



Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project

San Jose Newspaper Articles

January 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 These materials are provided in order to facilitate direct access to primary historical documents for those interested in the history of Chinese communities in 19th century Santa Clara County.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. Claudia Engel and Megan Kane provided web support.

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

"Police Court Jottings....Cam Wah, the Chinese laundryman convicted of violating the laundry ordinance, in working after 10 o'clock at night, was yesterday sentenced by Justice Buckner to pay a fee of \$20. The attorney for defendant has appealed to the Superior Court."...

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

"Legal Laconics. Business Done in the Superior Courts To-day....The case of Cam Wo the Chinese laundryman was continued until next Monday."

1/2/1886 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."

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

"Reception of the Cigar-Makers. Truckee, Jan. 1.—The reception of the special train of cigar-makers en route for San Francisco brought about one of the most enthusiastic outpourings of the people that Truckee ever witnessed. A grand torchlight procession, bonfires and firing of cannon greeted the train on its arrival in California. Speeches of welcome and congratulation were made by prominent citizens."

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

"He Wanted Coal. And He was Given a Place in a Cold Cell. Between 5 and 6 o'clock this morning, Officer McClintock arrested a Chinaman while the latter was stealing a sack of coal from the sidewalk in front to a Market street store. The officer compelled the thief to carry the coal to the City Hall where he was locked up in a cold tank in the City Prison. ¶ Chinese thieves seem to be unusually industrious during the past month and many of them have come to grief."

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

"Earning the Salary. Officer Coschina's Successful Raid on Chinese Gamblers. Officer Coschina distinguished himself last night by making a single handed raid on a Chinese gambling den and arresting five of the gamblers. He also brought in the paraphernalia of the game. ¶ The prisoners deposited ten dollars each as security for their appearance for arraignment, but as usual in such cases, they failed to appear to-day and the fifty dollars was declared forfeited. ¶ So Mr. Coschina in a few moments earned his salary for two-thirds of a month."

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

"A Strange Statement. It is said that a well known citizen of Los Gatos, who has several Chinamen employed, called upon a prominent member of the Anti Coolie League in this city a few days ago and stated that he would like to discharge the Chinamen and would do so if the gentleman of the League would send him white men. The League man says that he was unable to find any unemployed members of the League who were willing to work in the country. This sounds very strange, but the statement was made in this office by a prominent member of the League."

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

"Truckee Chinamen Arming. Truckee, Jan. 1.—Two cases of muskets and a box of cartridges came here yesterday and were delivered to the Chinamen. It is said that the United States Marshals here were cognizant of the fact. To-morrow evening will doubtless develop and conclude the anti Chinese matters so far as public meetings are concerned. The Safety Committee has issued notices to the opium fiends

and gamblers to quit the town. The Chinamen are leaving on every train, twelve having bought tickets to-night, and it is probable that before the 15th of January, the day set for their final departure, Truckee will be rid of its Chinese curse."

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

"A White Man's Laundry. No Good Reason Why it Will Not Win. A committee has been appointed by the Anti-Chinese League for the purpose of making inquiries with a view of establishing a laundry in which only white labor will be employed. We feel assured that nearly every person in the city will cheerfully agree to patronize white men's laundries, provided the work is done for anything near the price now paid to Chinamen, and there is no reason why it cannot be done for the same rates. ¶ The demands of the Chinamen since they have succeeded in driving the white labor from the field, are such as would enable any industrious person to make good wages. We hope that the new laundry may soon be in operation."

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

"Getting Down to Business. A Committee on Laundries Appointed by the Anti-Chinese League. At the regular meeting of the Anti-Coolie League last Thursday evening, the Executive Committee was discharged on the grounds that it was too large, and the following new Committee was appointed. T Cavallaro, W H Holmes, Al. Kennedy, P. J. Maguire, M H Hyland, E L Lashbrook and W S Kaufman. ¶ M. H. Hyland advised the members not to invest their money in a laundry until they were confident of its success, and he reminded them of the disastrous attempt to establish a white man's laundry in this city several years ago. Louis Bruch was in favor of a laundry, and at his suggestion the following Committee was appointed to investigate the matter: Al. Kennedy, D. Herel, E L Lashbrook and Louis Bruch. ¶ Mr. P J Maguire stated that 200 Chinamen are employed on the New Almaden and Saratoga railroad and that 85 Chinamen are working on one ranch in the Redwoods. ¶ A communication was received from G. Raggio, in which he suggested that the League appoint committees to visit the people who give their washing to Chinamen and induce them to give their washing to white women, first finding out what white women will receive the washing. He was sure that nearly all would consent to change. He also suggested that committees be appointed to visit ranches where Chinese are employed and try to have the Chinese discharged. If the white men went to work determined not to give up and accepted low wages until they could do better. If these measures were adopted he was sure that the question could soon be solved."

1/3/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 5 column 3 (News)

"Coschina's Catch. Officer Coschina made a raid on a fantan game in Chinatown Friday night and succeeded in capturing five Chinese gamblers and the entire outfit. The officer watched the guard on the outside and when a favorable opportunity presented itself he sprang against the door and rushed into the room, taking the inmates completely by surprise. He then marched them to the Police Office, where they deposited \$10 each for their appearance in court yesterday morning. They failed to appear, however, and their deposits were declared forfeited."

1/3/1886 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."

1/4/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"The Laundry Ordinance. Twelve complaints were made by officer Salisbury today in Justice Buckner's court against Chinese laundrymen, charging them with violating that part of the laundry ordinance which forbids the carrying on of the laundry business in wooden buildings. Four similar complaints were made by officer Allen in Justice Pfister's court."

1/4/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"Stealing a Sack of Coal. A Chinaman was arrested by Officer McClintock on Saturday while in the act of stealing a sack of coal from Redmond's grocery, at the corner of market and El Dorado streets. He pleaded guilty in Justice Pfister's Court today and was sentenced to sixty days in jail."

1/4/1886 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."

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

"Court Brevities....The appeal case of Cam Wo from the Justice's court was argued to-day before Judge Belden. Cam Wo was convicted of conducting a laundry after 10 p.m."

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

"'They Must Go.' The Board of Supervisors to Wrestle With the Subject. A committee representing the Anti-Coolie Leagues of this county will wait upon the Board of Supervisors at 1:30 o'clock p.m. to-morrow, and will fill the members of the Board full of ideas in regard to Chinese laundries, and the absolute necessity of making arrangements immediately to the end that 'they must go.' ¶ Prof. Holmes will be present to give them a taste of his noble eloquence. It's no use talking 'they must go.'"

1/4/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"Hungry and Anxious. Ah Go, a Sack Snatcher Removed from Our Midst. 'Ah Go,' said he when Justice Pfister read the complaint charging him with stealing a sack of coal from a market street store. ¶ 'Ah Go' was the prisoner's name, and his straight black hair and almond shaped eyes indicated the he belonged to the race that 'must go.' ¶ When made to understand more particularly in regard to the sack of coal he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the County Jail for sixty days and as he sauntered out accompanied by Officer Jones, he hadn't a word to say. He just looked hungry and anxious."

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

Report of San Jose City Council meeting, "...From B F Main for permission to conduct a laundry on the corner of Tenth and Empire streets; referred to the Ordinance Committee with power to act. From Let Wah and Ah Long for permission to carry on a laundry business; both applications were on motion promptly and unanimously rejected."

1/5/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 5 (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."

1/5/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"The Chinese Quarter. This afternoon the Board of Supervisors was addressed by W. H Holmes, representing the Anti-Coolie League. He presented a strong statement of the importance of giving attention to the Chinese labor question in the county, and especially in the city of San Jose. The declaring of Chinatown a nuisance was advocated and the work done by the Council, and likely to be done by it, was reviewed. There are two ordinances, one referring to raising the licenses on laundries and the other to the prevention of fires by forbidding the use of metal pots, which have the approval of the City attorney and are likely to be favorably acted upon by the Council. The legislative board of the county should also do what it can in the direction of protection to white labor. Mr. Holmes had not concluded his remarks when this report closed."

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

"A Chinese Healer. A Jury Impaneled Without a Challenge. The Trial of Dr. Lee Wah. Practicing Medicine Without a License—The Jury Returns a Verdict of Conviction. ¶ "A jury was selected this morning in Department 1 of the Superior Court, without a challenge, for the trial of Lee Wah, charged with practicing medicine without a license. none of the jurors belonged to any anti-Chinese club and none of them had ever employed a Chinese doctor. The following jury was chosen: J. Deacle, S B Anderson, W H Clark, T F Simmons, A L Wetmore, M Schallenberger, A J Bollinger, W Gardner, Benj Miller, Jos. Colombet, I Lipsett, A O Kendall. Assistant District Attorney Burchard conducted the prosecution and W L Gill the defense. ¶ "Deputy County Clerk W F Chipman produced the register of licensed physicians and testified that the defendant's name did not appear on the list. ¶ "Deputy County Clerk W F Chipman produced the register of licensed physicians and testified that the defendant's name did not appear on the list. ¶ "H J Alexander, bookkeeper in the Mercury office, was asked to read a card which appeared in the Mercury of August 14, 1885. ¶ "Mr. Gill objected to the introduction of the evidence on the ground that it is immaterial and irrelevant under the information. Sec. 5 of the Act of 1877-8 under which the information was laid provides who shall be taken to be practitioners. The defendant here is not proceeded against for having advertised himself or for having appended to his name, without authority, the letters "M. D." He is charged with having been actually engaged in the practice of medicine. ¶ "Judge Belden overruled the objection, the defendant's counsel excepting, and the witness then read a card from Mrs. A. Milasich recommending the defendant as having benefited her. ¶ "Mr. Milasich was called. She had bought medicines from defendant and he had frequently felt her pulse. Witness paid defendant \$6 a week for medicines for ten weeks. Defendant had three rooms, a sitting-room, a drug-store and a kitchen. After the first visit to Lee Wash the witness went away and after the lapse of several weeks she commenced to take his medicine, at her husband's suggestion. ¶ "Mr. Burchard sought to introduce at this point admissions made by defendant's counsel at the preliminary examination regarding the publication of Mrs. Milasich's card, but upon an objection by Mr. Gill their introduction was disallowed. ¶ "The witness further said that she published the testimonial in the Mercury at her own expense. ¶ "Upon cross-examination the witness testified that she obtained relief from the defendant after trying in vain medical men of this city, San Francisco and Sacramento, and after one had come from New York to treat her. The medicines given witness by defendant were herbs, from which tea was made. ¶ "Mr. Gill—You consulted prominent physicians of this city? ¶ "Witness—Yes, sir; and they all pronounced me incurable. ¶ "Mr. Gill—Did you ever pay the defendant a cent for his services? ¶ "Witness—No, sir. He rendered no services. ¶ "Miss Belle E Kendall testified that she had bought herbs from the defendant. She had paid from \$6 to \$10 a week for the herbs bought. ¶ "Mr. Gill—You had tried prominent San Jose physicians without obtaining relief? ¶ "Witness—Yes, sir. ¶ "Mr. Burchard—We object to this testimony. ¶ "Mr. Gill—We claim that it was a case of emergency such as is provided for by statute. ¶ "Miss Kendall testified that she was completely cured in four months by the use of

herbs, after she had been an invalid for seven years. She regarded her condition as a case of emergency. She added: "I believe that Lee Wah saved my life." ¶ "Officer Salisbury had seen the sign 'Dr. Lee Wah' over the defendant's door and testified further that the defendant declared he was the only Chinese physician in San Jose having a diploma. ¶ "The witness was asked what he was to receive in case of conviction and declined to answer, saying that the Santa Clara County Medical Society is a client of his. The Court required the witness to answer the question, however, and he said that he was to receive \$25 for each conviction. ¶ "The people rested, and no testimony being introduced for the defense, the case was submitted, with a clear and full charge to the jury by the Court, in which the card of Mrs. Milasich was (out of order) stricken out, the connection not having been made. ¶ "The jury was out only a few minutes and returned with a verdict of guilty. The defendant will be sentenced on Friday morning."

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

"An Anti-Chinese Laundry Suspends. Santa Barbara, January 4.—The steam laundry which was started about a week ago as a first anti-Chinese step, has temporarily suspended on account of the fact that competent white hands can not be had."

1/5/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 6 (News)

"Common Council. Proceedings of the Regular Monthly Meeting....From B F Main for permission to conduct a laundry on the corner of Tenth and Empire streets; referred to the Ordinance Committee with power to act. From Let Wah and Ah Long for permission to carry on a laundry business; both applications were on motion promptly and unanimously rejected."

1/5/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"Police Court Jottings. Minor Cases in Justice Buckner's and Pfister's Courts. Ah Jim, the Chinaman who was arrested by Officer McClintock on the morning of January 2d while in the act of stealing a sack of charcoal from a Market street store, was yesterday sentenced by Justice Prister to sixty days in the County Jail. Ah Go, another celestial who was caught in a similar predicament Saturday night by Officer Horn, was also sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment. ¶ "Twelve complaints were made in Justice Buckner's Court by Officer Salisbury against Chinese laundrymen, charging them with violating that part of the new laundry ordinance which prohibits them from carrying on their business in wooden buildings. Four similar complaints were made by Officer Allen in Justice Pfister's Court."

1/5/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 3 column 5 (News)

"Chinese Immigration. In 1870 there was not a Chinaman in Alabama, Dakota, Delaware, Florida, Indian Territory, Indiana, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia or Wisconsin, but in 1880 they had found their way into all these States and Territories excepting Indiana, Tennessee and Vermont. In but two instances has there been any decrease in the Mongol population, 896 in Indiana and 185 in Idaho. The total number of Chinese in the United States in 1870 was 63,199, and in 1880 105,718; an increase in ten years of 42,516. Of the total California had 75,122. During the past six years the Chinese have penetrated to every part of the Union and the increase has been enormous. The foregoing facts have been compiled from authentic statistics and will prove of interest to many at this time." [Essentially identical to the item in that day's Daily News.]

1/5/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Another Coal Thief. A Chinaman, arrested by Officer Horan a few nights ago, while stealing a sack of coal from the sidewalk in front of a Market street store, pleaded guilty last evening before Justice Pfister and was sent to the County Jail for sixty days."

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

"The Common Council....Petitions were presented as follows:...From B. F. Main for permission to conduct a laundry on the corner of Tenth and Empire streets; referred to the Ordinance Committee with power to act. From Let Wah and Ah Long for permission to carry on a laundry business. Both applications were on motion promptly and unanimously rejected."

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

"He Must Go. A Jury Find that Lee Wah is Guilty. In the Superior Court today before a jury Lee Wah was tried for misdemeanor in practicing medicine without the necessary certificate from the State Medical Society. Several witnesses were examined, and the jury rendered a verdict finding the defendant guilty. ¶ Lee Wah will appear for sentence before Judge Belden on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. there are several other cases pending which will come before the Court at an early date."

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

"Startling Facts. An exchange says that in 1870 there was not a Chinaman in Alabama, Dakota, Delaware, Florida, Indian Territory, Indiana, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia or Wisconsin, but in 1880 they had found their way into all these States and Territories excepting Indiana, Tennessee and Vermont. In but two instances has there been any decrease in the Mongol population, 896 in Indiana and 185 in Idaho. The total number of Chinese in the United States in 1870 was 63,199, and in 1880 105,718; an increase in ten years of 42,516. Of the total California had 75,122. During the past six years the Chinese have penetrated to every part of the Union and the increase has been enormous. The foregoing facts have been compiled from authentic statistics and will prove of interest to many at this time."

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

"Trying to Make Them Go. Attempting to Enforce the Anti-Chinese Laundry Ordinance. Sixteen complaints have been filed in Justice Buckner's Court against proprietors of Chinese laundries whose business is conducted in wooden buildings. The complaints were made under an ordinance recently passed at the suggestion of the Anti-Chinese League, and similar to the one in operation in San Francisco which was declared valid by the Supreme Court a few days ago. Twelve of the complaints were made by Officer Salisbury, and it is apparent that he does not intend to let the ordinance remain a dead letter on the books. It is said that there are twenty-two laundries in this city conducted by Chinamen, and nineteen of them are in wooden buildings. Unless their present landlords erect brick buildings it is almost certain that some of these Chinese laundrymen will have to remove 'from our midst.'"

