock last evening, and when he returned to it about half an hour later he found that the harness had been cut into many pieces by some malicious person. The Chinaman was obliged to use considerable baling-rope in order to drive to his stable."

2/9/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 7 (News)

"Police Court Jottings....The Examination of Chung Lee on a charge of practicing medicine without the necessary certificate was set by Justice Buckner yesterday for February 13th at 10 a.m."

2/9/1886 Morning Mercury (na) page 4 column 2 (Advertisement)

"To the Laundresses of San Jose and White Men's Laundries: Wishing you success in driving out the Asiatic laundries, I have this offer to make. I will furnish you soap, starches and blueing of the finest quality at wholesale prices for the next 60 days. M. C. Close, Wholesale agent for Columbia Soap Works and Johnson's Starches, 214 Santa Clara St, opp. Couvent."

2/10/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"The Seattle Method. In Seattle white men have been shot down in vindication of the law. The inconsiderate and unwise exhibition of mob power, which is the same in essence with that which inspired threats of boycotting American citizens in San Jose, has reached its only possible logical conclusion. Sympathizing to the fullest extent in the desirability of the removal of the Chinese incubus from Washington Territory, as well as from California, we cannot approve of the Seattle method of forcibly compelling Chinese eviction. Our objections to the methods are two-fold. The first and most important of our objects to it is that it is not lawful, and, therefore, not right; and from the lower standpoint of expediency it is not politic. ¶ The demonstration has been afforded so many times and in so many ways that it is merely repeating a truism to say that a very large majority of the people of the United States have so profound a reverence for the supremacy of the law and are so determined to maintain that supremacy that they will not permit the use of forcible means except as the very last resort. Beyond that, it is deeply engraven in the conscience of the people that there is no necessity for the employment of violence even to get rid of the Chinese nuisance, and that rather than to permit it men who are as anxious as any others for the departure of the Chinese will shoulder their muskets—not to protect the Chinese but to defend the law. ¶ The result of the Seattle method will be to delay the entrance of that Territory into the sisterhood of the Union of States and to retard that National legislation for the suppression of Chinese immigration that was about to be conceded by the Congress to the Pacific Coast delegation. Viewed either from the standpoint of patriotism or of policy, the Seattle riot was a very unfortunate affair. The only possible bright side to the tragedy is that it may induce the cranks and extremists to call a halt in California and lead to the observance of strictly legal methods in dealing with a matter about which there is a unanimity of opinion. It would be a great calamity if vaporings and demonstrations of violence should so react upon public sentiment as to prolong the Chinese evil, and there is great danger that such actions as those of the Seattle mob and the manifest

disposition to terrorize our own community, of which we have had a recent demonstration, may lead to that very rebound in popular determination.”

2/10/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 2 column 2 (Editorial)

“Not Similar Cases. Simultaneously with the riot in Seattle there was a riot in London, in which thousands of unemployed men took desperate measures for demanding food and work. Some of the papers affect to see a similarity in the two cases, but there is none. The people of the United States have all the power of the nation in their hands, and every form of law on their side. If they do not want to employ Chinese they have an undoubted right to refuse to employ them. The unemployed thousands of London have no voice in the making or the execution of the laws. They are starving as the result of a commercial heresy engrafted on their laws under the title of free trade. Here public sentiment is all powerful; there it has no mode of expression except by mobs and fighting. Notwithstanding the presence of the Chinese the condition of the American laborer is still without a parallel in that of the English starveling.”

2/10/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

“Chinatown in Possession of the Anti-Chinese Club. Olympia, W. T., February 9.—This morning about 7 o’clock a mob commenced taking possession of the Chinese houses in this city, and an alarm was given by the ringing of a fire bell. Before the citizens could realize what was happening a guard, composed of members of the anti-Chinese leagues, was placed in possession of each China house, and the Chinamen were ordered to pack up and leave. The mob was led by a young man named Hetzel, who was recently employed as Assistant Enrolling Clerk in the Legislature, and who held a position for some time in the office of the Territorial Auditor; also a junk dealer named Bales. Hetzel is a Knight of Labor. The Bosses of the China houses have been given three days to leave town, and the employees have received notice to leave at 10 today. Sheriff Bellings has summoned a posse and they are being worn in now. Wagons have been hired to carry away the Chinamen’s property. So far, things are quiet, with the exception of a crowd on the streets. One of the results of the non-passage of a military bill is now felt. Since the militia was disbanded here any ordinary police force is insufficient to keep order to any great extent. The Chinamen are sufficiently frightened to leave now at once. ¶ Charles Stewart, one of the men injured in yesterday’s conflict died today. His death has the effect of increasing the bitter feeling against the militia. There is talk of making his funeral the occasion of a grand demonstration. ¶ No Appeal to the President. Washington, February 9.—The President has been fully advised of the situation of affairs in Seattle, but so far has received no formal appeal for executive interference. He received a telegram from Gov. Squire last evening, notifying him that the city had been placed under martial law, and that the Governor had called for volunteers to assist the authorities in preserving peace. If it is deemed necessary an order will be issued for United States troops to proceed to the scene to assist the local authorities. ¶ Troops Awaiting Orders. Vancouver, W. T., February 9.—General Gibbon, as a precautionary measure, places 450 troops, United States Infantry, on a steamer last night, awaiting final orders from Washington, ready to proceed instantly to Kalama, and thence by special train to Seattle. They remained all night aboard, but no orders came and the troops were ordered to their quarters. They are still in readiness to march to Seattle or Olympia when ordered. ¶ A Law and Order Committee. Olympia, (W. T.), February 9.—In response to the call of Mayor Chambers between 400 and 500 law-abiding citizens met in Columbia Hall this afternoon. The meeting was called to order by the Mayor and enthusiastic speeches were made by prominent citizens, after which 100 names were enrolled to organize a Law and Order Committee, which with 100 deputies already enrolled by Sheriff Billings, will be a sufficient force to check any lawless proceedings in the future. The Mayor has issued a proclamation calling on all persons riotously disposed to immediately disperse, also calling for recruits to join the Law and Order Committee. The two leaders, Hetzel and Bales, were arrested a noon and bound

over in \$500 bonds, each to stand trial tomorrow. The Chinamen are anxious to leave and will do so as soon as possible."

2/10/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Chinese Advised to Leave. Santa Rosa, Feb. 9.—A committee, consisting of fifteen of our leading citizens, which was appointed at the anti-Chinese held in this city to devise means of expelling the Chinese from this vicinity, visited all the Chinese houses this afternoon and informed the proprietors that after March 1st the people would refuse to patronize or employ them in any manner, and would not purchase any form of products of Chinese labor. They suggested that it would be a proper course for the Chinese under these circumstances to make preparations to quit the city after March 1st. Assemblyman S. T. Allen and John T. Kinslow acted as spokesmen for the committee, and the proceedings were conducted in an orderly and systematic manner. The Chinese were assured that, in case any violence was attempted, members of the committee would take the lead in protecting them."

2/10/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Anti-Chinese Measures. Livermore, February 9.—The fourth anti-Chinese mass meeting was held tonight at Music Hall, upwards of 400 people attending. A league was formed and a white steam laundry will be established. The local newspapers are advertising free the names of women desiring to do work now done by celestirals. The Chiese are losing patronage. Peaceful measures will be used."

2/10/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"A Meeting at Napa. Napa, February 9.—An anti-Chinese meeting was held tonight, at which resolutions were passed urging Congress to do away with the return certificate system; urging the non-employment of Chinese, and requesting citizens not to purchase goods made by Chinese. An anti-Chinese league was organized."

2/10/1886 Morning Mercury (na) page 2 column 6 (Advertisement)

"Housekeepers Can Be Independent! of Chinese Laundries by Using James Pyle's Pearline! The Greatest Known Invention for Easy Washing. Try It. For Sale by All Grocers."

2/11/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Affairs at Livermore. Livermore, February 10.—An anti-Chinese league of 100 members was formed here last night. A strong boycott resolution was adopted."

2/11/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Small-pox on the Belgia. San Francisco, February 10.—The steamer Belgia arrived at noon to-day with a mall-pox patient on board. Quarantine Officer McAllister has ordered the affected patient sent to the county hospital, and the remaining persons on board the Belgia to be transferred to the hulk Dakota in the stream. If no further signs of disease appear they will be released in fifteen days. The vessel will be thoroughly fumigated and allowed to discharge her cargo." [See Herald article, reporting that the patient was Chinese.]

2/11/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"The Trouble Ended. Olympia (W. T.), February 10.—The Chinese trouble seems to be ended at least for the present. The three leaders in yesterday's demonstration were examined today before Justice Keady and each bound over in the sum of \$2,000 to await the action of the District Court in March. Over a hundred citizens volunteered as deputy sheriffs and have been organized into a regular militia company with veterans as officers. Everything is quiet this evening."

2/11/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Anti-Chinese Meeting. Petaluma, February 10.—Another large anti-Chinese meeting was held at the theater tonight, and a permanent organization effected. The object of the club is to establish employment agencies, boycott the Chinese and peaceably rid the country of them."

2/11/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Will Inaugurate Boycotting. Lodi, February 10.—An enthusiastic anti-Chinese meeting was held here tonight. Stringent boycotting resolutions were adopted to take effect on March 1st. The meeting was orderly but thoroughly in earnest."

2/11/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"The Belgic Arrives. San Francisco, February 10.—The steamer Belgic arrived today with hongkong dates to January 15th, and Yokohama dates to January 24th."

2/11/1886 Morning Mercury (na) page 2 column 5 (Advertisement)

"Regular weekly meeting of the Anti-Coolie League No. 2 will be held at Druids' Hall, this (Thursday) evening at 8 o'clock. All invited. W. S. Kaufman, Pres. T. Allen, Secretary."

2/11/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"Police Court Jottings....The Examination of Ah Sin on a charge of assault with intent to murder, alleged to have been committed on Peter Kelly, is to take place in Justice Buckner's Court at 2 o'clock this afternoon....Tin Wah was arrested yesterday on a charge of violating the laundry ordinance in washing clothes in a wooden building on San Pedro street, near the S. P. Depot. He will be arraigned before Justice Pfister this morning."

2/11/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 6 (News)

"Merry Murderer. How Jung Quong Sing Passes His Time. What His Cousin Offers. He Still Claims to be Innocent—He is Visited by a Priest, and Plays the Hypocrite. ¶ Jung Quong Sing, the Chinaman under sentence of death for the murder of Henry Vandervorst, was visited by a Mercury reporter yesterday, at his cell in the County Jail. The spirits of the Chinaman have apparently undergone no change since he was sentenced. He still maintains an air of indifference as to his fate and stoutly asserts his innocence of the crime of which he was convicted. In his general appearance he is an ordinary looking Chinaman. He is of medium height and rather fleshy. His face has a cruel expression, and at times it is made hideously cunning by a peculiar way he has of lowering his brow and furtively rolling up his small sharp eyes. Since the pronouncing of his sentence a constant watch has been kept over him lest he should commit suicide. He sleeps well and has an excellent appetite, and during the day passes the time in playing cards and gaily chatting with his cell mates. ¶ 'Say, leporta, I like you put something in paper,' was the way he accosted a Mercury representative yesterday. ¶ 'All right. What is it, Jung?' ¶ 'You put in paper my cousin he pay a hunla dollar leeward for catchum man who killum Vandevor.' ¶ 'Who is your cousin?' ¶ 'Him name Hop Yik; he keep store on Clay street.' ¶ 'So he thinks you didn't kill Vandervorst?' ¶ Certily; the old man he was my fren' my cousin he know I no kill my fren'.' ¶ 'Where did you get Vandervorst's knife and pistol?' ¶ 'That no his knife; me buy him long time ago in San Flanciska when Missa Townsen' go Englan'. Me buy him pistol when me was sick.' ¶ 'The time your lungs bled and spattered your shoes with blood?' ¶ 'Yes, that's a time.' ¶ 'Was that before you cut your finger and got blood on the hatchet?' ¶ 'Yes, long time,. Me cut um finger abou' fi' days befo' Blanum take me to jail.' ¶ 'Where were you on the night of the murder?' ¶ 'You know; I tellee you long time ago, I sleep in Chinatown, and fi', six men in same loom.' ¶ 'Why didn't you have them for witnesses?' ¶ 'I tellum Sherf Blanum to catchum an' he

say he no can fin' 'em.' ¶ 'Well, don't you [care] they'll hang you?' ¶ 'It's all a same; I no care.' ¶ 'Sing's going to get baptized tomorrow,' said one of his cell mates; 'so as to be ready to die.' ¶ 'Is that so, Sing!' inquired the reporter. ¶ 'You bet; me have a Cathle pliest come here evly day, and we lead and play. Look a my player book!' (He exhibited a Catholic Chinese prayer book and a tract); 'come a-loun to-morrow and see. We have plenty fun.' ¶ 'You want to go to heaven, do you?' ¶ 'I no care. My pliest tellee me no play card. Las' time he cum he catchee me, an' I thow 'em away quick and pick 'em up player book. He tellee me no swear. When he hear I no swear, but when he go I swear like devil,' saying which he bust into a roar of mirth, winked knowingly at the reporter and poked his cell mate in the ribs."

2/11/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 3 column 6 (News)

"Ingenious Smuggling. The Sharp Trick Played by a Chinaman in New York. New York Sun. ¶ 'Of all smugglers,' remarked the Custom-house Inspector, 'recommend to me the Chinks and Japs. They've got more braids and originality than any other smugglers four times over. A few months ago a tea packet came in and I was assigned to it. Well, a friend of mine—a "fiend," as they call 'em—gave me a tip that there was opium paste on board, which the sailors were going to smuggle ashore. You see opium paste pays a duty of \$10 a pound. I was on the boat the moment she touched the pier, and examined every sailor that went off. I hadn't been aboard very long when a Chinese grocer peddler came down to the wharf. He had a big open basket on his arm, in which there was green stuff and cans of tomatoes and such like. ¶ 'I didn't suspect him, but to be doubly sure, I walked with him to the forecandle, where he commenced to peddle off his truck. He sold the vegetables and counted the money carefully he got for them. Then he sold the cans of tomatoes for a quarter apiece. I thought he was rubbing it in, so I told one of 'em on the quiet they weren't worth more than a dime. The next moment the air was blue. They jumped up, fired the cans into the basket, shook their fists under his nose, and wanted their money back. He wouldn't give it, and they went for him. He was making a good fight, when one of them drew a knife. I had a heavy cane in my hand, and knocked the knife out of the fellow's hand, and made the peddler go up the ladder and off the boat. He thanked me and went away talking Chinese, and, as I supposed, cursing the crowd. ¶ 'A little while after the sailors came up and wanted to go ashore. I searched every one of them and found nothing. They hadn't been gone more than half an hour when the peddler came back. His eyes were black, and his nose and mouth bloody and swollen. He said: "Policeman dam lobbie, steallee foh, five can tomattee. You helpe gettie back and take bad man to station-house." I felt sorry for the poor devil and told him we'd go and search the forecandle for his property. We looked around for five or ten minutes, and when about to give it up as a bad job, when he found them hidden away behind some old sail cloth. He popped them in his basket, shook hands and thanked me a dozen times, gave me a handful of good cigars, and then went away. Do you know, on account of the licking he had got. I never dropped to his racket at all. It was a put up job. He brought on board real cans of tomatoes; he took away tomato cans filled with opium paste. The sailors were in with him, and had put the real ones in their chests and had replaced them with the smuggled stuff. There must have been thirty-five pounds, which meant a clean profit of \$350."

2/12/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 1 column 2 (News)

"By Telegraph. ...Special Dispatches to the Mercury. Evictions of Chinese Continued—All Quiet at Seattle. ¶ Seattle, February 11.—Fourteen Chinamen were evicted from Puyallup Valley yesterday. They went to Port Townsend, the only refuge the heathen now have in this region. Ninety coal miners went from Black Diamond to Carbonado today to assist in the expulsion of twenty-five Chinese from that place tonight. Carbonado is a coal-mining town owned by the Central and Southern Pacific people of San Francisco. ¶ Col. De Russy, with eighteen companies of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, arrived here today from Fort Vancouver and relieved the home soldiery of the duty of guarding the town. Their coming was gratifying in the extreme to the devoted and careworn citizens, who, after four days and

nights of unceasing vigilance, were almost worn out. None but regular soldiers could have done better service in the trying time through which we have just passed than have the citizen soldiers. All is now quiet here. A few arrests have been made under martial law and the disorderly element is plainly subdued."

2/12/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 1 column 2 (News)

"By Telegraph. ...Special Dispatches to the Mercury. "The Fugitive Murderer. Some New and Mysterious Complications. San Francisco, February 11.—In reference to the capture of the murderer of the Wickershams Mr. Mosely of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company received the following cablegram from the agent of the company at Japan: ¶ 'The American Government has withdrawn the request. Under the circumstances the Japanese government will not arrest the murderer. [Signed] Center.' ¶ He sent this to the police headquarters, and on receipt of it Chief Crowley forwarded this telegram: ¶ 'Hon. Leland Stanford—Washington, D.C.—The agent of the Pacific Mail Company here received the following from the agent at Yokohama: "Mosely, San Francisco: The American Government has withdrawn the request under the present circumstances the Japanese Government will not arrest. Center." At the time of sending the steamer had not yet arrived. Is this true? If so, have Secretary Bayard make a demand on English authorities at Hong Kong under article ten of the treaty between America and Great Britain. I will cable description to them. Answer, [Signed], J. Crowley, Chief of Police."

2/12/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 1 column 2 (News)

"The Trouble at Seattle. Seattle, W. T., Feb. 11.—Fourteen Chinamen were evicted from Payallup Valley yesterday. They went to Port Townsend. Ninety coal miners went from Black Diamond to Carbonado today to assist in the expulsion of twenty-five Chinese from that place tonight. Colonel De Russy with eight companies of the Fourteenth United States Infantry arrived here today from Fort Vancouver and relieved the home soldiery of the duty of guarding the town."

2/12/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Pacific Coast. Gen. Gibbon in Command of Seattle—Chief Murphy Suspended. Seattle (W. T.), February 11.—The military commission organized today for the trial of offenders during the continuance of martial law. Many men have been arrested on the streets for seditious language, and the indications are that they will be severely dealt with. Among them is McMillan, who from the first has been the principal leader in the movement. General Gibbon is now in personal command of the city, and the rules and regulations for the government of citizens are most stringent. Steward, who died of the wounds received in Monday's fight, was buried today. It was intended to make imposing demonstration at the funeral, but Gen. Gibbon refused to allow any to attend but enough to give him a decent burial. Acting Chief of Police Murphy was suspended from duty today, and it is understood that the entire city police force will be dismissed as soon as civil law is restored. It is undecided how long martial law will be maintained. The officers are drawing up a code for the government of the city while under military rule. The Chinamen were run out of Snohomish City by a mob on Tuesday. They were taken from their houses, put on a boat, and sent to Seattle. They arrived here this morning, thirty-five in number."

2/12/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"The Boycott Raised. Sisson, Crocker & Co. Discharge all their Chinamen. Truckee, February 11.—Circular No. 3, issued by the Boycotting Committee of Truckee, has been raised. Sisson, Crocker & Co. have rescinded all their contracts with Chinamen and are not employing a single one in the Truckee basin. The Chinamen drove hard bargains and this firm was compelled to sacrifice several thousand dollars in order to cancel their contracts. 'We therefore announce that the boycott against Sisson, Crocker & Co. is raised, and in view of their generous efforts to comply with the wishes of the community, we bespeak

for them the confidence and support of the public. By order of the Boycotting Committee. C. F. McGlashan, Sec'y. ¶ The above was issued at noon today, and fully demonstrates the efficiency of the Truckee method. During three weeks of boycott hardly a customer has entered their store, but this afternoon and evening the building has been thronged with returning patrons. Elaborate preparations are being made for a grand illumination of the town Saturday night. The surrender of Sisson, Crocker & Co. finishes the struggle. The Chinese merchants appealed to citizens tonight for means to transport unemployed and destitute Chinamen from Truckee. The citizens refused unless all the Chinamen in the Truckee basin would depart in a body, in which case free transportation and a purse of \$500 will be given to them. The Chinamen are holding a meeting to consider the proposition."

2/12/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Chinamen Driven Out. Seattle (W. T.), February 11.—Fifty-four Chinamen were driven out of Carbonado today by a large crowd of miners, who walked from Black Diamond and Franklin for that purpose. The evicted Chinamen passed through here tonight on their way to Port Townsend."

2/12/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Anti-Chinese Meeting. Merced, February 11.—An enthusiastic anti-Chinese meeting was held here tonight. The league has now about 200 members. Capital enough has been offered to establish a steam laundry of a capacity sufficient to do all the laundry work of this town and vicinity."

2/12/1886 Morning Mercury (na) page 2 column 5 (Advertisement)

"Housekeepers Can Be Independent! of Chinese Laundries by Using James Pyle's Pearline! The Greatest Known Invention for Easy Washing. Try It. For Sale by All Grocers."

2/12/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"Anti-Coolie League. The Proposition of Boycotting not Warmly Received. ¶ The regular weekly meeting of the Anti-Coolie League was held last evening in Druid's Hall, President Kaufman in the chair, and a large number of persons present. ¶ A communication was read from Sprague & Dickens offering certain property on Fourth street for sale, for the purpose of a steam laundry. The matter was referred to the Laundry Committee. ¶ Secretary Allen asked for information in regard to the committee appointed to canvass the city and secure pledges. ¶ Mr. Kaufman stated that the committee had not met with good success as the pledge, it appears, had not been prepared exactly right. ¶ Mr. Scott being called for, addressed the meeting at some length. He thought that boycotting was not an abuse; it was simply letting alone. The merchants should be induced to join the League and assist in the movement. By proper measures much could be accomplished, but the League so far had not seemed to progress rapidly. ¶ Mr. Bruch had talked with a number of business men. They all seemed anxious to have the Chinese go, but did not agree with the measures adopted by the League. He thought the business men should be encouraged to attend the meetings and express their ideas as to the method to be adopted. He had understood that there had been a great deal of boycotting in San Jose. He had not heard anything said about it in the meetings, but he felt as though the League were boycotted. ¶ Mr. Allen read some extracts from a newspaper, ridiculing certain proceedings of the League. The speaker said that an officer of this League had gone around saying that he was responsible for the article. That accusation was a base falsehood. ¶ Mr. Burns, who was referred to by Mr. Allen, replied that he did not mean to convey the impression that the Secretary had anything to do with the articles. ¶ It was announced that the New York Exchange and Overland Restaurant had discharged their Chinamen. Resolutions of thanks were tendered to the proprietors, and also to the San Jose Woolen Mills, for employing white labor. ¶ Mr. Holmes then addressed the League. He said he had entered into the work in good faith, and to do what he could to free the country of the Chinese evil, and it was not pleasant to

be ridiculed and held up to the public as a hypocrite. He was opposed to boycotting and never had advocated the principle, as was well known to the members of the League. The Chinese would be removed, notwithstanding the opposition of their friends. Since the adjournment of the State Convention had had sent 100 petitions from different parts of the State to Washington. These petitions contained thousands of names. ¶ Mr. Bruch stated that it was well known that Mr. Vinter and Mr. Holmes had opposed the proposition to boycott when it was brought up in the League. ¶ Mr. Allen said that he thought some of the members were getting afraid. The people here, if they want to get rid of the Chinamen, will have to adopt the plans that have proved successful elsewhere. ¶ Detective Salisbury suggested that a committee visit Mr. Bendel of the San Jose Fruit Packing Company and get him to pledge himself not to employ any Chinamen. ¶ He also suggested that the League secure men and have them in readiness to meet the demand when the busy season begins. ¶ Mr. Allen said that plenty of white men could be had to do the work at any time of the year. The Dawson Packing Company never had employed a Chinaman, and they had shown by their success in business that white labor could be used with good results. ¶ Mr. Cavallaro asked if the signing of the roll of the League was not agreeing to boycott the Chinamen. Being answered in the affirmative, he asked that the members carry out the pledge. When they entered a store they should be sure that the goods they purchased were the product of white labor. ¶ Mr. Hyland said that a great deal had been said about boycotting, but nothing had been done to get the women and girls to enter into the movement. They must get the women to quit giving their washing to Chinamen and to stop buying underwear from them. They then would have accomplished much. He advised the members not to attempt to fight with newspapers, 'for an editor stands right at the end of a cannon with a torch in his hand, and if the torch is applied the volley will sweep you out of sight.' He advocated temperate but effective measures, as the ones, if rigidly adhered to, most likely to win. ¶ Remarks were also made by Messrs. Childs, Anderson and others, the tenor of whose remarks was against boycotting and in accordance with the views expressed by the Mercury."

2/12/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 6 (News)

"Common Council. D. W. Herrington, City Attorney, Asked to Resign....An ordinance repealing the ordinance of 1879, which appointed D. W. Herrington City Attorney, was presented.

2/12/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 6 (News)

"Ah Sin's Examination. A Difficulty which Grew out of a Cold Beefsteak. The examination of Ah Sin, on a charge of an assault with intent to murder, alleged to have been made on Peter Kelly on February 2d, took place in Justice Buckner's Court yesterday afternoon. ¶ Peter Kelly testified that he had been working for Mrs. Hobbs, at whose place the assault was committed, for seven months, and during that time he had been maltreated by the Chinaman who would not give him enough to eat. On the morning of the difficulty he went into breakfast. The beefsteak was cold and he requested Ah Sin to warm it as he was afraid it would make him sick. Ah Sin replied, "You make me sick.' After a few warm words had passed between them, defendant struck witness on the shoulder, and witness retaliated by striking him on the nose and drawing blood. Ah Sin then went into his room and came back with a knife, and asked witness to 'hold on;' but the latter ran out and came up town and made the complaint. ¶ Ah Sin said that when Kelly came in he said there wasn't enough meat, and the witness replied, 'Go and ask boss for more.' Then Kelly demanded some mush, and ordered witness to get it, which he refused to do. Kelly continued quarreling about not having enough to eat, and finally hit witness on the nose. Witness then went into his room to wash off the blood. He did not get mad because Kelly was a crank. He did not draw a knife, and in fact, never had one in his possession. ¶ On motion of C. L. Witten, attorney for defendant, the case was dismissed."

2/12/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 7 (News)

"Police Court Jottings....Tim Wah was arraigned before Justice Pfister yesterday on a charge of violating the frame building laundry ordinance. His trial was set for February 19th at 2 p.m."

2/13/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"What It Costs. Many years ago there was a great deal of business romance indulged in about the wonderful wealth and the value of the trade with the Orient. When we began to receive the human chattels in large numbers from the fabled Celestial Kingdom, we soon expected that the country would be greatly benefited, and San Francisco, in particular, would be wonderfully enriched by trade with those remarkable people. How different the result! They buy very little of us, and sell us not much more than they buy. But they are rapidly taking away and absorbing our coin. ¶ According to the last annual report of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the merchandise exports for the last fiscal year to China were \$3,662,488, and the imports \$5,949,045—making a trade balance against the United States of \$2,346,561. The treasure imports from China were \$5,438 and the exports \$12,490,439. It will thus be seen that our coin is rapidly going Chinaward and scarcely any coming back. During the past three years the balance against us sent to China has been over twenty three and a half million dollars. That, of course, is what the statistics show—the amounts sent as shipments which are taken notice of by officials. How many more millions have gone away in the pockets and about the persons of re-Mongols, no one can estimate. The Chinese population of this country act just like a great siphon which is constantly draining coin from our country to theirs and admitting of no return current to us."

2/13/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 2 (News)

"The Chinese in New Orleans. The New Orleans Picayune has quite an article on the last Chinese New Year, and the manner in which it was celebrated at the Chinese mission in that city. The Picayune estimates the number of Chinese in New Orleans to be one hundred—just enough to be a curiosity and make them objects of interest to the zealous people who are anxious to convert them from heathen dom. The kindly, good people of that city, are repeating the same efforts to Christianize the few Chinese in their midst which our earnest women have been for the past thirty years attempting in California. Of course to John, anxious to get employment and anxious to learn our language in order to secure and keep employment, the mission schools are a great convenience. By having copies of the Bible in Chinese furnished them as well as those in English, and by having kind, zealous and earnest lady teachers to instruct them, as the Picayune says, they rapidly learn to read and acquire our language. These schools are too good a thing for John not to avail himself of them until he learns to speak and understand English. There are fifty of these Mongols on the rolls of the New Orleans Chinese Mission. ¶ The Picayune says: 'The pupils are all Chinese adults, merchants and laundrymen, but they take the greatest interest in the exercises of the Mission.' Of course they do. It means business and employment and the means of making money out of the innocent and childlike outside barbarians, who are so unsophisticated as to drill and qualify these bland heathen to undermine the laborers and overthrow the industries of the Crescent City. Our good people have been thirty-five years working to convert the Mongolian heathen in California. How many real converts have they made? It is doubtful if there has been one single genuine Chinese convert to Christianity made in all California. But there have been many thousand Chinese men educated gratuitously and thus helped to take the first and most important step in getting work and crowding out white labor. ¶ The Chinese are the most conservative and changeless people on earth. Their habits, their modes of thought, their superstitions are so crystallized and unchangeable, so much a part of themselves and interwoven into their very natures, that no impression can be made on them in a single generation, much less in a few weeks' or months' time in teaching them to read. Their customs and superstitions and religious ideas are the resultant product of thousands on thousands of years of constant drilling. About all the education they have in their own country is the study and memorizing of so-called sacred writings. Literature outside of this

they have scarcely any. How futile and useless, nay how supremely silly, the effort then to try in a few weeks' time to overthrow the crystallized mountain of prejudices and superstition within the minds of these people. The Christian ideas and Christian theology make no impression on them, only to be ridiculed when amongst themselves. In order to learn to read and write our language without costing them anything they give verbal assent to and treat with outward respect the teachings and doctrines presented to them by our simple-minded and good-meaning women. But as to converting them—that is impossible! On the very same page of the *Picayune* which speaks of the 'great interest the Chinese take in the mission exercises,' there is an account of the manner in which two of these 'child-like' heathen had, by lying and perjury, obtained a letter of another Chinaman and got possession of some \$1,200 worth of goods shipped to the other and stored them, as they supposed, in secure places. They do not convert worth a cent."

2/13/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Wage Women Will Protest. San Francisco, February 12.—The Examiner's Washington special says: A delegation of wage-women will wait upon the President by appointment at 1 o'clock tomorrow to protest against the employment of 150 Chinese by the contractor who has the contract for washing the towels for the different departments."

2/13/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"D. W. Herrington. What Councilmen Say on the Question of Removal."

2/13/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 3 column 5 (News)

"Coast Notes....The Chinaman who was wantonly shot by hunters near Stockton Wednesday is still alive....The stage was again upset near Cloverdale Thursday. A Chinaman was severely hurt, the coach badly broken and one horse injured. During the past two days five carloads of Chinese have been shipped to the front to complete the work on the California and Oregon Railroad....Some vicious vagabond threw boiling hot water on a horse attached to a Chinese vegetable wagon standing in front of the Swiss Union Hotel at St. Helena last Monday....The Chinese merchants of Shasta county have offered \$600 in reward for the arrest and conviction of the parties who robbed the Chinese gardeners in Millville, on the nights of February 3d and 4th. One hundred dollars will be paid for each conviction."

2/13/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"N. F. Ravlin. The Resolutions Passed by the First Baptist Church. The following resolutions have been adopted by the First Baptist Church. ¶ Whereas, We have been greatly edified and strengthened both as a Church and as individuals by the fearless, reasonable and Scriptural preaching of Mr. N. F. Ravlin; and ¶ Whereas, The great masses of the people have been reached and have had the Gospel of Jesus Christ preached to them by the personal influence of Mr. Ravlin; and ¶ Whereas, There is a perfect harmony, unity and love existing between all the members of the Church and its pastor; therefore, be it ¶ Resolved, That we, the First Baptist Church of San Jose, sustain a great loss by accepting our pastor's resignation. ¶ Resolved, That after having listened to Mr. Ravlin's preaching for over four years, our confidence is still unshaken in him as a true man and as a faithful preacher of righteousness. ¶ R. G. Hamilton, Church Clerk."

2/13/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 3 column 6 (News)

"At the Bay City....The journeymen tailors of San Francisco have formed an anti-Chinese League....By the Central Pacific overland train, 120 white cigar makers arrived here yesterday to take the places of a like number of Chinese....Mayor R. L. Weisbach of Tacoma, W. T., arrived on the Queen of the Pacific Thursday, and is stopping at the Palace. The Chinese were expelled from Tacoma on the 3d of November

last. Seven hundred went away, and none are permitted to return for permanent residence. The Mayor reports that the town is very prosperous."

2/11/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"There is no danger of violence in San Jose. Every one is agreed that 'the Chinese must go,' but every one is also agreed that what is done to that end must be done peaceably and in accordance with law. indeed, there can be no doubt that if the law and ordinances we now have were strictly enforced, the Chinese would leave San Jose in less than a week. it is because of the singular reluctance of all kinds of officials to enforce the laws against the coolies that there is any trouble at all. But officials are slow to arrest the Chinese, and the Court show strange leniency toward them when they are arrested, so they are beginning to think that they own the whole country."

2/11/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"While violence is always to be deprecated, and force should only be used as a last resort, it should always be remembered that if Federal officials and Federal Courts had full and impartially enforced the law against Chinese immigration, there would not now be at Seattle, or anywhere else in the United States, a sufficient number of coolies to provoke the resentment of the most rabid Anti-Coolieite. It is because the law has been systematically and persistently evaded and defied that the present Anti-Coolie agitation has attained its present proportions."

2/11/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Coast. Japan's Refusal. She Declines to Arrest the Murderer of the Wickershams. San Francisco, February 11.— In reference to the capture of the murderer of the Wickershams Mr. Mosely of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company received the following cablegram from the agent of the company at Japan: ¶ 'The American Government has withdrawn the request. Under the circumstances the Japanese government will not arrest the murderer. [Signed] Center.' ¶ He sent this to the police headquarters, and on receipt of it Chief Crowley forwarded this telegram: ¶ 'Hon. Leland Stanford—Washington, D.C.—The agent of the Pacific Mail Company here received the following from the agent at Yokohama: "Mosely, San Francisco: The American Government has withdrawn the request under the present circumstances the Japanese Government will not arrest. Center." At the time of sending the steamer had not yet arrived. Is this true? If so, have Secretary Bayard make a demand on English authorities at Hong Kong under article ten of the treaty between America and Great Britain. I will cable description to them. Answer, [Signed], J. Crowley, Chief of Police."

2/11/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"The Trouble at Seattle. Seattle, W. T., Feb. 11.—Fourteen Chinamen were evicted from Payallup Valley yesterday. They went to Port Townsend. Ninety coal miners went from Black Diamond to Carbonado to assist in the expulsion of twenty-five Chinese from that place tonight. Colonel De Russy with eight companies of the Fourteenth United States Infantry arrived here today from Fort Vancouver and relieved the home soldiery of the duty of guarding the town."

2/11/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Notice to Leave. Arroyo Grande, San Luis Obispo Co., February 11.—Last night the anti-Chinese club of this town formed in procession and marched to Chinatown in a body and notified the Chinese to leave Arroyo Grande in five days. The procession was three hundred strong and composed of all the leading citizens and prominent business men of this place. The procession was quiet and orderly."

2/11/1886 Evening Herald (Chas. Bernhardt) page 3 column 4 (Letter)

"The Chinese Question. How the Business Men and Others View the Subject. ¶ Ed. Herald: Having read a number of articles the past week, I would like to give my views on the now most absorbing question, the anti-Chinese movement. ¶ The movement at present on foot to rid ourselves of the Chinese evil is no doubt, as far as can be seen, a move in the right direction. We have all argued and agreed what a terrible detriment to our fair State the Chinese are, etc. The agitations heretofore to rid ourselves of the plague were inefficient and bore no good or satisfactory results, and their failure is attributed to party politics being mixed therewith. The present movement is purged of that objection and no one can claim anything to the contrary; but whether it is or not, we should not too hastily suspect and judge that men are always aiming for their own selfish ends when they are working for a cause which it is thought will become popular. Somebody is bound to hold positions of trust, and if men who are or will become identified with this movement, either Republicans or Democrats, are fit for a position and are called upon by their friends and admirers the same as those on the outside are, I can't see why they should not be eligible; and unless I greatly mistake, very soon all alike, Republicans and Democrats will pledge themselves not to patronize coolie labor. The banker and broker, the merchant and professional men know it will be a benefit to all and know there is nothing to be afraid of. Why not, then, now give it a helping hand and strike the iron while it is hot? ¶ The present movement is comparatively new and some things may be said or done which may not be exactly according to rule—may not be parliamentary, and may stand criticism, but was there ever a political meeting that was not handled roughly by the opposite side? ¶ So far, the present agitation has made a wonderful stir and there is grand speculation on the final outcome. I therefore think it bad taste, to say the least, for any one who claims to be in full sympathy with the cause to cast any reflections as to the sincerity of any of the principal workers. Whether sincere or not, who can but say they have done well when six months ago they had hardly a corporal's guard to work with? ¶ It is very well done, and I think every business ought to lend a helping hand—ought to excuse a mistake or a little hasty action and not parade around the streets or say in public anything liable to give the good movement a backset, and maybe keep good and influential men from joining the ranks. All are wanted and they will come unless hindered. Eastern people say, 'If you out there in California are so against Chinamen, why do you patronize them?' So I say, 'And we can quit it right now with little or no inconvenience.' Help yourselves and thereby solve the question."

2/11/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 6 (News)

"Local Brevities....White labor cigars at Hartzoke's, made from the best quality of tobacco....Hartzoke's is the place. He employs white labor only and sells the best cigar for the price in town."

2/11/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 6 (News)

"Mr. Ravlin at Los Gatos. A large and enthusiastic gathering listened to one of Mr. Ravlin's characteristically strong speeches on the Chinese question at Los Gatos last evening. The impression the orator made was most favorable, leaving no room for division as to his superior fitness for the work of unifying the anti-Chinese elements of the State into a solid body, which will insist that its wishes and the welfare of this part of the country are entitled to consideration and respect."

2/11/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 6 (Advertisement)

"Make No Mistake. Buy your cigars and tobacco of L. S. Cavallaro, Music Hall building, and be sure that you are not getting Chinese goods. His cigars are unequaled in quality and are made by white men; can be smoked without danger of contracting leprosy and are sold at the most reasonable figures."

2/12/1886 Evening Herald (Stockton Mail) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"About 'Eastern Sentiment.' ¶ 'The agitators at Seattle have chosen the time for a new outbreak of anti-Chinese lawlessness with exquisite infelicity,' says the San Francisco Post. 'Just as our Senators and Representatives are working the sentiment of Congress up to the point of effective legal action,' it continues—with the usual reference to that bugbear, Eastern opinion. ¶ This is the one single thing about the present anti-Chinese agitation that makes cool-headed, resolute people very tired. We must be meek and submissive, they tell us, or we shall be ruined. Heavens, we have been ruined already. Look at the condition of the State today—this golden commonwealth, of whose inmatchable climate, unbounded resources, romantic past and glorious future we are wont perennially to boast, especially at this season, when they are almost frozen to death at the effete East, and in the dog-days, when they are falling from sunstroke and passing away in the horrors of hydrophobia—two afflictions unknown in California. Two-thirds of our people are supporting the other third with a charity which in many instances pinches the giver. There is no work for our boys, and no use at all for the girls unless they chance to be good-looking. ¶ This, to be sure, is the old story, but its truth shows that the thing called Eastern sentiment, which has made the conditions recited possible, is not entitled at this late day to the very least of our respect. We may make up our minds that if ever assistance is vouchsafed to us by Congress it must be despite Eastern sentiment and not in response to it. Did not Chicago's most respectable and Christian-like young ladies join with the Chinese of that town the other day in celebrating the Chinese new year? All talk about placating or modifying a sentiment of that kind by a studied course of submissiveness is nonsense. It might be possible in the course of generations, but in the meanwhile we would all starve to death or be living like the Chinese. ¶ And then is it true, or can it be true, that these outbreaks of violence prejudice the Eastern mind against us? Considering that the best citizens of California and also of Washington Territory have participated in the unlawful expulsion of the Chinese wherever the same has taken place, the circumstance of the lawlessness ought to persuade the Eastern mind that the situation is really very grave out here, and that a similar course would produce a similar result in any of the Eastern States. What folly, therefore, to endeavor to win over by any sort of means a mind that will close its portals to so manifest a conclusion. An Eastern sentiment which, in the face of all the evidence to the contrary, persists in clinging to the idea that the hostility to the Chinese in California is confined to the sand-lot or hoodlum element, would cling to that idea in any event, for the facts are before the people there as fully as the news has been circulated in California of the recent destructive frost in Florida. ¶ Hence we say, most emphatically, the devil take Eastern opinion. Let us get rid of the Chinese if we can, lawfully or unlawfully. It will then be no concern of ours what this abominable bugbear Eastern opinion is. By the term unlawfully we do not mean injury to the person of a single Chinaman. We would not countenance such a thing in any case. The town that have driven the Chinese out have done so peacefully and quietly, but none the less unlawfully. The more of this kind of lawlessness there is the better for California.—Stockton Mail.

2/12/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (News)

"Practicing Without a License. Chung Lee will be examined before Justice Buckner tomorrow at 10 a.m. on a charge of practicing medicine without a license."

2/12/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Coast. The Chinese at Tacoma. What Mayor Weisbach Has to Say of Their Expulsion. San Francisco, February 12.—R. J. Weisback, Mayor of Tacoma, arrived in this city by the Queen of the Pacific yesterday afternoon. Mr. Weisback, in a talk with a reporter of the Call, expressed himself as more than satisfied with the outcome of the expulsion of the Chinese from Tacoma. On the 3d of November last the 700 Chinese were ordered to leave the city, which they did, the details of their departure being published at that time. These Chinese were employed in woodchopping, housework and general labor, and their places were quickly filled by white men and women, who spend their money in Tacoma, and whose

interests are identified with those of the place. Business has improved, and the town has prospered ever since. Its morals, its very atmosphere has become cleaner and purer. No Chinese are now allowed to remain in the town longer than twenty-four hours. The moment one of the pagans puts in an appearance he is waited upon by the Citizens' Committee, who tell him that his presence is not desired, and as they do not wish any harm to befall him it would be better for him to depart. This piece of quiet and kindly advice is always followed. Occasionally a Chinaman visits the office of Mayor Weisbach, and, upon the representation that he has business to transact in the town, is given a document guaranteeing him police protection. The pagan, however, never finds it agreeable or convenient to prolong his stay over forty-eight hours. The citizens, including the Mayor, were indicted for conspiracy in having violated the constitution of the United States, the Chinese treaty, etc., and their cases will be heard in April, but none of them entertain any doubt as to the result. ¶ 'I tell you the feeling is growing; it is in every man's blood, it is in the very air, and will soon extend along the entire length and breadth of the Pacific Coast,' said Mayor Weisbach. 'The citizens have acted at Seattle, and it is getting very hot in Portland.'"

2/12/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Mongol Refugees. San Francisco, February 12.—The steamer Queen of the Pacific arrived yesterday afternoon with about 200 Chinese refugees from Seattle."

2/12/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"Mr. Ravlin. The Resolutions Passed by the First Baptist Church. The following resolutions have been adopted by the First Baptist Church. ¶ Whereas, We have been greatly edified and strengthened both as a Church and as individuals by the fearless, reasonable and Scriptural preaching of Mr. N. F. Ravlin; and ¶ Whereas, The great masses of the people have been reached and have had the Gospel of Jesus Christ preached to them by the personal influence of Mr. Ravlin; and ¶ Whereas, There is a perfect harmony, unity and love existing between all the members of the Church and its pastor; therefore, be it ¶ Resolved, That we, the First Baptist Church of San Jose, sustain a great loss by accepting our pastor's resignation. ¶ Resolved, That after having listened to Mr. Ravlin's preaching for over four years, our confidence is still unshaken in him as a true man and as a faithful preacher of righteousness. ¶ R. G. Hamilton, Church Clerk."

2/12/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"The Chinese. A Large and Lively Anti-Chinese Meeting. The Boycotting Question. A Speech in Advocacy of 'Girlcotting'—The Canning Business—Some Laundry Talk. ¶ One of the largest meetings of Anti-Coolie Club No. 2 which have yet been held was that of last evening at Druids' Hall, President W. S. Kaufman occupying the chair. About one hundred fifty men were present. ¶ A communication was received from Sprague & Dickens, offering for sale certain property on Tenth street suitable for a laundry. It was referred to the Laundry Committee. ¶ Secretary Allen called attention to the motion of Mr. Farley, made at the last meeting and carried, that a committee of four be appointed to canvass the city and secure pledges. ¶ President Kaufman stated that the committee was appointed, 'but,' he continued, 'the boys did not seem to meet with good success, as the pledge, it appears, had not been prepared exactly right.' ¶ Mr. Bruch said that he was asked to prepare a pledge, but he supposed that the matter should have been referred to the President and Secretary. Perhaps the pledge was not in proper form. ¶ Vice-President Al Kennedy referred to the work of the late convention, saying that it had taken action and the pledge recommended by that body was that Chinese be not employed and that the products of Chinese labor be not purchased. ¶ Archie Anderson suggested that the matter of pledges be left to the members, who might canvass the blocks in which they reside. ¶ Mr. Kennedy was not favorable to that mode of action. ¶ Mr. Hyland was asked for his view, but simply replied that his ideas had been given to the Executive Committee. ¶ Mr. Farley thought that all the work could well be done by the Executive

Committee or under its direction. ¶ Secretary Allen believed that a canvassing committee should do the work of obtaining pledges; if the matter is left to the Executive Committee we may never hear from it again. ¶ Reference was finally made to the Executive Committee, which, said Mr. Kennedy, would shortly formulate a plan of work that would be satisfactory. ¶ Mr. Allen—I want to make the announcement that in a day or two a small paper will be started in San Jose in the interest of the anti-coolie cause. ¶ Dr. Berry, who had just signed the roll, with a number of others, was asked to speak and said that he believed that the club was pursuing the proper course. The club is doing good work towards ridding the community of the Chinese. The Chinaman can only lie here by the patronage of the whites and if we cease to patronize him he will be compelled to go. ¶ Mr. Burns remarked that one member of the club had been acting very indiscreetly in regard to the press and he was sorry to hear it. Such a member, when he does not represent the wishes of the club, ought to walk to the door and bid the members good-by. The club can get along without him. ¶ B. F. Scott next spoke. He would be glad to see more business men in the movement. They should be invited to join the club, for the movement is one in the right course. ¶ Mr. Bruch had heard of considerable boycotting, but he was not aware that the club had authorized it. He asked for information. ¶ Mr. Allen said that the remarks made by Mr. Burns had been directed toward him, and an officer of this club had gone around and spoken disrespectfully of him. ¶ Mr. Bruch made a point of order and the Chair decided that the point was well taken. ¶ The meeting reversed the decision of the Chair and Mr. Allen was allowed to proceed. He denounced the officer of the club who had spoken disrespectfully of him as a falsifier. He then read a number of extracts from one of the papers of this city which created more or less laughter. ¶ Mr. Burns at this point disclaimed any intention to give offense to Mr. Allen. ¶ It was announced that the New York Exchange Hotel and the Overland Restaurant had discharged all Chinese help, and Mr. Pillman moved that the proprietors of those places of business be invited to join the club. The motion was lost. ¶ Attention was also called to the employment of white labor exclusively by the San Jose Woolen Mill, and, on motion of Mr. Elitch, a vote of thanks to the management of that establishment was tendered. A similar vote was tendered to the other two business houses named. ¶ W. H. Holmes was asked to address the club and said that he entered the movement in good faith but this had not prevented his coming into contact with a skunk. The designation of ‘British bloviator’ which had been applied to him he was willing to compare with that of rebel. He was opposed to boycotting as an organization, though every man should be left free in this respect. The press attacks that had been made upon him he would take no special notice of. During the day he had forwarded a hundred anti-Chinese petitions to Representative Felton, which contain thousands of names and he believed that success would come at last. ¶ At the conclusion of Mr. Holmes’ remarks Mr. Bruch said that when the question of boycotting was before the club at a late meeting Mr. Vinter and Mr. Holmes both opposed it and showed that they did not favor rash measures. They should be set right before the public. ¶ Mr. Allen—Some of the men here appear to be afraid of boycotting. What are you going to do? The man who supplies the city with drain pipes employs Chinese and you might as well argue with a post as with him. Boycotting has been tried elsewhere and we should follow suit. ¶ Paolo Salisbury said that the San Jose Fruit Packing Company is still employing Chinese and the President, Mr. Bendel, who is in town, should be requested to displace them. Last year this company employed about eighty Chinese. It has employed Chinese not only in the tinning department but in packing. With regard to the laundry question, some arrangement should be made to take the work that is withdrawn from the Chinese. ¶ Mr. Allen called attention to the Dawson cannery to show that the business can be carried on with white labor exclusively. ¶ Mr. Childs desired to make a correction. No Chinese will be employed by the San Jose Fruit Packing Company this year. As for boycotting, it should be confined to the Chinese themselves. A city of this size cannot be boycotted. Work, solid work, is what is needed—not hair-splitting. ¶ Mr. Cavallaro argued that the pledge means to boycott Chinese labor, and he was in favor of enforcing the pledge. Before the speaker came to this country there was a war between North and South; the result was the freeing of slaves.