1/5/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"A Significant Trial. Further Proof That the Mongolian Horde Will Have to Go. Richard Powers was tried before a jury in Justice Buckner's Court last evening on a charge of disturbing the peace of Adaline Herrington, and found not guilty. ¶ It is said that Mr. Powers is the Sergeant-at-arms of the Anti-Coolie League, and that nearly every man on the jury was a member of the League. ¶ This is perhaps another proof that the people mean business on this Chinese question. When it is not possible to get a jury of outsiders to try a member of the League it means, of course, that nearly everybody belongs to the League. This looks very encouraging for the white people of this Coast and it really begins to look as if the 'Chinese must go.' Did we remember to state that Mr. Powers was promptly and honorably acquitted?"

1/6/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Judgment Affirmed. In the case of Cam Who, convicted in Justice Buckner's court of violating the laundry ordinance, Judge Belden yesterday affirmed the judgment of the lower Court upon the authority of several Supreme Court decisions. The precise point in the case was whether the Mayor and Common Council have a right to prohibit by ordinance the washing or ironing of clothes in public laundries between the hours of 10 pm and 6 am."

1/6/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 1 (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."

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

"The Chinese. Members of the Anti-Coolie League Before the Supervisors. ¶ As was stated in last evening's Herald, W. H. Holmes addressed the Board of Supervisors yesterday on behalf of the Anti-Coolie League, making a lengthy argument in which he prayed that the Board would do what is in its power to abate the evil of Chinese labor competition. ¶ Mr. Holmes was followed by Messrs. Kaufman and Cavallaro, who said that by the suppression of Chinese laundries more is to be gained than in any other way, for this is the industry that mainly contributes to the support of the coolies and their masters. ¶ Mr. Watson—It seems to me that the poor white washerwomen would suffer correspondingly if the heavy license system should be imposed. You cannot discriminate in matters of taxation between different classes. ¶ Mr. Holmes—It seems to me that the line can be drawn between those branches of the business classified as public and private wash-houses. The tax may be made to apply only in the former cases. ¶ Mr. Watson—We may try to classify so as to impose the license on the Chinese and exclude the whites from sharing the burden, but just how to effect that within the law, and yet have it effectual, is the puzzle. ¶ Mr. Altman called attention to the provisions of the State Constitution prohibiting the employment of Chinese in municipal work and declared that the law should be strictly adhered to. ¶ Mr. Edwards said that so far as the county is concerned the Board has always intended to give public work to white men exclusively. ¶ With reference to moving Chinatown as a nuisance, Mr. Ayer remarked that it would be best to let the city deal with the matter. ¶ Mr. Edwards—Why don't the Council move Chinatown, and so settle the question so far as the city is concerned? ¶ Mr. Holmes—I can't tell you. I don't know. I do know that the Chinese Six Companies are credited with possessing a large amount of ready money which they use liberally on occasion. I don't know that the two facts have any connection with the non-action of representative bodies, but I think that in relation to the work we desire done the familiar saying of 'where there's a will there's always a way' will apply just now. ¶ Mr. Edwards—Can't you give us something to build on; suggest a means of bringing about the desired result. ¶ Mr. Holmes suggested that the District Attorney should be consulted as to what is practicable and the discussion closed with remarks by Messrs. Altman, Maguire and Cavallaro, who asked the Board to investigate the subject for itself and do whatever they can toward the abatement of the great evil."

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

"The arrival of two hundred white cigar-makers in San Francisco, and the immediate demand for two hundred more is one of the most hopeful indications of California's prosperity. Now if some sensible men will take hold of the overall, shirt, underwear and similar trades, and drive the Chinese out, as the cigar-makers are doing, the result will do more for the anti-Chinese cause than a million sand lot spouters and a thousand reams of resolutions."

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

"The Laundry Discussion. The Supreme Court has declared the San Francisco laundry ordinance to be constitutional, in an elaborate opinion which clearly defines the powers of city and county Governments under the organic law and settles the validity of all ordinances in the State similarly drawn. ¶ "The discussion gives a clew to future local enactments aimed at the Chinese evil and indicates the line of endeavor which, actively followed, will greatly mitigate if it does not entirely remove the evil of Chinese competition with white labor. ¶ "The time has never been when threats and bluster and lawless effort remedied existing wrongs; neither has the time ever been when for existing wrongs there was not discoverable an existing remedy or set of remedies, if rightly sought. One of the best remedies for the Chinese evil is to oblige the people to live up to the standards, sanitary, physiological and moral, which the white man is compelled to obey at the demands of the law and by the dictates of civilized science. If science declares to the Caucasian that a certain cubic area of atmosphere is necessary to the health of each man during sleep, let the law oblige the Mongolian to obey the dictate of science. If nature prescribes the hours of labor and the hours of rest, let the statute apply nature's rule to the Chinamen. If 'cleanliness is next to godliness' let the law enforce the precept at every step of the laundry process and oblige the heathen to practice the Christian rule of health. ¶ "The Chinese obtain certain advantages over white laborers by disregarding conditions which the latter are obliged to conform to by the necessities of their civilization and which are embodied in the laws they are compelled to obey. The skill of the Oriental in all the vile arts of cheating, adulteration and deceit gains him other advantages. All of these advantages he can rightfully be compelled to forego and abandon. If those who are projecting Chinese legislation will study the laundry decision for their direction and the Constitution for their power, and frame laws compelling the Chinese to accept our conditions in the race for laborers, a long step will be taken toward the solution of the Chinese labor problem."

1/6/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Cam Woh's Appeal. The Judgment of the Lower Court Affirmed. Judge Belden's Opinion. The Laundry Ordinance Declared Valid and Within the Sanction of the Recent Supreme Court Decision. ¶ "The following is the full text of a decision rendered yesterday in the case of the people of the State of California vs. Cam Woh, by Judge Belden in the Superior Court, Department One. The case is one of appeal from the Justice's Court. The Court finds: The only question presented in this case is whether the mayor and Common Council have a right to prohibit by ordinance washing or ironing clothes in public laundries within the city of San Jose between the hours of 10 o'clock p.m. and 6 o'clock a.m. ¶ "Against this ordinance it is insisted by counsel for defendant that it is void—as being impolitic, discriminating, and against the right of the citizen to labor for his support, when and as he will, when not interfering with the rights of others. ¶ "To discuss any of these questions would be a mere work of supererogation. Upon ordinances either identical in terms or not distinguishable in substance from the ordinances of the City of San Jose, tribunals have passed whose decisions are more than instructions, they are binding authority upon this Court. ¶ "These decisions cannot be mis-read; repeated emphatic and decisive, they do not require to be supported by commendation, nor can they be shaken by criticism. Final and authoritative declarations of the law enunciated by tribunals charged with the ascertainment and declaration of legal principles, they are but to be followed and applied by the lower courts whenever cases coming within their purview shall be presented. Those cases are in the Supreme Court of the United States: *Barbier vs. Connolly*, 113 U.S. 27; in *Sam Hung v. Curelez*, 113 U.S. 703; and in the Supreme Court of this State, *Ex parte Moznier*, 65 Cal. 35; *Ex parte Mount* 5 West Coast Report 575; in *Ke Yich Wo*, Dec. 28, 1885. ¶ "These cases were all upon ordinances in no way distinguishable from the one now under consideration, and in one case—113 U.S. 703—for the precise act of which this defendant was convicted—i.e., 'the ironing of clothes.' ¶ "It is, however, urged by counsel that a larger

power is given the authorities of San Francisco than that granted the Common Council of San Jose, and that this distinction withdraws this ordinance from the sanction of the decisions above cited. ¶ “I find no such difference in the powers conferred by these respective charters. It may, perhaps, be that the charter of San Jose is somewhat more general in its forms, but it is none the less comprehensive in its effect for that cause; but were this so, this case would still be embraced within the reasoning upon which these decisions were placed. ¶ “This was not any special power conferred by the charter, but upon the ground that it was within the general police power inherent in all municipalities to regulate, restrict, limit or prohibit whatever in its judgment shall jeopardize the public health, comfort or security. ¶ “By the decisions and reasoning of these cases, the case at bar is conclusively disposed of, and the judgment appealed from must be affirmed. It is so ordered.”

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

“Before the Board. The Anti-Chinese League and the Supervisors. Prompt Legislation Wanted. Urging the County Representatives to Formulate and Adopt Effective Measures Against Coolie Cheap Labor. ¶ “Pursuant to appointment the Executive Committee of the Anti-Chinese League of San Jose appeared before the Board of Supervisors at 1:30 yesterday. Some twenty representatives of the League were present, among them Messrs. Maguire, Holmes, Altman, Kauffman and Cavallaro. The Supervisors present were Messrs. Ayer, Edwards, Watson, Greeninger and Donnelly. ¶ “Mr. Holmes addressed the Board substantially as follows: I am here to represent the Executive Committee of the Anti-Chinese League, and through it, the great body of the people of this county. The object for which we are laboring is the prompt and permanent removal of the terrible incubus created by the presence of hordes of coolie laborers in our midst. The evils attendant upon the fact cited are too familiar to your honorable body to need any extended notice at my hands. There are 3,000 Chinamen at work in this county who are for the most part slaves to all intents and purposes. By their presence many of our fellow citizens, white men and women, are being deprived of the opportunity to earn for themselves a decent livelihood. An appeal has been made to the City Council for aid in remedying the evil and a strong disposition has been shown in that quarter to make a favorable response. The late Grand Jury called the attention of your honorable body to the necessity for action on your part. The duty of the Board in this relation seems to us to be clear. If nuisances are existent, it is for you gentlemen to locate them when they are within your jurisdiction as we believe them to be in this case. When located, there is vested in you sufficient power under the law to secure their speedy and permanent abatement. Today the League which I represent on this occasion has a membership of nearly 1,000, and within the coming year the combined organizations in this county will number at least 3,000 upon their rolls of membership. There is abundant evidence that within our ranks there are none of the dynamite or hoodlum elements and by certifying to this fact, within your knowledge, and forwarding your official assurance thereof to the Chief Executive of this Nation and to our representatives in Congress you can further the good work of creating a more favorable public sentiment at the East than at present exists. We appear before you today as your fellow American citizens, who desire that all measures for the consummation of the object in view shall be strictly in accordance with the laws of the State and Nation, and we simply ask that you, as our accredited representatives, see to their rigid and impartial enforcement. We do not come as suppliants seeking favors at your hands. It is our rights that we demand, as your constituents, in this instance. Mr. Holmes then rehearsed the pestilence-breeding habits and customs of the Chinese in Chinatown and at their wash shops giving in detail the many incidents in support of the evils consequent upon the presence of the Mongols which had come under his own and other’s observation. If, said the speaker, the people of this county shall in the future be afflicted by a visitation of small-pox, Asiatic cholera and other contagious diseases in consequence of the filth and squalor abounding in the Chinese quarters, then the Supervisors will be responsible to the extent of their present inaction. ¶ “Mr. Ayer—Where will Chinatown be removed to? What will we do with it if it is put out of the city? ¶ “Mr.

Holmes—I don't care what the devil you do with it so that it is made to move; do something towards getting rid of it, that is the important thing for you to do at present. ¶ "Mr. Ayer—I am with you as far as the existence of the evil is concerned and the need of its suppression, but wouldn't it be better to have the city abate the nuisance finally, instead of having them moved about from one place to another? ¶ "Mr. Holmes—The action now asked for is but the stepping stone to what it is intended to accomplish. The Chinese should be driven to the Coast and thence, by means of abundant shipping facilities, transported to the only place they ever likely to consider home. There are some very pretty theories advanced from time to time, such as the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God, but in real life as at present constituted they are not successfully practiced. It will always be found impracticable to hold brotherly relations with those who have but little resemblance to us in their thoughts or actions. Upon the coin of the realm there is the motto, 'In God we trust,' but who does not know that its literal meaning is an abiding trust in the dollar itself? Its intrinsic value symbolizes the deity that most men worship today. Let us accept and consider the circumstances surrounding us as they are, rather than as we would have them. ¶ "Mr. Ayer—Let me ask you, Mr. Holmes, what you expect us to do? Can you submit anything practical that may be done by this Board? ¶ "Mr. Holmes—A burned child dreads the fire. I have essayed to work in that direction in connection with the City Council, but have met with considerable adverse criticism in some quarters and I do not care to try it again, especially now, as I have confidence in the ability of the members of the Board to act understandingly and effectually if they possess the will. ¶ "Mr. Watson—Suppose you drive out the Chinese laundries, won't the act deprive many white privilege of having their work done, and so work a hardship to them? ¶ "Mr. Holmes—That is a consequence that for the time being cannot be helped. The disease has obtained so firm a hold that, as in physics, the remedy must be a severe one; it is the ultimate good that must be looked to. ¶ "Mr. Greeninger inquired as to the power possessed by the authorities in regard to the removal of Chinatown. ¶ "Mr. Holmes—Well, there is plenty of authority just now if properly exercised, and one instance is to be found in the Mercury's report of the Council meeting last evening, when the applications of two Chinese laundrymen for permission to continue their business, in opposition to the recently adopted ordinances was promptly denied. ¶ "Messrs. Kauffman and Cavallaro thought that by the suppression of the Chinese laundries there was more to be gained than in any other direction. It was, in their opinion, the industry that contributed mainly to the support of the coolies and their masters. ¶ "Mr. Watson—It seems to me that the poor white washerwomen would suffer correspondingly if the heavy license system should be imposed. You cannot discriminate in matters of taxation between different classes. ¶ "Mr. Holmes—It seems to me that the line can be drawn between those branches of the business classified as public and private wash-houses. The tax may be made to apply only in the former cases. ¶ "Mr. Watson—We may try to classify so as to impose the license on the Chinese and exclude the whites from sharing the burden, but just how to effect that within the law, and yet have it effectual, is the puzzle. ¶ "Mr. Altman called attention to the provisions of the State Constitution inhibiting the employment of Chinese in connection with municipal work and contended that an adherence to the strict letter of the law in relation to contracts let for work and the furnishing of material. He argues that henceforth the Board should pay particular attention to that matter and see to it that no material made by the Chinese should be used in connection with public work. ¶ "Mr. Edwards—The Board has not knowingly permitted the Chinese to do any work under its supervision nor has there been any material furnished for use by the county except possibly in the case of lumber which came from Oregon. the intent has always been to give the work to white men exclusively. A Chinaman can subsist upon fifty pounds of rice per month, with the addition of a little, very little pork, etc., and I don't see how, even with a considerable difference in the amount of license paid, the white women can compete with them. ¶ "Mr. Holmes—The introduction of machinery by the steam laundries would go far towards counteraction the advantages possessed by the Chinese in regard to cheap living, and the inauguration of such enterprises will speedily follow the carrying out of the proposed high license

system. The women as well as the white men would find remunerative employment in the steam laundries when they are fairly under way. ¶ “Mr. Edwards—Why don’t the Council move Chinatown, and so settle the question so far as the city is concerned? ¶ “Mr. Holmes—I can’t tell you. I don’t know. I do know that the Chinese Six Companies are credited with possessing a large amount of ready money which they use liberally on occasion. I don’t know that the two facts have any connection with the non action of our representative bodies, but I think that in relation to the work we desire done, the familiar saying of ‘where there’s a will there’s always a way,’ will apply just now. ¶ “Mr. Edwards—Can’t you give us something to build on; suggest a means of bringing about the desired result? ¶ “Mr. Holmes—If your heart is in this undertaking, if you really desire to, as far as lies in your power, remedy the evil you certainly are possessed of the ability to devise the ways and means. You have the District Attorney with whom to consult as to legal matters. Why not consult him and then use your own best judgment, instead of requiring us to do more than as your constituents suggest the imperative necessity for some action in the premises. So far the members of the Board have professed to realize the full extent of the evil, and the necessity for its abatement, but they have taken no steps in that direction not so apparent effort made to stay its progress. ¶ “Mr. Altman—It is the province and the duty of this Board to investigate the subject for itself and to do whatever they find practicable in the interests of the people who have clothed them with the power. ¶ “Remarks were made by messrs. Maguire and Cavallaro in conclusion, when the committee thanking the members for the attention and courtesy extended them withdrew, the Board taking up the regular official business of the session.”

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

“Truckee Chinamen have ordered a consignment of Colt’s revolvers from Sacramento.”

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

“Lack of competent white laborers has caused the temporary suspension of the steam laundry recently started at Santa Rosa in opposition to Chinese labor.”