Now we have Chinese slaves here in the West, and we want to get rid of them. ¶ Archie Anderson spoke of the Chinese employed at the San Jose Fruit Packing Company since it was started, and said that a white label had nevertheless been placed on the goods. He proposed boycotting as the remedy. ¶ Mr. Hyland distinguished himself as an advocate of what he called 'girlcotting.' He said that the women and girls of the county are not in active sympathy with the movement, for they find the Chinese a great convenience as laundrymen. An effort should be made to induce the women to give no washing to Chinese and to stop buying underwear of them. He concluded by telling the club that fights with newspapers should be avoided by all means. ¶ D. Herel made a plea for the cigarmakers and shoemakers and urged that in buying goods made by these classes labels and stamps should be examined. In this way the white workers in the factories could be encouraged."

2/12/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"City Justice's Court. Tim Wah, charged with violating the laundry ordinance, was arraigned before Justice Pfister yesterday and his trial set for the 15th inst."

2/12/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Ah Sin's Discharge. The examination of Ah Sin, charged with having assaulted a hired man at Mrs. Hobbs' with a knife, was held before Justice Buckner yesterday afternoon and resulted in the defendant's acquittal. Ah Sin, in justifying his conduct, said that the complainant is 'a clank' and that the latter was the aggressor. C. L. Witten appeared for the defense and Assistant District Attorney Burchard for the prosecution."

2/12/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 4 (Advertisement)

"Make No Mistake. Buy your cigars and tobacco of L. S. Cavallaro, Music Hall building, and be sure that you are not getting Chinese goods. His cigars are unequaled in quality and are made by white men; can be smoked without danger of contracting leprosy and are sold at the most reasonable figures."

2/12/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 6 (News)

"Local Brevities...There arrived at San Francisco this morning 120 International Union cigar-makers, who will go to work immediately....The steamer which sailed for China Wednesday took 200 Chinese passengers, of whom all but thirty-five took return certificates...."

2/8/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"OUR POSITION. ¶ The position of the NEWS on the Chinese question can be presented in a few words and is the same as that of ninety nine hundredths of the population of the State of California as far as getting rid of them is concerned. We are decidedly in favor of removing them from every part of the United States; but it must be done in accordance with the laws, and in such a manner as will not reflect upon the honor of the United States Government. ¶ Until existing treaties between the United States and China can be abrogated, our plan for the removal of the Chinese is to refuse to patronize them ourselves, and to use all reasonable means to induce others to do the same. ¶ We consider boycotting as entirely unnecessary; a most dangerous double edged weapon, and unworthy of a place in any part of the country over which floats the starry banner of this republic, where all political questions may be settled in due time through the ballot box, and where the voice of the majority is recognized as the voice of God."

2/8/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"How It Works. The names of one hundred and twenty three new subscribers were placed upon the subscription list since last Thursday morning when the alleged 'boycott was instituted. No advertisements were ordered out and only four names have been removed from the subscription lists."

2/8/1886 Evening News (Joseph H. Scull) page 2 column 1 (Letter)

"OPIUM SMOKING. ¶ Rapping the Degrading Habit in Hudibrastic Rhyme. ¶ ED. DAILY NEWS; ¶ For variety's sake I address you this communication in Hudibrastic rhyme, for which I offer no apology to the hypercritical reader. ¶ And it came to pass once upon a time ¶ That England's Government inured to crime, ¶ In the commission of which the pretence ¶ Ever triumphs over the moral sense, ¶ As a thing not worth consideration, ¶ When such is in the way of a nation ¶ Whose might makes right for it in ev'ry case, ¶ Where gain is sure, though sullied with disgrace— ¶ Waged war upon the Chinese empire, ¶ With bullets, and bombs, and shells, and fire, ¶ To force the accursed use of opium ¶ On that country, despite its great odium; ¶ To poison its people with the vile drug ¶ That steals their senses, like unto a 'thug' ¶ Who, with a murderous blow and a curse, ¶ Strikes down his victim, and then robs his purse. ¶ And some years after a treaty was made— ¶ A foolish treaty—for the sake of trade, ¶ Under which coolieism played the chief part, ¶ And commerce hardly any from the start. ¶ But this was one of America's doings, ¶ In pursuing her commercial cooings, ¶ For the people had China on the brain, ¶ And thinking her friendship would be a gain, ¶ Gladly welcomed her subjects to these shores, ¶ Who, after coming in hundreds of scores, ¶ And engaged themselves in whatever work ¶ They could do—and none did they ever shirk— ¶ Working and willing to work at a price ¶ For which white folks couldn't their time sacrifice, ¶ Their coming and presence became an evil ¶ Which is now playing the very devil ¶ With ultra-pessimists, agitators, ¶ Malcontents, wash-houses, connubiators, ¶ And all such who have time to work their chins ¶ As mutual admirers, upon the sins ¶ Of Chinamen, who as an emigrant class ¶ To the land of the free, alas! alas! ¶ Like some other emigrants 'on the list' ¶ Who, had they not come, would neither 'be missed'— ¶ Leave their particular virtues at home, ¶ And bring their vices along when they come, ¶ Among which, of British introduction, ¶ Is smoking opium that brings destruction ¶ Unto the hapless beings who fall a prey ¶ To its dread allurements and soothing sway; ¶ Bringing its votaries to utter disgrace, ¶ An early death, and the shame of their race. ¶ So it does seem that 'The Chinese must go,' ¶ Since white folks to learn from them are not slow ¶ But rather fast in acquiring the vice ¶ That makes them an 'incubus' in a trice, ¶ The 'terrible' one of the 'Professor' ¶ Being of the precious pair the lesser, ¶ What a terrible thing it is to think ¶ That white people should thus their manhood sink! ¶ Not to mention the post-mortem discontent ¶ Which would spring from the predicted event ¶ Of 'vegetables raised on our graves,' ¶ Which sounds as coming from sepulchral staves. ¶ A nice commentary on the nation ¶ Which can against the world hold its station. ¶ And as if whisky were not quite enough ¶ To cry out aloud 'Hold on, oh McDuff!' ¶ Our own Government commits a crime, ¶ To put a stop to which it is high time, ¶ Permitting opium to be imported ¶ By the thousands of pounds, and transported ¶ From place to place, here, there, and ev'rywhere, ¶ Without hindrance, nor for the future, care. ¶ A nation of drunkards shall I foretell? ¶ A nation of opium fiends as well? ¶ May the star of the Republic forefend ¶ That these things should come to be in the end. ¶ And let the Congress the treaty repeal, ¶ And no more 'Johns' admitted, for the country's weal. JOSEPH H. SCULL. San Jose, Cal., Feb. 6th 1886."

2/8/1886 Evening News (na) page 2 column 2 (Advertisement)

" White Labor. The Smiling Young Grocer is to the front with white labor cigars, his own brand, manufactured especially for him. 'The Smilers' best 5 cent cigar. Try one and you will always smoke them."

2/8/1886 Evening News (na) page 2 column 3 (Advertisement)

"To the Laundresses of San Jose and White Men's Laundries: Wishing you success in driving out the Asiatic laundries, I have this offer to make. I will furnish you soap, starches and blueing of the finest quality at wholesale prices for the next 60 days. M. C. Close, Wholesale agent for Columbia Soap Works and Johnson's Starches, 214 Santa Clara St, opp. Couvent."

2/8/1886 Evening News (na) page 2 column 4 (Advertisement)

"Visit Our Annual Clearance Sale! Owing to the vigorous anti-Chinese agitation, we have determined to CLEAR OUT ALL CHINESE GOODS! And shall in future not buy a single dollar's worth of goods made by Chinamen under any circumstances. We quote you the following bargains in these Goods to close out the stock: [List of "Chinese-Made" Shirts, Handkerchiefs, ladies' hose, and towels.] 'The Chinese Must Go!' We will also offer you a Special Bargain Each Day of our clearance sale. [List] Extra choice bargains and thousands of them, at the Annual Clearance Sale at Shively's Nine-Cent Store, 19 S. First St."

2/8/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 1 (Editorial)

"THE BOYCOTTING BRIGADE. ¶ Scattering Remarks and Suggestions About Matters and Things. ¶ Several prominent citizens have called at this office and suggested that we publish the names of the so-called boycotters so that the community may be given an opportunity to give them a thorough dose of their own medicine if only to show them that San Jose is not Truckee; that the conditions are not the same and that in this city the would be boycotters cannot possibly accomplish anything but their own destruction. ¶ While we are inclined to think that the law of self-preservation would justify us in retaliating on the gang who did all in their power to crush us, we prefer to be governed by the golden rule and 'do unto others as we would have them do unto us' if our positions were reversed. ¶ For the purpose however, of relieving the public mind of any uneasiness which may exist in regard to the boycotters we state that the attack on the NEWS seemed to have come from only five men, three of whom merely played at the game as they could neither boycott nor be boycotted. They had neither credit nor visible means of support. The other two are employed and earning an honest living. The fact that the result of the attempt to destroy this paper was worth fully one thousand dollars to the proprietors, as an advertisement to say nothing of the substantial increase in business makes it seem 'hin horder' to tell the gang to drop in somewhere and take a little something—bile scattering pills for instance—and tell the man to send the bill to the NEWS office. Then when the pills are All-en and wrestling with the bile, hasten to your Ho(l)mes where in due time will appear the Pill-man, the Pit-man and the Vinter of your discontent. ¶ The discontent will be due in part to the statement of the Pill-man to the effect that there will be no money coming from the NEWS in payment for the pills until it has caused the gang to WORK; the editor being anxious to know if there is anything in this world that will bring about that result."

2/8/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 1 (Editorial)

"CHARGE IT. ¶ A One Act Farce, a Dialogue and Quick Curtain. ¶ Enter boycotter addressing clerk behind counter. ¶ 'I want ter git tree pounds of coffy and a sak of flour.' ¶ Clerk lays goods on counter, boycotter picks them up and says: 'Charge it.' ¶ Clerk—'Hold on, we don't trust any more.' ¶ Boycotter—'What der ye say?' ¶ Clerk—'I say we have no bookkeeper and do a cash business.' ¶ Boycotter—'Say, do you tak de NEWS, here?' ¶ Clerk—'Yes, sir, but so many people have come in and read it since Saturday night that it is nearly worn out, but I'll get you the pieces if you want to see it.' ¶ Boycotter—'No I don't want to see it as I know every line by heart but you'll hev ter stop takin' de NEWS or I won't patronize ye.'"

2/8/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 2 (Editorial)

“A DICTATOR. ¶ A MAN WHO THREATENS RELENTLESS BOYCOTTING. ¶ A British Bloviator Who is a Monumental Failure all Along the Line—His History. ¶ Several weeks ago at a meeting of the Anti-Chinese League the cry of the ‘boycotter’ was heard. It came from William Vinter the notorious agitator—the man whose name appears upon the rolls, and whose voice has been heard at the meetings of everything in the shape of a political organization known to this country during the past ten years—the man who neglected his legitimate business as a tailor to become a great reformer and a general benefactor of all that portion of the human race not born in China. While other tailors attended to the business with which they were familiar, and made happy comfortable homes for their families in this garden spot of earth, this great man—in his own mind—continued to work—his jaw; and struggle to snatch the salary attached to an office. Any kind of an office—law maker or jailer, it was all one to him. Office hunting was a mania with him, and it resulted in his withdrawal from his own business. Now at the age of 55, and when after a residence of more than one third of a century in the United States he should be in good circumstances, he is endeavoring to acquire a knowledge of his son’s business—that of a tinsmith, forgetting apparently that in doing so he is engaged in a retrograde movement, and not a masterly one either. The old song ¶ ‘A tinker and a tailor a soldier and a sailor.’ Indicates that the latest effort of the old man’s life should have been the first, and that even in the selection of occupations he is as great a failure as in his race for office. In fact it may be said truthfully that the little fellow is not only a failure himself, but he has unconsciously created a condition of things that will require the exercise of great magnanimity on the part of the community to prevent the failure of his son W. C. Vinter, the proprietor of the stove and tin store on the corner of Third and Santa Clara streets, a quiet citizen who should be protected and encouraged in his business. ¶ The son should not be made to suffer on account of the foolish conduct of the father, and the father’s talent as an agitator in years gone by has placed him in a position that enables him to bid defiance to boycotters. There are several reasons why it is not possible to break up William Vinter’s business. For similar reasons it is not possible for him to break up any other man—except his own flesh and blood. His son-in-law as a janitor is supported with his family consisting of a wife and several small children by a salary received from a man who has no sympathy for boycotters. ¶ This son-in-law is one of the four who placed themselves on record as boycotters by stopping the NEWS, and yet the editor of the NEWS would pay out the last farthing he possesses to keep those children from suffering for the necessities of life. ¶ Such are some of the results of too much zeal in neglecting one’s own business and devoting much unsolicited attention to that of others, through a belief or hope that by doing so one will come into prominence, and perhaps secure a position as a public officer at the munificent salary of 75 dollars per month and find yourself. ¶ It was this man William Vinter who stated at the Tabernacle last Friday night in his usual loud manner, that all persons who refused to sign a certain paper, would be ‘relentlessly boycotted.’ This man with all parts very small, except his voice and whiskers, has the temerity to do this thing in the beautiful city of San Jose, in the Golden State of California, in the year 1886. If it means anything, it means that all fools are not only not dead, but that a particularly startling representative of the fraternity lives, breathes and bloviates in this city. ¶ It is hoped that Vinter’s ravings may be allowed to pass quietly. He is an old man, and we should remember that as no harm has come of his latest efforts as a dictator, the community can well afford to forgive him—provided of course that he bunts his hole and clings to it with a proper degree of tenacity. However, the NEWS will keep track of him and see to it that the public is kept posted in regard to his movements whenever he makes too much noise with his mouth.”

2/8/1886 Evening News (Mrs. L. J. Watkins) page 3 column 3 (Letter)

“AN AMERICAN WOMAN ¶ Hands Out the Constitution to the Anti-Chinese League. ¶ The Chinese must go. We, the undersigned, hereby declare that we are in favor of the adoption of all lawful means for the exclusion of the Chinese from the Pacific coast; and we hereby pledge that we will not employ Chinamen, directly or indirectly, nor purchase the products of Chinese labor. ¶ Will I sign the above? To

the first clause I have no objection, but to the second I reserve my right as a free born American to hire who, when or what, the length of my purse, the nature of the work I have to do, or common sense, dictates. And I shall not be recognized by the members of the League? However sad that may be, I trust that I shall be able to survive the calamity. ¶ Are we drifting back to the dark ages, that we should be told what we may, or may not do, by a restless class that have more time on their hands than they know what to do with? I am wondering if the average American spine has so degenerated as to resemble wrapping twine? We are told that history repeats itself, and it is possible that we are on the eve of the cycle that foreshadows another inquisition. 'Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction, the equal protection of the laws.' ¶ MRS. L. J. WATKINS, ¶ 809 N. Fourteenth street."

2/8/1886 Evening News (SJ Mercury) page 3 column 4 (Editorial)

"BOYCOTTING. ¶ TIMELY SUGGESTIONS ON THE GREAT QUESTION. ¶ Warning From the Mercury—Monkeys Should Beware of Buzz Saws. ¶ We re-produce the following from the Mercury of yesterday: ¶ There is no question as to the sentiment of the people of California on the Chinese topic. There has never been in any State, at any time, or in any question of politics, policy or morals a more nearly unanimous conviction that an evil must be suppressed and a wrong redressed than exists in California today with regard to the excision of the coolies from our body politic. There never was a stronger determination among the modern Greeks to be free from Turkish oppression than exists in the universal decision of the people of the Pacific coast that Chinese competition, Chinese filth and Chinese immorality must and shall be banished from polluting the heritage of American citizens. ¶ The vote taken in 1879 for and against Chinese immigration resulted in 154,638 against and only 883 in favor of the continuance of that immigration. Since then the population of the State has doubled, but if a vote were to be taken to-morrow for or against the removal of the Chinese out of the State, by lawful and peaceful means, it is doubtful if one hundred votes would be recorded in favor of the retention of the Mongolians. ¶ This is the exact situation. There is no division of sentiment as to the main question. The only discussion is as to the methods proper to be adopted in curing the admitted evil. And precisely here is where the danger exists that injudicious hasty and violent measures—violent as against American citizens—may result in delaying the consummation that all classes of citizens hope for. ¶ The convention held here last week decided to employ the extreme measure of boycotting their fellow citizens into the adoption of their methods. Boycotting is the legitimate resort only of a weak people against a strong oppressor. It was justifiable in Ireland, where there was neither force enough to fight nor any other hope of appeal. It has no place in the American system. A trades' union strike is not a boycotting. It is simply a commercial struggle between the seller and the buyer of labor. Still, there might be circumstances that would justify a whole community in saying of a man—a person, for instance, of hideously moral character—we will not buy of that man or sell to him, we will not eat at his table and he shall not eat at ours, we will not salute him nor answer his salute, we will ostracize him from business and social relations as completely as if he were dead. It must be a fearful crime that could justify so terrible a sentence. It is the most tremendous of social resources, and the power of inflicting it should be lodged in very judicious hands and be only used when all other means have failed. ¶ And yet an attempt was made last Friday evening to hurl this terrible missile into the office of the Daily News of this city. It was not claimed that the paper is owned by Chinamen, that it employs Chinamen or advocates the interests of Chinamen. It was not shown that its proprietors are not as earnestly desirous for the departure of the Chinese as any man in the mass meeting which proposed to pronounce sentence of business death in a fashion more in accordance with the proceedings of the Vehm-Gericht of the twelfth than a meeting of American citizens of the nineteenth century. The whole offense of the News, so far as we can learn, consists in the playful modes it assumes to criticising the manner and methods, and not the motives, of some individuals who have seemed anxious for local prominence in the recent

movement against the Chinese. Some of these criticisms may have been galling; they were not wholly undeserved, however. ¶ But the tremendous power of non-intercourse in business must not be invoked to punish private grievances or soothe the ruffled egotism of men whose only title to leadership in a great public movement is their assertion of their personal importance. ¶ The MERCURY refrained from any reference to this matter yesterday in hope that the sober second thought would convince the proposers of newspaper boycotting that their movement is not only a foolish but a very dangerous one. If persisted in it will do more to retard the anti-Chinese cause in San Jose than its advocates can overcome in a long time. The MERCURY voices public opinion—the opinion of intelligent labor, of business men, of men of property and men without property, of all classes, creeds and conditions of citizens who are its patrons and whose wishes it has earned the reputation of correctly interpreting—when it says there must be no boycotting for trivial causes; no boycotting of American citizens except as a last desperate measure of self-defense. ¶ We hope those who talk so lightly and frivolously about boycotting people into the adoption of hasty measures will remember the fate of the monkey who tried to boycott a buzz saw. The Chinese are a calamity, but the tendency of the movement to boycott citizens is a tyranny as despotic as that of the Russian Czar and will not be tolerated in San Jose.”

2/9/1886 Evening News (wire) page 1 column 6 (News)

"Works of the Knights of Labor. New York, Feb. 8.—The chief business before the Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor, now in session at the Astor House, is said to be the ordering of a more rigid enforcement of boycotting against the Chinese laundries in New York, Brooklyn and towns in New Jersey. It is hinted that more active measures will be taken by the combined labor organizations in the East against the coolies. As the sessions of the Knights of Labor are strictly secret, it is difficult to learn what steps are being taken."

2/9/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"Not a Border Town. It has been suggested that the better class of citizens organize in this city for the purpose of preventing the commission of unlawful acts, such as have recently disgraced various towns on this coast, especial reference being made to Seattle, where the mob attempted to drive the Chinamen aboard a steamer bound for San Francisco, the particulars of which will be found in another column of this paper. While it is true that in one hour a mob can damage and depreciate the value of property to an alarming extent, it is also true that an admission that there is danger to be apprehended, is in itself detrimental to the interests of the city. For the benefit of the few who have experienced uneasiness in regard to this matter, we take pleasure in stating that no such organization is required in this city. There are several reasons why such action is unnecessary, the two principal ones being that the riff-raff element of which mobs are composed is very scarce in this city or county; and if the few who are here ever attempt to commit an unlawful act, the streets of this city would swarm with armed men—naturalized citizens and native born—who know how to fight in defense of American institutions and for the honor of the Star Spangled Banner, because they have done so before, and they are always ready at the tap of a drum or the sound of the City Hall gong to spring to the front to do or die for Home and Native Land. ¶ We also feel proud to that the boys in blue and those who wore the gray, will stand shoulder to shoulder in the fray. ¶ No, no, the proposed organization is unnecessary; our Garden City is not a border town."

2/9/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"Result of the Riot. A telegram from Washington states that Senator Dolph intended to bring up his bill for the admission of Washington Territory some time this month, but the report of the disturbance in Seattle in relation to the Chinese has convinced the friends of the measure that it would be inopportune to spring the discussion at this time. The reports of the troubles are a great disappointment to the friends

of Dolph's bill for the admission of Washington Territory. It will postpone action on the Dolph bill for some time."

2/9/1886 Evening News (na) page 2 column 2 (Advertisement)

" White Labor. The Smiling Young Grocer is to the front with white labor cigars, his own brand, manufactured especially for him. 'The Smilers' best 5 cent cigar. Try one and you will always smoke them."

2/9/1886 Evening News ("Kanthos") page 3 column 2 (Letter)

"PERTINENT QUERIES. ¶ Questions for the Anti-Coolie League and Rabid Ravlin. ¶ MR. EDITOR: The violent and menacing attitude assumed by a class of citizen in this community upon the Chinese question, suggests to the mind of your subscriber that somehow the defunct 'Sandlot' is rehabilitated under a new guise. The same slogan, the same howl, the same long list of gentlemen from over the sea. It is understood and admitted that there exists in California an almost universal opposition to Chinese immigration; it is further understood and admitted, that an over-whelming majority in this state regard the employment of Coolie labor as an evil, not however without its side of affirmative benefits. It is furthermore admitted that the Federal and State governments promise all relief possible within legal limitations. But suppose Mr. Editor there are to be found in this community citizens who differ with the anti-Coolie league as to the convenience or expediency of utilizing this labor element that is at present here upon this soil, in obedience to invitation, and by reason of an unabrogated international treaty, which is here by the same authority that maintains the rights and protects the person of other unnaturalized foreign residents. Who are these fellow citizens that propose calling at my door to demand the discharge of a foreign servant in my employ—a legal inhabitant of of this city and State—because for sooth, he and his race are distasteful to them—and when I decline to accept the authority of this extraordinary demand, I in turn am to be proscribed and denounced! Who are they I ask? In looking over the list I find a long series of names that suggest a foreign origin. On a more extended inquiry I find many of these gentlemen ARE foreign born—some are citizens. Upon a farther investigation of their taxable possessions, I find their names conspicuous—by their absence. These gentlemen comprise a part of that body of gentlemen which assumes to regulate the domestic and social affairs of this community in accordance with their own peculiar wishes, and which furthermore determines upon a policy of proscription to those not in accord with them. Citizens of foreign birth—owning no realty—paying no taxes. ¶ How shall we characterize these men—who having left behind them the grinding poverty and the impossible barriers of class distinctions in the Old World, become in this free land advocates of class proscription. Who are these aliens that with mendacity and impudence, approach my door and bid me tell them the name, number and quality of my servants? Where in social and moral topography shall such names be placed? Upon the other hand what shall we say of those men, who having the benefits of an American education, lend themselves to class persecution—men who have rejoiced in that clause of our declaration of freedom, which declares all men equal before the law, and entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—men who by education and instinct, are pledged to the doctrine that in this broad land of civil and religious liberty, there is equal protection to life and the persuits of peace. What shall be said of men living under a government pledged to such principles, that engage in persecution and proscription against a class of residents who are legally upon its territory, well knowing that such acts are in direct contravention of law, order, national faith and public policy? Are they demagogues, political montebanks or criminally misguided as to correct methods of remedying social evils? But Mr. Editor what shall be said to him who standing forth upon the sabbath day as a teacher of men, and echoing the voice of Calvary proclaims 'peace on earth, good will to men'—who teaches a Christ crucified for the salvation of souls, a man who invokes his hearers to charity and peace; a servant of the Master commanded to carry the glad tidings of redemption to heathen nations;

a teacher of all Christian Virtues, but who in this sacred character, proclaims that if a man attacks him he will let his blood; if he filch his purse so also will he slay the thief, and provokes his hearers to deeds of lawlessness and violence by subtle insinuation, worthy of Mark Antony at Caesars funeral. ARE these the teachings of his Master? If this man thus leagued in an unholy alliance with world ings [?], is not a follower of the meek and lowly Jesus what is he? Is he a montebank, an ecclesiastical hypocrite—a religious acrobat who vaults from the pulpit to the stump with equal success and facile cunning, or has he a dual conscience that permits his enemy to smite with impunity his pious jowls on Sunday, and on Monday to wipe out the offence in blood? The correct answer to the questions Mr. Editor will come in time, not from the gentlemen in question, nor from any member of his divided and discordant flock, but it will be answered by the silent and irrevocable voice of a community that cannot long be successfully deceived. ¶ KANTHOS.”

2/9/1886 Evening News (staff/wire) page 3 column 3 (Editorial/News)

"Powder and Ball. Agitators Sent to Kingdom Come from Seattle. The following telegrams show the result of the attempt to remove Chinamen by force from Seattle, Washington Territory. Another telegram which appears in our telegraphic columns on the first page shows that the result of the riot is the withdrawal of a bill in Congress to admit the Territory as a State. It is hoped that the echo of the shots fired in Seattle may reverberate throughout every village and hamlet on the coast and bring the wild and unreasoning class of agitators to their senses. The dispatches are as follows: ¶ Seattle, W. T., February 8.—At an early hour this morning the militia and Home guards marched to the ocean Dock, where the Chinamen were confined, and took charge of them. Warrants had previously been issued for the arrest of prominent agitators. Before daylight the work of arresting them began, and by 8 o'clock all leaders were in jail. They were, however, immediately bailed out. All Chinamen on board the Queen were marched to the Court House by the militia in answer tot eh writs of habeas corpus sworn out yesterday. No opposition was made to this move. Judge Greene informed each Chinaman that he was at perfect liberty to go or stay as he choose. A vast majority chose to leave. They were accordingly escorted to the steamer and those who wished to stay were escorted to homes. ¶ Collision and Bloodshed. Up to this time there had been no bloodshed, although the streets were crowded. At noon, however, an attack was made on the Home Guards by a few hotheads. The Guards were finally ordered to fire, and responded with a volley. Four men fell; one was killed and three were wounded. The names are Bernard Mulrane, killed; James Murphy, special policeman, shot through the arm; John Smith, shot through the right arm. One other, name unknown, was shot through the head and fatally wounded. The militia formed a hollow square and held the mob at bay for fully an hour. The crowd them slowly melted away. ¶ Intense excitement prevails and danger of further trouble is feared. Business is generally suspended. ¶ The Queen said at 1 p.m. with 195 Chinamen. ¶ Vancouver, W. T., Feb. 8.—General John Gibbons, Department Commander, telegraphs to District Attorney White at Seattle in reply to a telegram asking that troops be sent to Seattle. 'I regret to learn that lawless acts are threatened in Seattle. I trust there are enough law abiding citizens of the United States in your city to protect it against the reproach that brute force alone can govern Americans.' ¶ 'John Gibbons.' ¶ In answer to a second telegram of Mr. White asking troops immediately from Port Townsend, he says: 'It should be understood at once that no troops can be used as you desire except by orders from the President of the United States. John Gibbons.' ¶ In answer to a telegram from Gov. Squires, he says: 'In reply to your dispatch today received: There is no one in America who can order interference of troops except the President of the United States. John Gibbons.' ¶ In obedience to War Department telegrams today Gibbons has troops under marching orders Seattle ward. The final order has not been received. ¶ Martial Law Declared. Seattle, W. T., February 8.—3:20 p.m.—The Governor has issued a proclamation declaring the city under martial law."

2/9/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 4 (Editorial)

"Anti-Coolie Despotism. A Leading Journal on Some of the Self-Constituted Leaders. The following thoughtful and very positive remarks constituted the leader on the editorial page of today's Mercury. It has the true ring and voices the sentiments of every citizen, native or naturalized, who meant what he said when he took the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. It is gratifying to be able to state that the pioneer daily of the county, and one of the foremost of the journals of the Coast comes boldly to the front and deals sledge-hammer blows in this crisis in our municipal affairs. The editorial is as follows: ¶ All great movements are apt to give transient notoriety to very small men, just as majestic waves carry flecks of foam on their tops. Those flecks are dashed upon the beach and disappear, but the mighty movement of the billows goes on without cessation. This has been illustrated once more in the anti-Coolie movement in this city. Its leadership has been attempted to be usurped and controlled by men who are not the qualified representatives of the intelligence, the business or the labor of the city. Men who never did an honest day's work in their lives pretend to be the champions of labor; men who have no stake in the prosperity of the city propose to dictate to American citizens engaged in labor, commerce and manufactures, and newspapers published by American citizens, as to how they shall conduct their business and in what way they shall express their desire to be rid of the Chinese incubus. For it must be distinctly understood that there is probably not a man—certainly not an intelligent man—in San Jose who does not desire to be rid of the Chinese nuisance. There is not a newspaper in the State that is not in thorough accord with the public sentiment in regard to the Chinese, and it was something very like impudence for the convention held last week to resolve that 'every newspaper, journal or periodical published in California be requested, within the next thirty days, to declare its position upon the Chinese question, and that any publication failing to do so shall be deemed an enemy to the cause.' ¶ The convention was largely composed of intelligent men, but it had the common misfortune of such gatherings, or being leavened with a few cranks. The foregoing resolution was the work of the crank element. The Mercury has published many columns of editorials protesting against the Chinese affliction; it has constantly voiced public sentiment on the subject and pointed out practical methods for relief; it has protested against the folly of the passage of unwise ordinances and has advocated the enforcement of existing laws which are sufficient to remove Chinatown beyond the city limits; it has declared time and again that not only must Chinese immigration be stopped, but the community must, by peaceable and lawful means, be freed from the presence of those now here; it has done more practical and useful work in the direction of removing the Chinese evil than all the cranks in San Jose could accomplish in a thousand centuries. And now, at this late day, it is an insult for irresponsible men to demand that 'within the next thirty days' it shall declare its position upon the Chinese question or 'be deemed an enemy of the cause.' ¶ The case of the Daily News affords sufficient proof that it was the intention of a clique of irresponsible men to use the imaginary power of the convention to wreak private vengeance upon newspaper that had spirit enough not to be bulldozed by a handful of men to whom notoriety is as the breath of their nostrils. The Mercury does not recognize either the right or the power of these men to dictate how, or when, it shall declare its position on the Chinese or any other question. It will never submit to any despotism, and has as little respect for tyranny that is powerful enough to enforce its edicts as it has for attempted tyranny that is ridiculous. ¶ As anybody, but men permeated with egotism and conceit, could have foreseen, the attempts of our local Robespierres, Dantons and Mirabeaus to inaugurate a reign of terror, has reacted to the injury of the cause of which they aspire to be leaders. Citizens who would cheerfully have signed petitions and pledges, if courteously requested, will now refuse to do so under compulsion. The men who are threatening to boycott American citizens will do well to limit the exercises of that despotic weapon to Chinamen. It will not be submitted to by the citizens of San Jose. It is an idle threat, and the sooner those who have dared to make it return to their original obscurity the better it will be for the community and for themselves."

2/9/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"THE PROFESSOR. ¶ Further Information for the Good of the Community. ¶ The 'Professor' sounded his bazoo in San Francisco last Saturday night, He condemned San Francisco for its corruptness and claimed that only from the interior can any hope be expected for the removal of the Chinese. He graciously allowed the impression to float out that he was from the interior. ¶ The suggestion that photographs of the 'Professor while saying 'hits hin horder to boycott Hamericans' should be distributed throughout China presenting him as a representative American; the object, of course being to discourage Chinese immigration and settle the vexed question forever, is meeting with general approval. Several photographers, it is said, have the dry plate instantaneous apparatus all ready to snatch him on the fly as he crosses and recrosses the streets while dodging his creditors. But they haven't got him yet for the reason that since he made the great and fatal effort of his life at the Tabernacle last Friday night he has not been anywhere near as numerous as usual on the streets. ¶ For the information of those who are anxious to know more about the Professor, we state that he appears as follows upon the Great Register of this county: Name, William Hughes Holmes; age, 62; nativity, England; occupation, none; naturalized Aug. 2, 1880. About two years later he published a small pamphlet of instructions to the voters of this country, and was first observed by the writer in the summer of 1883, standing on a box on Market street near the Great American store shouting the praises of his pamphlet while trying to exchange copies for American coin. ¶ He depends upon his massive brain for support and his general appearance indicates that his brain and stomach are not on speaking terms. In other words; it would seem that the material used in making the Professor's organ of self esteem if thrown into his stomach would have made a more symmetrical person, if not as great a success as a hungry looking agitator. ¶ We are aware that the Professor has grounds in this article upon which to base a suit for libel, with a strong probability of success—unless we can convince a jury that the various matters and things contained herein are published in the interests of the community. The same remarks will apply in the case of the 'dictator' referred to in yesterday's issue and who, we are informed says that we have not stated the truth in regard to him. The Courts are open, gentlemen from England. We are ready for the fray there or anywhere else—at all times and under all circumstances. The British Bloviators must go—slow."

2/10/1886 Evening News (wire) page 1 column 6 (News)

"A Mob at Olympia. Olympia (W. T.), February 9.—About 7 o'clock this morning a mob commenced taking possession of the Chinese houses in this city, and an alarm was given by the ringing of a fire bell. Before the citizens could realize what was happening, a guard, composed of members of the anti-Chinese leagues, was placed in possession of each China house, and the Chinamen were ordered to pack up and leave. ¶ Sheriff Billings summoned a posse and swore in 100 citizens. They managed to keep the agitation in check. The mob had hired wagons to carry away the Chinamen's property, but they were not allowed to use them. There was a large crowd in the street, but no violence wa offered to the Sheriff's posse. The two leaders, Heatzel and Bales, were arrested and bound over in \$500 bonds each to stand trial tomorrow. ¶ Soon after noon, in response to the call of Mayor Chambers between 400 and 500 law-abiding citizens met in Columbia Hall. The meeting was called to order by the Mayor and enthusiastic speeches were made by prominent citizens, after which 100 names were enrolled to organize a Law and Order Committee, which with the 100 deputies already enrolled by Sheriff Billings, will be a sufficient force to check any lawless proceedings in the future. ¶ The Chinamen are anxious to leave and will do so as soon as possible, but the citizens will not allow them to be driven away by force."

2/10/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"Boycotters Should Go. The night school is held every evening in the Santa Clara street school building and is accomplishing good work. It has been suggested that the boycotting brigade, nearly all of whom were raised where free schools were unknown, should take advantage of the present opportunity to

acquire some useful knowledge and give their brains a chance to get rid of the cobwebs. It is true that a little schooling would destroy their usefulness as boycotters, but as they have already demonstrated that they are not very useful even in that line, a change of any kind would be for the better. ¶ 'Yes, go to school, children, go to school, and during the day try to give your jaws a rest and do some work with your hands.' This will enable you to eat regularly and you will gradually become fit associates for good American citizens."

2/10/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"The Olympia Fizzle. Troops have been sent from Vancouver to Seattle for the purpose of quelling the rioters and enforcing the laws. The troops were sent by the President. The fizzle in the matter of forcing Chinamen to leave Olympia as shown in our telegrams today, indicates that the shots fired by the Home Guards at Seattle were heard throughout the Territory."

2/10/1886 Evening News (na) page 2 column 3 (Advertisement)

"To the Laundresses of San Jose and White Men's Laundries: Wishing you success in driving out the Asiatic laundries, I have this offer to make. I will furnish you soap, starches and blueing of the finest quality at wholesale prices for the next 60 days. M. C. Close, Wholesale agent for Columbia Soap Works and Johnson's Starches, 214 Santa Clara St, opp. Couvent."

2/10/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"Can It Be True? A Ridiculous Rumor in Regard to the Brigade. People are beginning to wonder when the boycotting brigade will start out with the pledge which if not signed will result in a relentless attack of boycotting. ¶ It is rumored that the delay is due to a sort of a strike on the part of the mystic band of patriots who were selected to carry the documents, and flip them up under the noses of a suffering community. ¶ It appears that each man demands a bottle of liniment and a pad for the seat of his pants. It is hinted that the 'dictator' positively refuses to pay out any money for pads, but he has taken under advisement the matter of providing liniment. ¶ He is trying to persuade the gang that there will be no kicking, but it's no use; they just say 'no pads, no go and don cher forget it.' ¶ We merely present this as it comes to us. We don't vouch for the truth of the statement. But, somehow, we feel that the boys are not to blame for sticking out for pads."

2/10/1886 Evening News (na) page 2 column 4 (Advertisement)

"Visit Our Annual Clearance Sale! Owing to the vigorous anti-Chinese agitation, we have determined to CLEAR OUT ALL CHINESE GOODS! And shall in future not buy a single dollar's worth of goods made by Chinamen under any circumstances. We quote you the following bargains in these Goods to close out the stock: [List of "Chinese-Made" Shirts, Handkerchiefs, ladies' hose, and towels.] 'The Chinese Must Go!' We will also offer you a Special Bargain Each Day of our clearance sale. [List] Extra choice bargains and thousands of them, at the Annual Clearance Sale at Shively's Nine-Cent Store, 19 S. First St."

2/11/1886 Evening News (wire) page 1 column 6 (News)

"The Mob at Olympia. Olympia, Feb. 10.—Last evening the Home Guard organized and were sworn, under direction of Sheriff Billings, as deputies during the present difficulties. About 120 good citizens were enrolled and sworn, and the following officers elected: Commander, Captain William McMeeken; First Lieutenant James R. Harden; Second Lieutenant, S. M. Percival, Quartermaster, H. Sabin; Adjutant, T. M. Reed Jr. Guards were immediately posted on the arsenal, United States Signal Office, the armory and on Chinese houses. During the night everything was quiet. ¶ This morning the parties charged with riot—Hetzl, Bales and Gooding—were brought before Justice Keady. The evidence of Sheriff Billings showed he had met a crowd of over twenty men yesterday. Finding they were going to have a talk with

the Chinamen he allowed them to pass. He heard no threats, but felt it his duty to call together a number of deputies to enforce the law. City Marshal Guyot testified to hearing prisoner Bales tell the Chinamen they must go. He heard loud talk by a man from Tacoma, not yet arrested. Mayor Chambers testified to seeing the door of a Chinese house burst in and several of the mob take possession. The parties were held in \$2000 bonds, each to appear before the next term of the District Court."

2/11/1886 Evening News (wire) page 1 column 6 (News)

"Shot for Sport. Stockton, Feb. 10.—This afternoon a dying Chinaman was found in a row boat drifting in Mormon channel. He stated to the police that he started for Bouldin island at 1 o'clock and met two young hunters returning to Stockton in a boat. He passed them about a hundred yards when they fired two rifle balls into his back. The description given agree with two young men named Cassidy and Lannigan, who are known to have returned from hunting at 1 o'clock, but they cannot be found by the police. The Chinaman will die."

2/11/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"The Great Question. It is difficult for people in the East, says the Philadelphia Times to fully comprehend the deep-seated hatred felt for the Chinese on the Pacific Coast. Here the number of Celestials is comparatively limited, and the occupations they follow conflict but seldom with the interests of industrial labor. There every branch of industry feels the oppressing influence of their competition. The evils of such a condition are apparent to thinking readers, and when magnified and distorted by reckless fanatics of the Denis Kearney class, who thrive on the suffering and misery of the people, it is not surprising that the settled discontentment should sometimes break into violence."

2/11/1886 Evening News (na) page 2 column 3 (Advertisement)

"To the Laundresses of San Jose and White Men's Laundries: Wishing you success in driving out the Asiatic laundries, I have this offer to make. I will furnish you soap, starches and blueing of the finest quality at wholesale prices for the next 60 days. M. C. Close, Wholesale agent for Columbia Soap Works and Johnson's Starches, 214 Santa Clara St, opp. Couvent."

2/11/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Ah Sin's Sin. A Dangerous Chinaman has an Interview with Kelly. The examination of Ah Sin, charged with assault to murder took place before Justice Buckner this afternoon. Sin is charged with chasing James Kelly with an unpleasant looking knife around the yard of the Hobbs' place on the Alameda, where both men were employed. Kelly made good time to town and had the Chinese incubus arrested. This is another evidence that the Chinese must go, but not after a man with a large knife."

2/11/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Bear With Us. We trust that new subscribers will bear with us for the next few days. The extraordinary increase in the circulation of the News during the past week almost paralyzed the carriers. We are pleased to say that since last Saturday morning 226 names—all of them taxpayers and leading citizens—have been added to our subscription lists and still they come. ¶ Under the circumstances our readers may well afford to pardon the carriers for missing them, occasionally. In addition to the large number of subscribers, we have received many cheering letters from men whose opinion and good will we value most highly and for which we take this opportunity to return our thanks."

2/11/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"THE COLD FACTS. ¶ MORE TRUTH PRESENTED IN PLAIN TERMS. ¶ Is There Any Reason for Agitation in Santa Clara Valley? Read and Reflect. ¶ The people of San Rafael are tackling the Chinese question in a

peaceful and practical manner. Articles of incorporation for a steam laundry have been prepared with a capital stock fixed at \$5,000, divided into 1,000 shares. There is no good reason why such an establishment could not be made a success in this city. An effort to secure the necessary capital to start a laundry was made in this city about a month ago, by members of the Anti-Chinese League, but, after taking the names of about one hundred persons who agreed to pay \$5.00 each towards the capital stock and patronize it, the scheme fell through, and the lists were laid aside, and at the critical moment, too, when the so-called white laundrymen were charging four times as much as the highest-priced Chinaman did ever charge. The fact that the proposed co-operative laundry was not established may be taken as conclusive proof that there was no one in the league suffering for that sort of employment. In less than a week after the laundry lists were shelved, the 'Professor' and the 'dictator' sounded their bazoos at two alleged mass meetings and so-called state convention in this city of peace and plenty. ¶ When the ordinances against the Chinese laundries were enforced and all work stopped in those places, the daily papers volunteered to publish free, the addresses of all white or colored women who were willing to accept laundry work. The women were urged to come to the front and assist in the quiet removal of the Chinese by convincing the community that Chinese labor was unnecessary. What was the result? TWELVE women—ten white and two colored—reported ready for work. Three of the twelve were so loaded down with false pride that they refused to give their names. ¶ All this occurred in this city within the past month, where—including the suburbs—the population is more than 20,000, and where the British bloviators were bellowing with their very best bellowing apparatus. These are the cold facts. Under the circumstances, comment seems to be out of place. It is proper, however to remark once more that the bloviators and agitators must go—extremely slow. This is not a good year for them in the Santa Clara Valley. The bloviators are not to blame for their failure to start even a fifteen-cent agitation. In a country where even the boot-blacks can afford to eat strawberries and cream at New Year's meals and where the industrious hod-carrier lives in his own beautiful little cottage smothered with flowers, and which casts its shadows upon his garden containing the very best of the productions of bountiful Earth, is not the sort of a place for an agitator to linger in if he really wants to do a profitable business. ¶ The markets did you say? Well, lets see! Ah! Here it is. Butter is quoted from 10 to 25 cents per lb; eggs 24 cents per dozen; beans, from \$1.05 to \$1.50 per cwt; flour \$2.75 \$4.75 per bbl, wheat 1 27 ½ and millions of tons on hand; hams from 9 to 13 cents per lb; hens, \$4 to \$5 per dozen; live turkeys 8 to 9 cents a lb, and everything else in proportion. With green peas, tomatoes cucumbers asparagus etc. also to be had in the first days of February it will be readily understood why the bloviators are on a cold track and using their time in a most extravagant way while trying to get up an agitation in this land of sunshine and where sorrow should be unknown. ¶ We are talking now of San Jose and the country surrounding it, and we are thinking of the 266 new buildings erected in this city during the year 1885; of the miles of sewer laid in our streets during the same period; of the thousands of tons of canned fruit bearing the label of our factories and sent forth to give new life to all nations, and silent, but most eloquent proof that our valley is the garden spot of the earth. We think also of the products of our silk factories and woolen mills which have taken the first premiums in the World's Exposition; of the proofs of skill our marble workers, to be found throughout the Pacific Slope and even in the East; of the millions of pairs of gloves manufactured here and shipped annually to all parts of the world; and of the various other matters and things which lead directly to the conclusion that San Jose is one of the most prosperous of the inland cities on this continent and that our people ought to be the happiest on earth. ¶ Under the circumstances it seems proper to remark that while the removal of the 'terrible incubus from our midst' will add materially to the comfort of the representatives of the Caucasian race, it should be remembered that in this city and county the necessity for the immediate removal of the Chinese is not so great as to justify the use of extreme measures or extraordinary agitation. ¶ The man who talks of driving the Chinamen from San Jose by force is a fool and should have no place in the meetings of sensible men. Those who believe in extreme measures should go to a town where the riff-raff are in the

majority and they may render some assistance in laying the foundation for a suit for damages against such town or city until Uncle Sam's troops get there and commence to argue with powder and ball. ¶ Refuse to patronize the Chinamen and use your reasoning powers upon those who do not. Don't waste time by attempting the impossible thing of boycotting any person or corporation in this portion of the State. Such action will prove to be a boomerang to those who attempt it; because the large majority of the people are opposed to it, and boycotting can never be successfully practiced anywhere by the minority. ¶ Establish the proposed co-operative laundry, and for the present do the work about the same rates heretofore charged by the Chinese. ¶ Such action will quickly result in the removal of the several hundred Chinese now engaged in the laundry business in and around this city, and who are now awaiting with much confidence the demand of this community for the repeal of the anti-Chinese laundry ordinances. Something that is not altogether improbable if the people continue to be compelled to pay for washing underclothing the full value of the goods, when they happen to be of the cheaper grades. ¶ We can struggle along without pledges or hifalutin speeches from the gentlemen from England. We can even survive without the boycotting brigade, but we cannot get along much longer without a class of white labor that will at least manifest a willingness to try to take the place of the Chinese laundrymen. ¶ While there is also a demand for white laborers for our strawberry fields and orchards, there is no suffering on that account, for the very simple but sufficient reason that unlike the City Council, the Supervisors of this county did not fall down before the chin music presented by the 'Professor,' and no ordinances were passed that caused any trouble beyond the limits of this city. ¶ Now gentlemen of the anti-Chinese League permit us to inform you that Congress at this moment is attending strictly to business on this Chinese question. Every Senator and Representative from this coast is solid on the great question and they have the sympathy and support of a majority of their colleagues of the Eastern States all of whom have been taught by direct contract with the dirty heathens who have settled in the large Eastern cities during the past ten years that the CHINESE MUST GO. ¶ These men in Congress are not gentlemen from England without occupations. They are all representative American citizens, as anxious as any of us for the removal of the Chinese. But unlike the gentlemen from England, they respect the laws and treaties of the American people and they understand that the matter may be settled without violating existing laws or starting even a little ten cent revolution. It is to be hoped that the gentlemen of the League may conclude to let this great question remain for the present with Congress while they devote their undivided attention to the establishment of a laundry on the co operative plan or as a joint stock affair, where the prices will be such as will not compel a man to sacrifice his homestead for the sake of keeping clean clothes on the family for a few months. ¶ Give us a laundry and an eternal rest on boycotting and British bloviating."