1/6/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

“Chinese Cases. Two Chinamen were arraigned to-day before Justice Pfister on a charge of doing business as laundrymen in a wooden house. They pleaded not guilty and the trial was set for the 14th inst.”

1/6/1886 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.”

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

“America is content with excluding Chinese workmen, but France goes a number of steps farther and tries to keep out all foreign workmen. At least a bill is on foot to tax them heavily. It is introduced by the Republicans.”

1/6/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

“Pills and Side Whiskers. A Sensational Discussion by the Medical Society. The Medical Society met last evening....Officer Salisbury reported the conviction of Lee Wah, an illegal practitioner, and presented a bill for \$25 for services in the case. The bill was ordered paid and an assessment of \$2 was levied upon each member of the society....”

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

"An Explanation in Order. Some of the anti-Coolie agitators are in favor of introducing machinery in a proposed white man's laundry. They seem to have forgotten that the usual cry of the labor agitator is 'down with machinery.' It is certainly difficult to understand how the suppression of Chinese laundries will be of any benefit to 'the poor and starving white woman,' if the washing is to be done by machinery. May we hope for an explanation from the Professor? Can it be that the raw material in the shape of white women cannot be found? Now don't all speak at once. Let the howl float out gradually and softly on the 'atmospheric air.'"

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

"One 'Incubus' Knocked Out. Cam Wo is Full of Woe and Thinks He'll Have to Go. In the case of Cam Wo, the Chinese laundryman who was convicted in the Justice's Court, on the charge of working in his laundry between the hours of 10 o'clock p.m., and 6 o'clock a.m., the judgment of the lower court was affirmed yesterday by Judge Belden of the Superior Court. ¶ Judge Belden's opinion was in accordance with a recent decision of the Supreme Court. ¶ Nearly every Chinese laundryman in the city was arrested last evening under the ordinance prohibiting the business in wooden houses. Officer Allen and Salisbury are pushing the matter and things are beginning to look very 'rocky' for the 'terrible incubus' in our midst."

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

"Anti Chinese Suggestions. Our Method for Removing Them From Our Midst. The Anti-Coolie League says the Chinese must go, and some of the members threaten to publish the names of every employer of a Chinaman. They appeared before the Board of Supervisors, and when asked to suggest something that the Supervisors can do, they had no suggestions to make. When asked why the City Council do not remove the Chinamen from the city, the principal Anti Coolie speaker insinuated that the Council was bribed by the Chinamen. To put it mildly it may be said that a remark of that kind about our Council, composed as it is of some of our oldest and best citizens, is in questionable taste under any circumstances, but especially so when made by a comparative stranger who was graciously permitted to air his eloquence and work his chin in the Council Chamber until even robust McKanney grew pale. If the Professor wants to be forgiven for allowing his tongue to slap his judgment into insensibility, we suggest that he take a roll of foolscap paper that will contain about 2,500 names, and at the top of the first page let the gentleman write: ¶ 'The undersigned hereby agree to patronize laundries conducted in the interests of white labor, provided the work be performed in a satisfactory manner, and at rates not more than ten percent in excess of those now charged by Chinese laundrymen. And provided further, that we reserve the privilege of having our laundry work done at our homes by white labor if it can be obtained.' ¶ We suggest that the Professor take the above described document, and visit the head of every family in town and give them a chance to sign it. ¶ Then a copy of the agreement could be sent to the headquarters of the various Leagues, so that the boys would not feel slighted, and besides the appearance on the list of the names of the 200(?) heads of families in this city, who are not members of the League will have a tendency to brace the boys up and encourage them to sign and stand right in. Then as many white laundries as necessary to meet the demand, may be started immediately, and we'll all be happy—until the laundrymen organize and demand a mortgage on the homestead as the consideration for doing up one biled shirt, two skirts and a pair of socks. ¶ Then of course comes the usual difficulty between labor and capital, capital being represented by the shirt and socks. ¶ But let us not anticipate. Get the paper ready for names Professor, and give us the long wished for chance to 'put them on the list.'"

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

" 'The Terrible Incubus.' An Interesting Dialogue in the Supervisors' Room. ¶ A committee from the Anti-Coolie League waited upon the Supervisors yesterday and Prof. Holmes delivered a strong Anti-Coolie speech. He suggested in most earnest terms that something ought to be done to remove the 'terrible incubus' from our midst. ¶ Following is a portion of the interesting dialogue that took place between the Professor and members of the Board after the speech was over: ¶ Supervisor Ayer—Where will Chinatown be removed to? What will we do with it if it is put out of the city? ¶ Mr. Holmes—I don't care what the devil you do with it so that it is made to move; do something towards getting rid of it, that is the important thing for you to do at present. ¶ Mr. Ayer—I am with you so far as the existence of the evil is concerned and the need of its suppression, but wouldn't it be better to have the city abate the nuisance finally, instead of having them moved about from one place to another? ¶ Mr. Holmes—The action now asked for is but the stepping stone to what it is intended to accomplish. The Chinese should be driven to the Coast and thence, by means of abundant shipping facilities, transported to the only place they are ever likely to consider home. There are some very pretty theories advanced from time to time, such as the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God, but in real life as at present constituted they are not successfully practiced. It will always be found impracticable to hold brotherly relations with those who have but little resemblance to us in their thoughts or actions. ¶ Mr. Ayer—Let me ask you, Mr. Holmes, what you expect us to do? Can you submit anything practical that may be done by this Board? ¶ Mr. Holmes—A burned child dreads the fire. I have essayed to work in that direction in connection with the City Council, but have met with considerable adverse criticism in some quarters and I do not care to try it again, especially now, as I have confidence in the ability of the members of the Board to act understandingly and effectually if they possess the will. ¶ Mr. Watson—Suppose you drive out the Chinese laundries, won't the act deprive many white people of the privilege of having their work done, and so work a hardship to them? ¶ Mr. Holmes—That is a consequence that for the time being cannot be helped. The disease has obtained so firm a hold that, as in physics, the remedy must be a severe one; it is the ultimate good that must be looked to. ¶ Mr. Edwards—A Chinaman can subsist upon fifty pounds of rice per month, with the addition of a little, very little pork, etc., and I don't see how, even with a considerable difference in the amount of license paid, the white women can compete with them. ¶ Mr. Holmes—The introduction of machinery by the steam laundries would go far towards counteracting the advantages possessed by the Chinese in regard to cheap living, and the inauguration of such enterprises will speedily follow the carrying out of the proposed high license system. The women as well as the white men would find remunerative employment in the steam laundries when they are fairly under way. ¶ Mr. Edwards—Why don't the Council move Chinatown, and so settle the question so far as the city is concerned. ¶ Mr. Holmes—I can't tell you, I don't know. I do know that the Chinese Six Companies are credited with possessing a large amount of ready money which they use liberally on occasion. I don't know that the two facts have any connection with the non action of our representative bodies, but I think that in relation to the work we desire done, the familiar saying of 'where there's a will there's always a way,' will apply just now. ¶ Mr. Edwards—Can't you give something to build on; suggest a means of bringing about the desired result? ¶ Mr. Holmes—If your heart is in this undertaking, if you really desire to, as far as lies in your power, remedy the evil you certainly are possessed of the ability to devise the ways and means. You have the District Attorney with whom to consult as to legal matters. Why not consult him and then use your own best judgment, instead of requiring us to do more than as your constituents suggest the imperative necessity for some action in the premises. So far the members of the Board have professed to realize the full extent of the evil, and the necessity for its abatement, but they have taken no steps in that direction not an apparent effort made to stay its progress. ¶ Remarks of the same general character were made by other members of the League, and as the Committee withdrew, it was evident that the mystery in regard to the removal of the 'terrible incubus from our midst' was as great as ever."

1/7/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 1 column 3 (News)

"Good Anti-Chinese Work. Sacramento, January 6.—The Chinese merchants of this city complain bitterly of the boycott. Their customers have no money and many firms will close out as speedily as possible. Several eating houses in Chinatown have closed. The anti-Chinese movement gains in strength every day."

1/7/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 3 (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."

1/7/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 2 (Editorial)

"The people of Sacramento are not content with mere talking against the Chinese, but they are using practical methods. A number of families are organizing to give all their needle work to deserving white women. An effort is also being made to get the names of all white women who can and will do such work, a scale of prices will be adopted, and the whole matter will be placed on a plain and practical basis, just alike to employers and employed. That is the correct way to deal with the Chinese question. Give the coolies no employment, and they will soon take themselves elsewhere."

1/7/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 2 (Editorial)

"Now is the time for the members of the Anti-Coolie League to show their mettle. The coolies are trying a bluff game. They know that no preparations have been made by white people to do washing, and they think they can compel the people of San Jose to abandon their agitation against coolie laundries by shutting down altogether. In an emergency like this, however, there ought to be patriotism enough in San Jose to wear dirty linen for a month rather than submit to defeat at the hands of the coolies. But if the proper measures are taken there need be no trouble about washing. In a day or two there ought to be white people enough found to do all that is wanted."

1/7/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 1 column 3 (News)

"Tracking the Thief. Semedo, in his "History of China," relates a very curious anecdote of penetration and quickness of mind which occurred in that country:— ¶ A certain chagueu, or governor of a province, was taken very ill, and refused to admit any visitors into his house. This being told to a mandarin of his acquaintance, he was much concerned, and after many importunities obtained an interview with him. On his entrance he was surprised to find no signs of sickness in his friend, and asked what was the matter with him. The governor at length told him that he had lost the emperor's seal out of the cabinet where it used to be kept, and that as the lock remained uninjured he was sensible that the seal was stolen; of course he could transact no business, and must soon be deprived of his government, and probably also of his life. The mandarin perceiving the extraordinary nature of the case, asked him if he had any enemy in the city. The other answered, yes; and that he was an officer of high rank who had long owed him a grudge. ¶ 'Away, then,' replied the mandarin; 'let your most valuable goods be secretly removed this evening; then set fire to the empty part, and call out for help, to which this officer must of necessity repair with the rest, it being one of the principal duties of his place. As soon as you see him among the people, deliver him, in the public presence, the cabinet shut as it is, that it may be secured in his possession, and if he has caused the seal to be stolen he will put it in its place again when he restores the cabinet; and if he is not the thief, yet the fault will lie upon him for taking so little care of it, and you will not only be free from the danger, but also be revenged on your enemy.' The governor followed his

advice, and the next day received back his cabinet with the seal in it, both parties keeping the secret for their mutual safety.”

1/7/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

“No Washing. Every Chinese Laundry in Town Closed. Chinese on the Defensive. They Refuse to Finish This Week’s Washing—Permits to White Laundries. ¶ Considerable consternation has been created by the fact that every Chinese laundry in town has been closed, even including those not liable to prosecution under the provisions of the laundry ordinance passed November 24th. There are twenty-three Chinese laundries in town and three white laundries. Only four of the Chinese laundries are in brick buildings and therefore not liable to prosecution. They are Hop Hing, on St. John St, between Market and First; Hong Lee, on San Fernando street; Cam Woh, on San Antonio street; and Lum Wah, corner of Market and St. James streets. The proprietors of all the others (nineteen) have been arrested this week. Fifteen of these have been arraigned before Justice Buckner and will be tried to-morrow, and four before Justice Pfister and will be tried the 14th inst. ¶ The ordinance under which these arrests were made was the one submitted by the Anti-Coolie Club of San Jose to the City Attorney and by him submitted to the Mayor and Council. This provides that all laundries must be in brick or stone buildings, only one story high, with walls not less than twelve inches thick, covered with a metal roof and provided with metal or metal-covered doors and window shutters. Scaffolding or lines on the roof are prohibited, but the Council reserves the power to grant permits for such scaffolding or lines. No washing or ironing is permitted between 10 o’clock at night and 6 o’clock in the morning. The penalty for a violation is a fine not exceeding \$100 or imprisonment in the City Prison not exceeding thirty days. ¶ Following is a list of the Chinese laundries affected by this ordinance: ¶ Wah Kee, First street. ¶ Quong Hop, Chinatown. ¶ Yut Wah, Market street opposite the City Hall. ¶ Hop Sam, Santa Clara street. ¶ Hop Kee, market street near El Dorado. ¶ Sam Wah, El Dorado Street. ¶ Mon Lee, Market street. ¶ Sam Long, Market street. ¶ Ty Chong Heong, Second street. ¶ Ty Kee, Orchard street. ¶ Yee Wah, 244 South First street. ¶ Tom on, Santa Clara and Fourth streets. ¶ Jim hong, 674 South First Street. ¶ Sing Woh, 330 South First street. ¶ Tin Wah, San Pedro street (at depot). ¶ Quong Lee, 250 South First street. ¶ Hop Lee, First street near car stables. ¶ Ah Yong, China alley. ¶ Lot Loy, Chinatown. ¶ A reporter of the Herald visited Chinatown this morning to learn the feeling there and what the Chinese intend to do. From conversation with the people there it is gathered that a rebellious feeling exists. They state that they had time between the passage of the ordinance and the date of its operation to establish themselves in brick houses, but that they neglected to do so, intending to let the people feel the great inconvenience that will result from an enforcement of the ordinance. They further say that even now they can move at once into brick houses, there being plenty available, but that they do not intend to do any more washing. They refuse even to finish up the present week’s washing and declare they will hold the clothes now on hand for the money due them from their customers, who will have to go for their clothes and pay their arrears. They express a determination to fight the ordinance to the bitter end, one of the grounds of contest to be the provision authorizing the Council to grant permits for a violation of the provision prohibiting clothes lines on roofs. It was understood that this provision was for the protection of the white laundries, as the Council would issue the permits to them and withhold them from Chinese laundries. Two of the three white laundries have already secured these permits, but similar applications made by Chinese have been denied. ¶ They declare they have still another defense. It appears that several laundries combine in one wash-house, which does the washing for all in the combination. An instance of this is found on San Fernando street, where the washing for eight or ten laundries is done. Only ironing is done at the various laundries belonging to each combination, of which there are three. The Chinese defendants will claim that a house where ironing alone is done is not a laundry in the meaning of the ordinance. The ordinance uses the word ‘laundry’ throughout except in the section prohibiting washing and ironing at night. Webster defines the word ‘laundry’ as follows: ‘1. A

washing. 2. The place or room where clothes are washed.' The word is derived from the Latin word 'lavare,' to wash. They assert that Judge Belden's decision in the Cam Woh case does not touch the point, but merely sustains that provision of the ordinance prohibiting ironing at night. In answer to this it may be said that as this provision is directed at ironing done in a laundry or wash house, the inference is that Judge Belden defines a laundry to be a place where ironing is done. ¶ However, there does not appear to be absolute concert of action among the Chinese. It is said that at least two white property owners in the western part of town will immediately commence the erection of brick houses that have been spoken for by Chinese laundrymen. It is also a fact that one of the Chinese laundries which are not affected by the ordinance is in full blast. An explanation of this lack of harmony of action has been made. It is that these laundries which are running are merely finishing the week's washing in order not to impose a hardship upon their customers, and that they will close down when this shall have been done. This will probably bring the others into line, especially as there is a disposition on the part of the city authorities to permit this to be done. ¶ An average of five Chinese are employed in each of the twenty-three Chinese laundries. If all these laundries cease operations there will be 115 Chinese laundrymen thrown out of employment. The license that each laundry has to pay is \$7.50 a quarter, and in the course of the year the twenty-three pay \$690. ¶ It is impossible to see what the end will be. The Anti-Coolie Club will hold its regular meeting to-night, when doubtless some action will be taken looking to a prompt settlement of the difficulty. If a sufficient number of white laundries to do the washing are immediately established while the Chinese are in their present mood, all the washing can be diverted to white people, and any future efforts that the Chinese may make to comply with the ordinance will come too late. It is the opinion of leading white citizens who were spoken to on this subject that the present temper among the Chinese will soon break down by reason of the fact that many Chinese laundrymen will refuse to act with the body of the Chinese in persisting in their refusal to wash clothes under any circumstances."

1/7/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"Police Court Jottings....Detective Salisbury yesterday arrested two more Chinese laundrymen and brought them before Justice Buckner, and their trials were set for Friday."

1/7/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Local Brevities....Owing to the arrest of Chinese laundrymen for violating the new laundry ordinance every wash house in town is closed up, and a great many of our citizens are at a loss to know what to do with their washing. Now is the time for industrious white people to secure employment."

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

"A Silly Insinuation. The attack by insinuation is but little more respectable than the anonymous assault. Just now, when every class of citizens is interested and earnest in opposition to the Chinese, it is, to say the least, in very bad taste to hint that the Council is influenced by the money of the six companies. This is what an assertion made before the Board of Supervisors on Tuesday amounts to. The question was asked by a Supervisor, 'Why don't the Council move Chinatown, and so settle the question so far as the city is concerned?' The answer of the alleged representative of the Anti-Chinese League was: 'I can't tell you, I don't know. I do know that the Chinese Six Companies are credited with possessing a large amount of ready money which they use liberally on occasion. I don't know that the two facts have any connection with the non-action of our representative bodies, but I think that in relation to the work we desire done the familiar saying of "where there's a will there's always a way," will apply just now.' ¶ "We do not believe that the Anti-Chinese League would authorize any such insinuation, or that any citizen believes what it conveys by inference. It is a fresh proof, added to several previous ones, that the League needs to select men of well-balanced judgment to represent it when it approaches the Council or Board

of Supervisors. Both bodies, as well as the citizens generally, are anxious to do anything that is lawful and practicable, but mere harangues, vituperation and baseless imputations of official or personal dishonesty injure the movement to abate the Chinese evil."

1/7/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"Laundry Cases. Eleven Chinamen will be called for trial in Justice Buckner's Court tomorrow at 10 o'clock a.m. on a charge of violating a City Ordinance, by conducting laundries in wooden buildings."

1/7/1886 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."

1/7/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"Lee Gam's Case. In the case of the People vs. Lee Gam, under sentence of death for the murder of a fellow countryman in this city, the Supreme Court yesterday allowed T. D. Riordan, attorney for Lee Gam, to withdraw the record in the cause for five days."

1/7/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Laundrymen Sentences. Seven Chinamen recently convicted before Justice Buckner on a charge of working in laundries between the hours of 10 o'clock p.m. and 6 a.m., were sentence this afternoon to pay a fine of \$15 each or to be imprisoned in the City Prison for 15 days."

1/7/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"A Chance for Industrious Women—White or Black. The address of all white or colored women who are willing to do laundry work, will be published in this paper free of charge until further notice. ¶ It is hoped that the women may take advantage of the present opportunity and assist in removing the Chinese 'from our midst.' Send your address to this office and lay the foundation for a steady, and profitable business. ¶ We respectfully suggest that you fix the price so that your patrons may not leave the clothes with you and never call again. ¶ You can't eat clothes you know. Send in your address and get your tubs ready for business."

1/7/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 4 (Editorial)

"Sayings of a Great Man. Gentlemen, this thing is getting tiresome and extremely monotonous. I am always willing to use my voice in defense of our country and our homes—especially for Ho(l)mes. But I want to know that the country and Ho(l)mes are being benefitted in a substantial manner. While there may be nothing in my appearance to indicate it, it is true nevertheless that I've got to eat, and I want to say right here that I am getting tired of standing up as a sort of a modern martyr to be shot at by the hirlings of the press. The question with which the subscriber is struggling now is, what am I getting for filling the 'atmospheric air' with chin music in regard to the removal of the 'terrible incubus from our midst.'—The Professor."

1/7/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"'A Pretty State of Things.' A Mighty Heap of Trouble About the Laundries. The raid on the Chinese laundries, and the wholesale arrests made by Officers Allen and Salisbury, has brought about a peculiar condition of affairs. ¶ The laundrymen who were arrested for conducting the business in wooden buildings,—which includes nearly everyone in the city, had closed down on the business entirely yesterday while tons of the clothing of our citizens were laying wet in the tubs and tanks of the

laundries. ¶ A prominent citizen of the South End, who sought in vain for a change of underclothing this morning, and then learned that the family wardrobe was in a neighboring Chinese laundry, where all work had ceased became very angry and made a speech in which he threatened to bring suit against the city for damages at the rate of fifty dollars for each day that he is compelled to wear a dirty shirt. He says that while he is Brown himself he does love a white biled shirt and a change of underclothing at least once a week. ¶ Complains were numerous and a proposition to chain Officer Salisbury for a few days was seriously considered, the object being to give the Chinese laundrymen an opportunity to do up the washing now on hand and return the clothing to the owners. ¶ The Mayor was consulted and he had a social chat with some of the officers. Mr. McKannay threw his seven—benign influence into the ‘atmospheric air’ of the Police Office and although he said nothing on the laundry question, it was apparent at once that the matter of allowing the Chinamen to finish the work on hand was Settled.”

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

“Chinese Laundrymen Sentenced. Yesterday seven Chinese laundrymen were sentenced by Justice Buckner to pay fines of \$15 each or be imprisoned for fifteen days for violating that part of the laundry ordinance which forbids work between the hours of 10 at night and 6 in the morning.”

1/8/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 3 (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.”

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

“Sentence of an Opium Fiend. Charles Schultz was yesterday convicted of visiting an opium den and sentenced by Justice Pfister to one hundred days’ imprisonment in jail. Sarah Ordway and Minnie Armor, who were arrested at the same time, were discharged, it appearing that they had been taken to the place by Schultz ‘to see the Chinamen smoke opium.’ It was also testified that he had on several other occasions taken girls into the filthy den and had induced a girl named Annie O’Brien to smoke some of the drug. The trial of Ah Sing, the fourth defendant, was continued till Wednesday next at 2 p.m.”

1/8/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

“Lee Wah’s Sentence Postponed. Lee Wah, convicted of practicing medicine without a license, went before Judge Belden this morning for sentence. Mr. Gill asked for a postponement, as he wished to have certain parts of the phonographer’s notes transcribed, to be used in a motion for a new trial that Mr. Gill intended to make. Judge Belden said his mind was made up and that a postponement probably would not accomplish any purpose. Mr. Gill then indicated the basis of his intended motion. It is that the herbs and teas dispensed and prescribed by the defendant were not medicines in the meaning of the statute prohibiting the practice of medicine without a license, and that he would produce authorities on the point. Judge Belden postponed the sentence till next Tuesday morning.”

1/8/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4 (Notice)

“To the Public. An Appeal to Stand Firm for the Sake of Humanity. ¶ Whereas, in consequence of the continued growth of the Chinese evil in our midst, it became absolutely necessary to adopt some radical measures, among them the removal of Chinese laundries from our immediate surroundings and the placing of the same under such police and sanitary regulations as were deemed advisable by the Mayor

and Common Council of this city. The result has been that the Chinese laundrymen of San Jose have initiated the suicidal policy of the Chinese cigar-makers of San Francisco—i.e., they have taken the aggressive and are determined to inconvenience our people by refusing to even complete the laundrying of clothes which they have on hand, although they have received permission from the proper authorities to do so. Thus do the Chinese laundrymen, like the Mongolian cigar makers, show their determination to rule, or to ruin where they cannot rule. The questions which now stare us in the face are: 'Shall the white man or the yellow rule in this city? Shall the opium and lottery dens be cleared from our midst, or shall they still longer offend our eyes? Shall thousands of dollars be spent in our city or take their way to China, never to return?' ¶ We are aware of the inconvenience which may arise at present from the enforcement of ordinances passed recently in order to curb the Chinese evil. But, citizens of San Jose, for the sake of the people of your own race, for the preservation of the morals of your own children, we beg of you to stand firm in the present crisis and to help us with all your might in our fight against the Chinese. Every effort on our part shall be made to get your laundry work done well and at reasonable rates. Tacoma and Seattle have solved the problem. Shall San Jose be behind in its efforts to rid this Golden State of the Chinese curse? Let us all answer with a mighty 'No.' ¶ Names and places of parties who will do laundry work, and of offices where orders can be left, will be announced in the daily papers of this city from day to day. ¶ By order of the Anti-Coolie League of San Jose."

1/8/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 4 column 5 (News)

"The Chinese. A Laundry Association to Be Formed. A Committee Appointed. Addresses Delivered by Joseph R. King and C L Witten—A Disclaimer by Mr. Holmes. ¶ President Kaufman occupied the chair last evening at the regular weekly meeting of Anti-Coolie Club No. 2. ¶ A communication was received from W H Holmes requesting the League to forward \$10 and an additional \$1 for each delegate from the club to L. Cavallaro, chairman of the Executive Committee, to meet the expenses of the agitation. The sum of \$20 was ordered paid to the Executive Committee. ¶ A communication was received from Rev. J. W. Ingram stating that he was unable to attend and address the club owing to other engagements. ¶ Officer Salisbury and Messrs. Bruch and Payne were appointed a committee to draft a circular calling on the people to stand by the movement and give their washing to white people. ¶ The committee appointed to investigate the matter of starting a laundry reported a co-operative plan. It was proposed to start with 300 subscribers, each paying \$5 and pledging himself to give his washing to the laundry. Family washings would be charged \$1 per week. This plan would prove successful; it has been adopted in several European countries. By this system subscribers could get their washing done at cost. Trustees were to be elected and they in turn would elect a superintendent of the laundry. The number of subscribers need not be limited to 300, and subscribers could always be received at an initiation fee of \$5. It was suggested that the club appoint twenty men to canvass the city. ¶ Mr. Allen thought that a committee of twenty would be too large. ¶ Mr. Vintner said that if the committee was composed of men of brains and judgment it would not be too large. It ought to be set at work at once. ¶ A gentleman present stated that he was part proprietor of a laundry in this city and employed fifteen white hands, and he thought he should receive some of the patronage of the members of the League. ¶ Mike Hyland replied that it was not the intention to run opposition to that gentleman, but the object was to devise means to successfully compete with the Chinese. ¶ Joseph R. King now addressed the club by invitation. He advised the sending of delegates by each county to a State meeting which should choose an Executive Committee, whose duty it would be to lay out a plan of work. Then a speaker should be sent out to visit different parts of the State and keep the anti-Chinese flame burning in the breasts of people. For such a position no better man is to be found than the Rev. N. F. Ravlin. He is earnest and eloquent and has no political aspirations. ¶ C. L. Witten followed in a brief but forcible address, in which he spoke in advocacy of the establishment of a cooperative laundry. ¶ The President now announced the Laundry Committee as follows: Mike Hyland, T. Allen, W H Holmes, E C Payne, J Pitman, L Bruch, P J Maguire, J

Bishop, — O'Donnell, E. L. Lashbrook, L. Cavallaro, D. Smythe, R. Powers, M Childs, —Tichnor, G. Robertson, — Bishop, Mr. Batosch and W S Kaufman. ¶ Mr. Holmes spoke in favor of the proposed laundry, and referring to his remarks before the Supervisors, disclaimed any intended reflection on the Council. ¶ The club then adjourned and the Laundry Committee met and organized by electing Mike Hyland President, and W H Holmes Secretary. ¶ Ward committees were then appointed to solicit subscribers to the laundry, and report progress next Thursday evening."

1/8/1886 Evening *Herald* (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"The Laundry Cases. Conviction To-day of Six More Chinamen. Women on a Clothes-Hunt. A Wordy Contest Between Mike Hyland and W T Wheeler—An Eye for Office. ¶ Ty Kee and five other Chinese were convicted in Justice Buckner's court this morning of violating the laundry ordinance in doing work in wooden buildings. Four of the defendants waived time for sentence and were fined \$20 each. Two of the defendants will be sentenced to-morrow, and the case of a seventh was partly tried and continued until Monday next at 10 a.m., when the defendant will present additional testimony. W. T. Wheeler, who represented the Chinese in the proceedings this morning, said that in the case of the last mentioned he would be prepared to contradict the testimony of the complainant, Officer Salisbury. He was asked by the Assistant City Attorney whether he would produce white testimony or Chinese. The reply was that he would produce white witnesses to show that the defendant did not work on the day that Salisbury swore he saw him working. ¶ I Want My Chinaman. While the trial was in progress this morning the unusual appearance of several well-dressed women in the lobby, who declined to enter the space inside the rail and be seated, attracted more or less attention. At length, with some show of impatience, one of the ladies called an officer to her and with a firm nod said to him: 'I want my Chinaman.' ¶ 'Your Chinaman? Is your Chinaman here?' ¶ 'Well, continued the lady, 'the Chinaman who does my washing. That looks like him at the end of the bench,' and she pointed to a stolid looking Mongol who appeared to be careless of the proceedings, perhaps for the reason that he did not fully understand what was going on. ¶ The Justice was consulted by the officer and the latter was directed to tell the lady that as soon as the trial was over she would have an opportunity to speak with her Chinaman. With the other ladies who were in the court room, and many more who entered before the trial closed looking for their Chinaman, and who were informed of what the Justice had said, she patiently waited for the close of the trial. It was very amusing to see the little groups of ladies coming into the court room, some by way of the front door and some by the side door, every few moments, and to observe them as they peered almost to see whether they could identify their laundryman. The stress of searchers for their washing in fact kept the doors opening and closing almost constantly, to the interruption of the proceedings, until the Justice ordered one of the doors locked. After the trial the Chinese had many interviews with their anxious customers. ¶ Another Side Scene. Before the opening of Justice Buckner's court and while a gathering of officers and others were standing around the stove, a spirited discussion regarding the closing of the laundries took place between Mike Hyland and W T Wheeler. The latter expressed himself very freely and among other things said that there is a great deal of hypocrisy in the anti-Chinese movement. ¶ 'There are a number of men who joined the movement,' remarked Wheeler, 'because they think they can in this way be helped politically. I believe you are after an office.' ¶ 'Why are you personal? I was not personal towards you. Besides, what proof have you that I am after office?' ¶ 'I have a right to my opinion,' retorted Wheeler, 'just as well as any other man. And I have heard that you are after the District Attorney's office.' ¶ By this time Hyland had become pretty well warmed up, but he curbed his speech, contenting himself with saying: 'Why, the most foolish thing that a man could do who wanted an office would be to unite with an anti-coolie club.' ¶ The talk was cut short at this point by the sound of the Justice's gavel."

1/8/1886 Morning *Mercury* (staff) page 3 column 2 (Notice)

"To the Public. An Appeal to Stand Firm. [Identical to the piece of the same name that appeared in San Jose Daily Herald, Friday, January 8, 1886, p. 3, col. 4]

1/8/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 2 column 1 (Notice)

"Special Notice. In order to assist in making the people of this city independent of Chinese insolence and dictation, the Mercury will publish the names and residences of women—white and colored—who are willing to do washing and ironing at reasonable rates. A register will be opened this morning in the publication office of the Mercury in which may be entered, without charge of any kind, the names of persons desiring to employ white or colored help for family or individual laundry work."

1/8/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"The Chinese Laundrymen. They Refuse to do any Washing—The Time to Act Has Come. The Chinese wash house keepers are very indignant over the enforcement of the ordinance prohibiting them from carrying on the business in wooden buildings, and say that they are determined to let the people feel the inconvenience that will result from the enforcement of the ordinance. They say that they can now obtain brick houses for the purposes of their business, but they do not intend to do any more washing. About twenty laundries are affected by the ordinance and its enforcement has thrown over 100 Chinamen out of work. In view of the fact that a great many complaints were made at the police office yesterday by people who were unable to get their washing done. Mayor Settle notified the chinamen that they would be permitted to finish washing and ironing the clothing now on hand, but this they refuse to do, and also say that they will not deliver any washing to their customers until the latter call and pay their arrears. Whether they will adhere to this resolution remains to be seen, but in either case, there is no doubt that the present is the time for industrious persons, white or black, to secure laundry work in abundance, and it is in their power to drive the Chinese out of this business. In order to assist all such the Mercury will publish daily, free of charge, the names of all white or colored women who are willing to receive washing at reasonable charges; also a large register will be kept in the Mercury office in which all persons wishing to give their washing to such women can write their names and addresses. An earnest invitation is extended to all friends of white labor to avail themselves of these privileges."