2/11/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"PAPA AND THE BOY. ¶ The Inquisitive Youth Makes the Old Man Tired. ¶ 'Papa, what is the flattest thing you ever heard of?' ¶ 'That is a very strange question, my child. I've heard of a great many flat things. But just for a starter I'll say a flounder.' ¶ 'No sir; try again.' ¶ 'A man who stepped on a banana peel and did not stay on it!' ¶ 'No.' ¶ 'The fall the "Professor"' took out of that First street cash grocer who loaned him \$5, when he volunteered the information that he did a strictly cash business?' ¶ 'No, papa, that was pretty flat, but there's something a good deal flatter than that.' ¶ 'Well, I don't know what it is and I give it up. What is the flattest thing I ever heard of?' ¶ 'The result of the attempt to boycott the DAILY NEWS. Ha, ha! Tra la la! He he! Ha, ha, ha! Why don't you laugh, papa?' ¶ 'My child, I cannot. It is not possible for me to manifest any hilarity on this occasion. When I think of the way those men tramped around among the business houses and made threats and took the chances of being kicked out and only succeeded in adding over 200 names to the list of subscribers it makes my sympathetic heart bleed for them, my child. No, no; I can't laugh. It's too much like a funeral.' ¶ 'Papa, who is the Professor of whom I have heard so much?' ¶ 'The Professor, my child, is a gentleman from

England, who has long hair, a short neck, a falsetto voice and a cheek which would do to crack nuts on and of which a government mule might well be proud.' ¶ 'What do you mean by saying that he has a falsetto voice?' ¶ 'Well, its a voice that caused the "Professor" to have a set-to with the DAILY NEWS and as a result he has been falling rapidly socially and otherwise ever since. That is what I call a fall-set-to voice.' ¶ 'And what's the matter with his cheek, papa?' ¶ 'Nothing, my child, absolutely nothing. It is the most perfect thing of the kind in this section of the State, and would be worth millions to the "Professor" if it was mixed properly with common sense and worked as smoothly as it does now.' ¶ 'Why, papa, judging from what I have read of the "Professor's" speeches he appears to be loaded to the muzzle with common sense—the commonest kind of sense.' ¶ 'My child, let this interview terminate. You are liable to have an attack of brain fever. Give your dome of thought a rest. You are getting too fresh for the old man.'"

2/11/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"They Must Go. A Chinaman's Horse Boycotted on Third Street. In response to the universal desire that the Chinaman must go, three of the 'incubus' last evening started to go riding. In turning the corner of St. James and third streets while the horse was going at a rapid pace, the vehicle was capsized and the three representatives of the evils of Coolie labor were thrown with great violence to the ground. The horse dragged the wreck of the wagon a few yards and boycotted. A boy caught it."

2/11/1886 Evening News (na) page 4 column 2 (Advertisement)

"Visit Our Annual Clearance Sale! Owing to the vigorous anti-Chinese agitation, we have determined to CLEAR OUT ALL CHINESE GOODS! And shall in future not buy a single dollar's worth of goods made by Chinamen under any circumstances. We quote you the following bargains in these Goods to close out the stock: [List of "Chinese-Made" Shirts, Handkerchiefs, ladies' hose, and towels.] 'The Chinese Must Go!' We will also offer you a Special Bargain Each Day of our clearance sale. [List] Extra choice bargains and thousands of them, at the Annual Clearance Sale at Shively's Nine-Cent Store, 19 S. First St."

2/12/1886 Evening News (wire) page 1 column 6 (News)

"Another Stage Upset. Cloverdale, Feb. 11.—The four-horse opposition stage again upset on Heald's hill with four Chinamen and a driver aboard. The stage was dragged around a curve to the foot of the hill. One Chinaman was hurt, his head striking a rock. The driver and other Chinamen escaped uninjured. The coach was badly broken and one horse killed. The cause of the runaway was that the horses noticed the place of the last accident and became frightened."

2/12/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"A SIMPLE SOLUTION. ¶ In an article on the Chinese question the Portland Oregonian says: 'The one thing that made it possible for Chinese labor to obtain the hold it has upon the commonplace industries of the Pacific coast has been the scarcity,—often the utter dearth of willing, capable white labor. ¶ The hold that they gained in the few industries in which they excelled was a strong one,—at least sufficiently so to maintain itself until hard pressed by a class of laborers promising equal faithfulness in those simple lines of service and who are possessed of stronger claims upon employers by reason of race, citizenship and social and domestic conditions. ¶ There appears to be a partial supply at least of this element in steady, industrious labor offering now, and to the extent that it offers and proves itself trustworthy it will be accepted, thus furnishing a gradual solution of the Chinese labor problem in a peaceful, honorable, natural way. ¶ A reversal of the conditions that drew the Chinese here will cause their departure in the same manner that they came — quietly and gradually. Competent women presenting themselves for domestic service will be employed. There has not in years been a time in which such women would not have been given employment in preference to Chinese. If they perform the service

they undertake faithfully and cheerfully, consider the wages that they receive an equivalent for their work, and content themselves with the lot of working women, there is not a housewife in the land who will not be glad to be able to make the exchange. In this department it may be, perhaps, well to say, workers need to acquire what seems to be a scanty possession with them—a spirit of willingness and contentment. It is the lack of this, made apparent in a sort of aggrieved air, liable at any time to burst out in impudent expression and bristling always with a ‘notice to quit’ that makes it so easy for the Chinese to make the American kitchen and laundry his special domain. There is no reason why service that is necessary and honorable should be considered a hardship totally out of proportion to the best wages that it can command. While it is so considered by American women and girls, the Chinese will not ‘go’ from this branch of service, except as an experiment and temporarily. ¶ Divested of the demagoguery of politicians, the bluster of agitators and the rant of prejudice, Chinese labor upon the Pacific coast presents no alarming features. It came in response to a demand; it answered the purpose and prospered. Whenever it is supplanted by labor equally faithful in a mechanical line and preferable in other particulars, it will retire. It is for the working men and women, and not the politicians and agitators to say what this shall be. It may be this year, if they intelligently so decide, but it will probably not be sudden, inasmuch as a satisfactory and permanent supply cannot be secured in special lines, as work in fish canneries, orchards, strawberry ranches etc, in which the Chinese have acquired skill.”

2/12/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"A Martyr(?) The 'Professor' says that he entered into the anti-Chinese movement in good faith. There may be truth in the statement. he deals considerably in good faith—the good faith of others, such as landlords, grocers, clothing dealers, provision men etc, etc, etc, etc. Their faith in him is not good any more. If words were nickels, the 'Professor' could buy the city before the first of March."

2/12/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (News)

"A Bad Year for Great Men. Several of the most distinguished men in the world have passed away during the past year in Europe and America. It seems to be a bad year for great men. Even the 'Professor' it is said is not feeling as well as usual."

2/12/1886 Evening News (na) page 2 column 2 (Advertisement)

" White Labor. The Smiling Young Grocer is to the front with white labor cigars, his own brand, manufactured especially for him. ‘The Smilers’ best 5 cent cigar. Try one and you will always smoke them."

2/12/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

“ANTI-COOLIE LEAGUE. ¶ The ‘Professor’ Pleads Not Guilty—Was it a Spirit? ¶ The Anti-Coolie League met last evening, President Kaufman in the chair. ¶ A communication offering certain property for sale for the site of a steam laundry was referred to the Laundry Committee. ¶ President Kaufman stated that the Committee appointed to secure signatures to anti-Chinese pledges had not met with good success, as the pledge had not been prepared exactly right. ¶ Mr. Scott expressed the opinion that the League was not making much progress. ¶ Louis Bruch said he felt as if the League was being boycotted. ¶ The ‘Professor’s’ bazoo broke in upon the stilly stillness. He said he was not in favor of boycotting and never had advocated the principle. And now the question arises: Was it merely a ‘materialization’ that looked so much like the ‘Professor’ at the Tabernacle last Friday night and in his well known voice said, ‘hit’s hin horder to boycott the DAILY NEWS?’ ¶ Mr. Cavallaro asked if the signing of the roll of the League was not agreeing to boycott the Chinamen. Being answered in the affirmative, he asked that the members carry out the pledge. When they entered a store they should be sure that the goods they purchased were the product of white labor. ¶ Mr. Hyland said that a great deal had been said about boycotting, but nothing

had been done to get the women and girls to enter the movement. They must get the women to stop giving their washing to Chinamen and stop buying the underwear of them. They then would have accomplished much. He advised the members not to attempt to fight with newspapers, 'for an editor stands right at the end of a cannon with a torch in his hand, and if the torch is applied the volley will sweep you out of sight.' He advocated temperate but effective measures as the ones, if rigidly adhered to, most likely to win."

2/12/1886 Evening News () page 3 column 2 (News)

"WE TOLD YOU SO. ¶ A Sweeping Anti-Chinese Bill in the United States Senate. ¶ Senator Mitchell of Oregon has probably become aware that the 'Professor' and his bloviators are at work and as a result, perhaps, (?) he yesterday introduced a most sweeping anti-Chinese bill. ¶ In the preamble it recites that the treaties with China, especially that of 1858, the Burlingame Treaty, and the supplementary one of 1867, have proved pernicious to the peace, domestic tranquility and general welfare of the United States. The bill then provides as follows: ¶ Section 1 provides that all treaties between the United States Government and the Chinese Empire heretofore made and now in force, in so far as they or any of them recognize or permit the coming of Chinese to the United States, and in so far as they or any of them inhibit the Government of the United States from absolutely prohibiting the coming of Chinese to the United States, and all acts of Congress heretofore passed and now in existence, in so far as they or any of them, in any manner, or under any terms, or upon any conditions, recognize or permit the coming to the United States of Chinese, whether subjects of the Chinese Empire or otherwise, be and the same are hereby abrogated, set aside and repealed. ¶ Section 2 provides that from and after the passage of this Act it shall be unlawful for any Chinese person or persons, whether subjects of the Chinese Empire or otherwise, as well as these who are now within the limits of the United States and who may hereafter leave the United States, and attempt to return, as well as those who have never been here, or having been here have departed from the United States, save and excepting only such as may be duly accredited to the Government of the United States as Ministers Plenipotentiary or other diplomatic Representatives, Consuls, General-Consular and Commercial Agents, including other officers of the Chinese and other governments traveling upon the business of that Government, with their body and household servants, to come within or land at, or remain at any port or place within the United States and the coming of Chinese persons to the United States, excepting the classes herein before specifically described and excepted from and after the passage of this Act is absolutely prohibited. ¶ Section 3 makes it a misdemeanor for the master of any vessel to bring to or land in the United States any Chinese, except the classes specified, and provides, punishment. ¶ Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 provide for issuance of certificates and punishment for falsely issuing such certificates, or the substitution of persons other than those for whom the certificates were intended. ¶ Section 13 prohibits any State or United States Court from admitting Chinese to citizenship, and provides that all Chinese persons now in the United States, who may at any time hereafter depart, and all who are now in the United States, shall be subject to all the provisions, conditions propositions and penalties of this Act. ¶ Section 14 provides for the repeal of the Act of May 6, 1882, and July 5, 1881, with a provision that nothing in this Act shall affect any prosecution or other proceeding, civil or criminal, begun under any existing law. ¶ We stated yesterday that Congress is attending strictly to business on the Chinese question, and we advised the League in this city to let the national representatives alone and devote its attentions to the establishment of a laundry that can compete successfully with the Chinese. It is really about time for the League to commence to make a record as a useful organization. Stay by the laundry proposition. The writer will cheerfully take stock and encourage that or any other movement that is intended to benefit the people generally. But please don't talk so much to no purpose. Just think of it. There's all that money that P. J. the Disturber gathered in from the business men who never joined the League. Where is it now? Ask the gentlemen from England who have drawn salaries as secretaries. And

now while you are trying to determine how you can make another raise, let us all weep gently and silently pray for less talk and more good honest work."

2/12/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"Is She an Incubus? A Woman Who is not on the List of Laundresses. Kate Hoffman who preferred to solicit for immoral purposes rather than take in washing or do something else that would assist in the removal of the 'terrible incubus from our midst,' was arrested last evening and is on trial this afternoon before Justice Pfister. It is said that Kate has a hard case to fight and it is probable that she may become an inmate of a prison cell and an incubus on the taxpayers.

2/12/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"SHE TOOK HER FOOT AWAY. ¶ A Stranger's Distressing Adventure on Fifteenth Street. ¶ A man called at this office this morning, and after refusing to sit down he spoke as follows: ¶ 'Say, Mister, there's a crazy woman on Fifteenth street, and I'd like to know what's to be done about it. She is dangerous end she's liable to kill somebody if something isn't done to restrain her. I tell you she's a terror and no mistake.' ¶ 'What did she do? Why do you think she is crazy?' asked the editor. ¶ 'Oh I know she must be crazy. Her conduct proves that conclusively. I never had such an experience in my life. Its a pity. She is a real nice looking woman and she lives in a fine big two story house; but I tell you Mister, she's a kicker from Kickerville.' ¶ 'A kicker? What do you mean?' ¶ 'Well, I'll tell you just what happened. I'm a stranger in this city and I have some friends residing on Fifteenth street near the Berryessa road. I didn't know where the Berryessa road was and I stopped at this house for the purpose of making an inquiry. The lady came to the door and she looked at me in such a savage manner that I actually forgot the name of the road I was looking for. I remembered that I had the name marked on a piece of paper in the inside breast pocket of my coat. I reached for the paper and was in the act of drawing it when the lady said: ¶ 'Ah! one of the brigade, eh?' ¶ That puzzled me and I guess I looked at her strangely. Then she swung me around suddenly and continued: ¶ 'Well, I suppose you've get your pad in position, but it's all right. I've got my iron toed shoes on and I'll try you one just for luck.'" And then she took her foot away from me and slammed and locked the door. Now Mister, you know that a woman like that ain't safe to have around, unless she's chained.' ¶ 'That's so,' said the editor, as he proceeded to give the man the Sheriff's address."

2/12/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"AH SIN DIDN'T GO. ¶ A Chinaman With a Gall like the 'Professor.' ¶ Ah Sin's examination before Justice Buckner last evening on a charge of assaulting Peter Kelly with a deadly weapon—a big knife, resulted in the dismissal of the complaint. ¶ The testimony showed thas Kelly and the Chinaman were employed at Hobbs' place on the Alameda, and that a difficulty occurred between them on account of a piece of cold beef steak which the 'heathen Chinese' in his capacity as cook, had the superabundant gall to present to Mr. Kelly. ¶ Kelly ordered Sin to warm the meat and bring on some mush right away. The 'Illishmans' command caused Sin's Asiatic blood to tingle and engage in a run against time through his Celestial veins. Sin was angry and he immediately reached from the shoulder for Kelly's neck. ¶ Then the Spanish blood began to boil and Sin got one on the nose for his mother that caused him to wonder why he was born with such a broad handle to his face. ¶ Sin denied having drawn a knife and Kelly's statement that he did was not corroborated. It is believed that they will refuse to speak as they pass by."

2/12/1886 Evening News (na) page 3 column 6 (Advertisement)

"To the Laundresses of San Jose and White Men's Laundries: Wishing you success in driving out the Asiatic laundries, I have this offer to make. I will furnish you soap, starches and blueing of the finest

quality at wholesale prices for the next 60 days. M. C. Close, Wholesale agent for Columbia Soap Works and Johnson's Starches, 214 Santa Clara St, opp. Couvent."

2/12/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"HOW THEY TALK. ¶ Interesting Sayings of Some of Our Great Men. ¶ Well, gentlemen, you can all say what you like, but I been reading the NEWS lately with a good deal of interest and I've about come to the conclusion that the gentlemen from England have everything to win and nothing to lose, while I have my job to lose if there should be any trouble on account of the everlasting chin music. I have also tumbled to the deplorable fact that the meetings so far almost seemed to be for the purpose of giving the g. from E. an excuse for drawing the only salaries that have been paid to anyone connected with the movement. I'm getting very tired and like P.J. the Disturber I propose to shift the responsibility of this matter onto Congressmen who are paid for attending to it and I will devote my undivided attention to my own family. I don't know any Chinaman who has a job that I want anyhow. Besides, the g. from E. have emptied the club sack and I don't care to be around when the first assessment is levied. I never did like to be in a room where there is a rush to get out. – An Honest Leaguer. ¶ Well I don't see anything for me to do in this part of the state as a reformer, with the expectation of gathering in any of the filthy lucre. For the second time in less than a month my chin has got away with my massive brain. I was getting over the effects of that wild break on the Council that I made before the Board of Supervisors, but this last one is a paralyser, and from present indications there is no chance of escape. I don't actually believe that my check would be honored now for a paltry \$1000, by any bank in town. Well an egotistical old fool knocks them hall hout. I'm afraid that I'll be boycotted to such an extent that I'll have to send for Hell-see Reynolds and get her to materialize something to eat. I see very plainly that I'll hav to let up on the fight for our country and our homes, and direct my attention to a struggle for Ho(l)mes. – The Professor."

2/12/1886 Evening News (na) page 4 column 2 (Advertisement)

"Visit Our Annual Clearance Sale! Owing to the vigorous anti-Chinese agitation, we have determined to CLEAR OUT ALL CHINESE GOODS! And shall in future not buy a single dollar's worth of goods made by Chinamen under any circumstances. We quote you the following bargains in these Goods to close out the stock: [List of "Chinese-Made" Shirts, Handkerchiefs, ladies' hose, and towels.] 'The Chinese Must Go!' We will also offer you a Special Bargain Each Day of our clearance sale. [List] Extra choice bargains and thousands of them, at the Annual Clearance Sale at Shively's Nine-Cent Store, 19 S. First St."

2/13/1886 Evening News (wire) page 1 column 6 (news)

"Consular Certificates Not to be Recognized. Washington, Feb. 12.—The question of authority for issuing Consular certificates to Chinese was covered in a letter from the Secretary of Treasury to the Secretary of State, dated Aug. 25, 1885. In accordance with the several protests made by Congressman Morrow to the Secretary of State and to the Secretary of the Treasury, that all such certificates were contrary to law, the Secretary of the State today abrogates this supposed authority, and decides that there is no authority in law for the issuing by Consular officers of certificates entitling Chinese persons of any character to land in the United States, and instructions have been given accordingly."

2/13/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"The Fight Goes on. As will be seen by our telegrams today Congressman Morrow has got his work i on Consular certificates. The Secretary of State abrogates the supposed authority for issuing such certificates and declares them contrary to law. And so the glorious fight goes on."

2/13/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (news)

"N. F. Ravlin. The Resolutions Passed by the First Baptist Church. The following resolutions have been adopted by the First Baptist Church. ¶ Whereas, We have been greatly edified and strengthened both as a Church and as individuals by the fearless, reasonable and Scriptural preaching of Mr. N. F. Ravlin; and ¶ Whereas, The great masses of the people have been reached and have had the Gospel of Jesus Christ preached to them by the personal influence of Mr. Ravlin; and ¶ Whereas, There is a perfect harmony, unity and love existing between all the members of the Church and its pastor; therefore, be it ¶ Resolved, That we, the First Baptist Church of San Jose, sustain a great loss by accepting our pastor's resignation. ¶ Resolved, That after having listened to Mr. Ravlin's preaching for over four years, our confidence is still unshaken in him as a true man and as a faithful preacher of righteousness. ¶ R. G. Hamiltonm, Church Clerk."

2/13/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"THE CIGAR-MAKERS. ¶ RESULTS OF WORK UNDER INTELLIGENT LEADERS. ¶ A Quiet Revolution in San Francisco – A Suggestion to the San Jose League. ¶ One hundred and twenty white cigar-makers arrived in San Francisco from the East yesterday to take the place of Chinamen. ¶ A large crowd waited their appearance as the ferry boat came in. Soon a band played and the Eastern cigar-makers who came to take the place of Chinese and to consume California products, emerged, and passing through long lines of resident cigar-makers, drawn up to salute them, were greeted with cheers. Headed by Grand Marshal Louis Demouche, the procession was formed and a line of march was taken up through Market, California, Montgomery, Sacramento, Kearney and Market streets, to Huddy's Hall. The cigar-makers attracted much attention. They were escorted by resident representatives of the International Union. ¶ Transparencies were displayed in the line bearing mottoes. Among those were the following: ¶ 'From the Atlantic to the Pacific we have come to stay.' ¶ 'We ask the public to support us.' ¶ 'We are not bluffing; we mean business.' ¶ 'All not with us are against us.' ¶ 'We have done our duty, we expect the public to do theirs.' ¶ 'We come to stay.' ¶ 'Cheap rates for John to Hongkong caused by us.' ¶ 'The white cigar boys are coming, the Chinese are going.' ¶ 'Prevent the overflow of wealth by patronizing home industry.' ¶ 'This will not end in smoke.' ¶ The cigar-makers are mostly young men, but a few are middle aged. The greater part came from New York city and east of that, some coming from as far East as Maine. ¶ Arriving at Huddy's Hall they found twin products of native industry—ham sandwiches and beer—waiting for their refreshment. Speeches of welcome were made by Messrs. Guttsuadt, John Shaeffer [Schaeffer?], Madera and others. ¶ John Schaeffer, a prominent manufacturer said that he was in the movement to stay and that he would stay if it compelled him to return to the bench to make cigars for a living. He hoped that the Eastern cigar-makers would make San Francisco their home permanently. The people of the Coast are saying to the Chinese, 'John, you must go.' The coming of white cigar-makers means a greater demand for home products. About one month ago 200 white cigarmakers came here from the East. These expended weekly, on an average, \$10 each, which makes a total added expenditure in the city of \$2,000 weekly, or over \$10,000 annually. If 4,000 white International cigar-makers should come here they would spend \$2,080,000 annually. The Chinese spend very little, but send their earnings to China. ¶ The white cigar-makers of San Francisco grasped their opportunity when the Chinese made a strike a few months ago. Since that time nearly 350 white men were brought from the East, and it is reasonably safe to say that the Chinese cigar-makers have just about outlived their usefulness in California. Their strike proved to be the beginning of the end with them, because the white men were organized and acting under intelligent leaders. ¶ Those men wasted no time in calling mass meetings or conventions for the purpose of making ridiculous speeches, and adopting old chesnut resolutions in regard to abrogation, and what Congress MUST do. ¶ Oh, no! They just quickly proceeded to replace the striking Chinamen with white men, on such terms as would enable the factories to continue. It was all settled quickly, quietly and to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. ¶ The same opportunity was given in this city to get rid of the Chinese laundrymen. The

NEWS immediately suggested that a white mans' laundry be established where the washing would be done at such figures as the people could afford to pay, so that the people generally would assist in demonstrating that even now that particular class of Chinese labor can be dispensed with in this city. ¶ A shed, a number of tubs, wash-boards, clothes-lines, ironing tables, clothes-pins, irons and willing hands was all that was necessary; and there was no scarcity of anything except the willing hands. If there was any way of making mouths and the music of the chin wrestle successfully with a washtub and a dirty shirt, all of the Chinese laundrymen would have removed from San Jose several weeks ago; for the very simple and sufficient reason that it would be utterly impossible for them to compete with our chin-workers. Why we could afford to do the work for nothing and keep fat on it for at least one year. ¶ And while we think of it and notwithstanding the recent desperate attempt to boycott us and knock us out, we respectfully but earnestly suggest the introduction of a system of machinery run by a windmill and so constructed that it will successfully work a number of wash-tubs. It can be erected in the rear of Druid's Hall and connected with the speaker's stand by a system of belting. The washing for the city can be done every Thursday evening during the meeting of the League, the motive power being supplied by the 'Professor' and 'Dictator,' aided by an occasional blast from the Secretary. ¶ It should be remembered also that the machinery must necessarily occupy a position right in the centre of Chinatown—the home of the dirty heathen and the 'terrible Incubus.' When the grand opportunity of looking out of the back windows of the hall and gloating over the misery of the 'Mongolian hordes' is considered, the advantage of the location is not to be sneered at. ¶ Now, while most men would get out a patent for this idea, we don't care to. We prefer to stay right with our regular business. But we could not refrain from offering the suggestion, partly with a view of giving the League an opportunity to get some useful work out of the gentlemen from England. It's a grand scheme, but we generously give it to the suffering people without charge."

2/13/1886 Evening News (na) page 3 column 4 (Advertisement)

" White Labor. The Smiling Young Grocer is to the front with white labor cigars, his own brand, manufactured especially for him. 'The Smilers' best 5 cent cigar. Try one and you will always smoke them."

2/13/1886 Evening News (na) page 3 column 6 (Advertisement)

"To the Laundresses of San Jose and White Men's Laundries: Wishing you success in driving out the Asiatic laundries, I have this offer to make. I will furnish you soap, starches and blueing of the finest quality at wholesale prices for the next 60 days. M. C. Close, Wholesale agent for Columbia Soap Works and Johnson's Starches, 214 Santa Clara St, opp. Couvent."

2/13/1886 Evening News (na) page 4 column 2 (Advertisement)

"Visit Our Annual Clearance Sale! Owing to the vigorous anti-Chinese agitation, we have determined to CLEAR OUT ALL CHINESE GOODS! And shall in future not buy a single dollar's worth of goods made by Chinamen under any circumstances. We quote you the following bargains in these Goods to close out the stock: [List of "Chinese-Made" Shirts, Handkerchiefs, ladies' hose, and towels.] 'The Chinese Must Go!' We will also offer you a Special Bargain Each Day of our clearance sale. [List] Extra choice bargains and thousands of them, at the Annual Clearance Sale at Shively's Nine-Cent Store, 19 S. First St."

2/12/1886 Evening Herald (SF Bulletin) page 3 column 6 (News)

"Trade with Chinese. The Annual Report of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. ¶ The San Francisco Bulletin of last evening has the following: ¶ The thirty-sixth annual report of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce is just out. From the statistical tables which it contains the following figures are taken, indicating the drain incident to the present trade relations of the Chinese to the United States,

the statistics being for the port of San Francisco. The merchandise exports from this port to China in 1885 are stated at \$3,602,484 and the merchandise imports during the same period at \$5,949,045, a trade balance against the United States through this port of \$2,346,561. The imports of treasure from China amounted to \$5,438 and the exports treasure to \$12,490,449. Making allowance of for the payment of the trade balance of \$2,346,561 and the import of \$5,438 of treasure, the drain on the country through this port for 1885 alone is found to reach \$10,138,450, which appears to be a direct bonus paid for the presence of the Chinese, in addition to the moral, social and industrial disadvantages and detriment experienced. ¶ The statistician of the Chamber of Commerce has also tabulated statistics of the trade through this port with foreign countries generally for the years 1883, 1884 and 1885. Taking from these tables the statistics relating to the trade with China, the following facts appear: The trade balance against the port in the China trade in 1883 was \$4,949,209. Adding the imports of treasure that year of \$192,026, making a total of \$5,141,235, and deducting from the total exports of treasure \$9,595,188 for that year, the drain above the amount necessary to settle the trade balance was \$4,453,953. The drain for 1884, above the amount necessary to settle the balance of trade, reached \$9,123,655. ¶ For the three years the export or drain of treasure above the trade settlement and treasure imports is found to be as follows: 1883, \$4,453,953; 1884, \$9,123,682; 1885, \$10,138,450. Total for three years, \$23,716,085."

2/12/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 7 (News)

"It Means Something. A Sweeping Restriction Bill in the Senate. The Burlingame Treaty. Repeal of All Compacts Permitting the Coming of Chinese to the United States. ¶ The anti-Chinese bill introduced by Senator Mitchell of Oregon, and which was briefly mentioned in the Herald's dispatches yesterday, is more sweeping in its provisions than any other yet presented. In the preamble it recites that the treaties with China, especially that of 1858, the Burlingame Treaty, and the supplementary one of 1867, have proved pernicious to the peace, domestic tranquility and general welfare of the United States. The bill then provides as follows: ¶ Section 1 provides that all treaties between the United States Government and the Chinese Empire heretofore made and now in force, in so far as they or any of them recognize or permit the coming of Chinese to the United States, and in so far as they or any of them inhibit the Government of the United States from absolutely prohibiting the coming of Chinese to the United States, and all acts of Congress heretofore passed and now in existence, in so far as they or any of them, in any manner, or under any terms, or upon any conditions, recognize or permit the coming to the United States of Chinese, whether subjects of the Chinese Empire or otherwise, be and the same are hereby abrogated, set aside and repealed. ¶ Section 2 provides that from and after the passage of this Act it shall be unlawful for any Chinese person or persons, whether subjects of the Chinese Empire or otherwise, those who are now within the limits of the United States, and who may hereafter leave the United States, and attempt to return, as well as those who have never been here, or having been here have departed from the United States, save and excepting only such as may be duly accredited to the Government of the United States as Ministers Plenipotentiary or other diplomatic Representatives, Consuls, General Consular and Commercial Agents, including other officers of the Chinese and other governments traveling upon the business of that Government, with their body and household servants, to come within or land at, or remain at any port or place within the United States and the coming of Chinese persons to the United States, excepting the classes herein before specifically described and excepted, from and after the passage of this Act, is absolutely prohibited. ¶ Section 3 makes it a misdemeanor for the master of any vessel to bring to or land in the United States any Chinese, except the classes specified, and provides punishment. ¶ Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, provide for the issuance of certificates and punishment for falsely issuing such certificates, or the substitution of persons other than those for whom the certificates were intended. ¶ Section 13 prohibits any State or United States Court from admitting Chinese to citizenship, and provides that all Chinese persons now in

the United States, who may at any time hereafter depart, and all who are not in the United States, shall be subject to all the provisions, conditions, propositions and penalties of this Act. ¶ Section 14 provides for the repeal of the Acts of May 9, 1882 and July 6, 1884, with a provision that nothing in this Act shall affect any prosecution or other proceeding, civil or criminal, begun under any existing law."

2/13/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Wage Women Will Protest. San Francisco, February 12.—The Examiner's Washington special says: A delegation of wage-women will wait upon the President by appointment at 1 o'clock tomorrow to protest against the employment of 150 Chinese by the contractor who has the contract for washing the towels for the different departments."

2/13/1886 Evening Herald (J. J. Shaner) page 3 column 3 (Letter)

"Boycotting. Its Origin, Progress and Possibilities. Examples from Holy Writ. The Methods of Rich Corporations—The Power and Purposes of the Laboring Classes. ¶ [Communicated.] Los Gatos, Feb. 12, 1886. ¶ 'Our neighbors with freedom we blame, / But tax not ourselves though we practice the same.' ¶ 'Boycotted,' a word of Irish origin but a few years old, has slipped into the English language to express an idea that is as old as the hills. We read in Holy Writ of the angels rebelling against God, from whom they were driven into outer darkness. We find that Jacob boycotted Esau of his birthright. Coming down to modern times we find that England boycotted Ireland out of her woolen factories and that she did the same for India's cotton factories. This was boycotting on a grand scale, but we find that English capitalists use entirely a different word, 'lock-out,' and that word has come to America and we find our eastern factories are almost daily using the same word. ¶ Railroads use a different term for boycotting another road, and that is 'cutting rates,' 'cutting fares and freights.' Railroads boycott towns and we have an illustration in the town of Santa Clara. When she would not come 'to the terms' of the railroad the latter patronized San Jose. Los Gatos has felt the effects of railroad men who brought the citizens of that place 'to terms.' Reno has had the same experience, and I could mention many other places that have been brought 'to terms.' The Central Pacific, if I am correctly informed, is being boycotted in favor of the Southern Pacific. The Knights of Labor boycott their members if they do not come to terms by expelling them from the union. The Associated Press, I believe, take a little hand in this game occasionally. The professions do likewise; since it is in self defense we must not blame them. School boys and girls do the same; children at play follow suit. ¶ It is true that the word boycott is of fungoid growth, and it seems to prefer rich soil to grow in, such as Vanderbilt, Jay Gould, and the large petroleum corporations, the Alaska Fur Company, the Central and Union Pacific, the Six Companies; but the rootlets always find their way into the people's pockets—there to subsist upon the hard-earned money of the working class. In such soil as the above this word boycott outgrows itself and takes such expressions as 'brought to terms,' 'locked out,' 'cutting freights and fares,' 'put into the hands of a receiver,' 'gone into bankruptcy,' 'declared insolvent,' 'offers to pay twenty cents on the dollar,' 'freeze out,' 'cornered.' ¶ When we formed a league I objected to the name, as I knew that it was not 'hightoned' enough for Americans; but, then, as most of the boys were poor like myself we could not get a better one. Hence we adopted this word boycott. I for one know full well that the method that we have adopted, i.e., to boycott all persons employing Chinese, will produce considerable feeling, but had it not be better thus than to have it as in Seattle? And although some of our boys have been indiscreet, still we are making such progress that we know we shall succeed and thus relieve the country of bloodshed. ¶ We will not use any Chinese-made goods; hence our merchants will consider the interest of their pockets by not buying such, nor will this stop in California, but it will extend over a greater territory than one has any idea of unless he is in the secret and knows the working of the league. But, you say, where are we going to get the money from? Well, we are about 20,000,000 strong in America, 30,000,000 in England, 200,000 in Canada, 40,000,000 in Germany, 25,000,000 in France, making a total of 115,200,000. This

number, you can see at a glance, must of necessity present a capital of \$115,200,000.000. Hence, where there is unity of action as well as thought and purpose, we may expect to see the last Joss-house removed from our glorious country; then we will at our leisure turn our silent battery upon some other enemy of mankind, as monopolists. But our watchword will be: Capital and labor are twins and must go hand in hand, but one must not grow to the detriment of the other. ¶ I was reared in a slate State and have seen the blight thereof; hence I wish to see my adopted State cleared of the horde of barbarians that infest I and will ever, from this time, do all that I can legally to aid in this matter. J. J. Shaner."

2/13/1886 Evening Herald (Stockton Mail) page 3 column 3 (News)

"A Call for Mr. Ravlin. The Stockton Mail has the following: 'The anti-Chinese convention held at San Jose appointed the Rev. Mr. Ravlin to be organizer of subordinate clubs. The Rev. Mr. Ravlin should lose no time in coming to Stockton on an organizing expedition. If Lodi, Lockford, Tracy, Modesto, Oakdale and other outlying towns in this section succeed in their present efforts to expel the Chinese, the evicted heathens will naturally seek refuge in Stockton as the nearest center promising protection. Thus while the present movement may help other towns, it will be apt to hurt Stockton unless we swing into line with it. We await the coming of organizer Ravlin.'

2/13/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 4 (Advertisement)

"Make No Mistake. Buy your cigars and tobacco of L. S. Cavallaro, Music Hall building, and be sure that you are not getting Chinese goods. His cigars are unequaled in quality and are made by white men; can be smoked without danger of contracting leprosy and are sold at the most reasonable figures."

2/13/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Chung Lee's Examination. The examination of Chung Lee, charged with practicing medicine without a license, was postponed by Justice Buckner this morning until the 23d inst. at 10 a.m."

2/13/1886 Evening Herald (Alta California) page 3 column 6 (News)

"Mr. Ravlin in Oakland. The Alta says: The Rev. Mr. Ravlin, pastor of the First Baptist Church of San Jose, will be one of the speakers at the anti-Chinese meeting Tuesday evening next at Germania Hall, Oakland."

2/13/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 6 (Advertisement)

"\$500—Reward—\$500. A few irresponsible and malicious persons have in an attempt to do me injury reported that I handle Chinese goods. I will pay the above reward to ay person who can show that I ever sold or handled Chinese cigars in any manner, shape or form. L. S. Cavallaro."

2/13/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 7 (News)

"Mountain View. Meeting of the Anti-Chinese Club—Stanford's Shrewd Tactics. ¶ The Non-Partisan Anti-Chinese Club of Mountain View held a largely attended and enthusiastic meeting in Margot's Hall Friday evening. An unusual large number were in attendance, including both ladies and gentlemen. The house was called to order by the presiding officer, B. E. Burns. ¶ After the disposition of routine business the Secretary and Treasurer reported favorably as to new members, finances and general progress. ¶ The Treasurer, W. M. Garliepp, offered a resolution amending or in addition to the by-laws of the club, placing the monthly fees of members at ten cents each. The resolution was unanimously adopted. (The Treasurer, being a close and careful financier, placed the assessment within economical limits.) After adoption of the resolution liberal contributions were made by those present. ¶ Resolutions being in order, Dr. Ewald was called upon, and after delivering a forcible speech he offered a series of resolutions pertinent to the movement. At this point many new names were entered upon the roll of membership."

The resolutions were received and placed on file. The doctor was cheered. ¶ A resolution was adopted endorsing the action of the late San Jose Anti-Coolie State Convention. The efforts and labors of the Convention were commended in high terms. ¶ The Chair read communications from Hon. P. B. Tully endorsing anti-coolieism heartily; also from Hon. C. F. McGlashan, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, commendatory of the efforts being made to rid our country of the Chinese curse. ¶ Reference was made by the Chairman to a communication received from Senator Stanford stating that the employees of the railroad companies were under no restraint in the matter of expressing their views or taking part in the measures affecting the great and important interests of our country. The Senator stated that such action would not prejudice the interests of employees with the companies. Loud applause greeted the announcement. ¶ The Chairman mentioned the names of a number of persons in the community who had discharged Chinese since the organization of the club, and referred to the cordial cooperation of the masses of the people on behalf of the anti-coolie movement. ¶ Speeches were made endorsing the movement by Messrs. Wagstaff, Garliepp and others, counseling, however, peaceable measures. ¶ The meeting was one of the most earnest, orderly and respectful that any town or community could boast."

2/14/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 4 column 2 (Editorial)

"A Wise Measure. While the Morrow bill to strengthen the Chinese immigration law is good, as far as it goes, the bill introduced by Senator Mitchell of Oregon, is far better, because it goes to the core of the whole matter. It provides that Chinese who leave this country shall not return. This would do away with all possibility of evading the restriction law. The United States could absorb the Chinese who are already here if their ranks were not constantly reinforced by fresh importations. Those who are in California could be induced to settle elsewhere, and between those who would die and those who would return to China the race would soon disappear from all parts of the country, for they do not increase by births in this country as other races do."

2/14/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 4 column 3 (News)

"Oregon Anti-Chinese Congress. Portland, Oregon, February 13.—The Anti-Chinese Congress met here today. M. G. Griffin was temporary Chairman, and Geo. W. Lawson Secretary, and there were about 175 delegates present, including representatives from Astoria, Oregon City, Salem, Tacoma, Seattle and other points in Washington Territory. John Mayers of Clackamas county was appointed permanent Chairman, and resolutions were adopted appealing to Congress to pass laws abrogating all treaties with China. The principal resolution calls upon citizens of every locality to peaceably request the Chinese to remove from this State and Territory to San Francisco or any other suitable place, where they are desired by the people, and this within thirty days from date of said meeting; that delegates to this convention upon returning to their homes proceed to call a mass meeting of citizens of their locality to ratify the actions of this convention, the date for such meetings to be February 22d. The last resolution censures the action of Gov. Squire in proclaiming martial law, and asks the representatives in Congress to paefer [sic] articles of impeachment against him."

2/14/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 4 column 3 (News)

"The Way to Do It. St. Helena, February 13.—A few prominent anti-Chinese capitalista have bought Chinatown for \$1,600, which compels the Chinese to leave within a month. No vineyardists are willing to rent them land, consequently they must leave this section of the State."

2/14/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 5 column 1 (News)

"Local Brevities...Mr. Ravlin will be one of the speakers at the anti-Chinese meeting Tuesday evening next at Germania Hall, Oakland. Why run the risk of getting a Chinese made cigar, when by purchasing of Hartzoke you are sure of getting the union pure white labor made article?"

2/14/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 5 column 2 (News)

"Which Is Which? A Question for the Courts to Determine. Is Mr. Ravlin a Usurper? The First Baptist Church Troubles as Related by Deacon Gish and Others—Plaintiff's Prayer. ¶ Late last evening David E. Gish, E. K. Hitchcock, W. DeDrow, Calvin J. Cushman, Isaac Suggs and Calvin H. Cushman, by their attorney, Thomas H. Laine, filed an action in the Superior Court against A. Madan, James Kendall, A. Kinnear, J. C. Black, S. Lightbody, R. E. Collins, R. G. Hamilton and N. F. Ravlin. Following is a synopsis of the principal allegations of the complaint: ¶ 1. That plaintiffs and twenty-six others are members of the First Baptist Church of San Jose; that said church was organized on or about April 2, 1850, and was composed solely of persons duly accredited by letter from various Christian churches in ecclesiastical accord and fellowship with the Baptist denomination of the United States of America, holding to the doctrines, faith, practices, rules and covenant of said denomination. That it was organized for the purpose of disseminating, teaching and defending such Baptist doctrines and to purchase have and hold real estate and to erect needful buildings. ¶ 2. That said church was soon after recognized and endorsed as a regular Evangelical Baptist Church by a council composed of delegates from several Baptist churches of this State; that Reverend O. C. Wheeler, representing the Baptist denomination of the United States, participated and presided; that said Church has ever since continued to be and yet is a regular Evangelical Baptist Church, recognized and received as such in the religious councils of said Baptist denomination of the State of California. ¶ 3. That membership has varied from time to time and now consists of plaintiffs and twenty-six others. ¶ 4. That the faith, covenant and rules of said First Baptist Church of San Jose are correctly stated, set forth and embodied in a pamphlet called the 'Baptist Church Manual,' published by B. B. Sorley, for the author J. Newton Brown, which pamphlet is made part of this complaint; that said Church was organized for the purpose of teaching and defending said Baptist doctrines without change or corruption, and that all property which has since been acquired was with funds raised upon the agreement, promise and understanding that it should be used exclusively and for all time for the purpose aforesaid and no other, and that the same is held in trust for said purpose. ¶ 5. That the resources of the Church are the free contributions of members and those in harmony with its doctrines. ¶ 6. That by the constitution, usages and practices of said Church its officers usually are a pastor, two or more deacons, five trustees, a treasurer, a clerk and a collector; that said Church is now without a pastor; that plaintiffs Hitchcock and De Crow are its present deacons, Calvin Cushman, Gish and De Crow acting trustees, De Crow treasurer, Charles Cushman clerk and Calvin Cushman collector, and that said trustees have charge of and control and manage the temporal affairs of the Church. ¶ 7. That about September 1, 1858, plaintiff D. E. Gish with S. J. Easley, Isaac Bird and James W. Bird were trustees of the First Baptist Church of San Jose, and, as such purchased of Marshal D. Young, with funds in trust for it, for \$400, lot 7, in block 1, range 3 south of the base line of the city of San Jose, and took possession and held the same for said Church until April 21, 1869, when they conveyed it to F. E. Adams, G. P. Beal, J. Rouse, W. S. Irish and Stillman Thomas, newly elected trustees, under the same trusts mentioned in the first deed, and the said property has always been so held until the commission of the wrongs and misuse by defendants and those acting with them, as hereinafter more fully alleged. ¶ 8. That afterward and prior to Jan. 1, 1885, the First Baptist Church of San Jose, the First Baptist Church of San Jose caused to be erected a valuable edifice, known as the Baptist Tabernacle, and other improvements, with funds acquired as before stated, valued, with the real estate, at about \$18,000; that it was solemnly dedicated as a regular Evangelical Baptist Church. ¶ 9. That afterward and on or about September 1, 1885, defendant N. F. Ravlin, the pastor, began to preach and teach doctrines in direct opposition to the faith and practice of the Baptist denomination as held by it at

the time it acquired said property, as heretofore set forth, and that said Ravlin, pursuing his individual course, attacked and ridiculed some of the most sacred tenets of the Baptist denomination and of said Church; among those were the vicarious atonement of Christ, which he denied and ridiculed; the resurrection of the body from the dead, which he also denied, and the doctrine of three persons in the Godhead; that he persisted in said course and in the use of said Church property to proclaim and teach his said heresies and caused to be published four of his said heretical sermons in a pamphlet styled 'Progressive Thoughts on Great Subjects,' to the scandal, shame and injury of the Baptist denomination throughout the State as well as to the injury of the First Baptist Church of San Jose, and produced a schism in the Church and drew off from Baptist faith and practices to himself the other defendants named with others not named, and plaintiffs aver that unless restrained from using said church property and teaching his heretical and schismatic doctrines, he will break up and destroy the First Baptist Church of San Jose, to the injury and damage of plaintiffs and members and citizens. ¶ 10. That according to the rules of order of said church, two weeks' public notice must be given of intention to call or employ a pastor; that in violation of these rules defendants and others decided to employ defendant Ravlin for two years, and in contempt and disregard of said rules he assumes to be pastor, and is now acting as such, sustained by the other defendants, while in truth and in fact he usurps said position and intrudes wrongly into said Church and holy office, and is sustained by a numerical majority of those who constituted the majority at the commencement of this controversy, and that they, by their course in supporting said Ravlin in repudiating the doctrines of the Baptist denomination, have ceased to be members, and are no longer recognized as such by the ecclesiastical authorities of the denomination, and have no right to possess and use the property of the Church for their purposes. ¶ 11. That in November, 1885, plaintiffs, and those whom they represent, requested Ravlin to resign, but he refused, and has continued his unlawful occupation and misuse, sustained by the other defendants. ¶ 12. That by ecclesiastical rules, ancient practice and custom, in case of schism and disagreement, a mutual council, composed of delegates from neighboring regular evangelical churches, is resorted to. In compliance with this custom written charges were made, and Ravlin and the other defendants were invited to participate in such mutual council, which they refused to do. Plaintiffs then called an ex-parte council, composed of delegates from eight churches, comprising eleven persons, six of whom were regularly ordained ministers, and submitted points and questions together with the published sermons before referred to; that said council, under the rules and ecclesiastical practice of the Baptist denomination of America, have, in such case, the exclusive and only ecclesiastical jurisdiction to hear and determine such questions as were involved in said controversy, and their decision is final; about December 22, 1885, said council rendered its decision in favor of plaintiffs and against defendants. (See exhibit 'C'). ¶ 14. [Skips 13.] That charges (see Exhibit 'A') were preferred at a regular business meeting, and that defendant Ravlin admitted, in the presence of the other defendants, except Madan, who was absent, that the charges were true and defendants endorsed him in said course and refused to hear or try said charges. ¶ 15. That defendants have let said Church edifice for other than religious uses, contrary to the purposes for which it was built and dedicated and to the shame and scandal of the denomination and to the injury of the First Baptist Church of San Jose, and claim the right and will continue to do so unless restrained. ¶ 16. That plaintiff constitute the First Baptist Church of San Jose and are entitled to possess and control its property and affairs; that defendants have possession and exclude plaintiffs therefrom and deny their right to manage or control the same, and defendant Ravlin falsely claims to be the pastor; that defendants j. C. Black, A. Kinnear, James Kendal, R. E. Collins and L. Lightbody claim and falsely assert themselves to be trustees thereof, and that R. G. Hamilton, R. E. Collins and A. Kinnear likewise falsely assert themselves to be respectively the Clerk, Treasurer and Collector of the Church and have introduced themselves into said offices; that they have no right or title thereto or to the use or control of said edifice, which they are using and controlling in violation of the uses for which it was acquired. ¶ Wherefore, plaintiffs pray judgment as follows: ¶ 1. That the plaintiffs and those acting with

them be declared and adjudged to constitute the 'First Baptist Church of San Jose,' and to be entitled to the possession of said Church property and to its management and control. ¶ 2. That the defendants be adjudged to have no rights to the possession or control of said property or any part thereof. ¶ 3. That the defendants be enjoined and restrained from the use of said property for any purpose whatever. ¶ 4. That the defendant Ravlin be declared to have no right to the office of pastor of said church or to use or occupy the church edifice for any purpose whatever. ¶ 5. That the plaintiffs, D. E. Gish, W. DeCrow and Calvin Cushman be adjudged to be the lawful trustees of said Church edifice and other property and that the possession and control thereof be turned over to them, and that they have all such other orders, judgments or decrees, interlocutory or final, as may be meet in the premises, and for general relief and for costs of suit."