1/8/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 2 column 1 (News)

"The Chinese Boycotters. The Chinese laundries of this city, not wishing to conform to the ordinances of the Council regulating their business, have combined to compel the citizens to repeal those ordinances, by refusing to do any more washing, until the laundries are allowed to be carried on with all the reckless disregard to the risks of fire which was tolerated only too long. They have attempted to turn the tables on the Caucasian population by Boycotting the boiled shirt and stopping the supply of clean socks. If the white population properly improves the opportunity, it will now be an easy matter to strike an effective blow at the Chinese evil. The trouble with all white laundry experiments heretofore made is that they entail an expense which families in moderate circumstances are not able to bear. We are laboring under one of the inevitable results of Chinese labor. They have driven out a class of laboring women whom in Eastern States are found in abundance, willing to do family washing at from one to two dollars a week, according to the amount of work. The Chinese evidently think this class of white and colored women is extinct, and that they are masters of the situation. They are mistaken, and if proper support is given to a movement which the mercury inaugurates this morning Chinese labor, in one of its most profitable branches, will be banished from San Jose forever. That movement is to publish gratuitously the names of all women, white or colored, who are willing to do washing at reasonable rates and to keep in the Mercury publication office a register in which can be entered the names and addresses of all citizens who desire the services of such persons. ¶ "We are very desirous to aid the people of San Jose to obtain the full benefit the opportunity affords, but we wish to impress upon those who are willing to do this

sort of work that a great deal depends upon the reasonableness of their charges. For awhile the supply of labor will doubtless be limited, but it will be but a short time before it will be ample. There are many poor women, widows and others, in San Francisco to whom the opportunity to earn a respectable living will be a Godsend, and with those already here we shall be amply able to get along with the Chinese laundrymen. ¶ “For a short time citizens may be subject to some inconveniences, but the prospect of getting rid of an offensive class of Chinese ought to make every one willing to bear temporary annoyance. Let all the people of the city, for a few days or weeks, bear their portion in the struggle which the Chinese have precipitated, and the result will be a more rapid solution of the Chinese problem than the most sanguine have dared to hope for.”

1/8/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

“John Defied. A Co-operative Anti-Chinese Laundry Proposed. How It Will Be Conducted. A Meeting of the Anti-Coolie League at Which Some Real Work is Done—Mr. Holmes Apologizes. ¶ “The regular weekly meeting of Anti-Coolie League No. 2 was held last evening, President Kaufman was in the chair. ¶ “A communication was received from W H Holmes requesting the League to forward \$10 and an additional \$1 for each delegate from the club to L. Cavallaro, chairman of the Executive Committee, to meet the expenses of the agitation. The sum of \$20 was ordered paid to the Executive Committee. ¶ “A communication was received from Rev. J. W. Ingram stating that he was unable to attend and address the club owing to other engagements. ¶ “Detective Salisbury stated that the Chinese laundrymen were now refusing to do any work, and he thought that the course would prove suicidal to them. He moved that the chairman be empowered to appoint a committee of three to draft a circular calling on the people to stand by the movement and give their washing to white people. The motion prevailed and Messrs. Salisbury, Bruch and Paine were appointed on the committee. ¶ “M H Hyland, Secretary of the Committee appointed to investigate the matter of starting a laundry, reported that the committee had found that there was but one feasible plan, and that was cooperation. They would start with 300 subscribers, each paying \$5 and pledging himself to give his washing to the laundry. Family washings would be charged \$1 per week. This would assure the cooperation \$1500 capital and an income of \$300 per week. This plan would prove successful; it has been adopted in several European countries. By this system subscribers could get their washing done at cost. Trustees were to be elected and they in turn would elect a superintendent of the laundry. The number of subscribers need not be limited to 300, and subscribers could always be received at an initiation fee of \$5. Mr. Hyland suggested that the club appoint twenty men to canvass the city, and he believed that if they were earnest in their anti-Chinese propositions there was no doubt but they would be able to get 300 subscribers by the next meeting. ¶ “Mr. Allen thought that a committee of twenty would be too large. ¶ “Mr. Vintner—The committee would not be too large if it works with brains. They should be appointed immediately; meet after the close of the meeting; devise plans and go right to work tomorrow morning, and by sunset they should have over 300 subscribers. ¶ “Mr. Hyland suggested that none but active men be appointed on the committee, who would be willing to work hard. ¶ “A gentleman present stated that he was part proprietor of a laundry in this city and employed fifteen white hands, and he thought he should receive some of the patronage of the members of the League. ¶ “Mr. Hyland replied that it was not the intention to run opposition to that gentleman, but the object was to devise means to successfully compete with the Chinese. ¶ “Joseph R. King was called on for some remarks and responded in an address of some length. He believed that the way to settle the Chinese question was for all the counties in the State to elect delegates to a State Executive Committee, in the hands of which should be placed the destiny of the question. The speaker suggested that when this committee was organized a speaker should be elected, to visit different portions of the State and keep the anti-Chinese flame burning in the breasts of people. For this position he thought that there was no man that could be found more fit than the Rev. N. F. Ravlin, who was eloquent and earnest, and had no political aspirations. ¶ “C. L. Witten

Esq. was called on and made a short but forcible address, in which he spoke strongly in favor of the establishment of the laundry. ¶ “The President now announced the Laundry Committee as follows: M H Hyland, T. Allen, W H Holmes, E C Payne, J Pitman, L Bruch, P J Maguire, J Bishop, — O’Donnell, E. L. Lashbrook, L. Cavallaro, D. Smythe, R. Powers, M Childs, — Tichnor, G. Robertson, — Bishop, Mr. Bartosch and W S Kaufman. ¶ “Mr. Vintner said that he was afraid the League was going to adjourn and miss its golden opportunity. The League had raised a row and it should help to quell it. The committee appointed to frame a circular should not go to sleep till their work was done, and before noon the circulars should be scattered broadcast. ¶ “Mr. Salisbury stated that the committee intended to accomplish their work before morning, and asked all representatives of white laundries to come forward and offer any suggestions they thought proper. ¶ “Mr. Holmes spoke in favor of the laundry, and urged that the work be pushed rapidly. At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Holmes stated that the city papers had seen fit to attack him on account of a remark he made when replying to a question put to him by a member of the Board of Supervisors the other day, when he, as a representative of the League, addressed that body. It had been stated that he had reflected on the honor of the Council. This it was not his intention of doing. It was true that he had compounded two facts—the power of money in the hands of the six Chinese companies and the inertness of the Council; but he intended to convey no reflection on the Councilmen or mayor, all of whom he knew to be honorable men; and if his words conveyed that impression he wished now to apologize to each one of them and assure them that he believed they were above suspicion. ¶ “Mr. Kaufman being appealed to by Mr. Holmes, stated that he was present when Mr. Holmes made the remark referred to, and did not believe that the gentleman intended to reflect on the Councilmen. ¶ “The League then adjourned and the Laundry Committee met and organized by electing M H Hyland President, and W H Holmes Secretary. ¶ “Ward committees were then appointed to solicit subscribers to the laundry, and report progress next Thursday evening. ¶ “The other committee also framed a circular which will be printed and circulated this morning.”

1/8/1886 Evening News (na) page 4 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.”

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

“The Good Work Goes On. All of the white cigar-makers who came from the East last week are at work in San Francisco. The good work goes on, and if the white men use proper judgment the fight against the Chinese is won.”

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

“White Laundries. Those wishing to have their washing done by white people can do so by leaving orders at the following places: ¶ Pioneer Laundry, North Tenth between Julian and St. James streets. ¶ Offices: Gerstmeyer’s barber-shop, under New York Exchange Hotel, North First St. ¶ Tichnor’s barber-shop, South First street, opposite Russ House. ¶ Kauffman & Brewster, South First street under Russ house, telephone no. 44. ¶ W Vinter’s stove store, southeast corner of Third and Santa Clara street. ¶ Main and Murphy, corner Washington and Tenth streets. ¶ Moody’s East San Jose Laundry.

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

“Keep Up the Fight. It is evident that the Chinamen have poor advisors. The Chinese laundrymen of this city refuse to work, it being their intention to make the white people understand that their services are indispensable. ¶ The fact that the Chinese cigar-makers of San Francisco tried the same game a few weeks ago, and by doing so laid the foundation for their downfall, does not seem to have attracted the

attention of the San Jose laundrymen, and so much the better. Let the Whites use judgment and keep up the fight until the glorious end is reached, and the last pigtail has taken passage for his home beyond the seas.”

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

“We Doff Our Cap. We have had lots of fun with the Anti-Coolie League and we are liable to have some more occasionally when some of the boys waste too much time on chin movements, but just now we want to say that the League is entitled to great credit for bringing about the present glorious condition of things, by using its influence and urging the adoption of the ordinances which enabled the officers to encourage a rebellion among the Chinese. We also feel called upon to remark that so much credit for the good work is due to Professor Holmes that an occasional slip of the tongue on his part may be readily forgiven.”

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

“Leading Girls Astray. Charles Shultz an Opium Fiend Taken to the County Jail. Charles Shultz was sentenced last evening by Justice Pfister to imprisonment in the County Jail for 100 days for visiting an opium den. The testimony showed that Shultz had taken two young girls, Minnie Armor and Sarah Ordway into the den to see the Chinamen smoke opium. It was also shown that he had on several occasions taken girls into the den, and had induced a girl named Annie O’Brien to smoke some of the drug. ¶ The two girls who had been arrested with Shultz were discharged, and the trial of Ah Sing, the proprietor of the den was continued until next Wednesday at 2 p.m.”

1/8/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

“Cinching Chinamen. Seven Sentenced for Working in Wooden Buildings. The office of the Chief of Police was visited today by a great many ladies who wanted to know how they could get clothing out of the Chinese laundries. ¶ Several of the laundry bosses are in jail because they refuse to give bonds for their appearance, their object being to cause their patrons as much trouble as possible, thinking, perhaps, that such a course will intimidate the officers. ¶ Seven of the Chinamen were found guilty this morning in Justice Buckner’s Court on a charge of conducting the laundry business in a wooden building, and were fined ten dollars each. Three of them failed to settle and were committed to the City Prison for ten days each.”

1/8/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 5 (Editorial)

“How They Talk. Interesting Sayings of Some of Our Great Men. ¶ The next time that I go before the Board of Supervisors for the purpose of standing behind some other fellow to brace him up while he sounds his bazoo on the question of removing the ‘terrible incubus’ I propose to have some sort of an answer ready when the gentlemen of the Board ask us what we came for. Why, bless you my boy, if we only had the forethought to have said ‘they must go,’ it would have been better than standing there looking like United States Senators under the influence of chloroform..—P.J., The Incubus Disturber. ¶ Now if the people are really in earnest and mean what they say, the opportunity for effective work on the Chinese question has arrived.—M. H. Hyland. ¶ I tell you, gentlemen, it’s just awful, the way the Chinamen are acting about this matter. The clothes are laying in the tubs and rotting. The people won’t be able to get home with the clothes when they get them. The garments will fall to pieces on the road. But they must go all the same.—Jim Holman. ¶ It’s all right; let the fight go on even if some of us are compelled to wear dirty shirt collars for awhile. We did it in the halcyon days of yore, and still we flourish.—Kaufman.”

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

"To the Public. An Appeal to Stand Firm for the Sake of Humanity. ¶ Whereas, in consequence of the continued growth of the Chinese evil in our midst, it became absolutely necessary to adopt some radical measures, among them the removal of Chinese laundries from our immediate surroundings and the placing of the same under such police and sanitary regulations as were deemed advisable by the Mayor and Common Council of this city. The result has been that the Chinese laundrymen of San Jose have initiated the suicidal policy of the Chinese cigar-makers of San Francisco—i.e., they have taken the aggressive and are determined to inconvenience our people by refusing to even complete the laundrying of clothes which they have on hand, although they have received permission from the proper authorities to do so. Thus do the Chinese laundrymen, like the Mongolian cigar makers, show their determination to rule, or to ruin where they cannot rule. The questions which now stare us in the face are: 'Shall the white man or the yellow rule in this city? Shall the opium and lottery dens be cleared from our midst, or shall they still longer offend our eyes? Shall thousands of dollars be spent in our city or take their way to China, never to return?' ¶ We are aware of the inconvenience which may arise at present from the enforcement of ordinances passed recently in order to curb the Chinese evil. But, citizens of San Jose, for the sake of the people of your own race, for the preservation of the morals of your own children, we beg of you to stand firm in the present crisis and to help us with all your might in our fight against the Chinese. Every effort on our part shall be made to get your laundry work done well and at reasonable rates. Tacoma and Seattle have solved the problem. Shall San Jose be behind in its efforts to rid this Golden State of the Chinese curse? Let us all answer with a mighty 'No.' ¶ Names and places of parties who will do laundry work, and of offices where orders can be left, will be announced in the daily papers of this city from day to day. ¶ By order of the Anti-Coolie League of San Jose."

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

"A Mental Shock. 'If proper support is given to a movement which the Mercury inaugurates this morning, Chinese cheap labor, in one of its most profitable branches, will be banished from San Jose forever. That movement is to publish gratuitously the names of all women, white or colored, who are willing to do washing at reasonable rates.'—Mercury. ¶ The small capitals are ours. Inaugurates! How does that strike the sixteen hundred subscribers of the News who read the following in the issue of yesterday: ¶ 'The address of all white or colored women who are willing to do laundry work, will be published in this paper free of charge until further notice. it is hoped that the women may take advantage of the present opportunity and assist in removing the Chinese "from our midst." Send your address to this office and lay the foundation for a steady and profitable business.' ¶ Now that word 'inaugurate' is what knocks us. We are becoming accustomed to the way the venerable editor of the "leading interior" has of grasping our ideas and pleasing suggestions and giving them to his readers without the most remote reference to ourselves. But we managed to stand it, as long as he didn't come right out plain and claim the idea. For instance, in our issue of last Wednesday we criticized the language used by one of the speakers of the Anti-Coolie Committee who appeared before the Board of Supervisors last Tuesday. The Mercury did the same thing on Thursday—two days after the occurrence, and one day later than the News. We let it pass, and tried to feel that our reward would come in the next world if not in this. But this last blow is too much. Under the circumstances, that word "inaugurate" is a paralysing of such dimensions that we feel called upon to kick. If the man of the 'leading interior' had come to us and said that he wanted a few original ideas in regard to the removal of the 'terrible incubus' he might have had that one, because we are full of such ideas, and that little one never would be missed. But it makes us sorry to have it gobbled up in such a violent and ungrateful manner, and it seems, somehow to shock our brain."

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

“The Conflict. Knocking Out the Chinese Laundrymen. Hyland’s Co-operative Plan. Prompt and Intelligent Action by the League. Salisbury Suggests. Effective Blows at the ‘Terrible Incubus.’ the Professor Explains. The Beginning of the End of the Chinese Laundries in the City of San Jose. ¶ The Anti-Coolie League met last evening and got down to business in good style. ¶ Mr. Paolo Salisbury stated that the Chinese laundrymen are now refusing to do any work, and he thought that the course would prove suicidal to them. He moved that the chairman be empowered to appoint a committee of three to draft a circular calling upon the people to stand by the movement and give their washing to white people. The movement prevailed, and Messrs. Salisbury, Buch and Paine were appointed the committee. ¶ Mr. M H Hyland, Secretary of the Committee appointed to investigate the matter of starting a laundry, reported that the committee had found that there was but one feasible plan, and that was cooperation. They would start with 300 subscribers, each of whom would pay \$5, and pledge themselves to give their washing to the laundry. Family washings would be charged \$1 per week. This would assure the cooperation \$1500 capital and an income of \$300 per week. ¶ This plan said the speaker, had been adopted and is working successfully in several European countries. ¶ By this system subscribers could get their washing done at cost. Trustees were to be elected and they in turn would elect a Superintendent of the laundry. The number of subscribers need not be limited to 300, and subscribers could always be received at an initiation fee of \$5. Mr. Huland suggested that the club appoint twenty men to canvass the city, and he believed that if they were earnest in their anti-Chinese propositions there was no doubt but they would be able to get 300 subscribers by the next meeting. ¶ Mr. Allen thought that a committee of twenty would be too large. ¶ Mr. Vinter—The committee would not be too large if it works with brains. They should be appointed immediately to meet after the close of the meeting, devise plans and go right to work tomorrow morning, and by sunset they should have over 300 subscribers. ¶ Mr. Hyland suggested that none but active men be appointed on the committee, who would be willing to work hard. ¶ After interesting addresses were delivered by J. R. King and C L Witten, the Chairman announced the Laundry Committee as follows: ¶ M H Hyland, T. Allen, W H Holmes, E C Payne, J Pitman, L Bruch, P J Maguire, J Bishop, — O’Donnell, E. L. Lashbrook, L. Cavallaro, D. Smythe, R. Powers, M Childs, — Tichnor, G. Robertson, — Bishop, Mr. Bartosch and W S Kaufman. ¶ Mr. Vinter said that he was afraid the League was going to adjourn and miss its golden opportunity. The League had raised a row and it should help to quell it. The committee appointed to frame a circular should not go to sleep till their work was done, and before noon the circulars should be scattered broadcast. ¶ Mr. Salisbury stated that the committee intended to accomplish their work before morning, and asked all representatives of white laundries to come forward and offer any suggestion they thought proper. ¶ Mr. Holmes said that the city papers had seen fit to attack him on account of a remark he made when replying to a question put to him by a member of the board of Supervisors the other day, when he, as a representative of the League, addressed that body. It had been stated that he had reflected on the honor of the Council. This it was not his intention of doing. It was true that he had compounded two facts—the power of money in the hands of the six Chinese companies and the inertness of the Council, but he intended to convey no reflection on the Councilmen or Mayor, all of whom he knew to be honorable men; and if his words conveyed that impression, he wished now to apologize to each one of them, and assure them that he believed they were above suspicion. ¶ The League then adjourned and the Laundry met and organized by electing M H Hyland President, and W H Holmes Secretary. ¶ Ward committees were then appointed to solicit subscribers to the laundry, and report progress next Thursday evening. ¶ A circular, a copy of which appears in another column of this issue, was printed and distributed this morning.”