2/14/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 5 column 7 (News)

"Local Brevities....The examination of Chung Lee on a charge of practicing medicine without the necessary certificate, was continued by Justice Buckner yesterday till February 23d at 2 p.m....Mr. Ravlin addressed the Gilroy Anti-Coolie Club last evening. in order to be on hand for his sermon at the Tabernacle this morning, he was compelled to return to San Jose last night in a private conveyance."

2/14/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 8 column 5 (News)

"Anti-Chinese. A Large and Enthusiastic Meeting at Mountain View. The Non-Partisan Anti-Chinese Club of Mountain View held a largely attended and enthusiastic meeting in Margot's Hall Friday evening. An unusual large number were in attendance, including both ladies and gentlemen. The house was called to order by the presiding officer, B. E. Burns. ¶ After the disposition of routine business the Secretary and Treasurer reported favorably as to new members, finances and general progress. ¶ The Treasurer, W. M. Garliepp, offered a resolution amending or in addition to the by-laws of the club, placing the monthly fees of members at ten cents each. The resolution was unanimously adopted. (The Treasurer, being a close and careful financier, placed the assessment within economical limits.) After adoption of the resolution liberal contributions were made by those present. ¶ Resolutions being in order, Dr. Ewald was called upon, and after delivering a forcible speech he offered a series of resolutions pertinent to the movement. At this point many new names were entered upon the roll of membership. The resolutions were received and placed on file. The doctor was cheered. ¶ A resolution was adopted endorsing the action of the late San Jose Anti-Coolie State Convention. The efforts and labors of the Convention were commended in high terms. ¶ The Chair read communications from Hon. P. B. Tully endorsing anti-coolieism heartily; also from Hon. C. F. McGlashan, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, commendatory of the efforts being made to rid our country of the Chinese curse. ¶ Reference was made by the Chairman to a communication received from Senator Stanford stating that the employees of the railroad companies were under no restraint in the matter of expressing their views or taking part in the measures affecting the great and important interests of our country. The Senator stated that such action would not prejudice the interests of employees with the companies. Loud applause greeted the announcement. ¶ The Chairman mentioned the names of a number of persons in the community who had discharged Chinese since the organization of the club, and referred to the cordial cooperation of the masses of the people on behalf of the anti-coolie movement. ¶ Speeches were made endorsing the movement by Messrs. Wagstaff, Garliepp and others, counseling, however, peaceable measures. ¶ The meeting was one of the most earnest, orderly and respectful that any town or community could boast." [Identical to Herald account of previous day.]

2/14/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 8 column 5 (News)

"Saratoga Items...Mr. Ravlin of San Jose lectured before the Anti-Chinese League in the Christian Church on Friday night, Feb. 9th, to a large audience."

2/15/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"We've Got Time. Anti-Chinese bills were introduced in the House of Representatives to-day by Congressmen Felton and Henley of this state. It is said that these bills and all others on the same subject will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which will probably construct a measure embracing the best features of each. There are four anti-Chinese bills before Congress now, introduced by representatives of this coast. Under the circumstances it does seem as if we have time to start a true blue white man's laundry in this city, where no Chinese will be employed, and where the washing will not cost one dollar a minute."

2/15/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"Merely Employed. The latest on the white laundry question is that a gentleman of this city paid \$4.60 for laundry work which formerly cost \$1 in a Chinese laundry. The victim was sufficiently interested to visit the white man's laundry and he learned that it was really conducted by white men. The five Chinamen he saw there were merely employed."

2/15/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"A Laundry Wanted. An impression is gaining ground that there is room in this city for a co-operative laundry. Such an institution properly managed would become a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

2/15/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"ECHOES FROM SANTA CRUZ. ¶ Opinion of a Leading Journalist on the Great Question. ¶ Every journal and every person that sincerely desires the removal of the Chinese from this state, says the Santa Cruz Sentinel, should unhesitatingly condemn the method adopted in Seattle to effect that objective. There is a right and a wrong way to accomplish almost any object, and the Seattle way is decidedly the wrong way to remove the Chinese. The friends of the coolies could ask nothing better than such lawless outbreaks. Every such demonstration arrays the entire mass of the law-abiding citizens of the United States against the Anti-Chinese agitation. And, not only so, it arrays the whole military force of the union on the same side. It is impossible for us to obtain a recognition of our just rights in one direction, while in another we stand in hostility to the law-making power of the country. ¶ The people of the East will be quick to class all agitators for the removal of the Chinese on this coast under one head. The latid [?] light of a fire kindled by riot and lawlessness gives its own baleful glare to everything around it. A few more such scenes as those seen at Seattle a few days ago, and the whole Pacific Coast will be condemned as lawless and riotous by all the rest of the Union. Before the echoes of the riot had ceased, the report came from the National capital that one of the effects would probably be the defeat of the bill for the admission of Washington Territory at the present session. If another effect is to defeat Congressman Morrow's proposed bill for the amendment of the Restriction Act, we need not be surprised. ¶ Such demonstrations we are discussing are not only unwise but uncalled-for and futile. Sometimes there is a shadow of excuse for riot. If people rise in a riot to save themselves and their children from imminent starvation, and after all other means of relief have been tried in vain, there is some reason for withholding severe censure. But in this case no such conditions exist. The peaceable but powerful uprising of the best elements on the coast have lifted the whole question of Chinese exclusion upon the highest plane it has ever reached. And just at this juncture, when so much is being properly and successfully done, it is very deplorable that this inexcusable outburst of lawlessness should occur. ¶ We know that in every town of any size the Anti-Chinese element, which really means the whole community, is divided in to two classes, the lawless and the law-abiding, At nearly every large meeting on the subject, it is easy to perceive the out-stepping of the lawless element. Had it not been for the firm and wise stand taken by the thoughtful and law-observing citizens there would have been danger of

a good many outbursts like that at Seattle. This is the time for the law-abiding element to assert itself more strongly than ever. There is no necessity of any incendiary speeches, and no need for inflammatory harangues on the Chinese evil. Everybody understands all about that, and everybody is willing to co-operate in any lawful means for its abatement. All violence of speech or action should be promptly frowned down by every well-wisher of the good cause of Chinese exclusion."

2/15/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"They Want the Church. A Suit for Possession of the First Baptist Church. D. E. Gish, E. K. Hitchcock, W. DeCrow, C. J. Cushman, Isaac Suggs and C. H. Cushman, by their attorney, Hon. T H. Laine, have filed an action in the Superior Court against A. Madan, James Kendall, A. Kinnear, J. C. Black, S. Lightbody, R. E. Collins, R. G. Hamilton and N. F. Ravlin. ¶ The action is brought in behalf of plaintiffs and twenty-six other members of the First Baptist Church of this city and judgement is prayed for as follows: ¶ 1. That the plaintiffs and those acting with them be declared ad adjudged to constitute the 'First Baptist Church of San Jose,' and to be entitled to the possession of said Church property and to its management and control. ¶ 2. That the defendants be adjudged to have no rights to the possession or control of said property or any part thereof. ¶ 3. That the defendants be enjoined and restrained from the use of said property for any purpose whatever. ¶ 4. That the defendant Ravlin be declared to have no right to the office of pastor of said church or to use or occupy the church edifice for any purpose whatever. ¶ 5. That the plaintiffs D. E. Gish, W. DeCrow and Calvin Cushman be adjudged to be the lawful trustees of said Church edifice and other property and that the possession and control thereof be turned over to them, and that they have all such other orders, judgments or decrees, interlocutory or final, as may be meet in the premises, and for general relief and for costs of suit. ¶ The plaintiffs are known as the 'minority.' Some of them have been members of the Baptist Church in this city during the past thirty years."

2/15/1886 Evening News (na) page 3 column 6 (Advertisement)

"To the Laundresses of San Jose and White Men's Laundries: Wishing you success in driving out the Asiatic laundries, I have this offer to make. I will furnish you soap, starches and blueing of the finest quality at wholesale prices for the next 60 days. M. C. Close, Wholesale agent for Columbia Soap Works and Johnson's Starches, 214 Santa Clara St, opp. Couvent."

2/15/1886 Evening News (na) page 4 column 2 (Advertisement)

"Visit Our Annual Clearance Sale! Owing to the vigorous anti-Chinese agitation, we have determined to CLEAR OUT ALL CHINESE GOODS! And shall in future not buy a single dollar's worth of goods made by Chinamen under any circumstances. We quote you the following bargains in these Goods to close out the stock: [List of "Chinese-Made" Shirts, Handkerchiefs, ladies' hose, and towels.] 'The Chinese Must Go!' We will also offer you a Special Bargain Each Day of our clearance sale. [List] Extra choice bargains and thousands of them, at the Annual Clearance Sale at Shively's Nine-Cent Store, 19 S. First St."

2/16/1886 Evening News (wire) page 1 column 6 (News)

"Henley's Anti-Chinese Bill. Washington, Feb. 15.—Henley introduced a bill in the House to-day to repeal the Burlingame treaty. None can come under this bill except diplomatic representatives. It stops immigration at once, and for all time."

2/16/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"Not Long to Wait. Congressman Henley's anti-Chinese bill is said to be almost identical with Senator Mitchell's which, it is charged, practically destroys all commercial relations between China and the United States. Felton's bill aims to preserve commercial relation, but is quite as radical and positive in excluding Chinese immigration. Senator Mitchell has given notice that he will call up his bill next

Tuesday, when he will address the Senate on the question. So the people will not have to wait long to learn how Congress stands on the great question.”

2/16/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

“Getting Ready to Sue. The Chinese Minister at Washington has laid before Secretary Bayard a number of telegrams from California to the effect that there was a concerted movement in progress to drive out the Chinese from all the cities and towns of California except San Francisco, and that the Governor of the State and the Sheriff’s of the various counties evinced no disposition to protect the Chinese in their rights. The telegram also asserts that the threatened action will not only be disastrous to the Chinese laboring class, but ruinous to the Chinese merchants of San Francisco. It is understood that the representations made by the Chinese Minister have a double purpose in view—first, to invoke the protection of the Federal Government, and, secondly, to lay the foundation for a claim of money indemnity similar to the claims that have been advanced by the United States in a large number of cases and paid by China as indemnity for injuries sustained by American citizens in that empire.”

2/16/1886 Evening News (Epps Miller) page 3 column 1 (Letter)

“Oil Upon the Troubled Waters. ¶ ED. DAILY NEWS: We all should know that it is the sacred duty of every American citizen to faithfully obey the laws and sustain the institutions of our beloved country that we may preserve the precious liberties which we now enjoy; and if certain laws should prove to be tyrannical and obnoxious to the people, they ought to be abrogated and in accordance with law. Inflammable phillippics and unrighteous decrees should be strenuously avoided, because they lead to violence, mob-law and arson, running into blood-shed among the lawless, which are the most dangerous elements to the stability of a republican form of government. ¶ A dwarf can kindle from a mere spark a tremendous blaze that the most powerful engines could not subdue; and from insignificant insurrections, gigantic civil wars have originated that devastated whole continents, resulting in the greatest calamity that could befall a nation. ¶ Our late civil conflict surely ought to be a sufficient warning to us and all other nations to be on their guard. ¶ Our government never was known to persecute any race of people under the sun, while other governments have repeatedly done so to their great dishonor. ¶ Shall we, the people of these United States, tarnish our bright name by following their wicked and pernicious example and place our countrymen in China, in a most dangerous position? ¶ We should be extremely jealous of our liberties which our brave and gallant ancestors have handed down to us untarnished. Let us follow their noble example and do equal justice to our descendants. This can easily be done by adhering strictly to the fundamental laws of our country and always appealing to the constituted authorities to redress our most serious grievances. Then the breakers of anarchy can never obstruct our pathway, nor the storms of passion wreck us upon the beach. ¶ EPPS MILLER ¶ San Jose, Feb 13, 1886.”

2/16/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Tin Woh's Sentence. Tin Woh, a Chinaman, was convicted yesterday on a charge of conducting a laundry in a wooden building within the city limits and sentenced to the city prison for \$15 days, in default of a fine of \$15."

2/16/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

“THEY MUST GO. ¶ THE LICK PAPER COMPANY FALLS INTO LINE. ¶ White Men to Take the Place of Chinese at the Mill Next Monday Morning. ¶ Sixty men are employed at the Lick Paper Mills a few miles north of this city. Of this number twenty are Chinese, who have worked for the company from four to seven years each, and faithfully performed their duties. All of the Chinamen have been notified that their places will be filled by white men next Monday morning. ¶ ‘Oh, no!’ said Captain Corwin, the

Superintendent in reply to a NEWS reporter, 'we have not been boycotted. We are parting with the Chinese because we think it is right and we propose to do our share to "remove them quietly from our midst." It is possible for us to do so at once without serious detriment to our business, other than the increased expense necessarily incurred while breaking in white employees.' ¶ 'Will it be possible for your company, under the new system, to compete with other mills where Chinese are employed?' ¶ 'Yes, we think so. When it is remembered that our principle income is from newspapers, and that every paper on the coast is like the DAILY NEWS on the great question, earnestly advocating the quiet removal of the Chinese by replacing them with white hands as rapidly as possible, it is only reasonable to conclude that our old patrons will stand by us against all competitors. Aside from that, our new and improved machinery enables us to manufacture a better quality of paper for less money than any other company on the coast, so considering all things we feel assured that the time has come when the Lick Paper Company can afford to conduct its business exclusively in the interests of the white people from whom it receives its support.' ¶ The action of the Lick Paper Company is a most natural consequence of the general uprising of the people on the Chinese question. As Captain Corwin said, the Chinese are discharged – not through fear of being boycotted, but because the company believes that white labor should have the preference, and because, further, the general sentiment of the people indicates that the company will be sustained in its progressive movement. ¶ The Chinese at the Lick Paper Mills served their employers well, and it is probable that they cannot understand why they should not be permitted to earn a living whenever their hands can find work to do. ¶ It seems to be simply a matter of self preservation with the white people who managed many years ago to beat down all opposition and take possession of the continent of America. The Pale faces were too numerous for the Red, and the Yellow faces will soon prove to be too numerous for the Pale ones unless the line is quickly drawn over which the "heathen Chinese" may not pass. ¶ The fact that He who made the earth painted men in various colors, and drew broad and deep lines of water between the homes of the white, red, black, yellow and copper colored races should be accepted as proof at least as strong as Holy Writ that He did not intend that all races of men should live together, and that the present great effort of the American people to force the Chinamen back is strictly in accordance with the will of the Almighty Power. Under the circumstances it seems meet and eminently proper to remark that 'THE CHINESE MUST GO.'"

2/16/1886 Evening News (na) page 3 column 4 (Advertisement)

"White Labor. The Smiling Young Grocer is to the front with white labor cigars, his own brand, manufactured especially for him. 'The Smilers' best 5 cent cigar. Try one and you will always smoke them."

2/17/1886 Evening News (wire) page 1 column 6 (News)

"Telegraphic Ticks. Ang Tai Duck, a Chinaman who murdered Jesse Wickersham and his wife in Sonoma County, has been arrested in Japan...."

2/17/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (News)

"Unconstitutional. Judge Sawyer of the U.S. Circuit Court rendered a decision yesterday declaring the Stockton Laundry Ordinance unconstitutional; the ordinance forbade the keeping of a laundry at any point within the inhabitable part of the city of Stockton. It was held to be in conflict with the clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the constitution which says: 'No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.' It seems very difficult to crowd anybody in his country without butting up against the constitution."

2/17/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (News)

"Looking for Work. It is said that Wong Sam, a keen, shrewd Chinaman speaking the English language with great fluency and an agent of the Wah Lung Company of San Francisco, is in Phoenix, A. T., looking for an opportunity to put the boycotted Chinese of San Francisco to work. He offers any number of skilled workmen at very low rates."

2/17/1886 Evening News (na) page 3 column 5 (Advertisement)

" White Labor. The Smiling Young Grocer is to the front with white labor cigars, his own brand, manufactured especially for him. 'The Smilers' best 5 cent cigar. Try one and you will always smoke them."

2/17/1886 Evening News (na) page 3 column 6 (Advertisement)

"To the Laundresses of San Jose and White Men's Laundries: Wishing you success in driving out the Asiatic laundries, I have this offer to make. I will furnish you soap, starches and blueing of the finest quality at wholesale prices for the next 60 days. M. C. Close, Wholesale agent for Columbia Soap Works and Johnson's Starches, 214 Santa Clara St, opp. Couvent."

2/18/1886 Evening News (wire) page 1 column 6 (News)

"The Chinese Don't Leave. Red Bluff, February 17.—To-day was the day set for the Chinese to go but only two left. The presence of the Chinese vice-Consul and a Deputy Marshal prevented any demonstration against those who decided to remain here. A strict boycott is maintained by the league, and after March 1st a general boycott will be inaugurated in every direction."

2/18/1886 Evening News (na) page 2 column 1 (Advertisement)

" White Labor. The Smiling Young Grocer is to the front with white labor cigars, his own brand, manufactured especially for him. 'The Smilers' best 5 cent cigar. Try one and you will always smoke them."

2/18/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Brevities....Another white baby was found by the police in a Chinese house in San Francisco last evening...."

2/18/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"ALL TOGETHER. ¶ MORE PROOF THAT SAN JOSE IS NOT A BORDER TOWN. ¶ Plain Talk From the Garden City Press in Favor of Law and Order and Sensible Leaders. ¶ It is with much gratification that we reproduce the following extracts from able editorials in the Herald of last evening and the Mercury of to-day. It indicates that the San Jose papers are all in line on the great question, and proves conclusively that the Garden City is not a border town. The Herald has the following: ¶ 'The better class of society, those who instinctively obey the laws, and rely upon the Courts for protection to life and property, wish to see the Chinese excluded from the country by lawful means, knowing full well that when the lawless elements are once turned loose to hasten the exodus of the Chinamen by making it "hot for them," they are apt to extend the "boycotting" to others, who have in some way offended them. Boys, hearing the denouncement of Chinese, think it a meritorious act to break the windows of their wash houses, and even to rock the Chinese themselves when they catch them out of sight of the police. In one or two instances Chinamen have been wantonly shot. * * * ¶ 'Some of the ragged edge have already begun to howl, groan and break the windows of those who do not keep up with the main body in kicking out the Chinamen.' * * * ¶ 'A general feeling of fear exists that at any moment a riot may occur in which hundreds of lives may be destroyed. It is not sufficient that the Chinese are here by a treaty which is the supreme law of the land. The active public does not always consider the law, especially when it conflicts with the

general interests, as in the case under consideration. The disorders in Seattle, Tacoma and Wyoming ought to convince Congress that a crisis is impending that requires prompt and efficient treatment to prevent a serious calamity, which will not only work a great wrong to the Chinese, but foment disorder and crime, that will seriously retard the prosperity of the Pacific Coast.' ¶ Commenting upon the decision of Judge Sawyer of the U. S. Circuit Court declaring the Stockton laundry ordinance unconstitutional the Mercury has the following: ¶ 'It seems to be another illustration of the necessity for cool heads and well balanced judgment in the leadership of the anti-Chinese movement in this State. Rash ill-considered and violent counsels are the only obstacles in the way of the success of that movement. We are all agreed that "the Chinese must go," but how they shall be made to go, how they can be made to go, are questions not to be settled in a moment, by the utterance of harangues or the enactment of impracticable and unconstitutional laws and ordinances. Every defeat weakens the cause of the white race and delay the removal of the Chinese. ¶ 'When a question of vital consequence is agitating and absorbing the thoughts of the people of a whole State there is always danger of mistaking noise for power. Public excitements are the cranks' and demagogues' opportunity. If the feathery minds and the frothy spouting of representatives of the two classes named above had not been controlled by the solid sense of this community, San Jose might to-day have been as unfortunate as Seattle from acts of violence or as badly beaten on a constitutional impediment as Stockton. There is not in California a city or town where the genuine Anti-Chinese sentiment is in as good condition or has as favorable an outlook for success as in this city, solely as the result of the preponderance of conservative, practical, hard sense over the wild nonsense of those who want more than the law allows.'"

2/18/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"The Difference. It is said that the bids of white and Chinese can-makers would amount to between \$2,000 and \$3,000, in favor of the latter for the season's work."

2/18/1886 Evening News (na) page 3 column 6 (Advertisement)

"To the Laundresses of San Jose and White Men's Laundries: Wishing you success in driving out the Asiatic laundries, I have this offer to make. I will furnish you soap, starches and blueing of the finest quality at wholesale prices for the next 60 days. M. C. Close, Wholesale agent for Columbia Soap Works and Johnson's Starches, 214 Santa Clara St, opp. Couvent."

2/19/1886 Evening News (wire) page 1 column 6 (News)

"Anti-Chinese Petitions. Washington, Feb. 18. Felton has received a petition with 3000 names from the Santa Clara Anti-Coolie League, which he will present to the House to-morrow, in favor of the abrogation of the Burlingame treaty. A similar petition from Vallejo was presented in the House yesterday by McKenna. The Pacific Coast delegation is preparing for the discussion of the Chinese question, which will probably come up in about four weeks. Mitchell will deliver a speech in the Senate next Tuesday on his bill. He is making thorough preparation for the effort."

2/19/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"Coming to Their Senses. The Seattle Chronicle comments as follows on the recent anti-Chinese riot in that place: 'It has been at bitter cost that the citizens of Seattle have learned that the laws of the land must prevail. The fact has been established beyond a peradventure, and when the heat has passed away every honest citizen will rejoice in the security to his home and property, his life and liberty, which the sad events of the week have welded to this community. Law is law, and the law which sent armed citizens to quell a riot has just as stern retribution for the armed citizen who transgressed his duty as for the rioter.'"

2/19/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"Try It For Luck. It has been suggested that funds be subscribed to pay the fares of the Chinamen from this coast to various places in the East, the idea being to get them away from here and at the same time give the Eastern people an opportunity to cultivate the acquaintance of the 'heathen Chinese.' The railroads would probably take them at reduced rates, and a contribution averaging \$1 from each white person on the coast would send off enough of them to make our eastern brothers reasonably unhappy. Put us down for \$5 and if the funds are short just strike us once more for luck."

2/19/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (news)

"A Lofty Brow. P. J. Maguire, the father of the Anti-Chinese League in this city has apparently retired from the agitation business. Mr. Maguire was Treasurer and a prominent member of the Executive Committee of the League; but when the boycotters began to yell, 'Mac' quietly handed in the sack and the few dollars that were in it and commenced to attend strictly to the business of P. J. Maguire. 'Mac' never did suffer for the want of a high brow."

2/19/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 1 (news)

"A Watsonville Laundry. The steam laundry at Watsonville is ready for business. It will employ only white labor. The proprietors have not asked any one for aid or promise of support. They have invested their capital, knowing the institution of a steam laundry and the support thereof was a practical way of settling one part of the Chinese question, and they have relied upon the people of that community to recognize the merit of their undertaking and extend it a hearty support."

2/19/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 3 (news)

"Anti-Coolie Club. A Proposed Entertainment to Provide Funds for the League. The regular meeting of the Anti-Coolie League took place last evening. President Kaufman in the chair. ¶ The seat of P. J. Maguire of the Executive Committee was declared vacant on account of non-attendance, and Archie Anderson was appointed to fill the vacancy. ¶ A communication from C. F. McGlashan of Truckee, inclosing a pledge of signatures and asking for the name of some one who would consent to address public meetings, without other compensation than his expenses, was placed on file. ¶ There was some talk about boycotting and a suggestion was made that a public entertainment be given for the purpose of providing funds for the expenses of the League. ¶ Officers were elected as follows: President, Al. Kennedy, First Vice-President, Louis Cavallaro, Second Vice-President, J. M. Pitman, Secretary, Thomas Allen; Treasurer, John Roberts; Sergeant-at-Arms, Richard Powers."

2/19/1886 Evening News (na) page 3 column 5 (Advertisement)

"White Labor. The Smiling Young Grocer is to the front with white labor cigars, his own brand, manufactured especially for him. 'The Smilers' best 5 cent cigar. Try one and you will always smoke them."

2/19/1886 Evening News (na) page 3 column 6 (Advertisement)

"To the Laundresses of San Jose and White Men's Laundries: Wishing you success in driving out the Asiatic laundries, I have this offer to make. I will furnish you soap, starches and blueing of the finest quality at wholesale prices for the next 60 days. M. C. Close, Wholesale agent for Columbia Soap Works and Johnson's Starches, 214 Santa Clara St, opp. Couvent."

2/20/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"Do Something. It is said that nearly 300 white men have applied at the Lick Paper Mill for the positions made vacant by the discharge of the twenty Chinamen heretofore employed in that establishment."

Many of the applicants are residents of this city. This is wrong, and there is no good reason why there should be any considerable number of our citizens idle. It is hoped that the Council will proceed at once with some of the proposed street improvements, and if possible, so arrange it that the expense will be borne by the city at large and not by the property owners on the particular piece of street improved. The city is free from debt and very few of the tax payers would object to a slight increase in taxation. Why not finish the street crossings before the rainy season sets in again?'

2/20/1886 Evening News (na) page 2 column 1 (Advertisement)

" White Labor. The Smiling Young Grocer is to the front with white labor cigars, his own brand, manufactured especially for him. 'The Smilers' best 5 cent cigar. Try one and you will always smoke them."

2/20/1886 Evening News (San Jose Herald) page 3 column 3 (Editorial)

"To the Point. Words of Wisdom from a Leading Democratic Journal. We cheerfully reproduce the following editorial from the Herald of last evening. It is loaded to the muzzle with good, hard sense, and the advice therein contained should be followed. The article is as follows: ¶ 'It is amazing that the business men of San Jose generally should be so apathetic in this anti-Coolie movement, and that some of them should even seem to favor the Chinese. Their prosperity must wholly depend on the prosperity of white labor. They do not handle one in a hundred of the dollars that are paid to the Chinese laborers in this county, while, if white laborers were substituted ninety-nine out of every hundred dollars earned would be spent in the stores of this city. It is an absolute fact that the discharge of all the coolies now employed in the county would mean an addition of at least twenty thousand dollars a week to the trade of San Jose, and yet the merchants generally seem apathetic, or even hostile to a movement by which they would benefit as much as anybody in the community. Let business men think of these facts and bestir themselves in behalf of a movement, the success of which, more than anything else, would make business lively, and double thier profits at a strok."

2/20/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 5 (Editorial)

"More Room for White Men. Pleasing Results of the Action of the Lick Paper Company. The action of Captain Corwin of the Lick Paper Mills in discharging all of the Chinese employes, has brought forth good fruit already. Several of the farmers in the vicinity of the mill have joined hands with the Anti-Chinese element and discharged Chinamen. It is hoped that the strawberry raisers between this city and Alviso will also employ white men and charge double the present rate for the berries if necessary, or use the land for some other purpose, and let the Chinamen return to their native land or go East. In the mean time it is in order to say bully for Captain Corwin and the Lick Paper Company. ¶ It is also in order to say bully for the San Jose Woolen Mill Company and for the Dawson, and Gold Gate Fruit Packing Companies, and we hope it will soon be in order for us to say the same of the San Jose Fruit Packing Company."

2/15/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"An Effective Measure. If Congress is in earnest in its efforts to protect the Pacific Coast from Mongolian invaders, it will promptly pass the measure presented by Senator Mitchell. The Morrow bill is not worth the paper it is written upon. It simply makes the present law more complicated in the matter of granting certificates, but years of sad experience have convinced the people of the Pacific Coast that any law which gives Federal officials and Federal Courts the slightest discretion in the admission of coolies must necessarily be a failure, for both officials and Courts will always construe both the law and the facts in the manner most favorable to the Chinese. What is wanted, and nothing less will suffice, is a law that will prevent Chinamen from entering the United States under any pretence. That Senator Mitchell's bill

will do, and while we do not for a moment expect that it will be passed by the present Congress, it will at least serve as an intimation of what is desired by the people, and popular pressure in its favor will be so great that the next Congress will pass it without delay or discussion."

2/15/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"That portion of the duties of the Anti-Coolie League relating to the furnishing of white help in the place of discharged coolies is the most important of all. There is much work to be done in orchards and vineyards just now, and sufficient help must be had to do it. Also, there is a great deal of washing to be done, and the most earnest efforts should be made to provide for the doing of it at reasonable prices. Of course, it cannot be expected that white people will work at Chinese wages at washing or anything else, but our people generally, as far as we can learn, are willing to pay a reasonable advance to white laborers, if they can get such as are reliable."

2/15/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"It seems that the coolies who hurriedly left Seattle were not too much frightened to carry the linen of their white prosecutors. The cunning of the coolie may always be trusted to bring him out ahead in a pecuniary sense, at least."

2/15/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 2 (News)

"Boycotting in Placer County. Placerville, Cal., February 15.—The Anti-Chinese Association held a meeting last night and boycotting was agreed to begin the first day of March. A written agreement will be presented to the people of the township for signatures, whereby the signers promise to discharge the Chinamen in their employ by the first of March, and withdraw their patronage from all persons employing them after that date. All persons refusing to sign the agreement are listed on a blackboard for the purposes of boycotting. A committee of twenty was appointed to visit Chinatown on the first of March to request the Chinese to leave by the first of April. Will R. Selkirk was appointed a delegate to the State Convention to be held at Sacramento."

2/15/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 2 (News)

"The Wickersham Murderer. Fresno, Ca. Feb. 15.—No identification of the supposed Wickersham murderer can be made until this evening on the arrival of S.P. from San Francisco."

2/15/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 2 (News)

"Is It the Right Man? San Francisco, February 15.—Yesreday on hearing the report that Ang Tai Duck had been arrested at Madera and was in jail at Fresno, Chief of Police Crowley wired Sheriff Ripperdon asking him if the report was true. This morning the following dispatch was received in reply: ¶ MADERIA [Madera?], Cala., February 15, 1886. ¶ P. Crowley Chief Police, San Francisco ¶ I think I have arrested the right man. Thos. Ripperdan."

2/15/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 1 (Advertisement)

"Make No Mistake. Buy your cigars and tobacco of L. S. Cavallaro, Music Hall building, and be sure that you are not getting Chinese goods. His cigars are unequaled in quality and are made by white men; can be smoked without danger of contracting leprosy and are sold at the most reasonable figures."

2/15/1886 Evening Herald (SF Call) page 3 column 2 (News)

"Expelled Chinese. A Crowd of Mongolian Refugees Arrive From Truckee. Today's Call says: The citizens of Truckee, being determined that the Chinese should go, subscribed funds to charter cars and ship them away. Several trains were ready, Saturday, to take away the entire Chinese population in that

town. The Chinese determined to depart, and made preparations to take advantage of the free transportation to San Francisco which was offered them. Consul Bee heard of the influx from Truckee, and telegraphed to the subjects of his Celestial Majesty and the Chinese Six Companies to remain where they were. A number of the peons did as directed, but about a hundred of the timid ones accepted the charity of the Truckee citizens and landed in this city yesterday by overland train. They were met at the wharf by many of their countrymen and escorted in conveyances to Chinatown. Accommodations for the new-comers were provided in Chinatown. Further arrivals from Truckee are anticipated soon."

2/15/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"A Laundry Case. Tin Wah's Landlord Makes a Pro-Chinese Speech. A Prediction by Mr. Reed. The State Supreme Judges Alleged to Have 'Fallen Down'—The Defendant Fined. ¶ Tim [Tin?] Wah was tried before Justice Pfister this afternoon for violating the laundry ordinance in doing business in a wooden building. The fact that he so conducted a laundry was proved against him and he then took the stand. He testified that his laundry is on San Pedro street, and although he had heard of the ordinance he saw white people conducting laundries in wooden buildings, and he concluded that he had the same right. The Court said that he was the only one on trial, and whatever others did or did not do had nothing to do with the case (trial). ¶ E. P. Reed addressed the Court and said that the defendant is occupying a house he (Reed) owns. The Supreme Court, it is true, has passed upon the validity of such an ordinance as that of the city of San Jose, but the truth is the Judges have 'fallen down.' This is evident to every candid and disinterested man in the community. It is optional under the ordinance for the Judge to impose a fine of \$100 or imprison the defendant for thirty days. ¶ Justice Pfister—For twenty days. ¶ Mr. Reed—When this subject comes up before the Supreme Court of the United States these little petty ordinances and laws will be done away with. For that reason I have to say with regard to this Chinaman that as it is discretionary with the Court to fine or imprison, or both, the fine be placed at a very low figure. When such a case as this comes up before the Supreme Court of the United States it will be found that Chinamen have equal rights with Americans—yes, with Americans, to say nothing of foreigners. Then will come the time for the Chinese to get redress. Then will come the time for them to ask for the damages they have sustained by the enforcement of such laws and ordinances as this, and by being compelled to leave town or abandon their work. And as these fines will be part of the penalty which the city will have to pay, I ask, as a tax-payer, that the fine here be fixed at a very low amount. Yes, we will have to put our hands in our pockets and pay the sum of those fines, together with a great deal more. ¶ Mr. Hyland, representing the prosecution, declared that the validity of such ordinances had been passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States and said that there need be no fear as to damage suits. ¶ Mr. Reed—It is only a few days ago that the United States Circuit Court, in an opinion by Justice Sawyer, said that while the San Francisco laundry orders were probably unconstitutional, it would not disturb the State Supreme Court decision, but leave the final determination of the question to the United States Supreme Court and for the time being sustained their validity. That does not look as if the highest court had passed upon this question. ¶ Justice Pfister said that he would take into consideration all the facts of the case and would not be harsh, though he desired to give notice that upon a second conviction he would give the defendant the full penalty of the law. The Court imposed a fine of \$15."

2/15/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Local Brevities....Mr. Ravlin will address an anti-Chinese meeting in Oakland to-morrow evening. On the 25th inst. 200 more white cigar-makers will arrive in San Francisco from New York....Mr. Ravlin lectured before the Anti-Chinese League of Saratoga, in the Christian Church on Friday night, to a large audience. Go to Hartzoke's for white labor cigars. He makes the choicest brands from the best of tobacco. His factory is next door to the Court House. Go there....Mr. Ravlin addressed the Gilroy Anti-Coolie Club

Saturday evening. In order to be on hand for his sermon at the Tabernacle yesterday morning, he was compelled to return to San Jose at night in a private conveyance."

2/15/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 1 (Advertisement)

"\$500—Reward—\$500. A few irresponsible and malicious persons have in an attempt to do me injury reported that I handle Chinese goods. I will pay the above reward to ay person who can show that I ever sold or handled Chinese cigars in any manner, shape or form. L. S. Cavallaro."

2/16/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

[Gender issues in newspaper publishing.] "The Evening Newspaper. Everywhere the evening newspaper is pushing ahead of its morning contemporaries, and for good reasons. As the Chicago Mail says: The morning paper reaches nineteen-twentieths of its readers and the people general, at a time when they cannot read it. The work of the day is upon them. They mouth over the paper hastily and throw it aside. Nothing is read, only gulped down. This is dissipation. It is as unhealthful to stuff the mind with unmasticated food, as it is the body. ¶ The evening paper is prepared at a time when men ought to work, the time set aside by nature for work. All its facts are scrutinized in the clear light of day, not by the murky blare of the saloon lamp. It comes to its readers when the work of the day is done. It is carried to the home and read in the family circle. Its contents are conned carefully and leisurely in the most favorable circumstances possible to be attained—under the softening and elevating influences of home. It becomes a part of the household economy to take part in the reading of the paper. Each member of the home circle, taken an interest in it. The home is the center of the power that rules the world. It is to home the evening paper goes. ¶ A prominent newspaper man was recently asked to define his ideal of a paper. 'It is such a sheet,' he said, 'as I can take to my home and lay before my wife and sister without hesitation or blushing.' Given a paper that reaches the homes of the people and mingles with the home atmosphere (and the evening paper alone can do this)—given a paper with such a tone and character as drives all hesitation from the mind of the husband, brings no blush to the cheek of the wife—given these factors, and the paper that will live and wield power is outlined. Other qualities the paper must have, of course. To be a newspaper it must give the news; give all the news that people want to hear and ought to hear; give this clearly and concisely; and when the news is so given and placed before the people at a time when they can read and enjoy it, the paper that gives it is sure to become popular and influential."

2/16/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 2 (News)

"Proceedings in Congress. Senate. Washington, February 15.—...Mr. Mitchell of Oregon gave notice that on Tuesday, February 23d, he would call up his bill providing for the abrogation of the treaty permitting the immigration of Chinese. He would be able to show, he said, that not only was it within the power of the United States to abrogate the treaty, but that that doctrine had been recognized by all Acts of Congress, commencing over 80 years ago with the abrogation of the treaty with France. He held it to be the duty of Congress to provide for the abrogation of the Chinese immigration treaty. ¶ House....¶ This afternoon the following bills were proposed and referred: by Felton of California, to terminate certain treaties with China and to prohibit Chinese immigration; by Henley of California, to abrogate all treaties between the United States ad China, permitting Chinese immigration in any form, and repealing all acts of Congress permitting such immigration, except diplomatic and consular officers...."

2/16/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"The Wickersham Murderer Arrested. San Francisco, February 16.—Tai Duck, the murderer of the Wickershams near Cloverdale, was arrested at Yokohama on the arrival there of the steamer Rio Janeiro. ¶ Agent Mosely of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company brought to police headquarters this morning the

news of Ang Tai Duck's arrest at Yokohama in the following cablegram from the Company's agent there: 'The murderer has been arrested by the Japanese Government. (Signed.) CENTER.' ¶ On receipt of this Chief Crowley at once telegraphed the news to Secretary Bayard, Senator Stanford and Wickersham, the nephew of the murdered couple. Detective Cox will leave on the Belgic next Saturday to bring the murderer back."

2/16/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"A Pro-Chinese Decision. San Francisco, February 16.—In the habeas corpus case of Tie Lay, convicted of maintaining a laundry within certain prohibited limits of the city of Stockton. Judge Sawyer to-day rendered a decision discharging the prisoner. ¶ Judge Sawyer stated that the ordinance in question does not regulate, it extinguishes, and adds: 'It is a doctrine not to be tolerated that a municipal corporation can by its action or declaration make any structure a nuisance. This would place every house at the uncontrolled will of temporary local authorities. Laundries are not prima facie a nuisance. The Court concluded by saying that the ordinance is in conflict with the supreme laws of the land, and is therefore invalid.' The ordinance prohibited laundries being carried on in a certain part of town."

2/16/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Not the Murderer. Fresno, February 15.—S. P. Weston of Petaluma arrived this evening to identify the supposed Chinese murderer of Jesse C. Wickersham and wife. He stated that the prisoner, though very much resembling the murderer, is not Ang Tai Duck."

2/16/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Boycotting the Chinese. Los Angeles, February 15.—The Federal Trades Council of Los Angeles at a meeting yesterday called on all labor organizations to boycott the Chinese and publish a black list after May 1st. A public meeting will soon be held."

2/16/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 1 column 2 (News)

"Henley's Anti-Chinese Bill. Washington, Feb. 15.—Henley introduced a bill in the House to-day to repeal the Burlingame treaty. None can come under this bill except diplomatic representatives. It stops immigration at once, and for all time."

2/16/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Business Transacted by Congress Yesterday. Senate. Washington, February 15.—...Mr. Mitchell of Oregon gave notice that on Tuesday, February 23d, he would call up his bill providing for the abrogation of the treaty permitting the immigration of Chinese. He would be able to show, he said, that not only was it within the power of the United States to abrogate the treaty, but that that doctrine had been recognized by all Acts of Congress, commencing over 80 years ago with the abrogation of the treaty with France. He held it to be the duty of Congress to provide for the abrogation of the Chinese immigration treaty. ¶ House....¶ This afternoon the following bills were proposed and referred: by Felton of California, to terminate certain treaties with China and to prohibit Chinese immigration; by Henley of California, to abrogate all treaties between the United States and China, permitting Chinese immigration in any form, and repealing all acts of Congress permitting such immigration, except diplomatic and consular officers...."

2/16/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Active Anti-Chinese Measures. Stockton, February 15.—The Federated Trades Union has adopted resolutions calling on the proprietors of hotels, lodging-houses and restaurants to discharge the Chinese employes by March 1st under penalty of being boycotted; also, a resolution requesting all Chinese to

leave Stockton by March 1st. A mass meeting will be held Wednesday night. G. Gumpertz, manufacturer of overalls and men's underwear, who hitherto employed Chinese in the manufacturing has rescinded all contracts, and this morning put on forty white girls and women in place of Chinese."

2/16/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Affairs at Seattle. Seattle, W. T., February 15.—Everything remains quiet here. The military authorities are still in charge of the city, and the precautions taken are not in the least relaxed. A court martial to-day tried Private Carney, Company G, Fourteenth Infantry, who broke into a Chinese house and attacked some Chinamen on Friday evening. He was found guilty, but his sentence has not yet been made public. Numbers of suspicious persons are being compelled to leave the city daily. A case of rifles found in a private house was seized by the authorities yesterday."

2/16/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 5 (News)

"Not the Murderer. Fresno, February 15.—S. P. Weston of Petaluma arrived this evening to identify the supposed Chinese murderer of Jesse C. Wickersham and wife. He stated that the prisoner, though very much resembling the murderer, is not Ang Tai Duck."

2/16/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 5 (News)

"Vigorous War on the Heathen. Los Angeles, February 15.—The Federal Trades Council of Los Angeles at a meeting yesterday called on all labor organizations to boycott the Chinese and publish a black list after May 1st. A public meeting will soon be held."

2/16/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 5 (News)

"There are no Chinese in the Coeur d'Alene mines."

2/16/1886 Morning Mercury (na) page 2 column 5 (Advertisement)

"'The Chinese must go.' And rheumatism will go, after an application of St. Jacobs Oil."

2/16/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Local Brevities....The controversy in the First Baptist Church, soon to be adjudicated in Department 2 of the Superior Court, will make some of our attorneys scratch their heads in the effort to harmonize ecclesiastical law with the California codes."

2/16/1886 Morning Mercury (archive) page 3 column 3 (News)

"Chinese Discharged. Praiseworthy Action of the Lick Paper Company. The Lick Paper Company, whose mills near this city are famed as being the largest and best on the Pacific Coast, and whose enterprising Superintendent, T. J. Corwin, is never backward in promoting the best interests of the community in which he resides, has notified the twenty Chinese in its employ that after Saturday next none but white men will be employed in that establishment. This is a movement that the company has had in view for some time, and has been made without solicitation from any source. The company gives steady employment to about sixty men, and the dismissal of the Chinese is gratefully received by the forty white artisans and the people resident in that vicinity. It is believed in that the change will be profitable as well as pleasant, and that. It is believed that the change will be profitable as well as example of the paper an 'woolen Mill

2/16/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Tin Wah's Case. Convicted of Violating the Laundry Ordinance. A Statement by Mr. Reed. He Thinks the Judges Have Fallen Down—The Will the Chinamen Sue for Damages? ¶ The trial of Tin Woh on a charge

of violating the wooden building laundry ordinance by maintaining a wash-house on San Pedro street, near the S. P. Railroad depot, took place in Justice Pfister's Court yesterday. The evidence that the ordinance had been violated was positive and was not disputed by the defendant, who claimed, in excuse for his act, that he had seen white laundrymen working in wooden buildings, and he thought that he had the same right to do as they had. ¶ Justice Pfister said that he certainly would be allowed to exercise the same right as a white man so long as he kept within the law, but the simple reason that a white man violated an ordinance did not give a Chinaman a right to do so also. If the white laundrymen violate the ordinance, they should also be prosecuted. The defendant was found guilty. ¶ E. P. Reed, who had been a silent spectator during the trial, now arose and addressed the Court. He stated that the defendant had been conducting a wash house on his (Reed's) property, until the enforcement of the ordinance, when he suspended, and when he had seen white men washing in wooden buildings he thought he had the same right. Every intelligent person knows that the object of the ordinance was to drive the Chinamen in that business out of the country, and when the matter was brought up the Justices of the Peace convicted the defendants and the Superior Court held that the ordinance was legal, and in one similar case the Supreme Court so decided. But we all know that the Judges have fallen down.—it is evident to every candid man in the community. When these cases come up in the United States Supreme Court all these petty ordinances gotten up for the purpose of persecuting the Chinamen will be done away with. As it is optional with the Court it would be wise to place the fine at a low figure, for when the United States Supreme Court declares that Chinamen have the same rights as American citizens, then they will sue and recover damages from the city for all these persecutions, and the taxpayers will be compelled to pay for all this work. ¶ Deputy City Attorney Hyland—For the information of the gentleman I will state that the Supreme Court of the United States has twice passed on cases of this character and decided that the ordinances were legal, and that cities and towns have a right to make their own police regulations. ¶ Mr. Reed—The Judges of the United States Circuit Court in San Francisco have said that these ordinances are illegal. ¶ Mr. Hyland—That's what they said in the other instances, but the Supreme Court differed with them. As far as damages are concerned, I don't think the taxpayers will ever be called on to pay any on account of this ordinance. ¶ Justice Pfister—This Court is governed by the laws, and the highest Court in the State has decided this ordinance to be legal. The object of a fine is not to inflict cruel punishment but simply to act as a reminder that the laws must not be violated. As this is a new ordinance and as the defendant was under the impression that as white men were violating it he could do so as well. I will only impose a fine of \$15 or fifteen days in the City Prison. ¶ The defendant chose the latter punishment."

2/16/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 3 column 6 (News)

"News of the Coast....Ah Moy, on his way to San Quentin from Los Angeles for theft, jumped from the cars near Tehachepi and escaped Sunday night. ¶ The Military Commission for the trial of those persons arrested for complicity in the anti-Chinese disturbances at Seattle, W. T., was organized Saturday...."

2/16/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"The Stockton Ordinance. Another Laundry Case in the United States Circuit Court. In the United States Circuit Court yesterday the habeas corpus case of Tai Loy, charged with violation of the Stockton laundry ordinance, was called for hearing before Judge Sawyer. ¶ The Chinaman claimed that the ordinance is unconstitutional and that the part of the city where laundries are permitted is not habitable, being covered with water. ¶ P. W. Bennett of Stockton, on behalf of the petitioner, said that the Stockton ordinance is different from any which has hitherto come before the Court, as it prohibits laundries. It is an illegal ordinance because it makes no distinction between public and private laundries, which might prohibit washing in hotels and private houses. The authorities have no power to exclude harmless occupations by calling them nuisances. A calling must be decided to be a nuisance before it can be

prohibited. Justice Field has decided that a laundry is not a nuisance. ¶ F. H. Smith, City Attorney of Stockton, claimed that the city of Stockton was given power by the Legislature to regulate or prohibit tanneries, slaughterhouses, forges, laundries and other businesses. The question is whether the Legislature can class laundries with slaughter-houses. ¶ Alfred Clarke, Clerk of the Chief of Police of San Francisco claimed that the question of validity was not a Federal question, and that Stockton had a right to pass the ordinance. ¶ After further argument by Mr. Bennett the case was submitted, to be decided to-day. ¶ Judge Sawyer's decision will be found in the Herald's telegraphic columns."

2/16/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Chinese Discharged at Lick's Mill. The Lick Paper Company (T. J. Corwin, superintendent), has notified the twenty Chinese in its employ that after Saturday next the services of none but white men will be wanted. This is a step which the company contemplated taking for some time and without solicitation. The company gives steady employment to about sixty men, and the dismissal of the Chinese is gratefully received by the forty white artisans—in fact by all the people resident in that vicinity."