1/9/1886 Evening Herald (staff) 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.”

1/9/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4 (Notice)

“White Laundries. Women Who Express a Desire to Do Washing. Following is a list of names of white women who announce their willingness to do washing in a satisfactory manner at reasonable prices, which the Herald publishes for the benefit of the public and the cause of white labor, free of charge. Other names will be published as handed in: ¶ Miss Maggie Horner, southeast corner of Second and San Fernando street; will go out in families. ¶ Mrs. Conley, 118 Pond street. ¶ Mrs. Morrissey, 85 San Pedro street. ¶ Mrs. Tuhele, Eighth and Santa Clara street, southwest corner. ¶ Mrs. —, 303 First street, corner of Julian. ¶ Mrs. —, 73 San Pedro street. ¶ A woman with a large family to support, 61 San Pedro street. ¶ Mrs. Hargis, 166 San Augustine street. ¶ Mrs. Drouillard, 25 William street. ¶ Mrs. B. Donahue, 182 North Tenth street.”

1/9/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 6 (News)

“The Laundry Cases. Two of the Chinese defendants who were convicted in Justice Buckner’s court yesterday of violating the laundry ordinance were this morning fined \$10 each and paid their fines. The four defendants who were sentenced yesterday to pay like fine have also paid. These convictions are for working in wooden buildings. Six other defendants have paid \$14 each, for violating the provision which forbids work between 10 at night and 6 o’clock in the morning. There are two Chinese laundry cases before Justice Pfister which will be tried on the 14th inst. The Chinese are still disinclined to finish the work of washing and ironing entrusted to them, even under the promise made by the officers that they will not be prosecuted anew, and hesitate in the matter of delivering clothes, saying that they are fearful of being again arrested. In a few cases, however, unfinished work is being done.”

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

“Morrow’s Whining. Nothing can be more contemptible than the whining remonstrances against the anti-coolie agitation sent from Washington by Congressman Morrow. He alleges that the agitation is prejudicing Congress and the people of the Eastern States against his anti-Chinese bill, when the fact is that his bill is precisely what is wanted by those who favor Chinese immigration. It pretends to do something and literally makes ‘confusion worse confounded.’ All this bother about the issuing of certificates and the identification of coolies who hold certificates is only intended to lull the people of the Pacific Coast into the idea that something really is to be done. But the people have had more than enough of this trifling. They want to keep out the Chinese, certificate or no certificate, and nothing will satisfy—nothing ought to satisfy them—but the entire prohibition of Chinese immigration under any pretext. If Mr. Morrow will bring in a measure to effect that, his whining may have some claim to attention, but his present bill is not only useless, but a fraud upon his constituents.”

1/9/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 5 (Notice)

“White Laundries. Women Who Express a Desire to Do Washing. Following is a list of names of white women who announce their willingness to do washing in a satisfactory manner at reasonable prices, which the Herald publishes for the benefit of the public and the cause of white labor, free of charge. Other names will be published as handed in: ¶ Miss Maggie Horner, southeast corner of Second and San Fernando street; will go out in families. ¶ Mrs. Conley, 118 Pond street. ¶ Mrs. Morrissey, 85 San Pedro street. ¶ Mrs. Tuhele, Eighth and Santa Clara street, southwest corner. ¶ Mrs. —, 303 First street, corner of Julian. ¶ Mrs. —, 73 San Pedro street. ¶ A woman with a large family to support, 61 San Pedro street.

¶ Mrs. Hargis, 166 San Augustine street. ¶ Mrs. Drouillard, 25 William street. ¶ Mrs. B. Donahue, 182 North Tenth street.”

1/9/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

“What It Means. The Aggressive Chinaman and the Determined Whites. Disturbers Interviewed. The Latest Authentic News from the Seat of War—Both Sides Busily Preparing for Action. ¶ “Each day since the inauguration of what may be properly termed active hostilities between the anti and pro Chinese population of this city, there have been new developments made which are of especial interest to those who ‘give out their washing.’ Apart from the principle involved, which has hitherto possessed but little interest for many outside of the laboring element, there is now a direct personal feeling involved in the local bearings of the anti-Chinese question. For the first time in the history of this city, the men, women, and children are made to realize the full extent of their enforced dependence upon coolie labor and the equally enforced absence of that class of white labor which could, in the present instance, afford them relief. The situation yesterday remained for the most part unchanged; there was the same uneasiness manifest, as on the two preceding days, among those whose clothes were in the custody of the striking Chinese laundrymen who, not only refused to wash, but declined in many instances to return the clothes in any condition. In two instances where the laundries are located in brick buildings, the Chinese bosses caused work to be resumed yesterday afternoon, but only for the purpose, as they state, of finishing the work in hand. With a desire to afford the reader a clearer insight of ¶ “The Character and Purpose of the Chinese laundry strike a Mercury reporter yesterday interviewed several of the prominent Chinese bosses. Sam Long was the first one met and when approached by the reporter he laughed good-naturedly, and said, ‘I know what you want, you want to have me talk, so that you can print it; well, I don’t care what you print if it is true. My countrymen are not afraid to let people know what they are going to do; you give us a fair show that’s all we want. What are we going to do? There are plenty of people in this city who want their work well done and cheap, and who always complain when we do it for them. After we have stopped work for a few weeks everybody will be glad to have us do their work again. If white men’s laundries are started they will have to stop in a little while, for the Chinamen when they commence again will work so cheap that washing won’t cost more than half what it did before.’ At this juncture San Lee, a veteran in the business, came up, and ascertaining the business of the interviewer, said, ‘Yes, you put it in the paper; some people want to drive the Chinese away, but they are hoodlums; we don’t care for them. May be some good people get frightened and say they want the Chinaman to go, but they don’t. When the white men and women wash the clothes everybody will want us to work again, and they won’t growl any more. ¶ “The Chinamen Will Work. For one year very cheap, only enough to give them something to eat, and some white men will lose plenty of money if they try to do work for the same price. Ah Tye said that when the Supreme Court decided the Laundry Ordinances to be lawful the boss Chinman, who were going to spend plenty of money to fight them, gave it up, and he thought they would begin work again in a short time. Those in brick buildings would finish the work they have now, and all the rest would do the same when they could without being arrested. The China bosses had plenty of money, and they could live a long time without work if they wanted to. Tye was sure the white people would be sorry they ever made the laws, and would change them in the near future. Tuck Lin, recently from San Francisco, and who is prominently identified with the laundry business there and at Sacramento, was pointed out to the reporter in Chinatown, and, on being asked for his views, he said the circumstances were only a little worse than they had been many times before since Kearny tried to drive all the Chinamen out. The trouble would only last a little while, for the people couldn’t afford to pay such high prices, as the white laundries had to charge. The white workmen get drunk, said Lin, and the women are too lazy to work. ¶ “The Big Laundries. In the city don’t take any work for families if they can help it; it don’t pay. The Chinamen do most all the work for ladies and children, for they can do it cheaper and just as good. All the Chinamen will go to work again in San

Jose, bye and bye, and they will get all the work they want. They won't do much for a while because they want to make the customers see that the O'Donnel men have fooled them. Others were seen and conversed with but their statements were simply a repetition of the foregoing. as a rule the white and colored population of the city accept the situation with all its temporary inconvenience with cheerfulness, confident that the result will make ample amends for the at present disagreeable features. The large majority are willing to pay a little more for their work and make allowance for its quality for a time at least. The police were again besieged yesterday by those seeking information as to how they might procure the clothes still in the hands of the striking Chinamen, who in most instances had refused to either proceed with the work or return the parcels. The difficulty was in a measure remedied last evening by ¶ "The Renewal of Work. In six of the laundries occupying wooden buildings, the Mayor having given them permission to do the washing and ironing now in their charge. Detective Salisbury, who has made most of the arrests under the ordinances, has been very busily engaged in bringing about this result, under the instruction of Mayor Settle. So far there have been nineteen arrests made of the violators of the ordinances. Seven convicted of keeping open and working after 10 o'clock p.m. have paid a fine of \$14 each, after being imprisoned for one day. Four have paid a fine of \$10 each for running laundries in wooden buildings. Two convicted on the latter charge will be sentenced this morning in Justice Buckner's Court, where all the cases have been tried. One of the offenders is serving two terms of imprisonment in the City Prison, ten and fifteen days respectively, for a violation of both ordinances. The committee appointed by the Anti-Chinese League at its last meeting were actively at work yesterday securing subscriptions for the new laundry enterprise, and report satisfactory progress. There are two distinct elements in the league entertaining ideas upon the subject which are diametrically opposed. The one so far constituting a decided majority advocates the establishment of a laundry to be under the direct supervision of the league, while the minority are in favor of giving all the support possible ¶ "To Private Institutions. And holding out such inducements as may be within their means for individuals to undertake the conduct of white laundries. It is urged by those in sympathy with the latter method of procedure that the League is working for a principle and not for its own pecuniary advantage, and should consequently as a body avoid anything savoring of financial gain. Another reason given for their objection is the necessity of procuring a manager who is master of the business and at the same time a man of integrity and steady habits, one in whom full confidence could be reposed and to whom entire control might be given. Notwithstanding these differences of opinion there is no inharmony among the members of the League, the minority earnestly aiding the majority in its endeavor to speedily test the merit of the proposed undertaking."

1/9/1886 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."

1/9/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Only One Remains in Jail. Fines amounting to \$154.00 were paid into the Justice's Courts in this city by Chinese laundrymen since yesterday morning. Only one Chinaman remained in the City Prison at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and it is said that he is stubborn and refuses to pay his fine."

1/9/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"The Fight in 'Frisco.' One Hundred and Sixty Laundrymen Under Arrest. In San Francisco about 160 Chinese laundrymen have been arrested under the ordinance prohibiting the work in wooden buildings. The ordinance is almost identical with the one now in operation in this city, and it was declared valid by

the Supreme Court. About sixty of the cases have been disposed of, and have resulted in conviction in each case.”

1/9/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 2 (Notice)

“Anti-Chinese Laundries. A List of Persons Prepared for the Work. Those wishing to have their washing done by white people can do so by leaving orders at the following places: ¶ Mrs. Conley, 118 Pond street. ¶ Mrs. —, 73 San Pedro street. ¶ Moody’s East San Jose Laundry. ¶ Mrs. Velasquez, 113 Colfax street. ¶ Mrs. Drouillard, 25 William street. ¶ Mrs. Morrissey, 85 San Pedro street. ¶ Mrs. Hargis, 166 San Augustine street. ¶ Eliza Woodson, 385 South Fifth streets. ¶ Mrs. B. Donahue, 182 North Tenth street. ¶ Mrs. —, 308 First street, corner of Julian. ¶ A woman with a large family to support, 61 San Pedro street. ¶ Mrs. Tuhele, Eighth and Santa Clara street, southwest corner. ¶ Pioneer Laundry, North Tenth between Julian and St. James street. ¶ Offices: Gerstmeier’s barber-shop, under New York Exchange Hotel, North First St. ¶ Tichnor’s barber shop, South First street, opposite Russ House. ¶ Kauffman & Brewster, South First street under Russ house, telephone No 44. ¶ W Vinter’s stove store, southeast corner Third and Santa Clara street. ¶ Main & Murphy, corner Washington and Tenth streets. ¶ Miss Maggie Horner, southeast corner of Second and San Fernando street; will go out in families.”

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

“The Great Question. Work Temporarily Resumed by the Chinese Laundries. The Chinese bosses seem to think that the present agitation will blow over in a few weeks, and their business will be going on as usual. a boss Chinaman said last evening: ¶ ‘After we have stopped work for a few weeks everybody will be glad to have us do their work again. If white men’s laundries are started they will have to stop in a little while, for the Chinamen when they commence again will work so cheap that washing won’t cost more than half what it did before.’ ¶ Another said that hoodlums only wanted to drive the Chinamen away, and that they would not succeed, because the Chinamen will work for a year if necessary, for almost nothing, for the purpose of beating down the white laundries. ¶ A prominent Chinamen from San Francisco said that the present trouble is only a little worse than it has been many times since Kearney tried to drive them out. The trouble, he said, would not last long, because people cannot afford to pay the high prices demanded by white laundries. ‘The white workmen,’ said he, ‘get drunk and white women are too lazy to work. The Chinamen will get all the work they want in this city in a short time. They won’t do much for awhile, because they want the white people to understand that they can’t get along without Chinese help.’ ¶ The above gives a fair idea of the belief prevailing among the Chinese, and under the circumstances it is time for the white people to assert themselves, and make the Chinamen understand that their services are not required, and that we at last realize that Chinese labor is the most expensive in this country, for the reason that it is a constant drain upon the wealth and industry of the nation. ¶ The white people should make a special effort at this time to be true to each other, even paying considerable more than usual for laundry work if necessary, until the proposed cooperative laundry can be established. ¶ Most of the laundries have resumed work and are finishing the washing now on hand, it being understood that no further arrests will be made until the work on hand is finished. ¶ The Committee appointed by the Anti-Coolie League to solicit subscriptions for a laundry to be conducted on the cooperative plan are at work and making satisfactory progress. ¶ Yet Ki Sing, formerly a merchant and Chinese interpreter in this city, now of San Francisco arrived from the latter city last night and figured conspicuously at a meeting of the Chinese Laundry Association held in Chinatown shortly after his arrival. He wisely suggested that all laundry work on hand be finished and the clothing returned to the owners as quickly as possible. ¶ Most of the laundrymen express a determination to locate outside of the city limits. ¶ It is barely possible that by next Monday night, the Chinamen will offer to do washing for nothing, and throw in a few shoromos.”

1/10/1886 Morning *Mercury* (staff) page 5 column 3 (Notice)

"White Laundries. [Identical to Saturday's notice with the addition of] ...Ann Morris, corner of Margaret and Ninth street."

1/10/1886 Morning *Mercury* (wire) page 4 column 4 (News)

"Anti-Chinese Measures. Santa Cruz, January 9.—Another meeting of the anti-Chinese association is being held this evening. A petition to the Mayor and Council was circulated today, requesting that an ordinance be passed declaring the Chinese a nuisance and directing their immediate removal beyond the city limits. The petition received many signatures."

1/10/1886 Morning *Mercury* (staff) page 4 column 1 (News)

"The shoe trade is to be the next point of attack on the Chinese in San Francisco. Manufacturers are beginning to learn the obvious truth that employers are as much interested as employees in getting rid of Chinese competition. All classes the the community suffer, although it has been erroneously supposed that only the laborer was affected."