2/16/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Tin Wah's Sentence. The sentence of Tin Wah, for violating the laundry ordinance in doing business in a wooden building, as noted in yesterday's Herald, was a fine of \$15 or fifteen days' imprisonment. Tin Wah's landlord, E. P. Reed, had deposited \$15 for the appearance of the defendant, but when sentence had been pronounced he asked for an order by Justice Pfister on the Chief of Police for the money, and the Chinaman, having nothing, was sent to prison."

2/16/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 4 (advertisement)

"Make No Mistake. Buy your cigars and tobacco of L. S. Cavallaro, Music Hall building, and be sure that you are not getting Chinese goods. His cigars are unequaled in quality and are made by white men; can be smoked without danger of contracting leprosy and are sold at the most reasonable figures."

2/16/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 6 (advertisement)

"\$500—Reward—\$500. A few irresponsible and malicious persons have in an attempt to do me injury reported that I handle Chinese goods. I will pay the above reward to any person who can show that I ever sold or handled Chinese cigars in any manner, shape or form. L. S. Cavallaro."

2/16/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 7 (news)

"A Surprise. The Fifth Street Cannery and the Chinese. White Labor Bids Rejected. The Reasons Given by Assistant Manager Wilson Hays for the Company's Action. ¶ The report was circulated on the street to-day that despite the understanding that had been reached at a conference of representatives of the Knights of Labor and gentlemen connected with the San Jose Fruit Packing Company, the tinning department of the company was opened yesterday with Chinese hands. That understanding was that the company would pay to white hands what had previously been paid to Chinese, and, in addition, give the workmen a bonus of \$500 at the end of the season. Wm. Vinter, who was present at the conference, was called on this afternoon and he said that he had heard the report mentioned but was unable to verify it. 'If it is true,' he said, 'it is an astounding thing, for I really believed that we were dealing with men who meant what they said,' ¶ A reporter of the Herald then visited the packing works, and, in the absence of Manager W. H. Wright, had a conversation with the assistant manager, Wilson Hays. ¶ Is it a fact, Mr. Hays, that Chinese are to be put to work in the can-making department? You understand, of course, why the inquiry is made.' ¶ 'Yes, I understand,' said Mr. Hays. 'It is true that we are going to give the can-making to Chinese. In fact, there are a number already at work. Let me explain why we are doing this. I was not present at the conference with representatives of the Knights of Labor, but the

proposition was that we should pay Chinese wages to white labor and a bonus of \$500. We invited bids and the result is that we are unable to pay what white operatives ask. We must be just to our stockholders before we are generous to anybody else. As I said, the difference between the bids of Chinese and white men was so large that we could not prudently make the change. Everybody seems to know when we make money and when we lose, and I have no hesitation in saying that the company has lost money for the past two years.' ¶ 'How many Chinamen are you going to employ in the can-making department?' ¶ 'Perhaps twenty or twenty-five. And here I want to say about the Chinese that have been employed in this factory that they are experienced hands and know how to do the work put before them. I sum up the whole matter in saying that while we feel like encouraging white labor, it is absolutely impracticable in this case under the circumstances. We would have paid white labor a slight advance on what the Chinese had received, but we couldn't go as far as the white men's bids indicated.'"

2/17/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"The action of the manager of Lick's Paper Mills in discharging the coolies heretofore employed in the Mills is highly to be commended, and will not be forgotten by the people. It is an example that should be followed by every employer of labor."

2/17/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 2 (Editorial)

"AN IMPENDING CONFLICT. There is one feature of the anti-Chinese excitement which, however much to be deplored, is hardly avoidable. As in all cases of classes or national prejudices the ragged edges of the opposing elements are nearly sure to come in conflict. The better class of society, those who instinctively obey the laws, and rely upon the courts for protection to life and property, wish to see the Chinese excluded from the country by lawful means, knowing full well that when once the lawless elements are turned loose to hasten the exodus of the Chinamen by making it 'hot for them' they are apt to extend the 'boycotting' to others, who have in some way offended them. Boys, hearing the denouncement of the Chinese, think it a meritorious act to break the windows of their wash houses, and even to rock the Chinese themselves when they catch them out of sight of the police. In one or two instances Chinamen have been wantonly shot. In spite of all efforts to prevent it the Chinamen will be persecuted, and the boys will become demoralized, preparing themselves for lines of crime hereafter. The first conflict in the revolutionary war was between the soldiers and a crowd of roughs in the streets of Boston, and the first victim was a huge negro, who had about as much appreciation of the nature of the conflict he was precipitating as would an African monkey. The roughs pressed upon the soldiers, striking them with clubs and the latter were obliged to fire in self defense killing several men. The act was called a massacre and the victims were buried with much ceremony. The soldiers were tried for murder, but through the efforts of John Adams, afterwards the famous supporter of the Declaration of Independence, were acquitted of the charge. The act undoubtedly hastened the inevitable conflict, though independence was not declared until three years afterwards. The most of those so ready to initiate violence made poor soldiers when the tug of war came, and became the cowboys of the revolution, ready to plunder both sides as occasion offered. ¶ Some of the ragged edge have already begun to howl, groan, and break the windows of those who do not keep up with the main body in kicking out the Chinaman. ¶ The ragged edges met on the fields of Kansas years before the election of Lincoln and precipitated the civil war of 1861, and the scenes enacted then and in subsequent years were a disgrace to our country. The excesses of 1773 and 1856 ought to have admonished the authorities that a vital quarrel was impending which could not be healed with poultices of soft words or patriotic appeals. So now the universal hatred of the Chinamen by the lawless class indicates a feeling that is deep seated, having its root in something more than mere rivalry. A general feeling of fear exists that at any moment a riot may occur in which hundreds of lives may be destroyed. It is not sufficient

that the Chinese are here by a treaty which is the supreme law of the land. The active public does not always consider the law, especially when it conflicts with general interests, as in the case under consideration. The disorders in Seattle, Tacoma and Wyoming ought to convince Congress that a crisis is impending that requires prompt and efficient treatment to prevent a serious calamity, which will not only work a great wrong to the Chinese, but foment disorder and crime, that will seriously retard the prosperity of the Pacific Coast."

2/17/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Chinamen Claim Damages. Washington, February 16.—The Cabinet at its meeting to-day considered the propriety of urging legislation to indemnify the Chinese for losses sustained by them in the recent outbreaks in west, particularly in Wyoming and Washington Territory. Claims for damages caused by anti-Chinese mobs at Rock Springs, Wyoming, last fall, have already been filed with the Secretary of State. The representation made to the Secretary of State by the Chinese Minister yesterday in regard to the threatened outbreaks in California were laid before the Cabinet to-day, when it was incidentally stated that no request had been received from the State authorities for Federal intervention...."

2/17/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Anti-Coolie Meeting at Tombstone. Tombstone, February 16.—A large, enthusiastic anti-Chinese meeting was held in this city this evening and a permanent league was organized. A roll was signed pledging the signers not to employ Chinese in any capacity."

2/17/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 2 column 4 (advertisement)

"Anti-Coolie Club No. 2. The regular weekly meeting of the Anti-Coolie League No. 2 will be held at Druids' Hall, on Thursday Evening at 8 o'clock. Able speakers will address the meeting. ¶ W. S. Kaufman, Pres. T. Allen, Secretary."

2/17/1886 Evening Herald (SF Chronicle) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Boycotting in Oakland. An Anti-Chinese Meeting and Torch-light Procession. ¶ Says the Chronicle: A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last night in Germania Hall, Oakland, under the auspices of the Non-Partisan Anti-Chinese League of Alameda county, to give emphasis to the boycott ordered by the league, commencing to-day. Prior to the meeting a torchlight procession of considerable size paraded the streets. The meeting was remarkable for the high class and intelligence of its constituent parts, and the large hall was crowded to the doors, hundreds being compelled to stand. Thomas Hickling, President of the West Oakland League, called the meeting to order and stated the objects of the league as peaceful in their nature, excluding force and relying on the boycott. F.W. Hunt was called to the chair and presided. The proclamation declaring the boycott beginning today was then read. The Chairman made an official statement on behalf of the league, explaining the unrelenting, but at the same time peaceful, nature of the boycott. Mr. Ravlin of San Jose, in a forcible speech explained the objects of the organization of the leagues now forming to be a unity of peaceful action and a direction of the feeling against the Chinese into one channel. He warned the people against allowing the movement to drift into politics. Judge G. W. Taylor followed with a rousing speech. The league is now thoroughly organized in Alameda county, having branches in every ward in Oakland, and in Alameda, Berkeley, Temescal, San Leandro, Haywards, Livermore and other county towns."

2/17/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 4 (advertisement)

"Make No Mistake. Buy your cigars and tobacco of L. S. Cavallaro, Music Hall building, and be sure that you are not getting Chinese goods. His cigars are unequaled in quality and are made by white men; can be smoked without danger of contracting leprosy and are sold at the most reasonable figures."

2/17/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"Local Brevities....Numbers of Chinamen are leaving the city daily by stage to Alviso, whence they go by water to San Francisco. About the same number arrive daily over the same route."

2/17/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"The Cannery Bids. Mr. Hays Gives the Real Difference—A Contradiction. After the publication of the HERALD last evening, containing the information that the contract for can-making had been let by the San Jose Fruit Packing Company to Chinese, it was given out on the street that the actual difference between the best Chinese and the white bids was only \$200—an amount that with little difficulty could be collected among the people of the city, who are many of them directly concerned in the substitution of their growing children for the Chinese who have hitherto been employed in the tinning department. The report received wide circulation to-day, but as the HERALD is desirous of giving facts, and facts only, in connection with this matter, Assistant Manager Wilson Hays was again interviewed this forenoon. ¶ Mr. Hays had not heard of this report, but now that it was brought to his notice he desired to say that it is not true. 'Why,' he continued, 'instead of the difference being \$200, you may state on my authority through the HERALD that the difference between the Chinese and other bids would amount to between \$2,000 and \$3,000 on the basis of the number of cans which were made last year. This I say in justice to the company, for it might otherwise appear that we really preferred giving the work to Chinese.'"

2/17/1886 Evening Herald (Stockton Mail) page 3 column 6 (News)

"On the Marry. A Chinaman Who Proposes to go East and Get a Soft-Headed Wife. The Stockton Mail says that China Jim of Lodi is said to be a bright Mongolian. ¶ 'He's the smartest Chinaman I ever saw,' narrated Sheriff Cunninham the other day. On one occasion he was flush with coin, and he said, 'Dammit, if I was Amelican, now, I'd get dlunk. Come on boys; I guess I've got enough to tleat with, anyhow.' ¶ The other day W. C. Green, the Lodi lawyer, asked Jim: ¶ 'What are you going to do when we drive you out of the State, Jim?' ¶ 'Oh, h—, ' said Jim. 'I no care. I go Boston and mally a schoolma'am.'"

2/17/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 1 column 2 (News)

"Complaint of the Chinese Minister. ¶ WASHINGTON, February 16, - The Chinese Minister called at the State Department yesterday and laid before Secretary Bayard sundry long telegrams received by him from California, to the effect that there was a concerted movement in progress to drive out the Chinese from all the towns and cities of California, except San Francisco, and that the Governor of the State and the Sheriffs of the various counties evinced no disposition to protect the Chinese in their rights. The telegram also asserts that the threatened action will not only be disastrous to the Chinese laboring class, but ruinous to the Chinese merchants of San Francisco. It is understood that the representation made by the Chinese Minister have a double purpose in view—first, to invoke the protection of the Federal Government, and, secondly, to lay the foundation for claim of money indemnity similar to the claims that have been advanced by the United States in a large number of cases and paid by China as indemnity for injuries sustained by American citizens in that empire."

2/17/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"The action of the Lick Paper Mills in discharging Chinese and substituting white labor shows that it is the intention of the people of this county to get rid of the Chinese with all reasonable rapidity. Public sentiment in this county is firmly against the employment of Chinese, and does not need coercing. That is what some of our charges, including the Stockton Mail, do not know."

2/17/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Chinamen Claim Damages. Washington, February 16.—The Cabinet at its meeting to-day considered the propriety of urging legislation to indemnify the Chinese for losses sustained by them in the recent outbreaks in west, particularly in Wyoming and Washington Territory. Claims for damages caused by anti-Chinese mobs at Rock Springs, Wyoming, last fall, have already been filed with the Secretary of State. The representation made to the Secretary of State by the Chinese Minister yesterday in regard to the threatened outbreaks in California were laid before the Cabinet to-day, when it was incidentally stated that no request had been received from the State authorities for Federal intervention...."

2/17/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Great Damage Done—The Chinese Compelled to Leave. ALBUQUERQUE. N. M., February 16.—The excitement over the fire at Flagstaff has now cooled down, and the ruins are being cleared away preparatory to rebuilding. The latest accounts give the total losses as \$90,000, while the insurance reaches but \$12,000. The Flagstaff Champion office was destroyed by a small blaze which broke out after the large fire was under control. After the fire a number of hard cases of the town, crazed with whisky, which they could get in any amount, made a raid on the Chinese quarter and ordered the Celestials to leave town, which they did on the first train going west. Incendiarism is charged and an investigation committee has been appointed to discover the miscreants who committed such a terrible crime. If caught they will be lynched. Relief has been coming in all day on special trains, and there is now the immediate fear of any of the inhabitants suffering from want. Order has been restored and all miscreants put under lock and key."

2/17/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Anti-Coolie Meeting at Tombstone. Tombstone, February 16.—A large, enthusiastic anti-Chinese meeting was held in this city this evening and a permanent league was organized. A roll was signed pledging the signers not to employ Chinese in any capacity."

2/17/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 5 (News)

"At the Bay City....Vice-Consul Bee has issued a pamphlet on the Chinese question, favoring the immigration, a copy of which he has mailed to every United States Senator and Representative....Judge Sawyer of the United States Circuit Court yesterday decided in the case of Tie Loy that the Laundry ordinance recently passed by the City Council of Stockton is wholly unconstitutional. The ordinance prohibits the establishment or maintenance of laundries in any portion of the city of Stockton except that portion lying west of Tule street and south of Mormon Channel...."

2/17/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Local Brevities....Numbers of Chinamen are leaving the city daily by stage to Alviso, whence they go by water to San Francisco. About the same number arrive daily over the same route."

2/17/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Have Changed Their Minds. The San Jose Fruit Packing Company has re-considered its determination to employ white labor in its tin shops and has already put Chinese can-makers to work. Mr. Hayes states that the company cannot afford to pay the prices asked by the white can-makers."

2/17/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 3 column 7 (news)

"The Murderer Captured. Ang Tai Duck Arrested in Yokohama for the Wickersham Murder. ¶ Ang Tai Duck, who murdered Capt. Jesse Wickersham and his wife on their Dry Creek ranch, Sonoma county, on the 18th ult., has been caught in Yokohama. The reassuring cablegram came to Agent Moseley of the Pacific Mail Company at San Francisco yesterday morning. It reads: ¶ 'YOKOHAMA, February 16, 1886.

MOSELEY, SAN FRANCISCO—Murderer arrested by Japanese Government. CENTER.' ¶ The cablegram is from the company's agent in Yokohama. The steamer City of Rio de Janeiro, on which the fugitive sailed from San Francisco January 20th, reached Yokohama yesterday—five days overdue. The report that the Japanese Government had refused to arrest the fugitive is believed by the local police to have been a mistake. A dispatch sent by Chief Crowley to Senator Stanford, asking for information on this point, is yet unanswered. ¶ The cablegram was turned over by Mr. Moseley to the Chief of Police immediately. The authorities are naturally much pleased at the capture, though there is of course a possibility of the fugitive yet escaping through some loophole of international negotiations. ¶ Soon after hearing the news Chief Crowley wrote out and forwarded the following dispatches. ¶ Hon. Thos. F. Bayard, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.—Ang Tai Duck, Chinese murderer, arrested by Japanese Government. A full set of papers, charging the murder and certified by Gov. Stoneman and Japanese Consul here, have been forwarded by steamer City of New York, February 10th, to Yokohama. Is it necessary for the Federal government to do any more? If so, please take the steps, please answer. ¶ Hon. Leland Stanford, Washington, D.C.,—Ang Tai Duck, Chinese murderer, arrested by Japanese Government. I have notified Secretary Bayard, please accept my thanks for your assistance in the matter. ¶ The Chief also telegraphed the good news to I. G. Wickersham of Petaluma. Detective Chris Cox, who has become thoroughly familiar with Chinese through many years service in San Francisco in detecting crimes among that race, has been detailed to bring the fugitive home. He will sail on the steamer Belgic announced to leave port Saturday. If all goes well he will reach Yokohama on the 14th of March. The steamer City of Rio de Janeiro will leave there the day before the Belgic is due. The next steamer to leave Yokohama will be the Gaelic, whose sailing date is March 22d. So if not unusual difficulty occurs in getting possession of Duck from the Japanese officials, Cox and his charge may be expected to return here by the Gaelic about April 14th. Cox says the only thing to fear is that the prisoner may commit suicide and every precautions will be taken to prevent such action."

2/18/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"Consul Bee and the Chinese Minister at Washington threaten to claim an indemnity for the boycotting of the coolies on the Pacific Coast. And yet we do not see how our people are to be compelled to employ coolie labor, even by Consul Bee. The law, as we understand it, leaves employers of labor free to discharge coolies, and employ white men in their places at any time. it may be that when the matter is brought before the Federal Courts, always eager to favor the Chinese, they may decide that coolies must be employed in preference to white men but no such decision is in force at present, and we fear that the claims of Consul Bee will be contemptuously ignored."

2/18/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"The San Francisco Post declares that the Americanization of that city is more important than the saving of a few cents in the price of goods, and urges the boycotting of all Chinese-made goods. In short, there seems to be a general determination in San Francisco to boycott the Chinese, and if this can be carried out, the victory is won."

2/18/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3 (news)

"A Town Cleared of Coolies. Lincoln, Cal., February 18.—Advices by telegraph from Nicolaus, Cal, state at 2 o'clock a.m. a mob of twenty or more masked men drove the Chinese, forty-four in number, from their quarters in that town. They also took possession of the steamer D. E. Knight No. 2, and put the Chinese and their baggage aboard the boat warning them not to return. The Captain of the boat refused to take them away, but finally he saw all odds against him and he steamed down the river towards Sacramento, but intimated that he would put them off at the first landing. No violence was resorted to."

2/18/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 2 column 3 (Advertisement)

"Make No Mistake. Buy your cigars and tobacco of L. S. Cavallaro, Music Hall building, and be sure that you are not getting Chinese goods. His cigars are unequaled in quality and are made by white men; can be smoked without danger of contracting leprosy and are sold at the most reasonable figures."

2/18/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 2 column 4 (Advertisement)

"The Anti-Coolie Club. Fifth Precinct. Will Meet on Friday eveing at Altman's Hall, at 8 o'clock, in special session. Every member is requested to be present, also all friends of the cause. Business of importance."

2/18/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 5 (news)

"Mr. Ravlin in the Field. ¶ Mr. Ravlin returned from Oakland last evening in excellent health and spirits. He addressed an immense audience in that city on Tuesday evening, there being in Turner Hall and in the street (for the hall could not hold the great throng) about seven thousand people. There was speaking in the hall and in the street. Mr. Ravlin spoke about an hour on the present status of the Chinese question and was enthusiastically and even wildly applauded during his discourse. A magnificent floral piece was given to the State Organizer of Anti-Coolie Leagues at the close of the meeting. ¶ To-morrow evening Mr. Ravlin will speak in Stockton and on next Tuesday evening a grand mass meeting will be held at the Baptist Tabernacle in this city, when another anti-coolie club will be organized. On Saturday night, the 27th, Mr. Ravlin will speak in Santa Cruz and on Friday evening, March 5th, in Redwood City. ¶ For Saturday evening, March 6th, a great mass meeting is called, to be held in Metropolitan Temple, San Francisco, at which Mr. Ravlin will be the principal speaker. ¶ Public sentiment throughout the State is thoroughly aroused on this question, and Mr. Ravlin is performing the work of organization with so much vigor and eloquence that the friends of white labor feel encouraged to believe that the pestilent Chinese will not much longer curse the fair State by their presence."

2/18/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 8 (Advertisement)

"Anti-Coolie Club No. 2. The regular weekly meeting of the Anti-Coolie League No. 2 will be held at Druids' Hall, on Thursday Evening at 8 o'clock. Able speakers will address the meeting. ¶ W. S. Kaufman, Pres. T. Allen, Secretary."

2/19/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"Pro-Chinese Absurdities. It is amusing to note the absurd shifts to which the defenders of Chinese labor are compelled to resort. Here in California they implore us to wait for the action of Congress; in the Eastern States they ask with surprise and contempt, why do you employ Chinese, and buy Chinese-made goods? With regard to the first proposition, it may be stated that the people of California voted unanimously some years ago that they wanted to get rid of the coolies, and Congress paid little attention to their demands, while the Republican Government through its officials at San Francisco and elsewhere has always done all it could to nullify the little legislation that was adopted. With regard to the latter proposition, it may be said that the taunt is well deserved. The people of the Pacific Coast have sat down quietly and yelled for protection from Congress, when all the time they have had the means of protecting themselves in their own hands. All that they have had to do at any time in all these years is to refuse to employ coolie labor themselves, or to patronize those who do employ coolie labor. If this had been done the coolies would long ago have left the Pacific Coast of their own accord, and taken advantage of the philanthropic hospitality of the Eastern States, or gone back to China. Abstemious as they are, they could not live long without eating, and by preventing them from obtaining employment their source of supply would have been cut off. All this could have been done peaceably and lawfully, and the Pacific Coast would now have been prosperous beyond the most sanguine expectations. ¶ It is well also to note that the total loss occasioned by coolie labor falls upon the working

classes, and that all its benefits accrue to capital. The millions which have been paid to coolies, and sent to China, would all of it have gone into the pockets of white laborers, and would have been spent in making homes and generally improving the State. And if these millions had been taken from the profits of capital, a way would soon have been found to make the Chinese go. But it is in this matter as in all others – the loss falls upon labor, and the advantages go to capital. Consequently, every effort to get rid of coolie labor has been thwarted, and it is only within the last few months that the people have ventured even to attempt to protect themselves. And, even now, every effort is made to thwart them, and to make it appear that the leaders of the movement are cranks and incendiaries, who ought to be in the lunatic asylum, or the penitentiary. ¶ But the present Anti-Coolie movement is not to be checked by ridicule, or bull dosing. Its leaders are men of courage and discretion, and all their efforts will be made within the law, and without even a hint of violence to Chinese, or to those who favor the Chinese. It is a square, honest movement for the protection of white labor, and the development of the Pacific Coast by the encouragement and assistance of people of our own flesh and blood, and it must and will succeed. And those who oppose it will do well to pause and consider their position. As a rule they are men of business, or capitalist who live upon their incomes; and in either case their prosperity depends upon the prosperity of their own race, and their ruin must follow the depression and discontent of white labor.”

2/19/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

“BUSINESS MEN, CONSIDER. ¶ It is amazing that the business men of San Jose generally should be apathetic in this Anti-Coolie movement, and that some of them should even seem to favor the Chinese. Their prosperity must wholly depend on the prosperity of white labor. They do not handle one in a hundred of the dollars that are paid to Chinese laborers in this county, while, if white laborers were substituted, ninety-nine out of every hundred dollars earned would be spent in the stores of this city. It is an absolute fact that the discharge of all the coolies now employed in the country would mean an addition of at least twenty thousand dollars a week to the trade of San Jose, and yet the merchants generally seem apathetic, or even hostile to a movement by which they would benefit as much as anybody in the community. Let business men think of these facts and bestir themselves in behalf of a movement, the success of which, more than anything else, would make business lively, and double their profits at a stroke.”

2/19/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"The San Jose Convention Endorsed. Fresno, February 18.—A petition is being circulated and meeting with general approval, indorsing the action of the State Anti-Chinese Convention at San Jose, and pledging to boycott all Chinese, their patrons or employers after March 14th."

2/19/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 3 (Advertisement)

"Make No Mistake. Buy your cigars and tobacco of L. S. Cavallaro, Music Hall building, and be sure that you are not getting Chinese goods. His cigars are unequaled in quality and are made by white men; can be smoked without danger of contracting leprosy and are sold at the most reasonable figures."

2/19/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

“ANTI-COOLIE. ¶ The boycott of a Cannery Discussed. ¶ THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS. ¶ A Canvassing Committee Appointed – Change in the Executive Committee – Mass Meeting Proposed. ¶ President Kaufman occupied the chair at the meeting of Anti-Coolie Club No. 2 at Druids’ Hall last evening. ¶ The Executive Committee reported that the seat of P. J. Maguire in the Committee had been declared vacant on account of non-attendance. The report was received. ¶ A communication was received from C. F. McGlashan of Truckee, enclosing a pledge for signature an asking for the name of some one who would consent to address public meetings, without other compensation than his expenses. The communication

was placed on file. ¶ Al. Kennedy called attention to the fact that the San Jose Fruit Packing Company had employed Chinamen to make cans, because the bids of the white men were too large. The speaker knew that they paid \$30 per thousand to Chinamen when they could have got white men to do the work for \$31. The fact was that these people did not want to employ white men. The only way to deal with them was to let it be known in the East that white men could not get work in their establishment. ¶ The Secretary was, on motion of L. S. Cavallaro, instructed to notify the Secretary of the State Central Committee that the Company employs Chinese, and P. Salisbury announced that the following brands are used by the Company: The San Jose Fruit Packing Company, the Valley Packing Company, the Colton Packing Company and the Golden Star Packing Company. ¶ A. Anderson said that the Dawson cannery does not employ Chinamen and the Golden Gate Company only a few yet both prosper. ¶ After some discussion it was resolved to leave the matter of boycotting in the hands of the State Central Committee, which is to communicate with the Knights of Labor and other similar organizations throughout the Union. ¶ The club now proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result: President, Al. Kennedy; First Vice President, L. S. Cavallaro; Second Vice President, J. M. Pitman; Secretary, Thomas Allen; Treasurer, John Roberts; Sergeant-at-Arms, Richard Powers. ¶ A vote of thanks was tendered to the outgoing officers, and addresses were made by the newly elected officers. The following were appointed a committee to canvass the city for signatures to Circular No. 1 of the State Central Committee; Messrs, Crane, Elitch, May, Murphy, Murphy and Anderson. ¶ Archie Anderson was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Executive Committee. ¶ On motion of Louis Cavallaro the doors were locked and a collection was taken up. ¶ Mr. Hoover made a short address advising the Club to keep a bold front and press forward, and they would surely win. ¶ Charles Bernhardt said that a petition was being circulated calling on the Mayor to call a mass meeting of business men at an early date."

2/19/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"Local Brevities....Hartzoke's cigars are the best white men make....Hartzoke employs white labor only and sells the best cigars in town at reasonable prices...."

2/19/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 3 column 5 (News)

"Anti-Coolie Petition. Congressman Felton has received a petition praying for the abrogation of the Burlingame Treaty from the Santa Clara County Anti-Coolie League, and was to present the same to the House to-day."

2/19/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 3 column 6 (News)

"Chinese Discharged. A dispatch from Santa Cruz, dated yesterday says: All Chinese employed at J. P. Pierce's saw-mill have been discharged. W. P. Dougherty, who owns one of the largest saw-mills in the State, says he will discharge all the Chinese in his employ in two weeks, as his contract with them will expire then, and he will hire white men in their places, even if he has to pay them twice the wages he paid the Chinese."

2/20/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"The fruit and vine-growers of the State, who are clamoring for the retention of coolie laborers should remember that, while they may suffer a little temporary loss and inconvenience from the substitution of white for coolie labor, they will be the gainers in the end. And, even if they should suffer a slight diminution in their profits, they should be willing to make a small sacrifice for the public good. They should also not be forgetful of the fact that they are clamoring for protection from competition with foreign fruits, and that they can hardly expect to get it while they compel white men to compete with coolies. There must be a little reciprocity in these matters. ¶ While the fruit-growers and fruit-canners are howling about the losses that will be entailed upon them by the withdrawal of coolie labor, Mr. W.

P. Dougherty discharges all the coolies in his employ, and declares that he will pay double the amount of wages to white working men, if necessary. That is the sort of man we need to deal with such a crisis as this. ¶ The Examiner vigorously advocates the boycotting of the Chinese and their employers in all branches of business in San Francisco. If this can be done, as it certainly can be if the people are united and determined, the anti-coolie battle will be completely won."

2/20/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 2 (News)

"Dynamite for the Chinese. Oakland, February 20.—A lighted vulcanite powder cartridge was thrown into a Chinese washhouse at Park Street Station, Alameda, last night, but the Chinamen extinguished the fuse before the cartridge had time to explode. There is no indication whatever of the perpetrator."

2/20/1886 Evening Herald (Oakland Times) page 2 column 4 (News)

"THE OPIUM HABIT. A Member of the Brotherhood Tells Tales Out of School. [Oakland Times.] ¶ 'No; Oakland is not quite so healthy for "lovers" and opium fiends as it used to be,' remarked one of the best informed members of the fraternity to a Times representative yesterday. 'But there is enough opium smoking going on to make up for it, among a class that you would never suspect,' he continued. ¶ 'What do you mean?' asked the reporter. ¶ 'I mean just this: It is a well known fact that hundreds of our most respectable families employ Chinese cooks, and the man who thinks every Chinaman in the country doesn't smoke opium is simply a fool. They have been brought up on opium and it is just as hard to keep a duck out of water as it is to keep a Chinaman from hitting the bamboo. For this reason it is most natural that they should have a lay-out wherever they live. As a general thing a Chinese cook will have his pipe, mat, etc., in the stable or barn, or in the servant's room off of the kitchen. He smokes every evening after his work is done, and the lady of the house, if no one else, knows all about it. At first she is attracted to the room through curiosity, and wants John to show her how it is done. The same desire causes her to try the pipe, and after she has smoked a few times she is one of the heathen's regular visitors, for he is an accommodating fellow, and is always ready to roll a pill for his mistress. I know of several high-toned families in this place — of course through Chinamen — where the whole female portion of family are smoking.' ¶ 'Do you think the fathers and husbands know anything about it?' ¶ 'That I don't know, but I don't believe they do.' ¶ 'How do you know that this Chinaman who gave you this information was telling you the truth?' ¶ 'Because I belong to the brotherhood.' ¶ 'What Brotherhood?' ¶ 'The brotherhood of Chinese Masons, as they call themselves, There are quite a number of opium smokers in this city who belong to it. And I guess there would a good many more, but it costs a good deal for a white man to join, and that keeps them out. As long as this order is in existence in California it will be impossible for the authorities to break up opium smoking. You may arrest the fiends, put them in jail and may be as strict as you please, but it will do no good, for the reason that their copper-colored brothers will get opium to them in some way. There are a thousand ways in which they can get the drug into a jail and they are sworn to get it to a brother in distress even if they have to commit a murder to do it. They have a very strong following throughout this State and the society is one of the most wealthy in the United States."

2/20/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 8 (News)

"Local Brevities....The petition asking the Mayor to call a meeting of business men to consider the Chinese question received over 400 signatures yesterday...."

2/20/1886 Evening Herald (G. Raggio) page 3 column 8 (Letter)

"A Merchant's View. ¶ ED. HERALD: - I most emphatically endorse your editorial appearing in the HERALD last evening headed 'Pro- Chinese Absurdity;' and I would add that until the people will agree with these views, and will join and name a certain date, allowing enough time to all to prepare and from

that date, pledge themselves to patronize in no way, either directly or indirectly, any product of Chinese Labor, nothing will be accomplished toward removing the Chinese from among us. Such is the situation as I see it, and I think that no other medicine will prove beneficial toward removing the Chinese plague. I will join no league until it is in accordance with the above views, for what is the use of cursing the Chinamen this evening and buying their products to-morrow morning? G. RAGGIO."

2/20/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 8 (Advertisement)

"Make No Mistake. Buy your cigars and tobacco of L. S. Cavallaro, Music Hall building, and be sure that you are not getting Chinese goods. His cigars are unequaled in quality and are made by white men; can be smoked without danger of contracting leprosy and are sold at the most reasonable figures."

2/18/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"THE LAUNDRY DECISION. ¶ Judge Sawyer has rendered a decision in the Stockton Laundry case which established only this, and nothing more, that it is not within the province of a city council to ordain that no laundries shall exist within the corporate limits of a city. It does not deny the rights of a council to prescribe that certain kinds of business shall not be carried on in wooden buildings, or describe that boundaries of what are known as the 'the fire limits,' and to those who are, without familiarity with all the twist and turns of legal technicalities, and are in the habit of judging only by the rules of common sense, it does not seem likely that Judge Sawyer would make any such ruling. The decision, therefore, does not affect the present status of anti-Chinese affairs in San Jose. ¶ It seems to be another illustration of the necessity for cool heads and well-balanced judgments in the leadership of the anti-Chinese movement in this State. Rash, ill-considered and violent counsels are the only obstacles in the way of the success of that movement. We are all agreed that 'the Chinese must go,' but how they shall be made to go, how they can be made to go, are questions not to be settled in a moment, by the utterance of harangues or the enactment of impractical and unconstitutional laws and ordinances. Every defeat weakens the cause of the white race and delays the removal of the Chinese. ¶ When a question of vital consequence is agitating and absorbing the thoughts of the people of a whole State there is always danger of mistaking noise for power. Public excitements are the cranks' and demagogues' opportunity. If the feathery minds and the frothy spouting of representatives of the two classes named above had not been controlled by the solid sense of this community, San Jose might today have been as unfortunate as Seattle from acts of violence or as badly beaten on a constitutional impediment as Stockton. There is not in California a city or a town where the genuine anti-Chinese sentiment is in as good condition or has as favorable an outlook for success as in this city, solely, as the result of the preponderance of conservative, practical, hard sense over the wild nonsense of those who want more than the law allows."

2/18/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"The excuse for the employment of the Chinese is a flimsy one which says, 'my business will not pay a profit if I employ white men.' Any business that will not afford white men's wages had better be abandoned. But the excuse is not based upon fact. Higher wages paid to white men are more profitable to the employer than lower wages paid to Chinese, besides benefitting instead of injuring the community."

2/18/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Plucky Chinamen. ¶ SEATTLE, W.T. February 17 – When the Chinamen were driven from Snohomish City last week three who had property interests were allowed to remain, but were notified to leave by Monday last. On Monday when told to go they refused and said they intended to remain. Late Monday night a dynamite cartridge was exploded under their house, wrecking the building but not injuring the

Chinamen. The latter pluckily moved into a part of the building that was not destroyed and reiterated their determination to stay. This morning a number of shots were fired into the house, but none of the Chinamen were injured, and at last accounts they were still holding the fort and declaring they would not leave."

2/18/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"The Chinese Don't Leave. Red Bluff, February 17.—To-day was the day set for the Chinese to go but only two left. The presence of the Chinese vice-Consul and a Deputy Marshal prevented any demonstration against those who decided to remain here. A strict boycott is maintained by the league, and after March 1st a general boycott will be inaugurated in every direction."

2/18/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 4 column 1 (News)

"BY TELEGRAPH. The Action of the Chinese Minister Exaggerated. Senator Miller's Condition. Felton's Position Defined – Lottery Scheme Squelched – Californians and the Eastern Turf – Etc. ¶ Special Dispatches to the MERCURY. ¶ WASHINGTON, February 17, – It is learned at the Chinese Legation that the report telegraphed to California concerning the action of the Chinese minister is considerably exaggerated. The minister called upon Secretary Bayard and laid before him a number of clippings from the newspapers published on the Pacific Coast, showing the hostile temper of the Coast people to the Chinamen. He expressed a hope that the government would use every means in its power to protect the Chinamen and the Secretary replied that the Administration had heretofore showed a disposition to protect the lives and property of Chinamen when attacked by mobs and would do so in the future. Nothing was said about the indemnity for injuries suffered by the Chinese, but it is believed that a claim will be eventually put in for damages if the proper proof can be obtained. Ex-Governor Porter of Tennessee who is Assistant Secretary of State, thinks the Chinese Government could not properly demand redress for which damages done to Chinamen who were driven from the towns where their business interests were located."

2/19/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 1 column 2 (News)

"The Chinese Driven From Nicolaus. Lincoln, February 18.—Advices by telegraph from Nicolaus, Sutter county, state at 2 o'clock a.m. a mob of twenty or more masked men drove the Chinese, forty-four in number, from their quarters in that town. They also took possession of the steamer D. E. Knight No. 2, and put the Chinese and their baggage aboard the boat warning them not to return. The Captain of the boat refused to take them away, but finally he saw all odds against him and he steamed down the river towards Sacramento, but intimated that he would put them off at the first landing."

2/19/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"THE CASE OF SEATTLE. ¶ The case of Seattle is the very best commentary that can be had of the unwisdom of forcing the Chinese question to violent issue. The Seattle Chronicle, which like the MERCURY, is heartily desirous to get rid of the Chinese, surveying the scene when the storm of passion has swept by says: 'It has been at bitter cost that the citizens of Seattle have learned that the laws of the land must prevail. That fact has been established beyond a peradventure, and when the heat has passed away every honest citizen will rejoice in the security to his home and property, his life and liberty, which the sad events of the week have welded to this community. Law is law, and the law which sent armed citizens to quell a riot has just as stern retribution for the armed citizen who transgressed his duty as for the rioter.' The Chronicle then proposes a peaceful way of getting rid of Chinese by a public subscription. Where they go is no matter, so that they leave Seattle. That is the weak spot in the present condition of the anti-Chinese movement. We drive them out of Seattle, San Jose and a hundred other places, and thereby centralize the evil. San Francisco is already overburdened with them. Now why not

lay aside all foolish vaporings and flippant recriminations, and all set to work to provide means for 'assisted emigration' from California to the Eastern States? When we have provided an outlet from them the boycott – so far as it affects Chinamen – will be in order. Then we can just say to them: 'We will not employ you, but we will pay you fare to those places that don't know you and think they love you.' That would be boycotting the Chinese, now we are simply boycotting San Francisco by aggregating the evil in that city."

2/19/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"A Special plea for the Chinese has been filed in the form of a pamphlet by Consul Bee. It is not stated whether he receives an extra fee for this extra-consular effort. If he does, it ought to be a very small one, for the work is badly done. His full-bodied Chinese superior officer could have made a better argument."

2/19/1886 Morning Mercury (SF Post) page 2 column 2 (News)

"Voice of the Press. S. F. Evening Post. Colonel Bee, the Chinese Vice Consul has written a pamphlet to prove that there is nothing objectionable about the Chinese – that they are on the whole, better than white men morally and socially, and do not cheapen labor. If Colonel Bee will write another pamphlet and prove that his official position and the emoluments thereto attaching have no biasing influence upon his mind when he considers this questions, the pamphlet will get a prop which it needs very much."

2/19/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"The San Jose Convention Endorsed. Fresno, February 18.—A petition is being circulated and meeting with general approval, indorsing the action of the State Anti-Chinese Convention at San Jose, and pledging to boycott all Chinese, their patrons or employers after March 14th."

2/19/1886 Morning Mercury (na) page 2 column 5 (Advertisement)

"Anti-Coolie Club, 5th Precinct. On this Friday evening, at Altman's Hall, at 8 o'clock, a special meeting will be held, at which every member is requested to be present; also all friends to the cause. Business of importance."

2/19/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Local Brevities....The anti-Chinese club at Felton wind up their meetings with a social dance....Santa Cruzans are subscribing liberally to the stock of the proposed steam laundry....Buy your cigars of the manufacturer, John Hartzoke, next door to the Court House, white labor made goods only....The steam laundry at Watsonville is ready for business. It will employ only white labor. The proprietors have not asked any one for aid or promise of support. They have invested their capital, knowing the institution of a steam laundry and the support thereof was a practical way for settling one part of the Chinese question, and they have relied upon the people of that community to recognize the merit of their undertaking and extend it a hearty support."

2/19/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"BOYCOTTING. ¶ Proceedings of the Anti-Coolie League – Election of Officers. ¶ The regular weekly meeting of the Anti-Coolie League was held last evening in Druids' Hall, President Kaufman in the chair. ¶ A communication was received from the Executive Committee stating that the seat of P. J. Maguire in that committee had been declared vacant on account of non-attendance. The communication was accepted. ¶ A communication was received from C.F. McGlashan of Truckee, inclosing a pledge for signature, and asking for the name of some one who would consent to address public meetings, without

other compensation than his expenses. The communication was placed on file. ¶ Al. Kennedy called attention to the fact that the San Jose Fruit Packing Company had employed Chinamen to make cans, because the bids of the white men were too large. The speaker knew that they paid \$30 per thousand to Chinamen when they could have got white men to do the work for \$31. The fact was that these people did not want to employ white men. The only way to deal with them was to let it be known in the East that white men could not get work in their establishment. ¶ On Motion of Louis Cavallaro, the Secretary was instructed to notify the Secretary of the State Central Committee that the company had employed Chinamen. ¶ Mr. Salisbury stated that the company has several brands: The San Jose Fruit Packing Company, the Valley Packing Company, the Colton Packing Company and the Golden Star Packing Company. ¶ Mr. Anderson said that the Dawson Company never employed a Chinaman in their cannery, and the Golden Gate employed but a few. Both these establishments made money, and there was no reason why the other could not do so. The San Jose Fruit Packing Company did not want white men. He moved that a circular containing all the brands of the company be printed and sent to all leagues in the State. ¶ Mr. Cavallero [Cavallaro] said that that was the work of the State Central Committee. Mr. Salisbury said that if the cannery was to be boycotted it should be general throughout the United States. Very little of the fruit was sold in this State. The Central Committee should take this matter in hand, and all the labor organizations and Knights of Labor in the Union should be notified and then the corporation would feel the effect of the boycott. ¶ Mr. Anderson withdrew his motion. He further stated that he understood that all of this work in the cannery had not been given to Chinamen. Their action was taken as a kind of a 'feeler,' and if some action was taken they might discharge the Chinamen. ¶ Mr. Kennedy said that he felt positive that the contract would not be rescinded, for he was told by a young white man that the boss Chinaman had asked him to go to work for him. Mr. Kennedy also stated that as the League needed funds to carry on the work, several of the members had conceived the idea of giving an entertainment and ball in order to raise money. He asked the members to think the matter over and speak of it at the next meeting. ¶ The League now proceeded to the electing of officers with the following result: President, Al. Kennedy; First Vice President, Louis Cavallaro; Second Vice President, J. M. Pittman; Secretary, Thomas Allen; Treasurer, John Roberts; Sergeant-at-Arms, Richard Powers. ¶ A vote of thanks was tendered to the outgoing officers, and the addresses were made by the newly-elected officers. ¶ The following were appointed a committee to canvass the city for signatures to Circular No. 1 of the State Central Committee: Messrs, Crane, Elitch, May, Murphy, Murphy and Anderson. ¶ Archie Anderson was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Executive Committee. ¶ On motion of Louis Cavallaro the doors were locked and a collection was taken up. ¶ Mr. Hoover made a short address advising the League to keep a bold front and press forward, and they would surely win. ¶ Charles Bernhardt said that there was a petition being circulated calling on the Mayor to call a mass meeting of business men at an early date. ¶ Adjourned."

2/19/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Mountain View News....A Frank Acknowledgement. On Sunday, January 7th, there appeared a communication in the mercury from Mountain View in which the writer of these items was concerned in its production. He at the time of writing was influenced too much by a supposed hostility toward himself and others, that caused some passion on his part and consequently he did that which was of a nature to seriously wrong a prominent and worthy citizen, which the writer now frankly acknowledges was unjust, as he bears no spirit of malice or ill-will toward the President of the Anti-Coolie Club, the person so pointedly referred to, or towards the Club itself. It is not necessary to dwell further on this matter which has been forgotten by all but a few. Living in a little town is made sufficiently unpleasant by the envenomed tongue of the irrepressible gossip, without allowing honest difference of opinion to culminate in feuds of public wrangling...."

2/19/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 3 column 5 (News)

"At the Bay City....Wednesday evening, Choy Ling, a young Chinese woman, was walking along Cum Cook alley, when she was attacked by an unknown Chinaman who stabbed her four times in quick succession, three times in the face and once in the right side of the neck. The knife was left sticking in the last wound and the murderous highbinder ran away. She screamed and fell to the sidewalk, when an officer found her and took her to the receiving hospital. Her wounds are considered dangerous....."

2/20/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Local Brevities....The petition asking the Mayor to call a meeting of business men to consider the Chinese question received over 400 signatures yesterday....Congressman Felton has received a petition praying for the abrogation of the Burlingame Treaty from the Santa Clara County Anti-Coolie League, and was to present the same to the House yesterday....According to the News, P. J. Maguire has ceased to be an anti-Chinese agitator. Mr. Maguire is a workingman and a workingman's friend, ever ready to lend his assistance or give his money to a worthy cause. He is still anti-Chinese in the backbone, but all the same he is for law and order. In other words his head is level...."

2/20/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"BOYCOTTED. The Knights of Labor and the S. J. Fruit Packing Co. WM. VINTER'S STATEMENT. What Mr. Gubbay Proposed, but did not Perform – Wilson Hays Speaks for the Company. ¶ The recent action of the Anti-Coolie Club in the matter of boycotting the San Jose Fruit Packing Company has occasioned much comment in business and social circles. In view of the great interest at stake on either side of the controversy, a representative of the MERCURY was yesterday detailed to get the bottom facts. His first interview was had with William Vinter, one of the leading spirits of the anti Chinese movement. ¶ Mr. Vinter – Six or seven weeks ago the Knights of Labor appointed a committee, of which I was a member, to see if the San Jose Fruit Packing Company would not employ white can-makers this year. I had two or three talks with Mr. Barbour, who treated me courteously and promised to do all in his power to bring about the desired arrangement. He presented the matter before the Board of Directors, but no action was taken that I am aware of. Well, things jogged along until Wednesday of last week, when on going to my dinner I met Mr. Gubbay, one of the stockholders of the company. He asked me to come to the office that afternoon. I did so and met Mr. Gubbay, Wright and Barbour. We talked over the canning questions and Gubbay said: 'You understand, Mr. Vinter, the nature of competition. We can't pay what the white can-makers demand and compete successfully with companies that employ Chinese.' I said to him: 'Mr. Gubbay, I am prepared to offer white labor at the same price paid last year to Chinese labor.' He replied, 'all right, and I will add a bonus of \$500 on the season's work.' I looked upon the offer as a generous one and thanked him most cordially. Then I requested that he let me know as soon as possible the minimum amount of cans required and the price per thousand. I left the room in the belief that the understanding would be a settled thing. The next day Mr. Barbour met me and said that the statement I desired would be dropped into the postoffice. Shortly afterwards he resigned his position. I must say that he acted on the square with me from the first. The statement was never sent, and I heard nothing more in relation to the cannery until last Monday, when some one told me that the company had put on a force of Chinamen. I was thunderstruck at his intelligence, for I had taken in good faith Gubbay's declaration that white labor only should be employed this season. On that same day I ran across the gentleman, and when I taxed him with his duplicity, he returned evasive answer. ¶ Reporter—The managers of the company assert that the bids for making cans this season are over \$2,000 in favor of the Chinese. ¶ Vinter —Yes, I have heard so, but you must not take last year's prices as a basis or a criterion, for the Chinamen this year will work for almost anything on account of the excitement and their precarious position in the community. The white canners have been taken an unfair advantage of. They would have worked at the same wages paid last year to Chinamen, but because the Chinaman,

forced by our efforts, mind you, to do anything, take anything for a living, will work for little or nothing, the white men are shoved aside. It seems to me that the company wants to wax fat on Chinese labor, and at the expense of the poor, industrious whites. ¶ ‘How will the fruit men act?’ ¶ ‘They are intelligent and they don’t care in whose hands their fruit rots, as long as they get their money.’ ¶ ‘Will there be any boycotting in this city?’ ¶ ‘No, I think not, The Knights of Labor are playing for bigger game. When I announced the action of the Fruit Packing Company, a boycott was sent back East to 4,000 or more lodges there. We are also in communication with the Amalgamated Trades Union of England and the boycott will extend to that country.’ ¶ ‘What will likely be the effect of the boycott?’ ¶ ‘The company will have to suspend business or carry it on at a ruinous sacrifice. The Knights have made every boycott tell. The Stetson Hat Company, with a capital of a million and a half of dollars, got the ill will of the Knights, and now is not making a single hat.’ ¶ ‘If the company shall come to your terms, what then?’ ¶ ‘Then the boycott will be removed. But we shall not renew the offer to furnish white labor at Chinese wages. The time for that concession has gone by.’ ¶ Wilson Hays, assistant manager of the San Jose Fruit Packing Company, was next interviewed. ¶ He said: ‘I am not as well posted as Mr. Wright, the Superintendent, and unfortunately you cannot see him, for he has gone East on business. I was present when the bids for making cans were opened, and Mr. Wright, after figuring away for some time, said that the bid of the Chinamen was over \$2,000 lower than that of the lowest bid of white men.’ ¶ ‘Was there any white labor bid higher than the price paid to Chinamen last season?’ ¶ ‘I don’t remember.’ ¶ ‘Will you answer this question: Is not the accepted Chinese bid much lower than the price paid last year?’ ¶ ‘Yes, I will admit that the Chinamen are working for low wages this season.’ ¶ ‘Will you give me the figures of the accepted bid?’ ¶ ‘I can’t do that. There are some matters that the company prefer not to make known. You must know,’ Mr. Hays went on apologetically, ‘that I own no stock in the company. I am simply an employe, and working for the best interests of the company.’ ¶ ‘Were the Chinese canners imported from San Francisco?’ ¶ ‘No, they are all old hands, and have worked for the company for years. They started in at the Dawson cannery in 1872. If we employed new Chinese hands they might break us up. But we know the present canners and know that they can be depended upon.’ ¶ ‘Another thing,’ resumed Mr. Hays, ‘The company lost money last year, and a system of retrenchment has been resolved upon for this season in order to make even. I think if the people understood our position better, they would be less likely to blame us. We hire every season some 50 or 75 white men in the packing department. We also give employment to between 300 and 400 women. Why then, can’t they permit us, without question, to hire 25 Chinamen to make the cans?’ ¶ ‘The complaint is that the offer to furnish white labor at the Chinese wages of 1885 was accepted, and then refused.’ ¶ ‘I heard that Mr. Gubbay agreed to that and offered a bonus, but that was before I came into my present position.’ ¶ ‘What do you think of the boycott?’ ¶ ‘We don’t care for that, if they will let us alone in San Jose.’ “

2/20/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 3 column 7 (News)

"News of the Coast.....It is now believed but little punishment will be visited upon the anti-Chinese agitators at Seattle.....Some Chinamen are still working in the mines at various places of Shasta county, but most of them seem to be preparing to take their departure...."