1/10/1886 Morning *Mercury* (staff) page 5 column 7 (News)

"The Chinese Strikers. An Armistice Declared by the Contending Parties. ¶ "The situation in connection with the strike of the Chinese laundrymen remains the same as at the time of the *Mercury's* former report, with the exception of the fact that yesterday morning all the wash-shops resumed work for the purpose of laundering the clothes on hand or returning them untouched to the owners. The resumption is only temporary, as the Chinese bosses declare that but little work will be done for some time to come, and that their future line of action will depend upon the attitude of the whites toward them. In addition to those who were interviewed on Friday, several of the more prominent Mongols have expressed their views as being in accord with those already reported. There is a general feeling among them that the opposition will 'grow smaller by degrees and beautifully less.' The anti-Chinese element of the conservative order having in a measure recovered from the first flurry consequent upon the prospect of being compelled to go without clean linen, etc., for an indefinite time, has recovered sufficiently to assume a decidedly aggressive stand. Citizens of all classes freely declare their intention to aid as far as possible those who are working for the supremacy of the white men's laundries. So far, those who have indicated a desire for work have been supplied to the extent of their present capacity. Of course this statement will apply only to the individuals and not to the regularly constituted laundries; the latter, like the street cars, always stand ready to accommodate one more customer."

1/11/1886 Evening *Herald* (na) page 4 column 3 (Advertisement)

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

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

"A Decided Stand. Sacramento, Cal., January 11.—An ordinance was submitted to the City Trustees today by the Anti-chinese Association which if passed will make it an offense for any Chinaman to reside in Sacramento. It was laid over for one week."

1/11/1886 Evening *Herald* (na) page 2 column 2 (Advertisement)

" Notice. For \$1,000! We Will Furnish Hydraulic Clothes-Washing Apparatus and Rinsers! Capable of doing all the washing for all the inhabitants in Santa Clara County. No Engine or Engineer Wanted! Running expenses ¼ of any other system, either steam or machines! One Washer can do as Much Washing as Fifty Chinamen! Positively no Injury to the Clothes. For information address or call at

Hydraulic Clothes M'f'g Co. of California. "Dannemeyer's Patent." 1418 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal."

1/11/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 1 (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."

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

"Another illustration of the favoritism shown to the Chinese, it is stated that in Placer county the hydraulic mines are in full blast, and are all run by Chinamen, while white men are compelled to respect the decision of the Courts. If this be true, it is time that some effectual means should be taken to place coolies on the same plane as white men with regard to hydraulic mining. It is monstrous to permit these alien heathens to take all the profits of this industry, while white citizens are shut out."

1/11/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 3 (Advertisement)

"A Perfect Washer. At this time, when the Chinese laundry question is occupying so large a place in local discussion, it is opportune to call attention to what is recommended as the best washer that was ever patented. The machine is called Dannmeyer's Patent Hydraulic Washer and was awarded the highest prize at the Mechanics; Institute Fair of 1885. Besides doing first-class work, it is claimed for this washer that \$5 worth of washing can be done for fifty cents and that the machine will wash anything and everything from the finest silken or lace goods to a machinist's overall or a horse blanket. The advertisement of this washer in another column of the Herald is worth reading."

1/11/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 3 (Notice)

"White Laundries. Women Who Express a Desire to Do Washing. Following is a list of names of white women who announce their willingness to do washing in a satisfactory manner at reasonable prices, which the Herald publishes for the benefit of the public and the cause of white labor, free of charge. Other names will be published as handed in: ¶ Miss Maggie Horner, southeast corner of Second and San Fernando street; will go out in families. ¶ Mrs. Conley, 118 Pond street. ¶ Mrs. Morrissey, 85 San Pedro street. ¶ Mrs. Tuhele, Eighth and Santa Clara street, southwest corner. ¶ Mrs. —, 303 First street, corner of Julian. ¶ Mrs. —, 73 San Pedro street. ¶ A woman with a large family to support, 61 San Pedro street. ¶ Mrs. Hargis, 166 San Augustine street. ¶ Mrs. Drouillard, 25 William street. ¶ Mrs. B. Donahue, 182 North Tenth street."

1/11/1886 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."

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

"The town trustees of Hollister do not favor the idea of permitting a steam laundry to be operated there. They are of the opinion that the granting of such privilege would open the door to Chinese to establish laundries; they also express the opinion that any laundry, within the town limits, would become a nuisance."

1/11/1886 Evening News (staff) page 1 column 5 (Notice)

"Anti-Chinese Laundries. A List of Persons Prepared for the Work. Those wishing to have their washing done by white people can do so by leaving orders at the following places: ¶ Mrs. Conley, 118 Pond street. ¶ Mrs. —, 73 San Pedro street. ¶ Moody's East San Jose Laundry. ¶ Mrs. Velasquez, 113 Colfax street. ¶ Mrs. Drouillard, 25 William street. ¶ Mrs. Morrissey, 85 San Pedro street. ¶ Mrs. Hargis, 166 San Augustine street. ¶ Eliza Woodson, 385 South Fifth streets. ¶ Mrs. B. Donahue, 182 North Tenth street. ¶ Mrs. —, 308 First street, corner of Julian. ¶ A woman with a large family to support, 61 San Pedro street. ¶ Mrs. Tuhele, Eighth and Santa Clara street, southwest corner. ¶ Pioneer Laundry, North Tenth between Julian and St. James street. ¶ Offices: Gerstmeyer's barber-shop, under New York Exchange Hotel, North First St. ¶ Tichnor's barber shop, South First street, opposite Russ House. ¶ Kauffman & Brewster, South First street under Russ house, telephone No 44. ¶ W Vinter's stove store, southeast corner Third and Santa Clara street. ¶ Main & Murphy, corner Washington and Tenth streets. ¶ Miss Maggie Horner, southeast corner of Second and San Fernando street; will go out in families." [New addition] A white woman, 118 San Salvador Street...."

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

"Regular 'Melican Style.' Sam Woh's Little Scheme to Throw the Council. ¶ Sam Woh is the proprietor of a Chinese laundry on El Dorado street a few doors east of Market. Sam has been wrestling with soiled linen at his present place of business for many years and notwithstanding the peculiar sound of the latter portion of his name there was nothing in his appearance to indicate he was not happy until last week, when Officer Salisbury began to make himself so extremely and distressingly numerous among the Chinese laundrymen. Then Sam was filled with woe sure enough, and after paying two fines, he fretted and fumed until last Saturday night, when a new idea struck him. The result of the blow was that Sam might have been seen yesterday meandering around among his customers and securing signatures to a petition address to the Common Council, asking for permission to proceed peaceably with his business. ¶ Sam has secured the names of several of his lady customers who are evidently more interested in getting their washing on time than in the great question of Chinese cheap labor, and the way it is taking the bread out of the mouths etc. ¶ If Sam is present when the Council takes action on his petition, it is probable that he will commence to load up again with woe. Sam's path is not strewn with roses—not this week."

1/11/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"The Co-operative Laundry. How the Matter is Received by the People. ¶ The agreement prepared by the Anti-Coolie League for the signatures of those who are willing to assist in establishing an Anti-Chinese laundry, is not giving general satisfaction, and from present indications it will be necessary to change it before the requisite three hundred names can be obtained. ¶ The objectionable portion of the agreement is a clause requiring the subscriber of shareholder to patronize the proposed laundry and pay one dollar per week for laundry work. It is claimed that one dollar is too much to ask from an unmarried man and not as much as a family of more than three persons ought to pay. ¶ Others are willing to contribute money to assist in starting the laundry, but they refuse to sign the agreement through a fear that in the event of the failure of the enterprise the shareholders may be called upon to pay a lot of old debts. ¶ Notwithstanding all the objections, the committee are securing the signatures of quite a number of persons who seem to understand that the affair is intended to be purely co-operative and that as all parties interested intend everything for the best, there will be little, if any difficulty in adopting a plan that will give general satisfaction. ¶ It is generally conceded however that the subscriptions would come in more rapidly if that portion of the agreement relating to the dollar per week was obliterated altogether, it being only reasonable to believe that the subscribers would patronize the laundry anyhow as long as the work was done at reasonable rates and in a satisfactory

manner. ¶ The most important consideration at present is to get the propped laundry ready for business as soon as possible and to so conduct it that the charges for work will be about the same as those demanded by Chinamen. ¶ If the washing for families can be done in the proposed laundry for one dollar per week it is safe to say that the institution will never lack for abundant patronage. ¶ In the meantime it may be advisable for the soliciting committees to receive the names of all persons who are willing to aid the enterprise by giving either money or patronage.”

1/11/1886 Evening News (Scull, Joseph H) page 3 column 2 (Letter)

“‘The Chinese Must Go.’ Silver-Haired Scull’s Pertinent Remarks on Kindred Subjects. ¶ Ed. Daily News: Before and since you embarked in the newspaper business, while pursuing the even tenor of your way in adversity as well as in prosperity, did you ever hear of Americans originating, or organizing clubs, or forming leagues to regulate matters, municipal, state, or national, in any one particular? I think not. On the other hand, is it not notorious throughout the country that naturalized citizens, with an admixture, not unusual of foreigners, invariably start such organizations, recruiting very nearly all the members thereof from the two classes of men? native citizens leave matters that demand modification, improvement, or remedy to their empowered representatives—native or foreign-born—to regulate for them, and if it is not done they abide their time patiently, as becomes true citizenship, and endeavor, in the manner provided by law, to select other men to represent them. Naturalized citizens have equal rights and privileges, and should willingly and cheerfully fall into line with native citizens in manifesting patience and calmness under evils more or less great which creep in their midst, and which can be abated, or at least lessened, more assuredly than by pursuing an opposite course. As a rule with very few exceptions, native citizens do not, and cannot approve the opposite course, knowing full well that a patient, calm citizenship, and a cheerful acquiescence in the democratic idea that governmental responsibilities should rest upon the people’s representatives, are powerful factors in maintaining the Republic free from dissensions, and in making it what it is—a harmonious whole; and especially is this necessary in localities where the population is heterogeneous. And, besides, the majority rule is the basis upon which rests the fabric, and are not native citizens far in excess of foreign-born citizens, and their majority increasing rapidly year after year, notwithstanding the constant pour-in of aliens? Therefore, when I say the people, I humbly beg leave to count in my countrymen, although it is doubtful that I would ask this much if I followed the reasoning of ‘le jeune avocat,’ which will not be done ‘if the Court knows itself.’ The influence of the clubs or leagues to which reference is made is not much, yet it has a general tendency to create a breach of harmony between the members thereof and Americans, and this is evil enough, for there should be no discord between them. ¶ But the anti Chinese club of this city has a great deal of influence in a certain direction, whether for good or for evil time will tell. The fact now is that at its behest—yes behest, for its request was equivalent to a command—the Common Council passed ordinances, the strict enforcement of which will make it impossible, at least, for some time to come, for Chinese laundries, except two or three, to be carried on within the city limits. This part of the Chinese problem in regard to San Jose, may therefore, be considered as solved. The members of the club, one and all, should now follow up the advantage gained, and ‘strike while the iron is hot.’ Let them now direct their intention to ‘Chinatown,’ and demand its removal which would be a great good to that neighborhood, and the beauty of St. Joseph’s Church would no longer be marred by the intolerable eye-sore which the Chinese there present. The Common Council would deny the combined request of the substantial tax-payers of the city for any purpose, if there was any individual opposition thereto in the Council, but that hon. Body would not likely resist the pressure of 500 solid votes brought to bear upon it. These solid votes are ‘palabras gordas,’ and not to be sneezed at politically. There is no politics in paying taxes, and hence our rules, past, present and future, were not, are not, and will not be, afraid of tax-payers. Let the league, 500 strong, march up to the City Hall, and make known its demand, and press it to a successful issue. Circumspection in the selection of a spokesman would assist in the action

materially—a man, for instance, who would keep to himself an unfounded suspicion of bribery with Chinese money—a man who would speak directly to the point, without delivering himself of gushing platitudes in the advocacy of the purity of ‘our homes,’ endangered, imaginarily, by the presence of Chinamen. ¶ Here space warns me to close this communication, and I say in conclusion that the matter of a white man’s laundry which, if properly conducted, ought to be liberally patronized, is coming to a focus, and the prospect of its successful establishment seems to be fair. A good man—M. H. Hyland—has the matter in hand. And ‘the goose hangs high, and everything is lovely’ with the Anti-Chinese League and our City Fathers; but the bird hangs low, and everything is dismal with the almond-eyed cleaners of soiled linen. This is all very good, so far as it goes, but, nevertheless, you know that Justice is something of which the homesick absence is oftener deplored than the benign presence welcomed. ¶ Let us pray—respectfully, Joseph H. Scull, San Jose, Cal. Jan. 6th, 1886.”

1/12/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 3 (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."

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

"Very Small Business. An old man in East San Jose made it clear yesterday that he intended to lose nothing by the Chinese laundry agitation. He went to Sam Long, who conducts a laundry in that suburb and who has of course heard of the extensive transfer of patronage of late from Chinese to white laundries, and made him an offer. ‘If you will do my washing without pay I will go around and get you plenty of customers,’ said the old man. The Chinaman assented and in the afternoon the solicitor was making the rounds, pursuant to contract. This may well be regarded as a case of small—very small—business."

1/12/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4 (Notice)

"White Laundries. Women Who Express a Desire to Do Washing. Following is a list of names of white women who announce their willingness to do washing in a satisfactory manner at reasonable prices, which the Herald publishes for the benefit of the public and the cause of white labor, free of charge. Other names will be published as handed in: ¶ Miss Maggie Horner, southeast corner of Second and San Fernando street; will go out in families. ¶ Mrs. Conley, 118 Pond street. ¶ Mrs. Morrissey, 85 San Pedro street. ¶ Mrs. Tuhele, Eighth and Santa Clara street, southwest corner. ¶ Mrs. —, 303 First street, corner of Julian. ¶ Mrs. —, 73 San Pedro street. ¶ A woman with a large family to support, 61 San Pedro street. ¶ Mrs. Hargis, 166 San Augustine street. ¶ Mrs. Drouillard, 25 William street. ¶ Mrs. B. Donahue, 182 North Tenth street."

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

"Chinese Medicine. Lee Wah’s Counsel Asks for a New Trial. Judge Belden’s Decision. A Spirited Discussion—What Is an Emergency?—Motion for Arrest of Judgment. ¶ W. L. Gill, attorney for Lee Wah, convicted of practicing medicine without a license, this morning made a motion for a new trial, basing his motion upon alleged errors made by the Court in its rulings during the trial and in its final charge to the jury. The first point made was that it is not illegal in itself to practice medicine, and hence the information should have pointed out precisely in what way the law was violated. In this respect, counsel claimed, a demurrer was well taken. ¶ The meaning of the word ‘emergency,’ continued counsel, was, in his view, not properly defined by the Court. ¶ Judge Belden said that the word had been given legal

definition by the Supreme Court in one of the San Francisco water cases, the Mayor of the city being authorized by the charter to take certain action in case of emergency. ¶ Mr. Gill read from Judge Belden's charge, in which he instructed the jury that the emergency contemplated by statute 'is not such as this case suggests.' It was argued by counsel that when physicians say to a patient: 'Your case is incurable. You've got to die,' the patient has a right to go to a practicing apothecary and obtain relief. ¶ Judge Belden—Take the case of a man with a crushed finger living in a small town like Saratoga, where there is a qualified physician and a quack. The former says that the patient must lose his finger. The man does not want to lose it, and, going to the other, is told that he need not lose it. But he does lose it, as predicted. Is the quack liable under the statute? ¶ Mr. Gill—Not if he regards it as a case of emergency. ¶ Judge Belden—Take another case. A man has cancer of the stomach and is told by a physician that he must die. The quack says he can effect a cure. By the way, quacks are generally cancer doctors. The man dies. Is the quack liable? ¶ Mr. Gill said that the case is hardly a fair parallel. In the case of Lee Wah we have the testimony of one lady in particular, who had spent thousands of dollars with regular physicians in order to obtain relief and had not found it. The best physicians in San Jose told the lady that she was incurable. As a last resort, however, she went to Lee Wah's apothecary shop, and, taking herbs which she obtained there, found the cure she had so long sought. ¶ The case of this lady, continued Mr. Gill, is not the only one which was presented in the trial of Lee Wah. Another lady gave similar experience. She had been given up by regular physicians and was at last cured by the use of herbs purchased from the defendant. The Court knows, too, that it is a common thing for druggists to recommend drugs for certain ailments, as well as to sell them. ¶ The meaning of the word 'drug-store' was discussed by Mr. Gill, Judge Belden interrupting him with the remark that as to prescribing herbs to Chinese, who do not understand the English language and who apply for treatment to other Chinese, no prosecution ought to stand. ¶ Assistant District Attorney Burchard called attention to the use of the word 'apothecary' by defendants counsel. There are in England, said Mr. Burchard, 'apothecaries' who practice. They are known also as sub-physicians and must be regularly licensed. ¶ Mr. Gill—The only difference is that in this State druggists are not specially licensed. ¶ Counsel for defendant continued by saying that the Legislature never meant to apply the law bearing on this case to drug-stores. He again referred to the Court's instructions as to what constitutes an 'emergency.' 'If the Court had, instead of telling the jury that such an emergency as was contemplated by law had not been shown, instructed them that they are the judges of the question whether the facts testified to constituted an emergency, there would have been no error in this respect.' ¶ Judge Belden—Where the facts are not disputed, the Court may state the conclusion. ¶ Mr. Gill claimed that there was no case against the defendant. Must a man wait for the making of the grave-clothes and commence to think of the undertaker, before a legal 'emergency' arises? The witnesses testified that the emergency really existed. Counsel then read from the resolutions recently adopted by the Society of Modern Medicine and Surgery, in which progressive physicians pronounce against medical school prejudice. ¶ Judge Belden—The case of this defendant seems to have been overlooked by the Society. ¶ Mr. Gill—Yes, this benefactor, as he has shown himself to be, was not mentioned by name. ¶ In this case, proceeded counsel, the prosecution should have shown that services were rendered, that they were not rendered gratuitously and that the cases treated were not cases of emergency. These things have not been shown. ¶ Mr. Burchard rose to reply, but Judge Belden said he did not desire to hear from him. He denied the motion. In doing this he remarked that practicing physicians must, in conformity with law, arm themselves with diplomas. The argument that the place in question here is a drug-store is not well founded. The Court reviewed the testimony and concluded that the acts of the defendant constituted the practice of medicine. The definition of 'emergency,' as given to the jury, the Court had no reason for changing. The statute applicable to this case was framed to protect people from the consequences of their own credulity, nor can it be nullified by the testimony of witnesses who believe they have been relieved by one who has not a license. ¶ Mr.