2/21/1886 Morning Mercury (NY Sun) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Life in China. An American Who Sighs for Hongkong. Twenty-five Years in China. Why Everything Comes Unhandy in This Country—Manners that We Are Not Familiar With. N.Y. Sun. ¶ After an absence of twenty-five years in China, George Dean returned to New York two weeks ago, with the intention of remaining. His mother, three sisters and a brother live in the same house they occupied when he went away. He had been here only two days when he became homesick for China. He thought that time would conquer the feeling, but it became stronger every day, and on Thursday he bade his mother and sisters farewell, and sailed to Liverpool on his way back to the strange country he had learned to love

better than his native land. ¶ 'I miss so many things and everything comes unhandy to me here,' he said. 'For instance, everyone drinks cold water here, and laughs at me because I want to do as they do in China, and take my water warm. In China it is impolite to take your hat off on entering a house, and here I have forgotten myself a dozen times, and been stared at and frowned at by ever so many because I observed the Chinese etiquette and kept my hat on my head on going into people's houses. I find myself ordering my desert first at dinner, as I and all Chinamen do at home—I mean in Shanghai—and my embarrassment has been great. Polite natives of China always drink their tea from their saucers, which are placed on top of their cups. I forget myself more than once and did the same, and with an effect on others that made me ¶ Very Uncomfortable. On going out I invariably have taken my fan, and a fan like mine couldn't be purchased in New York for the price of a town lot. I couldn't think of going anywhere without it; but it has brought me only ridicule wherever I went. I find that my visiting cards, made after the best Chinese fashion, each one printed on a yard of the finest silk paper imaginable, are simply useless here, and if used, would create a strong suspicion that I was insane. In China, my bed and everybody else's bed is formed of matting, while here, the matting is laid on my bedroom floor for me to walk on. When I go to bed here, my head sinks down deep into the pillow, and I splutter and tumble about all night, and can't sleep. At home—in China I mean—I rest on pillow as hard as wood and sleep like a top. ¶ 'The other day, my nephew, a young man whom I like very much, asked me what I thought would be a nice thing for him to buy as a present for his father at Christmas. I answered him at once: "The very best coffin you can afford." ¶ 'Why—do you believe me—he was insulted, and my dear old mother was vastly shocked. It all came of my being thoroughly Chinese. It is quite the proper thing in China for a son to buy a coffin for his living father. In fact, it is expected that he will do so. If he is possessed of sufficient filial regard. I told my friend so but shocked him still more, and I was miserable again. There is no use. I never could get along here at all; I shall die if I don't get back home—to China I mean. Yes, everything seems to be done in China ¶ Exactly Opposite. To the way it is done here. Here I am Mr. Dean; in China I am Dear Mr. They don't use any soap to shave with in China, but simply rub the part to be shaved with warm water, put on with a brush like a tooth brush. The part to be shaved is never the face, but the top of the head. The front of a Chinese book is the last page, and the reader begins at the right-hand corner of the page, and reads down. The foot-notes are always at the top. The title of the book is printed on the outside margin of the page. If you should ever enter a school-room in China, you would surely think the scholars were engaged in mobbing the teacher, for they study their lessons as loud as their lungs will let them. When they recite, they back up to the teachers, and stand with their faces to the other screaming scholars, instead of the teacher, while they all yell their recitations together. ¶ 'They never have any breach of promise cases over in China. A future Chinese belle isn't three days old before her parents have betrothed her to some acceptable scion of a neighbor's house. When she is old enough—and she doesn't have to be very old, for if she were in this country she would be playing with her doll yet—she goes to the house of her affianced and marries him. She weeps and wails all the way there, as if her idea of matrimony wasn't exactly a cheerful one. There is always mourning at a Chinese marriage, while at a funeral the bands play, and there is feasting and rejoicing. And there, I think, the Chinese idea is the correct one. When a person marries his troubles begin. Why should he rejoice? When he dies his troubles are over. Why should any one mourn? I ¶ Must Go Back to China. 'A true born patriotic Chinaman will turn with loathing from a glass of fresh milk, while he will lift a cup of castor oil to his lips and drain it with gusto. The oil will not make him bilious, the milk will. I told you it was the proper thing in China for a son to give a coffin to his father. In case the father has no son, or the son is lacking in filial regard or money, it is the ambition of the father to procure the coffin for himself, and he does so as soon as he is able to. It is used about the house in various capacities, until it is wanted for the purpose for which it was purchased. Go into any well-regulated Chinese family house, and you will surely see the coffin of the head of the house occupied as a tete-a-tete, a bench, a table, or anything else. When the owner dies and is put into it, it may be taken to the

graveyard immediately, or may knock around the house for years. When they bury a coffin in China, they simply carry it out and set it on the top of the ground in the family burial plot. The name of the individual who is in the coffin is marked on one end of it. There the coffin remains for a year or two, and then, if the family can afford it, they build a brick vault over it. This in time becomes covered with dirt and by and by grass and weeds and bushes grow on it. There are scores of these burial places around Shanghai and other cities, looking like prairie dog villages on a small scale. ¶ 'I am going back to China, and if one of these days you should be wandering about in one of these Chinese cemeteries, and should see a coffin lying there with my name on the end of it, you needn't be surprised. I tell you a country that buries its dead on the top of the ground, and yet manages to keep its citizens healthy, is a good country to live in. And if it's a good country to die in. So good-bye. I'm going back home.'"

2/21/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 4 column 4 (News)

"Failed to Connect. Oakland, February 20.—A lighted vulcanite powder cartridge was thrown into a Chinese washhouse at Park Street Station, Alameda, last night, but the Chinamen extinguished the fuse before the cartridge had time to explode. There is no indication whatever of the perpetrator."

2/21/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 4 column 4 (News)

"Delegates Chosen. Dutch Flat, February 20.—The Anti-Chinese League held a meeting last night, and after discussing the question at length, delegates were elected to attend the State Convention at Sacramento on March 10th."

2/21/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 5 column 1 (News)

"Turn Verein. The Annual Masquerade a Brilliant Success....The gayest thing and the largest that has yet assembled at the handsome new hall of the San Jose Turn Verein was that which was ushered in last evening... ¶ E. Behrendt, the Prince Carnival, delivered his address in German, the following being a translation: ¶ My dear people—beloved fools of both sexes, I bid you all a right royal welcome and wish you much genuine enjoyment during the present carnival....¶ Liberty, Equality, Fraternity must reign among you—of course with the exception of the Chinese—for Fool is Fool;... ¶ The Grand March. The grand march was a wondrously brilliant exhibition of all that is graceful and grotesque, ...the White Laundry group bore aloft an appropriate banner...The people in costume numbered several hundred and an equal number filled the gallery as spectators and enjoyed what was one of the most successful masquerade balls ever given in San Jose.... ¶ The White Laundry tableau struck the house with delight. Tub work, clothes hanging and such other operations as belong to a laundry were shown vividly with ludicrous faithfulness. The scene elicited great applause, and was followed by a merry dancing scene, in which all the washerwomen took lively part.... ¶ The next stage scene displayed a number of Indians, among whom presently appeared a Chinaman (E. Lewis). 'John' talked a little talk in very well done 'pigeon English' and then sang a little song in good style, but although he did his work with skill the audience was not in sympathy evidently with the class he personated even to the extent of applauding the performance as a clever imitation. The scene ended with an attack on the Chinaman by the Indians and his being slain. ¶ The Maskers. The number of maskers was the largest probably ever seen at a masquerade in this city, and the disguises covered a wide range, including about everything in the human line. They were as follows:... B. C. Baker, Seattle detective....Thomas Mangin, Chinese citizeness....Mrs. Kopp and Mrs. Jarm, we do our own washing....The Anti-Coolie Laundry was a well made up group, as follows: Mrs. Wm. Schmeizel, Mrs. A. Schweitzer, Mrs. Hegele, Miss M. Juth, Miss Schwartz, Mrs. H. Kampmann, Mrs. C. D. Roehr...."

2/21/1886 Morning Mercury (W. F. Taylor) page 5 column 5 (News)

"Mt. View Anti-Coolie Club. Resolutions Adopted Sustaining the San Jose Convention. Pursuant to call a special meeting was held by the Non-Partisan Anti-Chinese Club of Mountain View, in Margot's Hall last evening. The attendance was large, and composed of both ladies and gentlemen. Good order prevailed, and after the preliminary business was finished, a motion was made and carried that the club proceed to the election of a delegate to the State Convention to convene in Sacramento on March 10th. Charles Detoy was selected by the unanimous voice of the club, and was instructed to report to the convention, which adjourned from San Jose, and to use his utmost endeavors to prevent anything of a partisan nature to enter into the deliberations of said convention. ¶ The following resolution was offered by Wm. Garliep, and adopted without a dissenting voice, and the Secretary was instructed to furnish copies of the same to the Mercury and Herald for publication: ¶ Whereas, In the columns of the San Jose Mercury of the 7th inst., purporting to be special correspondence, an attack was made against the cause of the anti-coolie movement, and a scurrilous reflection directed toward the action of the anti-Chinese element, in convention assembled in the city of San Jose, on the 4th inst. Now, the members of the Mountain View Non-Partisan Anti-Chinese Club, repudiate the sentiments expressed in said article, entitled the 'Cold Wave,' and denounce the progenitor thereof as falsifying the sentiments of the masses of our people. Therefore, be it ¶ Resolved, That the Mountain View Non-Partisan Anti-Chinese Club do hereby sustain the action of the San Jose Convention in their action and methods adopted to free our land of the Chinese incubus, and we sustain the efforts of our club, and the officers and committeemen serving therein, in their efforts to conduce to the common cause of anti-coolieism. ¶ The Chairman called Mr. Detoy to the chair, and taking the floor stated that he arose to a question of privilege, and called attention in strong and earnest terms to the attack which appeared in the Mercury of the 7th inst., and read a paper denunciatory of said article. The speaker was frequently applauded, and at the conclusion, on motion, the sentiments expressed were declared the sentiments of the club. ¶ Some other business appertaining to the interest of the anti-coolie cause was transacted, and an expression of earnestness was manifested. ¶ The club adjourned to meet Friday evening, 26th inst. ¶ W. F. Taylor, Secretary."

2/21/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 5 column 4 (News)

"Local Brevities....J. M. Pittman was announced the other day as Vice President of the Anti-Coolie Club, whereas teh name should have been 'William Pitman.' J. M. is anti-Chinese to the backbone, but he is not a member of the club."

2/22/1886 Evening News (na) page 1 column 6 (Advertisement)

"White Labor. The Smiling Young Grocer is to the front with white labor cigars, his own brand, manufactured especially for him. 'The Smilers' best 5 cent cigar. Try one and you will always smoke them."

2/22/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"How Does It Matter? An exchange comments on the fact that a guard has been placed in the cell of Jung Quong Sing the condemned Chinaman, who is awaiting execution in the county jail in this city for the murder of Henry Vandervorst, the object being to prevent the murderer from committing suicide. If the pupose, says the exchange, is simply to deprive the murderer of life, why does it matter who takes it or how it is taken, so long as the community is rid of him. He, and all other persons under sentence of death, should be given their choice between suicide or hanging, when the law says they must die. But it rather prefers to dispatch them in the most ghastly and revolting manner, which shows how closely we yet linger on the confines of savagery. Condemned dogs of London are lured into a cosy, comfortable room and lie down in joy to sleep. This dog chamber is filled with narcotic vapor that soothes the forlorn

canine to repose, and he knows no more. No such consideration is shown to man. He may not even die as a dog."

2/22/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"The Turner's Ball. A Most Successful Masquerade at the Turn Verein Hall. The annual masquerade ball of the Turn Verein was given at the Society's new hall last Saturday evening and was a most successful social event. ¶ The curtain arose on a fairy scene, the stage being lavishly decorated with flowers, and Prince and Princess Carnival being discovered asleep and surrounded by fairies. They were awakened by Puck, and the following comical address was delivered by the Prince: ¶ 'My dear people—beloved fools of both sexes, I bid you all a right royal welcome and wish you much genuine enjoyment during the present carnival....¶ Liberty, Equality, Fraternity must reign among you—of course with the exception of the Chinese—for Fool is Fool'... ¶ A poem was also read, and then the Grand March took place in which several hundred masks appeared. ¶ The Grand March was followed by several interesting tableaux and other performances on the stage including a burlesque on the Holtum feats of strength by C. Schlicht, gymnastic exercises by an Arab group, a representation of a white laundry, the German Brotherhood, a tableau, and an act showing a Chinaman killed by Indians...."

2/22/1886 Evening News (na) page 3 column 6 (Advertisement)

"To the Laundresses of San Jose and White Men's Laundries: Wishing you success in driving out the Asiatic laundries, I have this offer to make. I will furnish you soap, starches and blueing of the finest quality at wholesale prices for the next 60 days. M. C. Close, Wholesale agent for Columbia Soap Works and Johnson's Starches, 214 Santa Clara St, opp. Couvent."

2/23/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"ADVISED TO LEAVE ¶ The Chinese Consul in New York has been interviewed in regard to a statement that the Chinese Government contemplates retaliatory measures on account of the treatment accorded to Chinese subjects in this country. He said: 'I cannot say that I am advised that an Imperial proclamation has been issued, compelling all Chinamen in this country to return home, but I can say that the Consul General at San Francisco has sent notices advising all Chinamen to leave. Whether the Government is back of this I cannot say. As to the suggestion of retaliation, I have no doubt that measures of this kind will be taken by our Government. If the Chinese are driven out and outraged here why cannot our people drive out all Americans from China? The good name of this country has been disgraced by the recent outrages, and the question becomes very serious. There is no protection to Chinamen at all, but American merchants and missionaries are well treated in China, and the Government takes prompt action, not only paying damages, but redressing the wrong done. What I do not understand is why the good people of the East here remain silent. It certainly was not the intention of Congress that merchants and others should be treated in this way. If nothing is done, the commerce between the two countries, amounting to \$80,000,000 annually, will be destroyed.'"

2/23/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Brevities....A number of Chinamen employed in the woolen mills at Oregon City have been shipped to Portland by a committee of citizens."

2/23/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"A LAUNDRY BURNED. ¶ The Old Pioneer Destroyed by Fire this Morning. ¶ The Pioneer Laundry on Tenth St. between Julian and St James was destroyed by fire this morning. ¶ The flames were discovered issuing from the drying room on the second floor, about 6 o'clock, by a boy who was in the act of starting a fire under the boiler, when he noticed the light in the drying room caused by the flames of the

burning clothing. ¶ The fire department reached the scene promptly and under the skillful direction of Chief Engineer Brady nearly all of the the machinery and a portion of the buildings were saved. The greater part of the clothing on hand was destroyed, also two polishing machines valued at \$300. A new banger and a washing machine recently placed in position escaped injury. The old building, however was a total wreck. Several of the fireman were standing, pipe in hand and surrounded by a dense smoke when the brick chimney fell within a few feet of where they stood. ¶ The fire started in the drying room where the only heat received comes from a system of pipes and where no fire is ever made. ¶ The laundry was conducted by Sprague & Dixon who recently purchased it from A. Kamp. It was established about twenty years ago by Vining Crawford and was conducted by W. O. Coombs for nearly 15 years. It was the principal laundry in the city and its loss—to say nothing of the clothing destroyed—will be the cause of a very great annoyance to the people of San Jose. The buildings were amply insured in companies represented by Rucker & Son, and Charles Otter.”

2/23/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

“READY TO CUT A THROAT. ¶ Jailer Healey’s Discovery in the Cell of a Condemned Murderer. ¶ A knife was found by Jailer Healey last evening in the cell of Lee Gam, a condemned Chinese murderer, now under sentence of death in the county jail. The knife was made from a steel shoe spring, and was as sharp as a razor. It is supposed that Gam intended to use the knife for the purpose of committing suicide when he became consigned that there was no chance of escape. ¶ Lee Gam was one of several Chinamen arrested for the murder of Ty Yuen in Chinatown in this city in January 1885. ¶ All of his companions were discharged for want of prosecution, the witnesses having been spirited away. The case is now on appeal to the Supreme Court.”

2/23/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"And Still They Go. All the Chinamen heretofore employed by Burt & Pfister at the Guadalupe Lime Works, have been discharged and white labor substituted. And so the progressive movement goes on." [Santa Clara St., between 3rd and 4th streets]

2/23/1886 Evening News (San Jose Fruit Packing Company) page 3 column 5 (Letter)

“A CARD. ¶ The San Jose Fruit Packing Company desire to announce to the members of the Knights of Labor and of the Anti-Chinese League, and the public generally, that it has annually employed on an average five hundred white people and about twenty Chinamen. In 1885 it had on its pay roll 470 white operatives, to whom were paid many thousands of dollars. The company will without doubt give employment to the same number of white operatives this year. Surely this is doing more for white labor than any similar institution of its size on the coast. With regard to the present small force of Chinamen, which docs not exceed twenty, the President had weeks ago authorized the manager to reduce them, if possible, and place white men in their stead even if it should cost the company five hundred dollars more to do so. Upon the return of Manager Wright, whose arrival is anticipated in about ten days, the President will then investigate the employment of Chinese by the company and see that full justice is done to white labor. ¶ SAN JOSE FRUIT PACKING COMPANY.”

2/23/1886 Evening News (na) page 3 column 5 (Advertisement)

"White Labor. The Smiling Young Grocer is to the front with white labor cigars, his own brand, manufactured especially for him. ‘The Smilers’ best 5 cent cigar. Try one and you will always smoke them.”

2/24/1886 Evening News (wire) page 1 column 6 (News)

"Telegraphic Ticks.....The Pacific Coast representatives yesterday argued in favor of anti-Chinese legislation before a sub-committee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee."

2/24/1886 Evening News (wire) page 2 column 1 (News)

"And Still They Go. The master of a British bark lying at Astoria has been instructed by a Chinese merchant of Portland to hold his vessel for a few days. The merchant said there were a great many Chinese in Portland who desired to return to their native land, and that he intended to charter a ship and accommodate them at a reasonable price per capita."

2/24/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"ANOTHER LEAGUE. ¶ An Anti-Coolie Club Composed of Men and Women. ¶ An Anti-Coolie League was organized at the Baptist Tabernacle last evening. The meeting was called to order by N. F. Ravlin and Dr. J. L. Berry was elected President; R. H. Schwartz, Vice President; Louis Bruch, Secretary and W. F. Foss, Treasurer. ¶ Messrs Schwartz, Adcock and Rizer were appointed a committee on permanent organization. ¶ Mr. Ravlin stated that the object was to form a league of men and women and he suggested that all the offices except the President be filled by ladies. ¶ While the Committee on Organization retired Mr. Ravlin addressed the meeting. He said that the business men had been invited and he was sorry to see so few of them present. ¶ Appropriate resolutions were presented by Mr. Ravlin and adopted. ¶ The following officers were then reported by the Committee on Permanent Organization: President, J. L. Berry; Vice-President, R. H. Schwartz; Secretary, Mrs. R. H. Schwartz; Treasurer, W. F. Foss. ¶ A short address was delivered by Dr. Berry and further remarks were made by Mr. Ravlin. ¶ It is said that 156 names were placed up on the list of membership."

2/24/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"ANTI-CHINESE. ¶ A Call for Delegates for the Sacramento Convention. ¶ A circular has been issued by C. H. McGlashan as Chairman of the Executive Committee appointed by the San Jose Anti-Chinese Convention, requesting each anti-Chinese league, labor organization and assembly of Knights of Labor, in California, to elect a delegate to the State Convention of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association, to be held in the Senate Chamber of the State Capitol, on March 10th. ¶ 'As there are to be two Anti-Chinese State Conventions in Sacramento on that date,' says the circular, 'it is desired that each should be fully attended. Such leagues, assemblies and organization as endorse the action and method of the San Jose Convention should perpetuate those methods by sending delegates to this, the adjourned meeting of said convention. The objects of the convention will be to perfect the plans of the association and devise further means for the lawful exclusion of the Chinese from this coast.' Each association is entitled to one delegate."

2/24/1886 Evening News (San Jose Fruit Packing Company) page 3 column 5 (Letter)

"A CARD. ¶ The San Jose Fruit Packing Company desire to announce to the members of the Knights of Labor and of the Anti-Chinese League, and the public generally, that it has annually employed on an average five hundred white people and about twenty Chinamen. In 1885 it had on its pay roll 470 white operatives, to whom were paid many thousands of dollars. The company will without doubt give employment to the same number of white operatives this year. Surely this is doing more for white labor than any similar institution of its size on the coast. With regard to the present small force of Chinamen, which docs not exceed twenty, the President had weeks ago authorized the manager to reduce them, if possible, and place white men in their stead even if it should cost the company five hundred dollars more to do so. Upon the return of Manager Wright, whose arrival is anticipated in about ten days, the President will then investigate the employment of Chinese by the company and see that full justice is done to white labor. ¶ SAN JOSE FRUIT PACKING COMPANY."

2/24/1886 Evening News (na) page 3 column 5 (Advertisement)

"White Labor. The Smiling Young Grocer is to the front with white labor cigars, his own brand, manufactured especially for him. 'The Smilers' best 5 cent cigar. Try one and you will always smoke them."

2/24/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"REDMOND'S POTATOES. ¶ How They to Assist in Removing Chinese from Our Midst. ¶ Another Chinaman was arrested last night while stealing potatoes from the sidewalk in front of Redmond's grocery store on Market St. The potatoes were left out over night. Several Chinamen have been arrested for a similar offense during the past few months, and it seems about time that Mr. Redmond should begin to have a little mercy on the taxpayers who are compelled to feed the potato thieves. If the potatoes are not worth taking in from the street the officers should at least be instructed to let them be removed. The item in regard to the arrest of thieves caught stealing potatoes from the sidewalk in front of Redmond's store is becoming monotonous. If there are any ordinances requiring the removal of goods from the sidewalks at night they should be enforced. ¶ The Chinaman was committed to jail today by Justice Pfister to appear for trial on March 2d at 2 p.m."

2/25/1886 Evening News (wire) page 2 column 1 (News)

"The Morrow Bill. It is said that Congressman Cox of the sub-committee in charge of the Morrow anti-Chinese bill, reported the bill favorably to the general committee to-day. It is thought that the bill will be brought before the House in a few days, and from present indications it will be passed without much discussion."

2/25/1886 Evening News (na) page 2 column 2 (Advertisement)

"White Labor. The Smiling Young Grocer is to the front with white labor cigars, his own brand, manufactured especially for him. 'The Smilers' best 5 cent cigar. Try one and you will always smoke them."

2/25/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"A Chinese Drunk. China Charley, the only Chinaman in this section of the country who was ever known to get drunk on whisky, was arrested this morning while staggering around in regular white man's style. Charley is picked up in that condition about once a year."

2/25/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"ORDERED TO LEAVE. ¶ The Anti-Coolie League Issuing Orders in Los Gatos. ¶ In Los Gatos yesterday a committee of citizens gave notice that all Chinese laborers must leave by next Monday, March 1st, and the merchants and proprietors of laundries on the following Monday. ¶ They were given to understand that in case they had any property they could not dispose of the committee would purchase it, and those who need it will have the fares paid. ¶ It is said that the notice was received with sullen indifference, and public opinion is considerably divided as to what action the Chinese will take, but the general feeling is that they must go at the time set, no matter by what means it is accomplished. The movement meets with some opposition by parties interested in renting the Chinese buildings, on the plea that persons here are indebted to them for washing and they cannot get them to settle, in order to settle which a committee has been appointed to assist the Chinamen in getting said money."

2/25/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"Make Him Hop Some More. Miserable Mongolians Who Don't Respect the Ordinance. Hop Som and Hung Lee, Chinese laundrymen, will be called for trial before Justice Buckner on March 1st, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. respectively, for violating the laundry ordinance by doing work in wooden buildings. If convicted it is probable that the sentence will make one of them want to hop some more. Somehow or another the Chinamen don't seem to have any respect for that laundry ordinance."

2/25/1886 Evening News (San Jose Fruit Packing Company) page 3 column 5 (Letter)

"A CARD. ¶ The San Jose Fruit Packing Company desire to announce to the members of the Knights of Labor and of the Anti-Chinese League, and the public generally, that it has annually employed on an average five hundred white people and about twenty Chinamen. In 1885 it had on its pay roll 470 white operatives, to whom were paid many thousands of dollars. The company will without doubt give employment to the same number of white operatives this year. Surely this is doing more for white labor than any similar institution of its size on the coast. With regard to the present small force of Chinamen, which docs not exceed twenty, the President had weeks ago authorized the manager to reduce them, if possible, and place white men in their stead even if it should cost the company five hundred dollars more to do so. Upon the return of Manager Wright, whose arrival is anticipated in about ten days, the President will then investigate the employment of Chinese by the company and see that full justice is done to white labor. ¶ SAN JOSE FRUIT PACKING COMPANY."

2/26/1886 Evening News (wire) page 1 column 6 (News)

"The Chinese Damage Claims. Washington, Feb. 25.—The Cabinet meeting to-day was attended by all the members except Secretary Whitney. The question of making some reparation to Chinese residents of Rock Spring, Wyoming, for losses sustained by them in riots there last fall, was again considered. It is probable that the matter will be brought to the attention of Congress with a recommendation that the sufferers be recompensed for their losses."

2/26/1886 Evening News (wire) page 1 column 6 (News)

"Chinese Driven Off. Marysville, February 25.—News reached here to-day that aobut 1 o'clock this morning a body of masked men from Wheatland compelled the Chinese on three ranches near Wheatland to leave their sleeping quarter and marched them to Wheatland, where they were turned loose. The ranches visited were H. Roddan's, Mrs. Fogg's and C. D. Wood's. At the last place the Chinese quarters were destroyed with all the contents."

2/26/1886 Evening News (wire) page 1 column 6 (News)

"Telegraphic Ticks....The Cabinet will probably recommend that the Chinese at Rock Springs, Wy. T., be recompensed for their losses."

2/26/1886 Evening News (Philadelphia Record) page 1 column 5 (News)

"Not Sociable Enough. [Philadelphia Record.] Hungarian, Polish and Chinese labor is offensive to Americans for more reasons than that it is cheap. A negro miner will dig five wagons of coal a day and spend all his wages in a new red shawl for his wife, candy for the children and steak for the table. If any Irish miner's child dies all hands 'knock off' and go to the funeral in their best clothes. The Englishman will celebrate the queen's birthday over a pot of ale and call in all the boys. ¶ A Hungarian miner will dig two wagons of coal a day and put his pay in his sock, if he has one (which is seldom), and if his child dies he boxes it up in an old soap box and digs a hole after working hours and buries it himself. The Pole would not think of spending money for beer, and the 'heathen Chineee' garners every penny. Of the 1,400 Hungarians at work in the coke regions twenty months ago less than one-third now remain."

2/26/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"The New York newspapers have finally found out that the so-called Chinese Imperial proclamation commanding all Chinese to return home by March 15th is bogus."

2/26/1886 Evening News (na) page 2 column 2 (Advertisement)

"White Labor. The Smiling Young Grocer is to the front with white labor cigars, his own brand, manufactured especially for him. 'The Smilers' best 5 cent cigar. Try one and you will always smoke them."

2/26/1886 Evening News (wire) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Brevities....Pueblo, Col, has a Chinese doctor who was married recently. He purchased his wife in China for \$1,000, spent \$500 in San Francisco for her trousseau, and \$500 for railroad fare and incidental expense."

2/26/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"Anti-Coolie League. The Anti-Coolie League No. 2 met last night. ¶ Archie Anderson stated that a Chinese cook was employed at the Orphan's Home. ¶ Dr. Berry mentioned that a Chinaman was employed at the Woman's Christian Temperance Union restaurant, and said he understood that they wanted a new cook. He did not know whether they wanted a new Chinaman or not, but he suggested that some white person should apply for the position. ¶ The usual speakers made short addresses and the alleged necessity of inaugurating a system of boycotting was more or less discussed."

2/26/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"Tom Was Not On. Tom On, the proprietor of a laundry on Santa Clara street near Fourth, was arrested this morning for working in his wooden building. Tom didn't seem to 'get on' to the cops in time to put his irons out of sight, so they hauled him in. Trial is set before Justice Pfister for the 3d of March at 2 p.m."

2/27/1886 Evening News (staff) page 4 column 1 (Editorial)

"Our New Departure. We hope that our readers may be suited with this issue of the News. The paper will appear in this form every Saturday until further notice. The first chapters of a new story by the late Hugh Conway are published on the first page of this issue. The story will be continued from day to day until finished. An abundance of other interesting reading matter, including local sketches and reminiscences of early days in this part of the country, will be found in the Saturday double-sheet, eight-page edition of which 2,000 copies will be distributed throughout the city and mailed to all parts of the county." [The call to boycott the News truly backfired. The issue is full of numerous ads, some huge.]

2/27/1886 Evening News (na) page 4 column 2 (Advertisement)

"White Labor. The Smiling Young Grocer is to the front with white labor cigars, his own brand, manufactured especially for him. 'The Smilers' best 5 cent cigar. Try one and you will always smoke them."

2/27/1886 Evening News (wire) page 4 column 3 (News)

"Run Over and Killed. Redwood City, Feb. 26.—A Chinaman was run over and killed by the 9:27 express near San Mateo this morning. The body was taken to Redwood and is now at the undertaker's, where an inquest is in progress. It is thought the Chinaman was insane."

2/27/1886 Evening News (staff) page 5 column 1 (News)

"Brevities....Several Chinamen have been arrested by Officer Allen during the past few days for violating the laundry ordinance."

2/27/1886 Evening News (staff) page 5 column 3 (News)

"A LAUNDRY SCHOOL. ¶ The Latest and Most Sensible Suggestion on a Vexed Question. ¶ Professor Rizer of the Socratic School of Science has made arrangements to solve the laundry puzzle by teaching white persons how to tackle soiled linen and make it like unto the driven snow. In other words the progressive gentleman has opened a laundry department at his School of Science 280 South Third street, where all applicants may become thoroughly familiar with the art preservative—of clothes and health, and qualified to render material assistance in removing the Chinese 'from our midst,' while at the same time they may establish themselves in a most useful and profitable occupation. ¶ A number of Chinese are employed in laundries at present, because, it is said, there are no competent white men or women to be found at any price to take their place. Professor Rizer's idea is a good one and it is hoped that some of the idle white men and women may take advantage of the opportunity and qualify themselves for laundry work."

2/27/1886 Evening News (staff) page 5 column 5 (News)

"The Shoe Dealers. Making Preparations to Knock out the Chinamen. Boot and shoe dealers of this city met last evening at Red Men's Hall, and effected a temporary organization by the election of E. J. Wilcox as chairman. A general interchange of views was had as to the best methods for underselling dealers in Chinese goods. Another meeting will be held next Friday."

2/22/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"A DEFENSE OF BOYCOTTING. ¶ The Sacramento Record-Union comes out squarely in favor of boycotting. It says that the 'boycott is as old as civilization. It has been a means of offense and defense to all men in all times, and always will be. Saints and sinners alike have chosen to deal with those who deal with them in preference to those who do not, and to withdraw patronage from those who are opposed to them. This abuse of people who refuse to buy Chinese products is as unbecoming as it is unjust, since the refusal is the exercise of a human right. The declaration that the Chinaman has a right to be employed,' is sometimes so stated as to justify the inference that it is thereby meant that whoever refuses him employment commits a moral crime. All of which is absurd, and is opposed to the practice and judgment of man from time immemorial. Of course, the boycott can be and is frequently pushed to the verge of injustice and beyond it; of course, it may be made inhuman, and it may be and has been so used as to be cruel and indefensible. But that all who employ it are deserving of condemnation, or that its employment against Chinese is of necessity an outrage and a grievous wrong, cannot be established.' ¶ This is strong language to come from a paper like the Record-Union."

2/22/1886 Evening Herald (San Jose Fruit Packing Company) page 3 column 5 (Letter)

"A CARD. ¶ The San Jose Fruit Packing Company desire to announce to the members of the Knights of Labor and of the Anti-Chinese League, and the public generally, that it has annually employed on an average five hundred white people and about twenty Chinamen. In 1885 it had on its pay roll 470 white operatives, to whom were paid many thousands of dollars. The company will without doubt give employment to the same number of white operatives this year. Surely this is doing more for white labor than any similar institution of its size on the coast. With regard to the present small force of Chinamen, which does not exceed twenty, the President had weeks ago authorized the manager to reduce them, if possible, and place white men in their stead even if it should cost the company five hundred dollars more to do so. Upon the return of Manager Wright, whose arrival is anticipated in about ten days, the

President will then investigate the employment of Chinese by the company and see that full justice is done to white labor. ¶ SAN JOSE FRUIT PACKING COMPANY."

2/22/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"The Masquerade. The Annual Jollification of the Turn Verein....Throughout the evening, between the dances, amusing stage representations were given, principal among them being...the white laundry...The Maskers...Mrs. Kopp and Mrs. Jarm, we do our own washing....The Anti-Coolie Laundry was a well made up group, as follows: Mrs. Wm. Schmeizel, Mrs. A. Schweitzer, Mrs. Hegele, Miss M. Juth, Miss Schwartz, Mrs. H. Kampmann, Mrs. C. D. Roehr, Miss U. Voltz and Mrs. Otto Ziegler, the success of the groupe being due to the energy and perseverance of the last mentioned lady...."

2/22/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"At the Tabernacle. An anti-Chinese mass meeting of business men and their ladies will be held at the Tabernacle on Tuesday evening of this week. Mr. Ravlin and others will address the meeting, after which another league, composed of both sexes, will be formed.

2/22/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"The Ladies to the Front. At the close of the address recently delivered by Mr. Ravlin in Gilroy an anti-Chinese club was organized whose roll received numerous signatures, among them those of a number of ladies. It is proposed to open the roll to ladies in San Jose."

2/22/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 6 (News)

"Mountain View Resolutions. The Herald is in receipt of a set of resolutions adopted by the Non-Partisan Anti-Chinese Club of Mountain View with an accompanying request to publish them. They condemn a letter from Mountain View published in the Mercury the 7th inst. which attacked certain persons connected with the anti-coolie movement. As the correspondent has published a complete explanation and retraction of his assertions, the publication of the resolutions is rendered unnecessary. At the same meeting Chas. Detoy was elected delegate to the convention to be held at Sacramento March 10th."

2/22/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 6 (News)

"Discharged Its Chinese. The Guadalupe Lime Company a few days ago discharged the fifteen Chinese in its employment, and announced that hereafter none but white men will be employed by the company. The proprietors, Messrs. Burt & Pfister, belong to that earnest class who show their faith by their works, and who are willing to do, while others talk and do nothing more."

2/22/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 6 (Advertisement)

"Make No Mistake. Buy your cigars and tobacco of L. S. Cavallaro, Music Hall building, and be sure that you are not getting Chinese goods. His cigars are unequaled in quality and are made by white men; can be smoked without danger of contracting leprosy and are sold at the most reasonable figures."

2/22/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 7 (News)

"Local Brevities....J. M. Pittman was announced the other day as Vice President of the Anti-Coolie Club. The name should have been William Pitman."

2/23/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"NEW ANTI-COOLIE LEAGUE. ¶ The object of the meeting at the Tabernacle to-night is a good one. The ladies are even more interested than their husbands, brothers, fathers and sweethearts in the movement against coolie labor. They have been so long accustomed to look to the coolies for laundry

work and almost all kinds of menial labor that the removal of the Chinese must necessarily cause them considerable loss and inconvenience. But the loss and inconvenience will be but temporary. Very soon arrangements will be made for the prompt and satisfactory performance of all the labor heretofore done by the coolies. But even if the loss and inconvenience were to be permanent, we are fully convinced that the ladies would be willing to make all the sacrifices demanded of them in such a case as this. Only enlist them in the work and their patriotic enthusiasm and self-sacrifice will put the male sex to shame. They have never yet been found wanting when a wrong was to be righted, or a calamity to be averted, and they will not fail us now. We trust that State Organizer Ravlin will make a specially eloquent appeal to them to-night, and we are satisfied that he will meet with a response beyond even his most sanguine expectations, and that the ladies will form the best working element in the new League which is to be formed at the close of his address."

2/23/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"The Grass Valley Tidings puts the whole matter in a nutshell as follows: ¶ 'All that kind of Vacaville talk is simply subterfuge, and an endeavor to stick to Chinese labor because that labor is the cheapest of all, and therefore the fruit raisers make the most profit by employing Chinamen. The fruit-growers ought to take the bull by the horns and give the true reason. They fool no one by falsely saying that white people cannot box up apples and pears in as good shape as can be done by any Chinaman in the world. The white man can do anything as well as the Chinaman, but the white man's difficulty is that he cannot do the work as cheaply.'"

2/23/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 2 (Editorial)

"A SIGNIFICANT PARALLEL. ¶ The almost exact parallel between the present anti-coolie agitation, and the anti-slavery agitation of thirty years ago is very significant. Then we were told that the country would be ruined if slave labor was removed from the cotton fields and sugar plantations of the South. Now we are told that the vast crop of fruit and grapes in California cannot be gathered without Chinese labor, and a doleful picture is drawn of the hardship and losses which will be entailed upon fruit and grape-growers if coolie labor is taken away from them. But it will be in this case as it was in the other. Some temporary loss and inconvenience will be caused to individuals, but the great bulk of the people will be immensely benefitted at once, and in the end the fruit growers themselves will wonder how they could have been so stupid as to prefer coolie labor to white labor, just as the people of the South now wonder how they could have been so stupid as to prefer slave labor to free labor. Hundreds of thousands of white laborers will flock to California, and not only take care of the fruit and the grapes, but furnish a ready and profitable market for the produce of our orchards and vineyards, just as free labor and Northern capital have developed the resources in the South, and given that section a prosperity which it never could have obtained through slave labor. ¶ Another significant fact is that the great corporations and manufacturers, the politicians and the rich generally are now arrayed on the side of coolie labor, just as they were arrayed on the side of slave labor, while the great mass of the people, and those who are really in favor of the improvement and prosperity of the working classes, are on the other side. Then, as now, the leaders of the agitation were branded as cranks and incendiaries, and hooted and persecuted as the enemies of society, and the fomenters of discord and disorder. ¶ It is for those who are now opposing and thwarting this anti-coolie movement to say whether this singular parallel shall be carried any further. Probably by the liberal use of the money they have obtained by legal and illegal robbery of honest industry, they may succeed in preventing the success of the movement for a time, just as their prototypes prevented the success of the anti-slavery agitation, but it will be at the same fearful cost. All history teaches that when once the masses of a people come to the conclusion that a change of any kind is necessary, the change they demand must come in the end. For long centuries the people of France demanded the abolition of the special privileges enjoyed by the

aristocracy and priesthood, and for long centuries their demands were sneered at, or ignored altogether. But the time for their revenge came at last, and ample atonement had to be made for all the wrongs they had endured. So it was in the anti-slavery agitation. For years the aristocracy of the South, the plutocracy of the North, and the politicians and the capitalists generally, regarded with supreme contempt the efforts of Phillips and Garrison and Foster, and the little band of cranks and fanatics who declared that the foul blot of slavery must be removed from this free country. For a long time the advocates of slavery had things all their own way. They controlled the Government; they had a majority in both houses of Congress; the Courts were filled with their tools; the politicians were ready and eager to do their bidding, and everything seemed to be in their favor. But all their power, and all their strategy, and all their money, only stemmed the gathering wrath of a free people for a time, and in the end it overwhelmed them all, and brought ruin and destruction on the fairest section of the United States. So it will be again, unless the rich and the powerful heed the lessons of the past. The people are at last really aroused. They have been fooled by a pretense of legislation and by corrupt Federal Courts and Federal officials so long and so often, that only absolute action will content them now, and that action must be prompt and efficient to be satisfactory."

2/23/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"A Chinaman's Opinion. ¶ NEW YORK, February 22. — The Mail and Express publishes the following interview with Ching Hoy, Chinese Consul at this city, based upon the St. Louis dispatch saying that the Chinese Imperial Government contemplates retaliatory measures on account of the treatment accorded Chinese subjects in this country: 'I cannot say, but I am advised, that an imperial proclamation has been issued compelling all Chinamen in this country to return home, but I can say that the Consul General at San Francisco has sent notices advising all Chinamen to leave. Whether the Government is back of this, I cannot say. As to the suggestion of retaliation, I have no doubt that measures of this kind will be taken by our Government. If the Chinese are driven out and outraged here why can't our people drive out all Americans from China. The good name of this country has been disgraced by the recent outrages, and the question becomes very serious. There is no protection to Chinamen at all, but American merchants and missionaries are well treated in China, and the Government takes prompt action not only in paying damages, but redressing wrong done. What I don't understand, is why the good people of the East here remain silent. It certainly was not the intention of Congress that merchants and others should be treated in this way. If nothing is done the commerce between two countries amounting to \$80,000,000 annually will be destroyed.'"

2/23/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Arrival of a Chinese steamer. San Francisco, February 23.—The steamer San Pablo arrived to-day with Hong Kong dates to January 28th and Yokohama to February 8th."

2/23/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"Chung Lee's Examination. The examination of Chung Lee, charged with practicing medicine without a license, was this morning postponed until March 2d at 10 a.m., owing to the illness of Justice Buckner."

2/23/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Local Brevities....The steam laundry at Watsonville is ready for business....An anti-Chinese mass meeting of business men and ladies will be held at the Tabernacle this evening. Mr. Ravlin and others will address the meeting, after which another league, composed of both sexes, will be formed."

2/23/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"A Condemned Man's Knife. While overhauling the cell of Lee Gam, condemned to be hanged for the murder of Ty Yuen, Jailer Healy yesterday found concealed in his bunk a knife, which had been manufactured from a steel shoe spring, and which had been whetted until it was as keen as a razor. There is no doubt that the prisoner intended to commit suicide with it whenever he should see that death was inevitable. it is supposed that the weapon was passed through the wicket to him by a Chinese visitor."

2/23/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"A LAUNDRY BURNED. ¶ Destructive Fire on Tenth Street To-day. ¶ SPRAGUE & DICKSON'S LOSS. ¶ A Talk With the Laundry Engineer—Number of Chinese Employed—The Insurance. ¶ The main building of the San Jose Laundry Association, owned by Sprague & Dickson, was burned to the ground between 6 and 7 o'clock this morning. The laundry (formerly the Pioneer Laundry) is located on the west side of Tenth street, between St. James and Julian streets, and was purchased a few months ago by the firm mentioned, whose members came hither from Santa Rosa. The front part of the group of buildings, in the lower story of which was the furnace for iron-heating, above this is the drying room, was entirely destroyed, with its contents, and the other parts, excepting the engine-room and a shed to the east of it, are a mass of charred ruins. ¶ It was 6:20 o'clock when an alarm reached the Fire Department from Box 17, at the corner of Eighth and Julian streets, and by 6:30 the companies had good streams on the burning building. The most that could be done, however, was to save the engine room and its contents and the shed in front of it. ¶ A reporter of the HERALD visited the scene of the fire this forenoon and conversed with the proprietors. They placed the loss of the property and business at \$7,000, one of them saying that the business of the laundry amounted to about \$300 a week. Considerable new apparatus had recently been purchased and all was destroyed. ¶ As it had been reported on the street that about a dozen Chinamen had been employed at this laundry and that the fire may have been of incendiary origin, the proprietors were questioned on both points. They said that seventeen persons were employed in the laundry, and that only three of these were Chinamen, adding that there is certain work about laundries which white men or women will not accept. Neither Mr. Sprague nor Mr. Dickson was of the opinion that it was an incendiary fire. ¶ The engineer, H. C. Harris, was sought for and he stated that he made a fire at 6 o'clock, and, after oiling the engine, was standing a few feet away, when Mr. Titus, who is employed in the laundry, called his attention to smoke that was issuing through the roof over the drying room. He had watched the smoke but a few moments when a blaze shot through, and a boy was at once sent to turn in a fire alarm. The companies arrived about 6:30, he said, and did all that was possible under the circumstances to stay the destructive progress of the fire. ¶ 'What is your theory as to the origin of the fire?' ¶ 'I have none. I don't know how it started.' ¶ 'Could it have been caused by the intense heat from the furnace in the drying room, or was not the furnace very hot so soon after the fire was made? Perhaps there was a defect in the pipe running up from the furnace through the drying room,' suggested the reporter. ¶ 'I can't tell,' replied the engineer, 'and nobody knows how the fire really did start.' ¶ The building and its contents were insured for \$2,500 as follows: In the Continental Insurance Company of New York, J. E. Rucker & Son, agents, for \$1,500; with the New York Underwriters, represented by Charles Otter, for \$1,000."

2/23/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 5 (Advertisement)

"Make No Mistake. Buy your cigars and tobacco of L. S. Cavallaro, Music Hall building, and be sure that you are not getting Chinese goods. His cigars are unequaled in quality and are made by white men; can be smoked without danger of contracting leprosy and are sold at the most reasonable figures."

2/24/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"A CLERICAL SLANDERER. ¶ The last number of the Herald of Truth, published at Oakland, contains an infamous attack upon Mr. Ravlin, and those who favor the present agitation against coolieism. With regard to Mr. Ravlin it is only necessary to state that he is engaged in the noblest work now open to a citizen of California, and that the people everywhere approve and support him, while the editor of the Herald of Truth is whining for popular sympathy. It seems also a little strange that it should be considered necessary by this orthodox imbecile to continue to vilify Mr. Ravlin now that he has left the pulpit, but these attacks only serve to show the bitterness and malignity of theological contention, and to disgust all intelligent people with a cause which is defended and maintained by such methods. ¶ With regard to the Anti-Coolie movement itself the Herald of Truth says: ¶ 'The Labor League that drives out the Chinese from any town on the Pacific Coast, against their will, will have hard work to acquit itself of insult to American freedom. The marvel is that the bullet has not laid such assault on liberty low. Every reputable wash-house of the Chinaman is as much his castle as the White House is to the President of the United States. Every day's labor taken from him by his enforced departure, is a bill of charges against that town, it may have to meet. Never was the secular press of California so handicapped as to-day. Would to God there were a Horace Greeley in one of its editorial chairs.' ¶ It is just as well for this clerical hypocrite and slanderer that Horace Greeley is not here to reply to his malevolent maunderings. The reply of the Tribune under Greeley's management to such as he generally was: 'You lie, you villain, you lie!' or 'you are a preposterous ass, to whom a reply would be waste of ink.' Greeley's denunciations of the sanctified scoundrels who defended the slave trade as this fellow defends coolieism – because it brought the negroes within reach of Christianity – would be good reading for him, especially if he would apply it to himself. ¶ The truth is that the clerical defenders of coolieism are the worst enemies the people of California have now to encounter. Assuming the garb of sanctity, and liberally quoting scripture, as the devil did, for their own narrow and selfish purposes, they thus deceive the ignorant and the weak. But their power is past. The people laugh at their solemn slush, and leave their churches untenanted. It is a pity that such men should be permitted to masquerade as Christian ministers and thus bring contempt and disgrace upon the name of religion, but this is a matter for religious people themselves to settle."

2/24/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"Washington dispatches state that the sub-committee of the House of Representatives, to which all matters relating to Chinese immigration had been referred, will report Morrow's bill favorably. This is a mere farce. Morrow's bill is not worth the paper it is written upon, so far as the prevention of Chinese immigration is concerned. Felton made an able argument in support of his bill to prohibit Chinese immigration altogether, but he was thrust aside, and Morrow's miserable abortion was adopted."

2/24/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 2 (Editorial)

"The corporation papers generally are becoming very solicitous as to the character of the Anti-Coolie Convention which is to be held at Sacramento on Wednesday, March 10. The Record-Union endeavors to quiet their fears by informing them that the delegates to that Convention will be chosen by the Boards of Supervisors. But if they accept this statement they will be much deceived. The Convention held at Sacramento will be the same as that which was recently held in San Jose, with a more extended representation from the Anti-Coolie League of the State. And if there is any attempt to hold a railroad Convention, composed of the representatives of the Republican Boards of Supervisors, it will be a miserable abortion."

2/24/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Another Attempt to Arrest the Wickersham Murderer. ¶ SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24. – In the matter of the arrest of Ang Tai Duck, the murderer of the Wickershams near Cloverdale, the following dispatch

was received by the Chinese Consul General in this city to-day. 'Ang Tai Duck has been arrested by the Japanese Government. The present Secretary of State is determined to release him to go to Hong Kong.' ¶ This was communicated to Chief of Police Crowley, who sent the following dispatch to Senator Stanford at Washington, 'Governor Stoeman [Stoneman?] made a request to the Japanese Government by cable to arrest the murderer. Subsequently a full set of papers was made by the Governor, accompanied with several affidavits, all certified by the Japanese Consul, were sent on the 10th inst. He received a cablegram to-day stating that the Japanese Government intends to release him, and to make certain it would be well to induce the British Government to arrest him at Hong Kong. State in the dispatch to arrest the Chinaman that was arrested at Yokohama; that will identify him. The steamer is expected to arrive at Hong Kong to-day.'"

2/24/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Chinese Consul Bee's Advice. ¶ SAN FRANCISCO, February 23. – An Associated Press representative called at the office of the Chinese Consul General to-day to ascertain the fact of the published report that he had issued a proclamation advising the Chinese to return home. The Consul General's Secretary emphatically denied that any such proclamation had been issued. He stated, however, that Chinese Consul Bee had made arrangements with the steamship companies to carry poor, sick and unemployed Chinese back to China for four trips at half rates. Notices concerning this were sent out requesting Chinese to take advantage of these cheap rates, and these facts probably gave rise to the first mentioned report."

2/24/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"A Coolie Murdered by his Partner. ¶ GRIDLEY, Cal., February 24. – The body of a dead Chinaman was found to-day buried in an old cabin about four miles from town. It was identified as that of Ah Gin. The head was almost severed by a cut with a cleaver across the back of the neck and both sides of the skull were crushed. Ah Sin was the partner of Ah Gin and his room-mate and has been arrested for the crime. The evidence against him is very conclusive. Gin has been missing several weeks and the condition of the body shows that the crime was committed about the time of his disappearance. Robbery was the motive."

2/24/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Only Four Chinese Passengers. San Francisco, February 23.—On the San Pablo to-day only four Chinese passengers for this port arrived."

2/25/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Mexico Wants Chinese. ¶ VICTORIA, B. C., February 24. – The British steamer Sardonyx has been chartered to sail hence March 8th, for Manzanillo, Mexico, touching at San Francisco, Mazatlan and other ports, and terminating at Manzanillo. The Sardonyx will take a cargo of coffee, sugar, spices and other tropical productions for Victoria for transportation via the Canadian Pacific to Canada. She will connect at Manzanillo with a line of steamers for Hongkong which has been subsidized by the Mexican Government to make frequent and regular trips between China and Mexico. The company that has contracted with the Mexican Government for the service is the Company Mexicana de Navagacion del Pacific. It seems the Mexican authorities are anxious to encourage the immigration of Chinese, wishing to utilize them as labor in the sugar and cotton plantations. The company hold two concessions from the Mexican Government for the introduction of Chinese labor. The Sardonyx will carry from Victoria as many Chinese passengers as she can accommodate, and will take a cargo of lumber and coals for the Mazatlan gas works. At San Francisco she will take on board flour and wheat for the Mexican markets."

2/25/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Mr. Ravlin at Merced. Merced, Cal., February 25.—There was a large assemblage at the Anti-Chinese meeting last night. Dr. Ravlin of San Jose addressed the meeting making a forcible speech advising boycotting as the best means of wiping out the Chinese."

2/25/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Chinese Striking Back. Portland, February 14.—This afternoon Nat L. Banker and Allen White, who acknowledged to leading a crowd and driving the Chinese out of Oregon City last Monday morning, were arrested on complaint of Wong Chung, a prominent contractor, and taken before a United States Commissioner, charged with violating Section 5.519 of the United States statutes. They were released on bail and their examination was set for Friday next."

2/25/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"More Delegates Appointed. Yreka, February 24.—An anti-Chinese meeting at Sawyer's Bar endorsed the action of the Supervisors in appointing delegates to the Sacramento Convention and organized a club for the purpose of using any reasonable measures to rid Salmon River of the Chinese. ¶ Cherokee, February 24.—The Anti-Chinese Club of Cherokee has elected a delegate to the Sacramento Convention."

2/25/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"The Hero of Truckee. Grass Valley, February 24. C. F. McGlashan of Truckee called a meeting here last night in Empire Hall, which was crowded, to hear him speak on the anti-Chinese question. About 150 men signed the anti-Chinese pledge."

2/25/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Ordered to Leave. San Diego, February 24.—A citizens' meeting was held at Escondido Settlement, about forty miles from San Diego, a few nights since and the Chinese ordered to leave."

2/25/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Another Club Organized. Pentz, Cal., 24.—An anti-Chinese club has been organized at Pentz. A committee on resolutions was appointed, consisting of Jesse Wood, C. Clarenbach and Mr. Cheshire."

2/25/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Anti-Chinese. The Two Conventions to Be Held in Sacramento. On Tuesday evening the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Anti-Chinese Association of Sacramento held a meeting, says the Record-Union, which was well attended. Various committees submitted reports and considerable other business was transacted. ¶ The committee appointed at the last meeting to confer with a committee representing the San Jose Convention in the interest of harmony, reported that they did so on Saturday last. The committee representing the San Jose Convention would not entertain any proposition made to them, and were not willing to make any overtures themselves. From their report it is to be inferred that the officers of the San Jose Convention are not willing to unite with the Sacramento Convention unless they are allowed to conduct the proceedings. This did not apparently suit the members of the Executive Committee. From remarks made it seems safe to infer that the Sacramento Convention will organize and proceed to business under the call, whether the San Jose people choose to come in or not. ¶ It looks then, as if two anti-Chinese conventions will meet in Sacramento on the 10th of March."

2/25/1886 Evening Herald (San Jose Fruit Packing Company) page 3 column 2 (Letter)

"A CARD. ¶ The San Jose Fruit Packing Company desire to announce to the members of the Knights of Labor and of the Anti-Chinese League, and the public generally, that it has annually employed on an average five hundred white people and about twenty Chinamen. In 1885 it had on its pay roll 470 white operatives, to whom were paid many thousands of dollars. The company will without doubt give employment to the same number of white operatives this year. Surely this is doing more for white labor than any similar institution of its size on the coast. With regard to the present small force of Chinamen, which docs not exceed twenty, the President had weeks ago authorized the manager to reduce them, if possible, and place white men in their stead even if it should cost the company five hundred dollars more to do so. Upon the return of Manager Wright, whose arrival is anticipated in about ten days, the President will then investigate the employment of Chinese by the company and see that full justice is done to white labor. ¶ SAN JOSE FRUIT PACKING COMPANY."

2/25/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Local Brevities....Hop Som, who was arrested Tuesday on a charge of violating the laundry ordinance, was arraigned before Justice Buckner yesterday on a second charge of the same offense. His trial in each case was set for March 1st at 10 a.m. Hung Lee was also arrested yesterday for a similar offense. His trial was set for March 1st at 2 p.m."

2/25/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"A Laundry Case. Tom On was arraigned before Justice Pfister this morning on a charge of violating the laundry ordinance and will be tried on Wednesday next at 2 p.m."

2/25/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"LOS GATOS. ¶ The Chinese Ordered to Leave - Manufacture of Ice. ¶ A committee from the anti-Chinese club at Los Gatos waited upon the Chinese in that town yesterday and gave them notice that they must leave before the 8th of March – a week from Monday next. The notice was received with the stolidity which characterizes the race, the Mongolians neither defying those who called upon them nor signifying their intention to obey the command. There are fifteen to twenty Chinese located at Los Gatos, most of them in the laundry business, but at the height of the canning season the town last year had about fifty more. Jung Lee, a 'boss' Chinaman, said to a reporter yesterday that if he had to go he would like to collect before departing about \$400 which is due him for washing by the people of Los Gatos. ¶ The white laundry which was started a short time ago did not prove profitable and has been shut down. ¶ Last evening a very pleasing entertainment was given before a large audience in aid of the juvenile military company which owes its organization to the W. C. T. U. Musical and literary exercises were followed with a supper. ¶ Several tons of ice are being turned out daily at the new ice factory, but the manufacture has not yet reached a satisfactory degree of clearness. In the work of testing the thermometer has sometimes stood within four degrees of zero."

2/25/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 5 (Advertisement)

"Make No Mistake. Buy your cigars and tobacco of L. S. Cavallaro, Music Hall building, and be sure that you are not getting Chinese goods. His cigars are unequaled in quality and are made by white men; can be smoked without danger of contracting leprosy and are sold at the most reasonable figures."

2/26/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"Just as was to be expected, the Republican-railroad press is denouncing in advance the promoters of the adjourned Anti-Coolie Convention to be held at Sacramento, March 10th, on the ground that they refuse to be swallowed by the Republican-railroad Convention which is to be composed of delegates appointed by the Republican-railroad Boards of Supervisors. The idea of the monopoly press is now, and

always has been, to capture the Anti-Coolie organization and make it a stepping stone for a number of railroad politicians. This must not be permitted, let the monopoly organs howl as they may."

2/26/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"The suggestion of Dr. Berry that the members of the Anti-Coolie Leagues stand by their friends should be carried out to its fullest extent. There is a disposition among a certain class in San Jose to oppose all movements against the Chinese, and do all they can in a covert way to injure those who make themselves conspicuous in the anti-coolie agitation. It is therefore absolutely necessary that the friends of the cause should all stand together in business matters and everything else. Let those who are so fond of the coolies subsist upon coolie patronage."

2/26/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"The Anti-Coolie agitation in the Eastern States has assumed such proportions as to become an important factor in local politics. Last week the Mayor of Syracuse, New York, was elected as the candidate of white labor against coolies. It is, therefore, extremely doubtful whether the coolies would be any more welcome in the Eastern States than they are here."

2/26/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 2 (News)

"The Chinese Damage Claims. Washington, Feb. 25.—The Cabinet meeting to-day was attended by all the members except Secretary Whitney. The question of making some reparation to Chinese residents of Rock Spring, Wyoming, for losses sustained by them in riots there last fall, was again considered. It is probable that the matter will be brought to the attention of Congress with a recommendation that the sufferers be recompensed for their losses."

2/26/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Chinese Driven Off. Marysville, February 25.—News reached here to-day that about 1 o'clock this morning a body of masked men from Wheatland compelled the Chinese on three ranches near Wheatland to leave their sleeping quarters and marched them to Wheatland, where they were turned loose. The ranches visited were H. Roddan's, Mrs. Fogg's and C. D. Wood's. At the last place the Chinese quarters were destroyed with all the contents."

2/26/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Chinaman Run over by a Train. Redwood City, February 26.—A Chinaman was run over and killed by the 9:27 express near San Mateo this morning. The body was taken to Redwood and is now at the undertakers. An inquest is in progress. It is thought he was insane. The Chinaman was not known."

2/26/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"The people of the Eastern States are beginning to understand a little of the perils of coolieism. A Chinese leper, in the last stage of that frightful disease, has been found in a Waterbury, Connecticut, wash-house, and the people of the town are thoroughly frightened. It is safe to say that Chinese laundrymen will be effectually boycotted there for some time to come."

2/26/1886 Evening Herald (J. L. Berry) page 3 column 2 (Letter)

"The W. C. T. U. and the Chinese. Editor Herald: Mrs. A. G. Bennett, President of the W.C. T. U., called at my office and requested me to state that the W. C. T. U. coffee-house has not a Chinese cook; but that a Chinaman is employed as dishwasher and assistant in the kitchen. J. L. Berry. San Jose, Feb. 26, 1886."

2/26/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Local Brevities....The Queen of the Pacific docked at San Francisco last night from Portland, having on board about 100 Chinese passengers, who were to be landed at daybreak....There are fifty-six prisoners confined in the County Jail. About fifty are serving for petty crimes, and six for felony. Two of the latter, Lee Gam and Jung, are under sentence of death for murder."

2/26/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"The Laundry Ordinance. Five complaints were to-day made in Justice Pfister's court against Chinese who have been found violating the laundry ordinance in working in wooden buildings. The anti-coolie clubs are doing good work in causing the arrest of all violators of the ordinance who come under the notice of their members. Mr. Cavallaro, of the Executive Committee, has been particularly active in this matter."

2/26/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 4 (Advertisement)

"Make No Mistake. Buy your cigars and tobacco of L. S. Cavallaro, Music Hall building, and be sure that you are not getting Chinese goods. His cigars are unequaled in quality and are made by white men; can be smoked without danger of contracting leprosy and are sold at the most reasonable figures."

2/26/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"THE WORK GOES ON. ¶ Regular Meeting of Anti-Coolie Club No. 2. ¶ A HOTEL ON THE BLACK LIST. ¶ The Rescission of Contracts With Chinese – The Boycott of the Fifth Street Cannary. ¶ Vice-President Cavallaro occupied the chair at the meeting of Anti-Coolie Club No. 2, held last evening at Druids' Hall. ¶ The Committee appointed to canvass for signatures to Circular No. 1 of the State Central Committee reported good progress. ¶ Mr. Cavallaro reported that it would probably be practicable to give an entertainment and ball without expense to the club. Several musicians had volunteered their services and it was believed that the Trustees of Turners' Hall would permit its free use on the occasion. ¶ The circular address of C. F. McGlashan, Chairman of the State Committee, asking anti-Chinese organizations to send representatives to the State Convention at Sacramento March 10th, was read by the Secretary. ¶ Chas. Pillman read a letter from a friend in Portland, Oregon, in regard to the Chinese movement there. The writer says that the Chinese are fast leaving Oregon and Washington Territory. ¶ Mr. Allen reported that McCrossen's Hotel on Market street employs a Chinese cook and it was placed on the black list. ¶ John Elitch reported an Alviso rancher who rented his strawberry patches on shares to Chinese. He moved that some one be appointed to wait on him and try to induce him to rescind his contracts. The motion was carried and Mr. Elitch was appointed to wait on the rancher. ¶ Mr. Powers reported a number of other ranchers who employed Chinese. ¶ Dr. Berry stated that the W. C. T. U. restaurant employed a Chinese cook, and he understood that they wanted to hire a new cook. He did not know whether they wanted a new Chinaman or not, but thought it would be well for any one wanting the position to make application. ¶ Mr. Anderson reported that a Chinese cook was employed by the Matron of the Orphans' Home. ¶ Mr. Cavallaro stated that the Chinamen were determined to carry on laundry work whether they were arrested or not. For the past two days he had given his attention to the matter and had had seven Chinamen arrested for violating the laundry ordinance. He thought a committee should be appointed to see that when the law was violated the offenders should be arrested. ¶ A committee, consisting of Messrs. Anderson, Reilly, Peters, Elitch and Roland, was appointed for this purpose. ¶ Dr. Berry urged the necessity of the members of the League trading with the friends of the movement. ¶ Mr. Allen made a brief speech in advocacy of boycotting, and Mr. Holmes made some appropriate remarks. ¶ It was announced that a new Assembly of Knights of Labor will shortly be organized in this city. Three classes are not admitted to membership – liquor-sellers, capitalists and lawyers. ¶ Mr. Scott moved that the Secretary write to the Oakland League and ask them to wait upon the Lusk and Cutting Packing Companies, and if they employ Chinese, try to induce them to

discharge them, and in case they did not comply to inaugurate a boycott. He thought these institutions should be treated the same as the San Jose Packing Company. ¶ A member stated that the Cutting company had not employed Chinamen for seven years. ¶ Mr. Holmes stated that the San Jose Fruit Packing Company was not boycotted by the league, but by the Knights of Labor of the United States. The instruction has gone forth to 5,000 assemblies in this country and also to Canada. If the corporation wants the boycott removed all they have to do is to discharge the Chinamen and employ white men. ¶ Mr. Scott's motion was carried and the club adjourned."

2/26/1886 Evening Herald (Oakland Times) page 3 column 7 (News)

"CHINESE PETS. ¶ A Serious Charge Against San Jose Ladies. ¶ HANDSOME CHINESE WANTED ¶ A Hint of the Uses to Which They Are Put – Names to Be Furnished. ¶ The Oakland Times publishes an interview with a Chinaman that is very suggestive. The Chinaman, whose language was put into tolerable English by the reporter, said: ¶ For ten years I have lived in Oakland and San Francisco, and during the most of that time I have carried on what might be called an employment office business, but I have not kept an office for the reason that I am more of an outside agent for several of the San Francisco offices. I learned shortly after I came here that American ladies are very fond of handsome Chinese servants. If you have ever observed and studied the servant question you will know that Chinese male servants belong to the only nationality in the world that is allowed free access to ladies' bed-chambers at all times, and are used as mid-servants, hair dressers, etc. This struck me as being very strange, and I saw at once that the agency that would pay more attention to the good looks of its stock in trade could make a great deal of money. I have worked in the racket in this manner: I would go to a house and ask for the lady of the house. If she did not have a Chinese servant, I at once began to enlarge on their many good qualities, and showed her ladyship how my servants might be used in the capacity of maids, cooks, washerwomen, or in fact be made generally useful about the house. I flatter myself that I am a pretty good judge of human nature, and it did not take me long to tell just what kind of a servant she wanted. I always carried twenty or thirty pictures of the handsomest Chinamen we had, and if the lady happened to like one of them, I was sure of the commission. Quite a number of the ladies would always ask if my servants had an opium lay-out and could cook opium. I knew at once that they were female fiends, and if they engaged a servant I ordered him to take his bamboo around. Why, I have some old customers here who have had their servant smokers for the past five or six years. I know two or three ladies who think as much of their servants as they do of their husbands and children. They keep them in fine style and treat them more like princes than hired servants. You ought to see what 'lugs' these Chinese put on when no one is about the house but the mistress. Of course they are smart enough to be very humble when any one else is about, for they are well paid.' ¶ 'They don't get better wages than other servants, do they?' ¶ 'Yes, much better. I have sent some out at twenty dollars a month and now they are getting over fifty. Oh, it's a great business, and I only wish I was good enough to gain the affections of some rich lady. A nice, clean, good Chinaman can get a fine place without any trouble.' ¶ 'Are there many such women in Oakland?' ¶ 'No, not a great many. My best customers have been in San Francisco and San Jose. I used to run down there five or six times a year and never failed to do a good business. The high-toned ladies of that place who deal with me have become so well acquainted that they talk right out and tell me what they want.' ¶ 'Do they change servants often?' ¶ 'They are not apt to change, but you know a Chinaman don't care for anything but money, and as soon as he saves a few dollars he wants to leave the United States, and then my lady has to get another servant.' ¶ 'I believe you have stated that most of the women who employ Chinese are in the habit of smoking opium; is that true?' ¶ 'Yes, that's true. I know that almost all of the women who have Chinese about their houses are confirmed opium smokers, and when a woman takes to it there is no power under the sun that will stop her.' ¶ 'You are out of the business now, are you?' ¶ 'Oh, this boycotting has ruined me. The ladies won't employ any new Chinamen, because they are afraid of the boycotters, and I guess my business is gone forever.' ¶

'Can you give me the names of any of the ladies who have Chinese opium teachers?' ¶ 'No, because I am afraid their husbands will kill me; but if I go back to China soon, I will send you a list of their names and residences the day I sail.'"

2/27/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 2 (News)

"Senator Mitchell's Speech. WASHINGTON, February 26. – Senator Mitchell of Oregon made a speech in the Senate to-day on his Chinese bill. He said the people of the whole Pacific Coast were to-day suffering from the presence of large numbers of an unclean, non-assimilating and Pagan race. This horde of wretches, imperiled labor, prosperity and peace, even life, also. To eradicate the scourge, heroic treatment would be necessary; a more decided and aggressive Governmental step than has yet been taken would also be necessary. Means of relief could not properly be availed of while preserving treaty stipulations with the Chinese Government. Neither could we expect within any reasonable time to secure relief by negotiation with that Government. Hence it was that the bill submitted by him (Mitchell) proposed that the States and people of this republic, through Congress and the Executive, or by two-thirds of Congress, without the approval of the Executive, should remove the obstruction by first wiping out of existence all treaties which recognize the coming of Chinese to the United States, and that the magnitude of the evil to be relieved justified the step proposed. Mr. Mitchell read a number of newspaper articles to show that the recent anti-Chinese disturbances in the West were not the work of an irresponsible or hoodlum element. They were the voice of honest labor, the wail of indignant toil struggling for life in an unequal contest with servile labor. The Burlingame treaty, he said, was valueless to the United States. This point the speaker enlarged upon with detail and circumstance, quoting statistics of our commerce with China in support of his contention. Mr. Mitchell, in conclusion, said: 'This bill, unlike our Restriction Acts and proposed Acts, is not elastic; it is absolutely ironclad. It leaves nothing to construction; it is conclusive; it is not open to the objection of being liable to having its vitality sapped or its efficiency destroyed by departmental or judicial decisions. No delicate questions as to the conflict between act and treaty are left open for construction or determination by either court or department. The conflict that is waged on this subject of the Asiatic competition of this country is as irrepressible as was the conflict that resulted in the overthrow of human slavery. It is a conflict for supremacy on American soil between intelligent, enlightened and honest American labor and the cheap and degraded labor; a conflict between morality and vice, order and anarchy, American and Asiatics; a conflict between civilization and heathenism, Christianity and Paganism. The conflict between the two opposing forces in all essential particulars, non-assimilating and repellant, when considered in the relations of one to the other, and one or the other of which must and will ultimately and necessarily be driven to the wall. Nor does it require any peculiar prescience to determine the result of the contest if the United States Government either stands supinely by and does nothing, or what is but little more effective for good, simply attacks the advancing army with wooden swords and paper bullets under pretense of conforming to the treaty stipulations and sustaining the diplomatic relations."

2/27/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 2 column 4 (Advertisement)

"Make No Mistake. Buy your cigars and tobacco of L. S. Cavallaro, Music Hall building, and be sure that you are not getting Chinese goods. His cigars are unequaled in quality and are made by white men; can be smoked without danger of contracting leprosy and are sold at the most reasonable figures."

2/27/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"The City Election....What the anti-Chinese clubs in tend to do with regard to nominations it is too early to foretell. It would not be surprising, however, if they and the Prohibitionists should put straight tickets in the field...."

2/27/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Local Brevities....A Chinaman was run over and killed by the 9:27 express near San Mateo yesterday morning. The body was taken to Redwood. It is thought the Chinaman was insane."

2/27/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"MR. RAVLIN'S WORK. ¶ A Fine Meeting in Fresno – Santa Cruz – Other Appointments. ¶ Mr. Ravlin spoke in the Fresno Opera House on Thursday evening to a very large gathering of town people and fruit-growers, and, as usual, made many telling hits. He found in Fresno an organized pro-Chinese league composed of vine-growers who are putting the policy of boycotting into energetic practice. Against these people Mr. Ravlin directed numerous broadsides, and he warned them (many of them being in attendance at the meeting) that they and their work would be reported to the Knights of Labor. They would, he said, come to find that Chinese labor is the dearest kind, after all, for, unless they changed their methods, they would find it difficult to sell their raisins and other products. At the close of the meeting, which was deeply enthusiastic, Mr. Ravlin was invited to make another visit to Fresno in the near future and said he would do so. He saw the need of special work in that section and wanted to make another visit and hold a protracted meeting, nor would he rest content until the last fruit-grower shall have been saved to the cause of justice and white labor. ¶ Santa Cruz holds a county convention to-day, closing with a mass meeting tonight which will be addressed by Mr. Ravlin. ¶ It is Mr. Ravlin's intention to speak in Redwood City some time next week. ¶ At the grand mass meeting called by the various trade and labor unions to be held in San Francisco next Saturday evening Mr. Ravlin will be the leading speaker."

2/27/1886 Evening Herald (Alta) page 3 column 5 (News)

"A GOOD SCHEME. ¶ Substituting Italian Fruit-Growers for Chinese. ¶ THE OBJECTIONS CONSIDERED. ¶ As Assurance of Faithful Service – The Plan of an Alameda Fruit-Grower. ¶ A resident of Alameda county, who is at the same time opposed to Chinese and a large grower of choice varieties of small fruits, says the Alta has an idea that he thinks will operate successfully in doing away with Chinese labor without loss to the fruit-growers of this State. His scheme is opposition colonization, and will be tested within a few months by the importation of 150 laborers from Italy. The gentleman in question has been over every fruit-growing country in Europe, and has studied horticulture all his life, and in his judgment the laborers from the southern part of Italy would prove most beneficial to this State. Their home is near the end of bootlike Italy, where the shores are washed by the Adriatic Sea, and is known as Apuglia. It belonged to the old reign of Naples, but its artificial glories have departed, and now the people subsist by the tamer occupations of growing fruit and fishing. The climate of Apuglia is similar to that of California, the two soils are capable of producing the same things, and hence the argument that the laborers from that district would be suitable operatives in the fruit districts of California. ¶ The gentleman who proposes to try the experiment of importing them says that a lengthy residence among them has taught him of their skill in fruit-growing, and their other recommendations are that they are hard workers, sober, honest and economical. They are descendants by centuries from a race of fruit-growers, and habits of industry and obedience were imbibed with their mother's milk. None know better where to put the pruning-knife on the tree or vine, or where to stick the spade to plant either. 'True,' continued the gentleman who so enthusiastically eulogized the laborers he intends to import, 'true, many of them can neither read nor write, but their children will learn, and they will make good citizens. Their economy is a strong point in their favor, in this, that their object in it is to do for themselves. As soon as they save a few hundred dollars they will plant orchards of their own, and in turn become employers of labor. I know that the future great riches of this State lie in its olive culture, and for growing and packing olives and making oil they have no equals in the world. They are not high-priced help, and when the superiority of their work and the value of their knowledge is taken into

consideration they are cheaper than the Chinese by long odds.’ ¶ ‘Are there many of these people here?’ ¶ ‘Outside of a few fishermen I don’t think there are more than half a dozen in the State, and the fishermen from the particular section I have mentioned do not number more than three score. From their ranks I selected three men to work in my orchard, and if they can do as well as they have done without education, what will not trained horticulturists and viticulturists be capable of? I tell you the capacity of these men for work is something tremendous, and will be surprise to the farmers who have had to put up with the average laborer of this State.’ ¶ ‘And do you find no drawbacks to the success of your plans?’ ¶ ‘Well, there are two objections that may be raised by others, but I do not consider either worth answering. One is that the new arrivals would not be able to speak English, and the other is that most of them would require some financial aid to get here. I am paying a considerable portion of the expenses of the men who are coming out to me, but the improvement and saving in the first year’s crop that they cultivate and handle will amply repay me for the outlay.’ ¶ ‘Your arrangements are all completed, then?’ ¶ ‘No, not quite; but they are being pushed as fast as possible by my brother, who is in Italy securing the men and making terms with them.’ ¶ ‘Do they come under contract?’ ¶ ‘No, sir; I know enough of them to know that their assurance of faithful service is as good as a bond, and I do not care to make serfs of them. Besides, all that are coming are not for my orchards. Some of them will go into the employ of my neighbors, who have expressed a desire to supplant their Chinamen with white labor. If others approve the idea I will be only too happy to aid them either by information or by having my brother secure men for them. If they have faith enough in my idea to adopt it without waiting for a test, which I have every reason to believe will result satisfactorily.”

2/27/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 7 (News)

“FRUIT-GROWERS. ¶ Their Adoption of a Strong Pro-Chinese Order. ¶ REMOVAL OF THE TREE TAX. ¶ Singularly Selfish Attitude of Men Who Prefer Chinese Labor to White Labor. ¶ The State Horticultural Society held its monthly meeting yesterday at San Francisco, President Hilgard in the chair. D. C. Feeley of this county was proposed for membership. ¶ Letters were read from the Governor’s Secretary and the State Controller, answering requests made by the Society in resolutions heretofore passed requesting the Governor to rescind the appointment of W. M. Boggs as Inspector of Fruit Pests and the Controller to withhold his salary. The Secretary replied that as the Inspector was appointed by the State Board of Horticulture the Governor has no power in the premises, and the Controller’s letter said that that officer is compelled under the law to audit the Inspector’s salary. ¶ The matter of endorsing the pro-Chinese resolutions passed by the Mendocino County Hop Growers’ Association was referred to a committee consisting of W. C. Blackwood of Haywards, A. T. Hatch of Vacaville and James Shinn of Alameda. ¶ Mr. Shinn declared that there could be no doubt as to the right to employ Chinese. ¶ I. A. Wilcox of Santa Clara favored white labor when it could be procured. ¶ Mr. Hatch wanted Congress informed that the Society is not in favor of mob law. ¶ O. Dennis of Alameda, a Chinese employer, believed in keeping the Chinese that are already here. He suggested a school vacation during the fruit season, to enable the children to earn some money. ¶ The President thought the question of a school vacation, to cover the whole period of fruit picking and packing, should be agitated. ¶ Mr. Wilcox concurred. He also offered the following resolution: ¶ Resolved, That the Constitution of the State should be so amended as to exempt fruit trees and vines from taxation. ¶ Resolved, further, That the question be made the subject of discussion at the next meeting of the Society. ¶ Mr. Wilcox said he thought the exemption could be secured if earnestly pressed. The removal of such a tax would encourage immigration and fruit-growing, and it was well understood that the more fruit grown the lower would become freight rates. ¶ Senator De Long remarked that whenever a proposition arises to exempt anything from taxation San Francisco opposes it. The farmer also will fight this proposition, as he would argue that the removal of the tree tax would raise the land tax. The railroads would oppose it on the same ground; but if the farmers will agree to it the railroads will raise no objections. ¶ A motion to

make the matter a subject of discussion at the next meeting was carried. ¶ The Chinese question then came up in the shape of the following resolution offered by Judge Blackwood, which is similar to the Mendocino resolution: ¶ Resolved, That it is the sense of this Society that the United States Congress should pass a law forever stopping the immigration of the Chinese, and that there shall be no more return certificates. Then death and departure will thin their ranks so fast that there will be room for all white labor that will come to this State, and all of us will gradually be supplied with satisfactory labor, without any great injury to our interests. ¶ Judge Blackwood declared the Chinese are wronged in being called coolie slaves; that newspapers which advocate anti-coolie leagues do wrong, and are siding with men who pay no taxes and saloons. He hoped the Society would come to the front. ¶ A letter from Senator Boutier declared in favor of white labor. A white man can pick twice as much as a Chinaman. No spirited boy or girl will consent to work with Chinese. The reason why white men are not more largely employed by fruit-growers is that they are not willing to live like hogs and work for eighty cents a day. He refuted the proposition that enough white labor could not be obtained. ¶ Mr. Hatch did not think there is sufficient white labor, as there will be a large crop this year. ¶ D. C. Feeley of Santa Clara heartily endorsed the resolutions. From this own experience in growing grapes, for twenty-five years, he knew that some of the statements made by the Senator from Sacramento were not correct. He had been a large shipper, but he never had a white man that could pack a box of grapes as well as a Chinaman. He never heard a white man admit that he could pick more than a Chinaman. His experience had revealed the fact that he had got ten or fifteen cents more a box for goods packed by Chinamen than those packed by white men. He was not satisfied that this year there would not be labor enough of any kind to gather and take care of the product of the 8,000 acres of vines in Santa Clara county. He would not be dictated to by a lot of ignorant and irresponsible men. He reserved the right to hire any kind of labor he saw fit, whether it was white or Chinese. ¶ Mr. T. Brewer said it had cost him \$20,000 to try white labor. If Chinese are not employed this year fully two-thirds of the fruit crop will be lost. ¶ W. M. Smith of Vacaville spoke in a similar vein. ¶ Prof. Hussmann of Napa said he had never found any trouble in securing all the white labor he wanted. ¶ Senator Beck of Napa said a change to white labor would be very expensive. ¶ The resolution was finally adopted after a slight amendment, and the meeting adjourned. ¶ The Directors of the California Fruit Union also held a meeting. A resolution was adopted endorsing the Vacaville pro-Chinese resolutions and declaring Chinese to be necessary to the fruit interests."

2/23/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"FOR EASTERN PERUSAL. ¶ The Auburn (N.Y.) Dispatch, one of the brightest and most welcome of our Eastern exchanges, says that 'figures taken from the annual report of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, just made public, show that over \$10,000,000 in treasure has been shipped to China during the past year from that port in excess of the amount remitted in payment of the balance of trade against that port, which amounted to \$2,300,000. During 1884 this excess was over \$9,000,000.' The Dispatch then asks, 'How is this? Is China gaining in trade at the expense of the United States?' The answer to these inquiries will be very old and stale reading for Californians, and is written for Eastern perusal. The 'how' of it is that these millions represent the defrauded toll of white men who would have built homes, reared families, supported stores, schools, churches, newspapers and all the appliances and adjuncts of Caucasian civilization, if the money had been paid out for white labor. The millions represent the wages paid to Chinese laborers who have crowded our own race out and do nothing for our country. They represent not only the surplus but the entire earnings of the Chinese; money sent out of this country, not only as savings, but for the purchase of every article of consumption used by these Chinese laborers while in this country. It ought to be known to our Eastern friends that the Chinese laborer sends to China for everything he eats and wears. Even his vices must be gratified by money sent to China; the opium he smokes and the pipe he smokes it in, is bought in China and paid for in American money that

would be in general circulation in this country if it had been received as wages by a white laborer. ¶ Here is California, with all its wealth of productiveness, seriously troubled with tramps, of a different class from those of the Eastern States in this, that a large proportion are men willing to labor but prevented from doing so by Chinese consumption. ¶ There are some things about this matter of Chinese competition, too, that we should like to have better understood in the East. Setting aside the facts that white labor is worth better wages than Chinese labor, because it is more productive, or, in other words, earns more by its larger results. Chinese labor is not always lower priced than white labor. The Chinese laborer does not enter into competition singlehanded against the white man. The Mongolian is the creature – the slave, in fact – of a guild which sells his labor. The managers of these guilds make a deliberate attack upon some form of labor – shoemaking, cigar making, shirt and underwear manufacture, or a hundred other industries. Their method of attack is universally the same. They offer to supply an unlimited number of laborers at a price which will hardly pay for the workmen's rice and opium. They comply with this contract until they have starved out and driven from the State the men who had families and homes, and whose wages went to build up American prosperity and then they gradually increase their demands until finally the employer is also driven out and the whole business comes into Chinese control. There are many branches of business in which this sort of strategy has proved successful, greatly to the detriment of California. This accounts for the outflow of American money to China and ought to be enough to convince the East that the Anti-Chinese sentiment here is not a mere local prejudice but involves principles that affect the welfare of every workman, mechanic and business man from one end to the other of the whole United States."

2/23/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 2 (News)

"A CHINAMAN'S CHIN. ¶ Consul Ching Hoy says his Countrymen are Asked to Return Home. ¶ NEW YORK, February 22. – The Mail and Express publishes the following interview with Ching Hoy, Chinese Consul at this city, based upon the St. Louis dispatch saying that the Chinese Imperial Government contemplates retaliatory measures on account of the treatment accorded Chinese subjects in this country: 'I cannot say, but I am advised, that an imperial proclamation has been issued compelling all Chinamen in this country to return home, but I can say that the Consul General at San Francisco has sent notices advising all Chinamen to leave. Whether the Government is back of this, I cannot say. As to the suggestion of retaliation, I have no doubt that measures of this kind will be taken by our Government. If the Chinese are driven out and outraged here why can't our people drive out all Americans from China. The good name of this country has been disgraced by the recent outrages, and the question becomes very serious. There is no protection to Chinamen at all, but American merchants and missionaries are well treated in China, and the Government takes prompt action not only in paying damages, but redressing wrong done. What I don't understand, is why the good people of the East here remain silent. It certainly was not the intention of Congress that merchants and others should be treated in this way. If nothing is done the commerce between two countries amounting to \$80,000,000 annually will be destroyed.'

2/23/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Chinese Forced to Leave – A Ship Run Ashore. ¶ PORTLAND, Or., February 22. – About 2 o'clock this morning a crowd of fifty whites went to Chinatown in Oregon City, awoke the occupants, and notified them to get ready to leave immediately. Several of the Chinamen were robbed of what money they had on their persons and all were escorted to the river, where the steamer Latona was lying at the wharf, and thence they were conveyed to this city. The Chinamen numbered forty, all told, and all but four or five were employees of the Oregon City Woolen Mills. Only ten or a dozen Chinese remain in town. The Chinese merchants here say the white men are known, and an effort will be made to have them indicted

in the United States Court here. A large anti-Chinese mass meeting was held here to-night, from 1,200 to 1,500 being present. A committee of fifteen was appointed to notify the Chinese to leave."

2/23/1886 Morning Mercury (Western Watchman) page 2 column 3 (Editorial)

"Voice of the Press. Western Watchman: Notwithstanding much talk, there is no proof as yet, that the Chinese in California has diminished one per cent., with all the boycotting. They have simply been driven from one locality to another, from where they are seen to where they are not seen, but are equally pernicious."

2/23/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Local Brevities....Buy white labor cigars of John Hartzoke....The steam laundry at Watsonville is ready for business....An anti-Chinese mass meeting of business men and their ladies will be held at the Tabernacle this evening. Mr. Ravlin and others will address the meeting, after which another league composed of both sexes, will be formed. ¶ At the close of the address recently delivered by Mr. Ravlin in Gilroy an anti-Chinese club was organized whose roll received numerous signatures, among them those of a number of ladies. It is proposed to open the roll to ladies in San Jose."

2/23/1886 Morning Mercury (San Jose Fruit Packing Company) page 3 column 3 (Letter)

"A CARD. ¶ The San Jose Fruit Packing Company desire to announce to the members of the Knights of Labor and of the Anti-Chinese League, and the public generally, that it has annually employed on an average five hundred white people and about twenty Chinamen. In 1885 it had on its pay roll 470 white operatives, to whom were paid many thousands of dollars. The company will without doubt give employment to the same number of white operatives this year. Surely this is doing more for white labor than any similar institution of its size on the coast. With regard to the present small force of Chinamen, which does not exceed twenty, the President had weeks ago authorized the manager to reduce them, if possible, and place white men in their stead even if it should cost the company five hundred dollars more to do so. Upon the return of Manager Wright, whose arrival is anticipated in about ten days, the President will then investigate the employment of Chinese by the company and see that full justice is done to white labor. ¶ SAN JOSE FRUIT PACKING COMPANY."

2/23/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 4 column 1 (News)

"Negroes for Farm Hands. Pacific Rural Press. The agitation against the Chinese, which is now becoming general, is leading agriculturists to seek for other available help. It is telegraphed from North Carolina that the negro exodus is beginning to select California as its Canaan. They seem to have filled the demand of Southwestern States and must seek the ultimate West. Last week about seventy were shipped from Santa Fe. This batch of immigrants were bound for Los Angeles, having contracted to work in the vineyards and the fields of E. J. Baldwin, who owns over 2,000,000 acres of land. According to an agreement made with Baldwin through his agent, before leaving California, they are to get \$12 per month for the first year, and board and house free. Baldwin advanced the money to pay for their transportation to Los Angeles, the price per ticket being \$60.70.

2/24/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 1 column 2 (News)

"The Chinese Proclamation. New York, February 23.—A World's St. Louis Special says: The Chinese residents of this city who have been living a nervous and unhappy life since the commencement of the Lou Johnson murder trial, were startled by the report that the Emperor of China had issued a proclamation directing all his subjects to return to the Empire and place themselves under his rule. The reporter found Ah Lung and Ah Sing explaining the matter to a group of their countrymen yesterday. Ah Lung came here from California and has been conspicuous during the Chinese trials as a sympathizer

with the accused men. Ah Sing is a companion of his. Both are of the same influence. They speak English fluently. Ah Lung said that the story was false and Ah Sing corroborated him with an American oath."

2/24/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"CHINESE CONSUL BEE. ¶ The duties, privileges and prerogatives of consuls are as clearly defined by international law as the same relations of justices of the peace are prescribed by statutory law. Both have their limitations beyond which they may not pass without forfeiting their positions. The appointment of a citizen of the United States to act as consul or commercial agent of a foreign power is of no effect until the government of this country has issued what is termed 'an exequatur,' which is the written official recognition of the power to which he is accredited, authorizing him to exercise his powers. A violation of the terms of his recognition involves the recall of his exequatur and deprives him of recognition and any immunities accruing to his official position. A consul or commercial agent is a much more insignificant person than a Minister Plenipotentiary, because he is not invested with diplomatic powers, but in the case of the British, minister Crampton, during the Chinese war, even so august a person as the chief of the British embassy at Washington was compelled to pack his trucks and leave the country for meddling with our national affairs and violating our neutrality by enlisting soldiers on our soil to fight the battles of England. ¶ The English government recognized our right to demand the recall of a first-class minister, and the Chinese government ought to be made to recognize the same right by our withdrawal of the exequatur of a fifth-rate consular agent like Colonel Bee, of San Francisco. He seems to labor under the mistaken idea that he can act for China both as a consul and as an American citizen; that he can memorialize the President and Congress; appear in the United States courts, and engage in newspaper discussions all under the seal of the Chinese consulate. He seems to imagine that the salary he receives from the Chinese government is in the nature of a retainer in a police court case. Mr. Bee evidently is laboring under a delusion, and should be forced to recognize the fact that Chinese money can only make him a Chinese consular agent, and that in assuming the consular privileges he voluntarily abridges his rights as an American citizen. He must elect to be either Chinese or American. He cannot be both at the same time. The Government of the United States owes it to its own dignity and to the interests of the people to curb Mr. Bee. He has committed offenses enough against international law to justify the withdrawal of his recognition, and there are those who believe that with the deprivation of his Chinese salary there would be an end to his Chinese sympathies."

2/24/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Chinese Consul Bee's Advice. San Francisco, February 23.—An Associated Press representative called at the office of the Chinese Consul General to-day to ascertain the fact of the published report that he had issued a proclamation advising the Chinese to return home. The Consul General's Secretary emphatically denied that any such proclamation had been issued. He stated, however, that Chinese Consul Bee had made arrangements with the steamship companies to carry poor, sick and unemployed Chinese back to China for four trips at half rates. notices concerning this were sent out requesting Chinese to take advantage of these cheap rates, and these facts, probably gave rise to the first mentioned report."

2/24/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"An Anti-Chinese Meeting. Napa, February 23.—The third large anti-Chinese meeting was held at the Opera House to-night. many signatures were procured to a petition to abrogate all treaties with China."

2/24/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Only Four Chinese Passengers. San Francisco, February 23.—On the San Pablo to-day only four Chinese passengers for this port arrived."

2/24/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Local Brevities....Hon. H. M. Estee has ordered the discharge of all the Chinese employed on the Collins place in Cupertino district....About 11:30 o'clock last night Officer Coschina arrested a Chinaman who was in the act of purloining a sack of potatoes from the sidewalk in front of Redmond's Store, corner of Market and El Dorado streets. The thieving Mongol was booked for petty larceny."

2/24/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"A NEW LEAGUE. ¶ Last Night's Meeting at the Tabernacle. ¶ REMARKS BY N. F. RAVLIN. ¶ The Object of the Organization – Preamble and Resolutions Adopted and Permanent Officers Elected. ¶ The Anti-Chinese meeting at the Baptist Tabernacle last evening was attended by a large audience. The meeting was called to order by Rev. N. F. Ravlin, and Dr. J. L. Berry was elected President, R. H. Schwartz Vice-President, Louis Bruch Secretary, and W. F. Foss Treasurer. ¶ Mr. Ravlin moved that a committee be appointed on permanent organization to consist of three members. The motion carried, and Messrs. Schwartz, Adcock and Rizer were named. ¶ Mr. Ravlin said that the object was to form a League composed of both men and women, and he suggested that for all the offices, with the exception of President, ladies be chosen by the committee. The committee retired. ¶ Mr. Ravlin then addressed the meeting, stating its object to be the formation of an additional Anti-Chinese League composed of men and women. The business men had been invited and he was sorry to see so few of them present; perhaps they would be at the Mayor's meeting – when he called one. He was glad, however, that there were so many representative men and women present. By representative he meant the workers – the middle class, who are the sole producers for themselves and all the rest of mankind. It is this class that are in favor of getting rid of the Chinese; that form labor organizations and strive to obtain for the laborer his just rights. In this movement the middle class has become such a unit that the combined efforts of sentimentalists and politicians will be unable to stop from being successful. The object of this movement reaches as far beyond the elimination of the Chinese as the antipodes of the earth. It will result in a radical change in, at least, the social and political aspects of the nation. The leagues are non-partisan, but by their work the present political system will die, and at its death a new and grander system will be born into existence. Mr. Ravlin announced that he was to speak to-night in Merced and the following night in Fresno. ¶ He presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: ¶ WHEREAS, It is of vast importance that this State should be delivered from the evils inflicted upon us by the presence of an alien race; and ¶ WHEREAS, A general movement is being inaugurated throughout the State to accomplish this end by all lawful and legitimate means; therefore, ¶ Resolved, That we, the undersigned, proceed to form a new partisan Anti-Chinese League for the purpose of cooperating with all other similar organizations throughout the State; ¶ Resolved, That we organize under the name of the San Jose Anti-Chinese League No. 3, and that ladies as well as gentlemen be eligible to membership. ¶ The Committee on Permanent Organization then reported the following officers: President, J. L. Berry; Vice-President, R. H. Schwartz; Secretary, Mrs. R. H. Schwartz; Treasurer, W. F. Foss; Sergeant-at-Arms, — . The report was adopted. ¶ Dr. Berry made a brief address. He said the sole object of the organization was to better the condition of the people of the State. It was not the desire to injure anyone, capitalist or laborer, but to bring about a condition of affairs that would induce the business men to give employment to men and women of their own race. In order to do this those in favor of the movement must assist in it. He asked that all such sign the roll. ¶ Mr. Ravlin said that he wanted this county thoroughly organized before March 10th. He wanted four Leagues in this city. At other places the people were working actively for the cause. In Oakland last week he addressed a gathering of 7,000 people. The editor of the Herald of Truth had since referred to the meeting as a mob and him as the leader of a mob. The editor in question and his kind have tried to boycott the speaker. First at the Baptist convention, by refusing to admit his church, and then with his ex-party convention in this city. Now he was going to pay them back in like coin. He was glad, however, that he

had called him a leader, even if it was of a mob. It was such a mob that would make this editor and all of his kind trouble, and if they did not succeed in driving the Chinamen out they would drive the devil out. Except as to one institution, the Leagues here have been scared out of the idea of boycotting. Boycotting was not such a terrible thing. Neither was it an Irish product. It was practiced by our colonial fathers, in Boston harbor when they boycotted King George III by throwing his tea overboard. In Stockton the speaker had successfully boycotted a hotel. He induced eighteen boarders to tell the landlord that if he did not discharge his Chinese help immediately they would leave, and their wishes were at once complied with. He urged firmness and said that was the only way by which the desired end could be accomplished. A week from Saturday next, he said, he was to address the labor organizations of San Francisco, and he expected to spend a great deal of time in that city. That is the strongest citadel of the Chinese and if the movement is successful in that place the victory could be nearly won. In San Jose he wanted them to go to work in earnest and not allow their ardor to be dampened as it had been. Because the press condemned two or three men whom they termed 'cranks' it was no reason why the movement, in which these men figured, should be allowed to die out. In conclusion he stated that he wanted 200 signers to the roll of the new league. ¶ A committee then passed through the audience and 158 signatures of men and women were obtained. The meeting then adjourned to meet next Monday evening in the lecture room of the Tabernacle."

2/24/1886 Morning Mercury (San Jose Fruit Packing Company) page 3 column 5 (Letter)

"A CARD. ¶ The San Jose Fruit Packing Company desire to announce to the members of the Knights of Labor and of the Anti-Chinese League, and the public generally, that it has annually employed on an average five hundred white people and about twenty Chinamen. In 1885 it had on its pay roll 470 white operatives, to whom were paid many thousands of dollars. The company will without doubt give employment to the same number of white operatives this year. Surely this is doing more for white labor than any similar institution of its size on the coast. With regard to the present small force of Chinamen, which docs not exceed twenty, the President had weeks ago authorized the manager to reduce them, if possible, and place white men in their stead even if it should cost the company five hundred dollars more to do so. Upon the return of Manager Wright, whose arrival is anticipated in about ten days, the President will then investigate the employment of Chinese by the company and see that full justice is done to white labor. ¶ SAN JOSE FRUIT PACKING COMPANY."

2/25/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 1 column 2 (News)

"Chinaman Murdered. Gridley, Cal., February 24.—The body of a dead Chinaman was found to-day buried in an old cabin about four miles from town. It was identified as that of Ah Gin. The head was almost severed by a cut with a cleaver across the back of the neck and both sides of the skull were crushed. Ah Sin was the partner of Ah Gin an dhis room-mate and has been arrested for the crime. The evidence against him is very conclusive, Gin has been missing several weeks and the condition of the body shows that the crime was committed about the time of the disappearance. Robbery was the motive."

2/25/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"THE FELTON PLAN. ¶ The California members have had a hearing before a committee of the House of Representatives on the subject of additional legislation to prevent Chinese immigration. Of all the propositions looking to the accomplishment of this purpose the bill of C. N. Felton, our representative, seems to be the most direct and efficacious. He disposes of the whole subject summarily and finally by a bill to abrogate all the treaties with China. This would not necessarily deprive us of commercial relations with China, for those relations are based upon self-interest. If we have anything to sell that China wants that country will buy it. But it would not only prevent more Chinese coming here, but would be very

likely to lead to the return to their own country of those now here. The argument used against Mr. Felton's bill is really an argument in its favor. It is said that such legislation would lead to the expulsion of Americans from China. The number of such persons now in that country is variously stated at five hundred and five thousand. The smaller number is probably more correct; but if even five thousand American citizens were compelled to return to their own country to make a living as the rest of us do, it would be a great gain, because it would result in sending one hundred and fifty thousand Chinese out of the United States. The return of the American citizens would only be an increase of American productive power for this country, while the departure of the Chinese would reopen to American labor opportunities for wages which have been taken away by Chinamen, to the detriment of the American laborer, business man and manufacturer."

2/25/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 2 (News)

"Anxious for Chinese Immigration—Line of Steamers Established. Victoria, B. C., February 24.—The British steamer Sardonyx has been chartered to sail hence March 6th, for Manzanillo, Mexico, touching at San Francisco, Mazatlan and other ports, and terminating at Manzanillo. The Sardonyx will take a cargo of coffee, sugar, spices and other tropical productions for Victoria that transportation via the Canadian Pacific to Canada. She will connect at Manzanillo with a line of steamers for Hongkong which has been subsidized by the Mexican Government to make frequent and regular trips between China and Mexico. The company that has contracted with the Mexican Government for the service is the Company Mexicana de Navegacion del Pacific. It seems the Mexican authorities are anxious to encourage the immigration of Chinese, wishing to utilize them as labor in the sugar and cotton plantations. The company hold two concessions from the Mexican Government for the introduction of Chinese labor. The Sardonyx will carry from Victoria as many Chinese passengers as she can accommodate, and will take a cargo of lumber and coals for the Mazatlan gas works. At the San Francisco she will take on flour and wheat for the Mexican markets."

2/25/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"The Anti-Chinese Movement. Yreka, February 24.—An anti-Chinese meeting at Sawyer's Bar endorsed the action of the Supervisors in appointing delegates to the Sacramento Convention and organized a club for the purpose of using any reasonable measures to rid Salmon River of the Chinese."

2/25/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"McGlashan at Grass Valley. Grass Valley, February 24.—C. F. McGlashan of Truckee called a meeting here last night in Empire Hall, which was crowded, to hear him speak on the anti-Chinese question. About 150 men signed the anti-Chinese pledge."

2/25/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Chinese Ordered to Leave. San Diego, February 24.—A citizens' meeting was held at Escondido Settlement, about forty miles from San Diego, a few nights since and the Chinese ordered to leave."

2/25/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"A Club Organized. Pentz, Cal., 24.—An anti-Chinese club has been organized at Pentz. A committee on resolutions was appointed, consisting of Jesse Wood, C. Clarenbach and Mr. Cheshire."

2/25/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Delegate Elected. Cherokee, February 24.—The Anti-Chinese Club of Cherokee has elected a delegate to the Sacramento Convention."

2/25/1886 Morning Mercury (na) page 2 column 4 (Advertisement)

"Regular Weekly Meeting of the Anti-Coolie Club No. 2, will be held at Druids' Hall, this (Thursday) Evening at 8 o'clock. Able speakers will address the meeting. ¶ W. S. Kaufman, Pres. T. Allen, Secretary."

2/25/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Police Court Jottings. Minor Cases in Justice's Buckner's and Pfister's Courts. Ah Lick was arraigned before Justice Pfister yesterday on a charge of petty larceny, in stealing potatoes from the store of D. T. Redmond. His trial was set for March 3d at 2 p.m."

2/25/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"ANTI-CHINESE. ¶ McGlashan's Circular – The Next Convention ¶ A circular has been issued by C. F. McGlashan, as Chairman of the Executive Committee appointed by the San Jose Anti-Chinese Convention, requesting each anti-Chinese league, labor organization, and Assembly of Knights of Labor, in California, to elect a delegate to the State Convention of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association, to be held in the Senate Chamber of the State Capitol, on March 10th. 'As there are to be two anti-Chinese State Conventions in Sacramento on that date,' says the circular, 'it is desired that each should be fully attended. Such leagues, assemblies and organizations as endorse the action and methods of the San Jose Convention, should perpetuate those methods by sending delegates to this, the adjourned meeting of said Convention. The objects of the Convention will be to perfect the plans of the association and devise further means for the lawful exclusion of the Chinese from this coast.' Each association is entitled to one delegate."

2/25/1886 Morning Mercury (San Jose Fruit Packing Company) page 3 column 5 (Letter)

"A CARD. ¶ The San Jose Fruit Packing Company desire to announce to the members of the Knights of Labor and of the Anti-Chinese League, and the public generally, that it has annually employed on an average five hundred white people and about twenty Chinamen. In 1885 it had on its pay roll 470 white operatives, to whom were paid many thousands of dollars. The company will without doubt give employment to the same number of white operatives this year. Surely this is doing more for white labor than any similar institution of its size on the coast. With regard to the present small force of Chinamen, which does not exceed twenty, the President had weeks ago authorized the manager to reduce them, if possible, and place white men in their stead even if it should cost the company five hundred dollars more to do so. Upon the return of Manager Wright, whose arrival is anticipated in about ten days, the President will then investigate the employment of Chinese by the company and see that full justice is done to white labor. ¶ SAN JOSE FRUIT PACKING COMPANY."

2/25/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 4 column 1 (News)

"Coast Notes....A Chinaman with book and slate applied unsuccessfully for admission to the Ellensberg, OR, public school recently...."

2/25/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 4 column 1 (News)

At the Bay City....The steamer City of Kekin arrived to-day from Hongkong. She brought a small list of cabin passengers and five Chinamen in the steerage....¶ An opium layout captured by the Chinatown squad of police during one of their many raids has been arranged by Property Clerk Cullen as a gift to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, and will be forwarded in a few days."

2/26/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 2 (News)

"The Chinese Damage Claims. Washington, Feb. 25.—The Cabinet meeting to-day was attended by all the members except Secretary Whitney. The question of making some reparation to Chinese residents

of Rock Spring, Wyoming, for losses sustained by them in riots there last fall, was again considered. It is probable that the matter will be brought to the attention of Congress with a recommendation that the sufferers be recompensed for their losses."

2/26/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"Mexico professes to want Chinese and is sending all the way to China and importing them at a large expense. California could well afford to send all her Chinese to Mexico and deliver them free of expense." Editorial

2/26/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 2 (News)

"The Boot and Shoe Trade. Report of United States Commissioner Enos—A Stamp Law. San Francisco, February 25.—J. S. Enos, United States Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor, has completed his investigations into the boot and shoe trade in this city, and submitted his report to the meeting of the Boot and Shoe Makers' White Labor League to-night. After reviewing the business in a general way he says: 'A large number of Chinese hands has been discharged by white manufacturers and the business of Chinese manufacturers has decreased and is decreasing very rapidly. All this has been derived from the issuance and use of the stamp. But I would suggest the propriety of the league, in conjunction with manufacturers and dealers, having enacted at the next meeting of the Legislature a proper stamp law, compelling the use of a stamp by all manufacturers, designating what kind of labor was used in the manufacture of the goods made by them, and containing a penal clause in case of violation of the law.' In conclusion, the report says, 'Investigation has practically demonstrated the availability of white boys and girls supplanting Chinese labor in the industry of the boot and shoe trade, if the concerted action of manufacturers and dealers receive proper encouragement from the public at large.'"

2/26/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 2 (News)

"Chinese Driven Off. Marysville, February 25.—News reached here to-day that about 1 o'clock this morning a body of masked men from Wheatland compelled the Chinese on three ranches near Wheatland to leave their sleeping quarters and marched them to Wheatland, where they were turned loose. The ranches visited were H. Roddan's, Mrs. Fogg's and C. D. Wood's. At the last place the Chinese quarters were destroyed with all the contents."

2/26/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Local Brevities....There was a large assemblage at the anti-Chinese meeting at Merced on Wednesday night. Dr. Ravlin of San Jose addressed the meeting, making a forcible speech, advising boycotting as the best means of wiping out the Chinese."

2/26/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"ANTI-COOLIE CLUB. ¶ A Hotel Placed on the Black List. ¶ EMPLOYERS OF CHINAMEN. ¶ Ranchers to be Requested to Rescind Contracts With Chinese – Action Concerning Packing Companies. ¶ The regular weekly meeting of the Anti-Coolie League No. 2 was held last evening in Druid's Hall, Vice-President Cavallaro in the chair. ¶ Archie Anderson, of the committee appointed to canvass the city for signatures to Circular No. 1 of the State Central Committee, reported that the committee was making good progress. ¶ Mr. Cavallaro, of the committee appointed to investigate the matter of giving an entertainment and ball, reported that they would probably be able to give the ball without any expense to the League. Several musicians had volunteered their services, and some of the Trustees of the Turn Verein had told him that they had thought the use of the hall could be had free if an application was made to the Board. It was decided to apply to the Trustees for the use of the hall. ¶ Secretary Allen read the address, heretofore published, from C. F. McGlashin [McGlashan], Chairman of the State Committee,

in which he asked each Anti-Chinese League to send a delegate to the State Convention at Sacramento on March 10th. The communication was placed on file. ¶ Charles Pillman read a letter from a friend in Portland in regard to the Chinese movement in that place. The writer says that the Chinese are fast leaving Oregon and Washington Territory. The Chinamen there were very much frightened and all were aroused and kept their doors barricaded. The Chinamen there got but little work to do even at chopping wood. The writer related an incident where a Chinaman had secured a job of cutting wood when six young white men went to the owner and asked for the work. He gave it to them, and when the work was done he asked them what he owed them. They replied 'nothing' and walked away. They are determined to get rid of the Chinese. ¶ Mr. Allen reported that McCrossen's hotel on Market street, which sets forth to be a workingman's hotel, employs a Chinese cook. The hotel was placed on the black list. ¶ John Elitch reported an Alviso rancher who rented his strawberry patches on shares to Chinese. He moved that some one be appointed to wait on him and try to induce him to rescind his contracts. The motion was carried and Mr. Elitch was appointed to wait on the rancher. ¶ Mr. Powers reported a number of other ranchers who employed Chinese. ¶ Dr. Berry stated that the W. C. T. U. restaurant employed a Chinese cook, and he understood that they wanted to hire a new cook. He did not know whether they wanted a new Chinaman or not, but thought it would be well for any one wanting the position to make application. ¶ Mr. Anderson reported that a Chinese cook was employed by the Matron of the Orphans' Home. ¶ Mr. Cavallaro stated that the Chinamen were determined to carry on laundry work whether they were arrested or not. For the past two days he had given his attention to the matter and had had seven Chinamen arrested for violating the laundry ordinance. He thought a committee should be appointed to see that when the law was violated the offenders should be arrested. ¶ A committee, consisting of Messrs. Anderson, Reilly, Peters, Elitch and Roland, was appointed for this purpose. ¶ Dr. Berry urged the necessity of the members of the League trading with the friends of the movement. The enemies of the cause were secretly working to defeat the object of the organization, but if the laboring men did what was right, and not be frightened or influenced by capital, they could rid the whole country of the Chinese without any difficulty. ¶ Mr. Allen said the only way of peacefully settling the Chinese question was to boycott their employers. The idea of boycotting was objected to by some because it was not an American principle. He claimed that it was practiced by the most patriotic sons of America. He then read an extract from a press dispatch from Washington, which stated that the members of the Grand Army had boycotted a panorama of the first battle of Bull Run, where the Union troops were pictured as fleeing toward Washington before the victorious Confederates. Boycotting was the only way to deal peacefully and successfully with such questions as these. ¶ Mr. Holmes then made a brief address. ¶ Mr. Allen announced that a new Assembly of Knights of Labor was to be formed at an early date, and all laborers and other men useful in the community were eligible to membership. Three classes of men were not received as members – liquorsellers, capitalists and lawyers. ¶ Mr. Scott moved that the Secretary write to the Oakland League and ask them to wait upon the Lusk and Cutting packing companies, and if they employ Chinese, to try to get them to discharge them, and in case they did not comply to inaugurate a boycott. He thought these institutions should be treated the same as the San Jose Packing Company. ¶ A member stated that the Cutting company had not employed Chinamen for seven years. ¶ Mr. Holmes stated that the San Jose Fruit Packing Company was not boycotted by the league, but by the Knights of Labor of the United States. The instruction has gone forth to 5,000 assemblies in this country and also to Canada. If the corporation wants the boycott removed all they have to do is to discharge the Chinamen and employ white men. ¶ Mr. Scott's motion was carried."

2/26/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"Police Court Jottings....Tom On was arraigned before Justice Pfister yesterday on a charge of violating the laundry ordinance. His trial was set for March 3d at 2 p.m."

2/26/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"They Must Go. Los Gatos Moving Against the Chinese. On Wednesday at Los Gatos a committee of citizens gave notice that all Chinese laborers must leave the town on or before March 1st, and the merchants and proprietors of laundries on March 8th. They were given to understand that in case they had any property they could not dispose of, the committee would purchase it, and those who need it will have their fares paid. It is said that the notice was received with sullen indifference, and public opinion is considerably divided as to what action the Chinese will take, but the general feeling is that they must go at the time set, no matter by what means it is accomplished. The movement meets with some opposition by parties interested in renting the Chinese buildings, on the plea that persons there are indebted to them for washing and they cannot get them to settle, in order to settle which a committee has been appointed to assist the Chinamen in getting said money."

2/27/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 1 column 3 (News)

"Chinaman Killed. Redwood City, February 26.—A Chinaman was run over and killed by the 9:27 express near San Mateo this morning. The body was taken to Redwood and is now at the undertakers. An inquest is in progress. It is thought he was insane. The Chinaman was not known."

2/27/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"The sub-committee of the House of Representatives having the Chinese bills under consideration has decided to report favorably on the Morrow bill, and adversely on those offered by Felton and Henly. This is an indication that the Eastern sentiment is not yet fully educated up to the necessities of the case. The Morrow bill is only a temporizing policy, while the proposition of Felton to give notice of the intention of the United States to abrogate the existing treaties was in strict accordance with international law and custom, and would have been an effectual settlement of the whole matter."

2/27/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"There are thousands of boys and girls in the cities of California who would be glad to pick fruit and berries next season. Why can't the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society of San Francisco provide for the transportation and supervision of the youth of that city and besides furnishing them employment which will form habits of industry, aid the fruit growers to be independent of Chinese labor?"

2/27/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Mitchell's Bill. An Elaborate Argument in Favor of Abrogating the Burlingame Treaty. WASHINGTON, February 26. — Senator Mitchell of Oregon made a speech in the Senate to-day on his Chinese bill. He said the people of the whole Pacific Coast were to-day suffering from the presence of large numbers of an unclean, non-assimilating and Pagan race. This horde of wretches, imperiled labor, prosperity and peace, even life, also. To eradicate the scourge, heroic treatment would be necessary; a more decided and aggressive Governmental step than has yet been taken would also be necessary. Means of relief could not properly be availed of while preserving treaty stipulations with the Chinese Government. Neither could we expect within any reasonable time to secure relief by negotiation with that Government. Hence it was that the bill submitted by him (Mitchell) proposed that the States and people of this republic, through Congress and the Executive, or by two-thirds of Congress, without the approval of the Executive, should remove the obstruction by first wiping out of existence all treaties which recognize the coming of Chinese to the United States, and that the magnitude of the evil to be relieved justified the step proposed. Mr. Mitchell read a number of newspaper articles to show that the recent anti-Chinese disturbances in the West were not the work of an irresponsible or hoodlum element. They were the voice of honest labor, the wail of indignant toil struggling for life in an unequal contest with servile labor. The Burlingame treaty, he said, was valueless to the United States. This point the speaker

enlarged upon with detail and circumstance, quoting statistics of our commerce with China in support of his contention. Mr. Mitchell, in conclusion, said: 'This bill, unlike our Restriction Acts and proposed Acts, is not elastic; it is absolutely ironclad. It leaves nothing to construction; it is conclusive; it is not open to the objection of being liable to having its vitality sapped or its efficiency destroyed by departmental or judicial decisions. No delicate questions as to the conflict between act and treaty are left open for construction or determination by either court or department. The conflict that is waged on this subject of the Asiatic competition of this country is as irrepressible as was the conflict that resulted in the overthrow of human slavery. It is a conflict for supremacy on American soil between intelligent, enlightened and honest American labor and the cheap and degraded labor; a conflict between morality and vice, order and anarchy, American and Asiatics; a conflict between civilization and heathenism, Christianity and Paganism. The conflict between the two opposing forces in all essential particulars, non-assimilating and repellant, when considered in the relations of one to the other, and one or the other of which must and will ultimately and necessarily be driven to the wall. Nor does it require any peculiar prescience to determine the result of the contest if the United States Government either stands supinely by and does nothing, or what is but little more effective for good, simply attacks the advancing army with wooden swords and paper bullets under pretense of conforming to the treaty stipulations and sustaining the diplomatic relations.'

2/27/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"PACIFIC COAST. ¶ Chinese Indemnity Claims – Compelled to Quit Work. ¶ SAN FRANCISCO, February 26. – The Examiner's Washington special says: It is stated that claims were submitted by agents to the Chinese embassy of the loss sustained by the Chinese in the recent riots at Seattle and Wyoming, and reported to the State Department and heard in Cabinet meeting yesterday. The indemnity asked for amounts to from \$500,000 to \$700,000. A special message by the State Department to Congress is necessary asking an appropriation covering the amount. The present state of feeling prevalent in Congress will make it refuse to accede to these demands, and the consequences will be that China will resent this action and withdraw her representative from Washington. There is a strong feeling in China against foreigners, and American citizens there will suffer. A speck of war with China is visible."

2/27/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Local Brevities....A Chinaman was run over and killed by the 9:27 express near San Mateo this morning. The body was taken to Redwood It is thought the Chinaman was insane."

2/27/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"Police Court Jottings....Cam Wo, Sam Wah, Hung Lee, Ty Choung, and Hop Sing were arraigned before Justice Pfister yesterday on charges of violating the laundry ordinance. Their trials were set for March 10th."

2/27/1886 Morning Mercury (Los Gatos News) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Los Gatos Items. Will the Chinamen Leave?...News, February 27. ...A few prominent anti-Chinamen met Wednesday morning and told the Chinamen of Los Gatos that they must leave by the first of March. Those who have business in town were given one week longer to get ready for the exodus. It was proposed to help collect debts due those in business, and to purchase such goods as they could not dispose of."

2/27/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Boot and Shoe Dealers. Boot and shoe dealers of this city met last evening at Red Men's Hall, and effected a temporary organization by the election of E. J. Wilcox as chairman. A general interchange of

views was had as to the best methods for underselling dealers in Chinese goods, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Regli and Smith, was appointed to canvas the city to enlist the co-operation of those interested and to request the attendance of all dealers at the meeting in Red Men's Hall next Friday evening, to which time and place the League adjourned."

2/27/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 6 (News)

"THE FRUIT UNION. ¶ How John Chinaman is Regarded. ¶ THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED. ¶ Complains Made by Eastern Fruit-dealers – The Matter of Immigration – Resolutions Passed. ¶ A meeting of the directors of the California Fruit Union was held at 8 A.M. yesterday at 507 Montgomery street, San Francisco. There were present H. P. Livermore, President in Chair; L. W. Buck, Vice-President; F. C. deLong, Treasurer; A. T. Hatch, A. Block, John Markley and Wm. Baxter. ¶ A number of bills were submitted to the Board by the Secretary, passed upon and ordered paid. ¶ President Livermore read a number of letters from Eastern fruit-dealers, all of which greet the union with a cordial tone and invariably complain of all previous methods of handling California fruits, as it was generally the fact that they had had fruit which had been on market and not being sold, was re-shipped to them, and consequently was in poor condition, and at the same time the re-shipping by express made it very expensive, etc. ¶ The following resolution was carried unanimously: ¶ Resolved, The Board of Trustees of the California Fruit Union will hold a meeting at the San Francisco office on March 10, 1886, at 10 A.M., for the consideration of a system for the disposal of California fruits in Eastern markets. ¶ A letter was received from Sig. Allegretti, accompanied by a box of pears, which had been picked some five months and preserved by his peculiar process, with the request that they be distributed among the members of the union in order that they should judge as to whether the invention was of any practical benefit to the fruit interests of California. This was received by the Board, acknowledged and letter ordered to be placed on file for further action at the next meeting. ¶ Another letter from the same gentleman with reference to laying before a committee from the Board the matter of inviting from Italy countrymen of his, who were skilled in agricultural pursuits and were peculiarly adapted to the present needs of the fruit-growers of the State. The same was read and acknowledged and a committee appointed to receive from Sig. Allegretti further information and report at the next meeting. The committee consists of the President, Secretary, L.W. Buck and A. T. Hatch. ¶ Resolved, That the Trustees of the California Fruit Union, cordially indorse and sympathize with the resolutions passed at the meeting of Vacaville Fruit-growers, February 21, 1886, which so truthfully and impressively point out the great injuries likely to be inflicted on the fruit interests of the State by hasty and violent expulsion of the Chinese laborers who are now so largely the sole labor reliance of orchardists and vineyardists. ¶ The Secretary's bond for \$10,000, with L. W. Buck and I. K. Buck, both of Vacaville, as sureties, was on motion accepted and ordered placed on file. ¶ The Board then adjourned to meet March 10, 1886, at the union's office in San Francisco."

2/27/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 3 column 7 (News)

"Coast Notes....Two 2-story buildings occupied as Chinese stores by Tong Luen and Yee Ark & Co., at Portland, Or., were badly damaged by fire Thursday. All fully insured...."

2/28/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 4 column 2 (Editorial)

"EASTERN VIEWS CHANGING. ¶ There are two forces at work in the Eastern cities and States which within two years from this date will cause the anti-Chinese sentiment to be as dominant there as it is here now. One is fear and the other self-interest. Already the moral and physical dangers that accompany the practice of Chinese colonies among civilized communities are beginning to be appreciated by the people who surrounded the 'little brown man' with a halo of romance when his prejudicial and dangerous influences were confined to the Pacific coast. ¶ The zeal for the conversion of

the Chinese to Christianity and the maudlinism of 'the man and brother' arguments pale their ineffectual fires before the terrible realities of opium joints, highbinder atrocities and leprosy. These are outward and visible tokens of the inward and deadly dangers the Chinese have already carried into Eastern communities, which are convincing all but the fanatical and insanely philanthropic that, if it is a good work to endeavor to substitute Christianity for Buddhism, the best field for the experiment is in China, and not in New York or Philadelphia. In the former city the frightful immoralities of the small Chinese colony, its disease-breeding filth and its menace to Christianity have impelled even religious societies to invoke the aid of the law to repress them. The moral sense of the Eastern people has already revolted from what has been shown by the few hundred Mongolians. When their numbers shall be increased by thousands who will have found it unprofitable to remain in California, the East will be as clamorous for the abrogation of all immigration treaties as our people now are. ¶ The mighty voice of self-interest is also revolutionizing Eastern sentiment. Cheapness of labor has always been a mistaken idea of political economy entertained by the large manufacturers of the Eastern States – in New England, especially. The crucial test which it has been the practice of those parties to apply to the price of labor has been how small a price it could be obtained for, and not what it is worth, what does it produce, what is a sufficient amount to enable the operative to live decently and rear his children so that in becoming good and useful citizens they may increase the volume of consumption, and thus return to the common fund the surplus of wages over and above the late cost of a meagre existence. ¶ Until now it has been vain to tell Eastern employers that the largest measure of general prosperity depends upon the payment of a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. They have only been able to see the number of cents they paid out, and overlooked the dollars they would take in, if by the payment of liberal wages the demand for their production was increased. This process of grinding wages down to the lowest point dictated by competitive hunger has been going on for many years in the Atlantic States, until matters have reached that point when a binge of Chinese labor thrown upon the Eastern market means starvation for the white laborers and subsequent bankruptcy for the owners, who will be deprived of the demand for their products they have heretofore found from the producing classes of their country. Labor, made keen visioned by its necessities, has been quick to perceive the disaster involved to the East as well as the West by the presence of Chinese labor, and trades' unions everywhere are in strong sympathy with the California view of the question. ¶ The conservatism of capital is more slowly, but very surely, learning that the presence of the Chinese is not only irritating labor and lending specious force to the anarchic arguments of professional agitators, and so widening the breach between labor and capital, but that the cheapness of Chinese labor is more apparent than real. And so it is coming about that both the fear of moral injury, and interested selfishness are working to produce an Eastern revolution of sentiment on the Chinese question. In view of this state of the public mind there California can afford to avoid hastiness and violence. A resolute and strictly adhered to determination not to employ Chinese, and organized and efficient efforts to supply other hands to do their work will send them East, where every man of them will become a missionary to create public sentiment against his race. These methods will prove more effective than bluster or forcible eviction. It is not a small undertaking to deport one hundred and fifty thousand objectionable people from the Pacific coast and it cannot be done in a day or a month."

2/28/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 4 column 5 (News)

"ANTI-CHINESE MOVEMENTS. ¶ Meetings in Various Parts of the State. ¶ LOS ANGELES, February 27. – A large and enthusiastic anti-Chinese meeting was held here to-night in the Tabernacle. Speeches were made by Stephen M. White, Hon. R. F. Del Valle, Dr. J. R. Widney, Hon. J. M. O. Bando, Hon. H. T. Hazard, H. Z. Osborne of the Express, Jos. D. Lynch of the Herald, H. H. Boyce of the Times, Conrad Jacoby, Wm. Dedez, Jas. C. Daley, Isaac Kinley and others. Tone of addressees was against any violence or lawlessness, boycotting being insisted on as the best means. The meeting unanimously adopted

resolutions to the effect that after the 1st of May next the patronage of Chinese vegetable gardens and laundries will be discontinued, also of all establishments employing Chinese labor, persons engaging in the work now carried on by Chinese to be encouraged and supported. The immediate discontinuance of all patronage of Chinese is recommended. The Board of Supervisors is requested to appoint twenty-one delegates to attend the Sacramento convention. ¶ OPPOSED TO BOYCOTTING. ¶ CHICO, February 27. – Last evening a meeting of citizens and farmers was held to take action regarding the Chinese question and the radical measures proposed by the Anti-Chinese Association. A declaration of principles and resolutions were adopted setting forth the object of convening to be to maintain law and order, to discourage extreme measures by ejection of the Chinese by force, and discouraging the system of boycotting as illegal and un-American. Chico had a Chinese massacre nine years ago, when the citizens had to combine against the vicious element, and many of those who were in the organization then subscribe to the present movement. They are all anti-Chinese in sentiment, but they believe that national honor must be respected in protecting the Chinese, who are here under treaty. One hundred and fifty names are attached to the declaration of principles. ¶ OPPOSED TO VIOLENCE. ¶ MARYVILLE, February 27. – The Executive Committee of the Anti-Chinese Association of Wheatland publish a card to-day relative to the mob's raid on Chinese hop pickers, Thursday morning, in which, on behalf of the Association, they denounce the use of force in any manner against Chinese employees and assert they will prosecute to the fullest extent any unlawful actions by whomsoever committed. ¶ ANTI-CHINESE CONVENTION. ¶ SANTA CRUZ, February 27. – An anti-Chinese convention was held at the Court House this afternoon. Fifty delegates representing Santa Cruz, Aptos, Soquel, Boulder Creek and Felton clubs were present. A committee appointed to draft resolutions presented majority and minority report. The majority report adopting the principles of the San Jose convention was carried. The convention was addressed by Rev. N. F. Ravlin of San Jose. ¶ AFFAIRS AT SANTA ROSA. ¶ SANTA ROSA, February 27. – Another anti-Chinese meeting was held here last night. Jacob Harris was elected delegate to the coming Sacramento convention. Boycotting is meeting with success. Several Chinese houses have closed, and every takes away from three to ten mongols. The two white laundries are worked to their full capacity."

2/28/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 4 column 6 (News)

"Anti-Chinese Meeting. Auburn, February 27.—A rousing anti-Chinese meeting was held here this evening and a temporary organization effected. Committees will report next Saturday on permanent organization."

2/28/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 4 column 6 (News)

"Delegates Appointed. Yreka, February 27.—The Supervisors appointed L. Huseman, I. S. Matthews, E. T. Dinsmore and R. H. Campbell delegates to the Sacramento Anti-Coolie Convention."

2/28/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 5 column 1 (News)

"Local Brevities....San Jose Anti-Chinese League No. 3 (for ladies and gents), will meet in the lecture room of the Baptist Tabernacle on Monday evening, March 1st...."

2/28/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 5 column 4 (News)

"Chinese Discharged. The S. C. V. & L. Company Prefers to Employ White Labor. We learn from W. P. Dougherty, of the Santa Clara Valley mill and Lumber Company, that a contract with a large gang of Chinese woodchoppers in the Santa Cruz mountains expired last week, and was not renewed. The Chinese so displaced will be replaced by white laborers, as it is the determination of that company, which gives employment to a great number of men, to encourage white men in preference to Chinese to the utmost of its ability. The company desires to substitute whites for Chinese on the completion of the contract with the latter."

2/28/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 5 column 5 (News)

“MOUNTAIN VIEW. ¶ The Anti-Chinese Club and the Convention. ¶ The general health of the community is represented by local physicians to be unusually good. The very favorable season has given opportunity to agriculturists to get their crops in earlier than usual and the present rains are doing all that is necessary to ensure good crops of cereals. The viticulturists and horticulturists are as busy as can be in the interests of their vocations. Additional areas are being planted with tree and vine, and Mountain View seems destined to become an important center of those great industries. ¶ [Organization of the Entre Nous Club of Mountain View.]... ¶ On Friday evening the Mountain View Non-Partisan Anti-Chinese Club held a regular meeting, which was well attended, showing that the interest had not abated. The Club was called to order, and presided over by B. E. Burns. Several communications were received from the State Executive Committee and promptly acted upon. A committee was appointed to canvass for signatures to the pledge (Circular No. 1). Wm. M. Garliepp was called to the chair, and B. E. Burns presented a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, to the effect that, inasmuch as the delegates heretofore chosen to attend the San Jose State Convention were eligible and entitled to seats in the adjourned meeting of said Convention, which will reassemble in the city of Sacramento March 10, 1886, and inasmuch as some of said delegates elected by the Club might not be able to attend the session in Sacramento then, and in that case the proxy be given to a resident of San Francisco, with the request that he attend the adjourned session of the State convention, and represent not only the interests of Mountain View club, but the cause of anti-coolieism generally. ¶ We understand the Hon. M. M. Estee has discharged all his Chinamen from his large vineyard estates in this vicinity. The work goes bravely on. Chas. Detroy [Detoy], a wine manufacturer and dealer of this town, is also chosen a delegate and will attend. An intimation was made in the club that at the next meeting more urgent steps would be taken to rid our section of the coolies. ¶ [Social entertainment under the supervision of the Ladies' Christian Temperance Association.]... VOX. ¶ MT. VIEW, Feb. 27.”

2/28/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 5 column 6 (News)

“WHITES VS. CHINESE. ¶ The Vacaville Fruit-Growers Meet and Act. ¶ THE BOYCOTTERS REBUKED. ¶ The Fruit Interests Imperiled by Inflammatory Utterances – An Appeal to Good Citizens and Business Men. ¶ A large meeting was lately held in Vacaville, attended by nearly all the fruit-growers in the township. A long conference was held, during which a desire was expressed to substitute white labor for that of Chinese when the plan should become feasible. Under existing circumstances, however, it was the sentiment of those assembled that it was impossible to obtain a sufficient number of skilled whites to take the places of the Chinese this season, and the following preamble and resolutions were adopted. ¶ WHEREAS, It is proposed to establish in Vacaville a permanent organization, where local agitators may harangue on the evils of Chinese immigration that portion of the inhabitants who are, with few exceptions, unknown on the assessment roll and not identified other than in the capacity of laborers with the material welfare of Vacaville; and, ¶ WHEREAS, The very first meeting of this organization was attended with threats of violence against the property of the employers of Chinese labor and acts of rowdiness against the persons and property of unoffending Chinese by persons in attendance at the meeting, and ¶ WHEREAS, The frequent commission of acts of mob violence against the person and property of Chinese at other places in the State, unrebuked by public opinion, serve to create the belief among thoughtless, and irresponsible men, that such acts of violence may be committed not only without punishment, but with public condemnation; and ¶ WHEREAS, The present condition of the labor market and the sparseness of our population make it absolutely impossible to carry on the business of fruit culture at this place without the employment of large numbers of Chinese laborers during the harvest season when white laborers are nearly all employed at high wages in gathering the wheat crop; and ¶ WHEREFORE, Our Chinese laborers are alarmed with fears for their personal safety, and ready to

desert us at any show of mob violence, and such desertion coupled with the utter impracticability at present of supplying their places in the harvest season, would in this district, by the rotting of our crops and the depreciation of our property, entail on us a loss of not less than \$1,000,000; ¶ THEREFORE, We have assembled for the purpose of taking measures to avert the financial calamity which we believe threatens us. After consultation it has seemed to us that a plain statement of the condition and needs of our business over our own signatures coupled with the amount of orchard and vineyard property we own and control, would serve to draw attention to the magnitude of the interests involved, and to build up around us that protection of public opinion which is necessary to the successful prosecution of our business. ¶ The total population of this district does not exceed 2,000, of which 250 are white laborers for wages. Some 300 or 400 Chinamen are ordinarily employed in cultivation. The value of our fruit crop the ensuing season, it is estimated, will be between four and five hundred thousand dollars. To harvest this crop will require no less than from 1,000 to 1,200 laborers in addition to those employed in cultivation. The business of fruit culture necessitates the employment of large numbers of laborers for short times in numbers varying as the temperature of the weather may ripen the fruit slowly or rapidly. To meet the demands of the business with white labor require a permanent resident population of not less than 5,000, composed of men and their families. It is totally impracticable to transport to this district and back to San Francisco laborers for the short time they are required, some of our fruit farmers requiring at times to increase their customary force of laborers by from ten to one hundred and fifty hands for the short time of one, two or three weeks. No class of non-resident laborers, except Chinese, has presented itself in adequate numbers to all meet the emergency of the harvest. A delay of a day in gathering, packing, canning or drying with many varieties of fruit means total loss. What we need is a large supply of resident white laborers, with their families, or a reservoir of labor like the proximity of a large city from which to draw labor when needed, and where it can remain without expense to the fruit-grower when not needed. Until the large resident population is built up, we must rely upon Chinese. ¶ The above comprises some of the requirements of this district and some of the difficulties attending the labor market at Vacaville. ¶ We would further say that as citizens of California we are aware of the evils accruing from Chinese immigration, and are fully alive to the great advantage to us as fruit-growers, could the Chinese in California be replaced by an equal number of white workers and consumers of our productions. We are favor of the most stringent restriction upon further Chinese immigration, and we are confident that in time the place of those can be supplied with white laborers and their families. We have spent years of time and hundreds of thousands of dollars in rearing orchards and planting vineyards, and we submit that to harass by intimidation and persecution or to suddenly and unlawfully expel the laborers who are absolutely essential to our business, without any adequate provision to supply their place, would be treating us with great injustice and would be prejudicial to the business interest of the State. ¶ We ask our brother fruit-growers in other portions of the State who may be in the same situation as ourselves, to speak out, that the agitators who are seeking to commend themselves to political favor may understand how enormous are the interests at stake in this matter which may be imperilled by their inflammatory utterances. ¶ We call on the Directors of the Fruit Union, who know their corporation will have no business to do if violence and intimidation to Chinese in the fruit districts is tolerated, to call public attention to this fact through the press. We entreat the great daily newspapers of San Francisco to rebuke the spirit of mob violence lest the great fruit industry of California which they have done so much to foster, should be prostrated in each district for years through a few thoughtless and irresponsible men in a moment of misguided passion. ¶ And, finally, we appeal to every good citizen and business man in California who has anything to lose, to reflect upon the great injustice that their tactic approval of mob violence toward Chinese is doing to us who are compelled by the necessities of our business to employ them. In seeking to enrich ourselves by planting orchards we are already giving employment to five or ten times the number of white laborers who are required to till the same acreage in ordinary farm crops. We are patronizing all lines of mercantile and

manufacturing business, and we think it unfair, that, violating no law, public opinion should compel us to rely either upon a deputy United States Marshal or our sporting Winchesters to protect our property and laborers from acts which we think should stamp the perpetrator as a blackguard and a criminal, rather than reward him with popular approval. ¶ The resolutions were signed by fruit-growers whose land aggregated 5,500 acres. The leading citizens and business men of Vacaville certified to the correctness of the statements therein expressed.”

2/28/1886 Morning Mercury (SF Report) page 7 column 2 (News)

“HOW TO SOLVE IT. ¶ The Question of Supplying Labor for Orchards and Vineyards. ¶ San Francisco Report. ¶ The most difficult portion of the Chinese question is how labor is to be supplied in orchards and vineyards during the picking season to the exclusion of the Chinese. ¶ At present it must be confessed that Chinese help is necessary for picking fruit, pruning vines, etc., as white labor in the State is entirely insufficient for that purpose. Still, the large orchardists and vineyardists could in a very short time obviate this difficulty, did they so choose, by the importation of French and Italian peasants accustomed to the sort of labor now performed by the Chinese. The experiment of importing French vineyardists has been tried in the case of a large vineyard in Fresno county and has been found eminently satisfactory. ¶ It will be argued that this would be an expensive way of supplanting the Chinese, and that very few of the fruit-growers could afford it. The difficulty could be overcome by a combination of growers. They could set apart some small lots of land upon which cottages could be built, which cottages could be paid for by suitable immigrants with labor. There would be, first, the expense of the passage of the laborers from Europe; second, the value of the land with interest for the number of years during which the labor installments upon it would have to be paid; and third, the expense of building the cottages with interest, etc. The benefits that would accrue by such a plan would be: Skilled labor at hand whenever wanted, the cultivation of the lots set apart for the laborers, and the immigration of a hardy, industrious and sober race, whose progeny would in future supply the now much-needed labor for vineyards and orchards. ¶ The wages now paid to Chinamen in the country would, with comfortable quarters and good food, be wealth to the poorer classes of the south of France, Switzerland and Italy. ¶ Married men should be chosen, as less likely to desire a change of locality. Besides, every child would be a step towards solving the labor question. ¶ Hence, although Chinese may be necessary just at this moment for the vineyards and orchards, by united action of fruit and olive growers, raisin and wine-grape vineyardists, most desirable labor could be substituted for that of Chinese. Such labor, while of great value to cultivators, would also help to settle up the State, and the immigrants’ children would settle once and for all the labor question. The subject is certainly worthy of the consideration of the California Fruit Union, to which it is hoped it will be thoroughly ventilated.”

2/28/1886 Morning Mercury (SF Report) page 8 column 6 (News)

“THE FRUIT MEN. ¶ Resolutions Adopted Opposing Boycotting. ¶ GOOD WORDS FOR WHITE MEN. ¶ D. C. Feeley and His Experiences with the Chinese – An Amendment to the Constitution Recommended. ¶ The following interesting proceedings were had at the Friday afternoon’s session of the State Horticultural Society in San Francisco: ¶ J. A. Wilcox of Santa Clara said that he did not believe in allowing the Chinese to return to this country after they had once left it, but he did not think that at the present time their services were indispensable, particularly in the strawberry business, in which he was engaged. ¶ Mr. Hatch said he wanted to let Congress know that the fruit growers of California are not in favor of mob violence, and that they would not tolerate such a course as long as the means for prevention lay in their power. ¶ After deliberation the committee returned the following resolutions, which in substance are the same as adopted by the hop-growers of Mendocino: ¶ WHEREAS, Owing to the scarcity of labor, we have heretofore found, and expect in the future to find, our greatest trouble in procuring the necessary hands to gather our fruits; therefore be it ¶ Resolved, That we, in necessary

self-defense, find it to be our duty to ourselves and to our families that we should oppose all means that may be resorted to by any and all persons to deprive us of the labor we may engage to save our crops, after they are ready for gathering. ¶ Resolved, That we of this association believe that it was a mistake on the part of our Government when it encouraged the Chinese or any other of the lower classes of civilization in coming to the United States, and that we will do all we can in a legal and honorable way to encourage Congress in putting a stop to such immigration. ¶ Resolved, That it is the opinion of this society that the Chinese now among us are here at the request of our Government and that by treaty they have a right to be here, and being here in that condition they have the right to labor for an honest living, and in so doing they are entitled to the protection of the Government and of all honest citizens. ¶ Resolved, That any man has the legal right to employ a Chinaman, Indian or white man to do any work he may have and has the same right to refuse to give the work to either, and the right to do it himself; that no man has the right to interfere with his neighbor, as long as he acts legally. ¶ Resolved, That each member of this association will at all times give preference to white men as laborers, when we can do so without material injury to our interests. ¶ Resolved, That while we will always favor our own race, believing it our duty to do so, we at the same time realize the fact that we cannot pick and save our crops with white labor alone, as it is not in the State and cannot at present be had; and we pledge ourselves not to be controlled in the management of our own business. ¶ Resolved, That the method advised by some of the anti-Chinese societies in this State of boycotting we do not approve, believing it to be wrong in principle, un-American and contrary to the spirit of our republican Government. ¶ Resolved, That the public press of California by encouraging the boycotting of those who employ Chinese and endeavoring by all boisterous means to terrorize the Chinese, meet with our unqualified condemnation. ¶ Senator F. De Long of Marin county offered an amendment to the resolutions, calling for the addition of the following clause to the foregoing: ¶ Resolved, That it is the sense of this society that the United States Congress should pass a law forever stopping the immigration of the Chinese, and that there shall be no more return certificates. Then death and departure will thin their ranks so fast that there will be room for all white labor that will come to this State, and all of us will gradually be supplied with satisfactory labor without any great injury to our interests. ¶ A lengthy discussion thereupon ensued. ¶ Judge Blackwood said that it was impossible to replace Mongolian labor in the orchards and vineyards of the State. He denied that the Chinese so employed were coolie slaves. He said they signed their own contracts, received their own money and spent it themselves. ¶ At this junction a letter from Senator Routier was read, which, synopsised, is as follows: After an experience of over thirty years I express myself as unqualifiedly in favor of white labor against Chinese. I never had any trouble in procuring the former, and particularly after I had given four days' notice. White laborers can pack twice the amount that a Chinaman can, and they will do it twice as well. I never saw a Chinaman risk his precious neck on a 20-foot ladder to gather fruit. He leaves that to his white companion. The great trouble which farmers claim to have in procuring white labor is due principally to the fact that they will not provide them with suitable accommodations and food. White men require blankets to sleep in, and they require better food than do the Chinese. A white man will not work for 80 cents a day and board himself. A Chinaman will. No one has any right to employ Chinese to the exclusion of white labor. The low price of fruit last year is due to Chinese labor and competition. Raisers of fruit cannot now get as much for 1,000 baskets as they could before for 100. White white laborers are treated as human beings then their services can be procured. ¶ Mr. Hatch said that despite what the Senator from Sacramento had written he had been unable to find suitable white laborers to employ. ¶ Mr. Feeley of Santa Clara said that he planted his first grapes in 1860, and now has 20,000 vines. In all his experience he never yet found a white man who could pick and pack grapes like a Chinaman. He was satisfied that there was not enough labor in all of Santa Clara county to prepare the fruit of the coming season. To him the plea of being dictated to by irresponsible parties who pay comparatively little taxes, and direct him to discharge his Chinamen, was most repugnant. ¶ W. T. Brewer of this city said the question really was whether the

Chinamen were needed as fruitmen or not. He thought that they were. ¶ W. W. Smith of Vacaville said that he was forced into employing Chinese on account of the irresponsibility of white men. He suggested to those present that they hire all the white men that come along and keep them so long as they were faithful and attentive to business. ¶ George Hussman, a wine-raiser of Napa county, said that he could procure all the white labor he wanted he wanted in his section of the country. ¶ Upon roll-call, Senator De Long's amendments and the resolutions reported were adopted. ¶ Mr. Wilcox offered the following resolution: ¶ Resolved, That the State Constitution should be so amended as to exempt fruit trees and fruit vines from taxation. ¶ It was decided to discuss the subject at the next meeting of the society. ¶ The meeting then adjourned."

() page column ()

() page column ()

() page column ()