Gill now made a motion in arrest of judgment in which the validity of the information was attacked. the Court will make a ruling on this motion on Friday, the day set for the defendant's sentence."

1/12/1886 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."

1/12/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 5 (Notice)

"White Laundries. [Identical to Sunday's notice with the addition of] ... Mrs. O'Donnell, St Mary's street, second house from San Fernando...Mrs. —, 93 South Seventh street, corner San Fernando..."

1/12/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Stringent Anti-Chinese measures. Sacramento, January 11.—An ordinance was submitted to the City Trustees today by the Anti-Chinese Association, which, if passed, will make it an offense for any Chinaman to reside in Sacramento. It was laid over for one week."

1/12/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Chinese Help Discharged. Sacramento, January 11.—All Chinese help at the Pioneer, Sacramento and phoenix Flour Mills, the Capital Woolen Mills and the American Laundry have been discharged. Local boycotting is carried to such an extent that Chinamen are unable to secure employment and are immigrating to other localities. The business of Chinese laundries and hucksters is dwindling away to nothing."

1/12/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Chinese Bankrupts. Truckee, Cal., January 11.—Quong Sing Lung and Tuck Chong, prominent merchants of Chinatown were attached today. Bonds were given after considerable time had elapsed. Other attachments are to follow and it is believed that bankruptcies will be common in Chinatown. All Chinese who are cutting wood offer to cancel their contracts and leave Truckee if paid for work already performed. A steam laundry will commence work next week."

1/12/1886 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."

1/12/1886 Evening News (staff) page 1 column 5 (Notice)

"Anti-Chinese Laundries. A List of Persons Prepared for the Work. Those wishing to have their washing done by white people can do so by leaving orders at the following places: [Identical to Saturday's list, with the addition of] 93 South Seventh Street, corner of San Fernando..."

1/12/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"A Sack Thief. Ah Lock, a Chinaman was arrested last evening, while in the act of stealing sacks and other small articles from a wood yard on South First street. He pleaded not guilty to a charge of petit larceny and will appear for trial before Justice Pfister next Friday at 2 p.m."

1/12/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"That Chinese Doctor. In the Superior Court to-day, W. L. Gill argued a motion for a new trial in the case of Lee Wah, the Chinaman who was convicted of practicing medicine without a license. The motion was

denied, and Mr. Gill gave notice of a motion for arrest of judgment, which will be argued on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, that being the time set for passing sentence on Lee Wah."

1/12/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 5 (Editorial)

"How They Talk. Interesting Sayings of Some of Our Great Men. ¶ Well, between the scavenger carts, the 'terrible incubus' and the proposed co-operative laundry I am kept very busy, and notwithstanding the closest kind of figuring on my part, I can't see any gold coin in it for yours truly.—P. J. the Disturber ¶ There is no trouble about getting names for the proposed co-operative laundry. Everybody seems to want a share. 'Mac' is doing great work and advertising the enterprise nicely. It is sure to win,—Tom Allen."

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

"Go Slow and Remember. An ordinance has been submitted to the City Trustees of Sacramento, which, if passed, will make it an offense for a Chinaman to reside in Sacramento. The ordinance was laid over for a week and for the sake of the Anti-Chinese cause it is hoped that it may be forever laid over the mouth of the narrow-minded agitator who prepared it. It is easy for the agitators to go so far in this crusade against the Chinese as to produce a revulsion in public sentiment that will quickly crush all hot-headed agitators and their cause. The agitators should go slow and remember that God Almighty made us all and gave us breathing space and elbow room on this earth. Remember, also, that the Chinamen were invited to come to this country, and that while it may have been a mistake to have issued such an invitation and it is undoubtedly true that we are suffering seriously from an overdose of Chinamen, it is possible and eminently proper that we shall relieve ourselves of the 'terrible incubus' in a gentlemanly manner and in accordance with the highest and most approved methods suggested by the civilization of the nineteenth century. Any other plan would and should fail."

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

"A Timely Address. The Knights of Labor of San Francisco have issued an address to the order throughout the Union. It is a well worded statement of the situation of the Chinese question on this coast and it appeals not only to the patriotism of the workingmen of the county but to their self interest as well. It is impressed upon them that the Chinese problem is not a local, but a national one—that it is a contest between civilization and barbarism, and that the spread of the curse which now blights only the Pacific coast is of necessity but a question of time, unless preventive measures be taken. The address closes with the practical suggestion that the Knights of Labor everywhere petition Congress to forbid the further immigration of Chinese. This, it is evident to all thoughtful men, must eventually be the aim of the anti-Chinese agitation. The only consideration which holds back the people of the coast from demanding such legislation from Congress now is the knowledge that public sentiment in the East is not yet prepared to countenance so extreme a measure. If however, the Knights of Labor, as a national organization commit themselves in favor of total exclusion, a powerful effect upon Eastern opinion must result."

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

"Self Preservation. The Chinese Six Companies Making a Desperate Fight. ¶ The enforcement of the ordinance against the keepers of laundries in San Francisco is causing quite a sensation among all parties interested. Two hundred and thirty one persons had been arrested last evening for violating the provisions of the ordinance and the cash bail deposited by them amounted to \$6,580. ¶ The Chinamen are not disposed to submit without a struggle, and the result is that Yeck Wo yesterday filed in the Circuit Court a complaint in equity against Chief of Police Crowley, asking that he be enjoined from enforcing by arrest or otherwise, Section 1 of Order 1,539, Section 1 of Order 1,569 and Sections 67 and

68 of Order 1,537, against keepers of laundries. Yeck Wo sues on behalf of himself and 250 other Chinamen, occupying over 250 houses in which are employed over 2,000 Chinamen, and paying for rent, gas, water and taxes about \$180,000 per year. The business is valued at over \$200,000 per year. It is stated that there are within the city limits about 380 laundries, of which 300 belong to Chinamen. Of these 380 laundries, about 370 are constructed of wood, the same material that constitutes nine-tenth of the houses of San Francisco. ¶ It is claimed that the orders providing for special consent were passed for the purpose of discriminating against the Chinese. Notwithstanding the fact that the special consent of the Supervisors has been dispensed with and has been superseded by a more efficient system, notwithstanding that the laws are invalid, the Chief of Police has made arrests under them of Chinamen who presume to wash clothes in buildings not made of stone or brick. ¶ it is claimed that the laundry business has been damaged to the extent of \$60,000 by said arrests and prosecutions, and that it will be destroyed if the system of prosecution and discrimination is permitted to proceed. Hence, petitioner asks that the Chief of Police be enjoined from enforcing the provisions of the order above set forth. ¶ The attorney who brings the suit is L. H. Van Shaaick, D L Smoot and Hall McAllister of counsel. ¶ Chief Crowley was promptly served with papers giving notice of the suit, and requesting his presence at the calling of the case on February 1st. He was also served with a notice ordering him to appear at 11 a.m. next Monday, the 18th inst., in the Circuit Court and by his counsel to show cause why an injunction should not be issued, enjoining and restraining him or his agents, attorneys or subordinates from enforcing, by arrest or otherwise, Section 1 of Municipal Order 1,569, or Sections 67 and 68 of Order 1,587. The Chief turned the matter over to Alfred Clarke, who for a long time has acted in the dual capacity of Clerk of the Police Department and ex officio attorney for the city. ¶ Yeck Wo was recently convicted under the ordinance forbidding the carrying on of laundries in wooden buildings, and the judgment was sustained by the Supreme Court."

1/13/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 2 column 4 (Advertisement)

" "Anti-Coolie Club No. 2. The regular meeting of the Anti-Coolie League No. 2 will be held at Druids' Hall, on Thursday Evening, January 14, at 8 o'clock. Robt. Somers, Esq. will address the meeting. All invited. W. S. Kaufman, President, T. Allen, Secretary."

1/13/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 3 column 5 (News)

"An Anti-Chinese Address. District Assembly No. 53, Knights of Labor, has issued a circular address reviewing the ruinous effects of Chinese competition on white labor and entreating their brethren throughout the United States to forward petitions to Congress for the entire prohibition of Chinese to the United States."

1/13/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 1 column 3 (Advertisement)

" Notice. For \$1,000! We Will Furnish Hydraulic Clothes-Washing Apparatus and Rinsers! Capable of doing all the washing for all the inhabitants in Santa Clara County. No Engine or Engineer Wanted! Running expenses ¼ of any other system, either steam or machines! One Washer can do as Much Washing as Fifty Chinamen! Positively no Injury to the Clothes. For information address or call at Hydraulic Clothes M'fg Co. of California. "Dannemeyer's Patent." 1418 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal."

1/13/1886 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.”

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

“White Labor Will Come. ¶ As was to have been expected the proprietors of white laundries find it very difficult to get sufficient skilled labor for their increased business. But that is a matter of time. Let them offer good wages and steady work, and be patient with learners, and they will soon have all the help they need. The trouble is that our people have been so long accustomed to rely upon the coolies for this kind of work that they are not prepared to meet the present emergency. But everyone must be willing to suffer some temporary inconvenience for the sake of the common good, and if we can once get rid of the coolies the washing question will soon settle itself. ¶ We can well believe that we have not a sufficient number of laborers of any class if the Chinese leave the county, but it will be very easy to get all the labor we want from the Eastern States, if once it is known that white laborers will not have to compete with coolies. And the presence of three to five thousand white laborers in this county, instead of that number of coolies, would mean a vast addition to the business of San Jose. They would earn from \$20,000 to \$30,000 a week, which would very nearly all of it be spent in the county, whereas, of the same amount paid as it now is to coolies, not five per cent is ever handled by our business men. This is the point that should be considered in the present struggle. If we can rid ourselves of the coolies, we shall very soon have white labor in abundance, and all the money spent for labor will be paid out in the county, instead of being sent to China.”

1/13/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

“Police Jottings....Ah Sang was arraigned before Justice Buckner yesterday on a charge of peddling vegetables without a license, on complaint of License Collector Sweigart. He plead not guilty, and his trial was set for Friday next at 10 a.m.”

1/13/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

“Superior Court....People vs. Lee Wah—Motion for a new trial argued by defendant’s attorney, and denied by the Court. Counsel makes a further motion for arrest of judgment, and the Court will rule upon the motion on Friday next, the time set for passing sentence.”

1/13/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 3 column 3 (News)

“The Laundry Ordinance. Its Enforcement Disputed in the Circuit Court. ¶ “The Examiner of yesterday says: The Chinese laundry proprietors are making a new move to defeat the effect of the Supreme Court decision sustaining the city’s laundry ordinance. yesterday Judge Sawyer, of the Circuit Court, issued an order summoning Chief of Police Crowley to the Circuit Court on Monday, the 18th instant, to show cause why an injunction should not be issued restraining him from enforcing, by arrest or otherwise,

Section 1 of Order 1569, and Sections 67 and 68 of Order 1587, in relation to laundries. The complaint in the Circuit Court, upon which the order is issued, is a bill in equity, filed by Yick Wo, asking that Chief Crowley be restrained, as before stated. Yick Wo, whose case is similar, it is stated, to 250 others now under arrest, holds that there are 2000 Chinese employed in the laundry business in this city. There are 380 laundries, of which 300 are conducted by Chinese, representing a capital of \$200,000, and paying \$180,000 annually for rent, gas, water, licenses and taxes. The bill complains that the purpose of the Act is to discriminate against Chinese, and under such circumstances Yick Wo 'is compelled to crave your Honor's consideration of the treaty stipulations between China and the United States, in addition to the humane and liberal promises contained in the organic statutes and laws. Yick Wo further claims that the ordinances under which he and his 250 confreres have been arrested are invalid because they have been supplanted by later ones; because they have been specifically repealed, and because they have become inoperative from never having been previously enforced. He also gives eight reasons why they were originally invalid, claiming that they are contrary to the fourteenth amendment, unreasonable, that they discriminate against the Chinese. The filing of the complaint is not construed as an appeal from the recent decision of the Supreme Court, but as an attempt to bring the matter entirely anew in the Federal Courts and to prevent the further enforcement of the ordinance by arrests. Chief Crowley takes the view that he is enjoined in the one case of Yick Wo from further proceedings, but does not construe the injunction to prevent him from making arrests of other violators of the ordinance."

1/13/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"From Two Standpoints. White and Yellow Shades of Opinion Entertained. ¶ "The Chinese laundrymen are still busily at work circulating petitions to be presented at the Common Council asking that body to rescind the ordinance prohibiting the performance of laundry work in wooden buildings. In conversation with one of the prime movers in the undertaking yesterday, it was ascertained that comparatively few signatures of the masculine element had been obtained; the ladies are largely in the majority, mainly, as 'John' admits, through sympathy with what they consider the under dog in the fight. As for the Chinese bosses they still adhere to their determination to partially, if not wholly, suspend work for an indefinite time, and when they conclude to resume the business to put the prices down to such a figure that the white laundrymen will be unable to endure the competition, while the patrons will welcome the advantages to be had. Several of the white laundries at present underway find it difficult to obtain white help, men or women. For laundry work good washers and ironers are a necessity, and it is a mistake to suppose that those who are successful in doing the work upon a small scale can be equally successful when compelled to labor continuously for from ten to fourteen hours per day and to have the result of their efforts uniformly satisfactory to the customers. One of the white laundrymen told a reporter yesterday that he had searched throughout the city for competent white hands and had been unable to find them. He was confident that jsut as soon as he could guarantee steady employment to good workmen they could be had from abroad. A prominent member of the Anti-Coolie League said that he had foreseen the difficulty of immediately procuring skilled labor and if the people were in earnest in desiring a change that should be permanent and of great benefit in the end they must for a while be willing to sacrifice comfort, convenience and pecuniary consideration. Everybody is taking more of less interest in the conflict being waged by those most directly interested, and meanwhile the laundrymen, white and yellow, are quietly but earnestly working each to compass the other's downfall. Barlow, who is an uncompromising anti-Coolieite, says that the outcome will prove, to his satisfaction at least, the truth or falsity of the Darwinian theory concerning the survival of the fittest."

1/13/1886 Evening News (staff) page 1 column 5 (Notice)

"Anti-Chinese Laundries. A List of Persons Prepared for the Work. Those wishing to have their washing done by white people can do so by leaving orders at the following places: [Identical to Monday's list]

1/13/1886 Evening News (na) page 3 column 3 (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."

1/13/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"A Picture of the Future. Probable Consequence of the Laundry Agitation. ¶ There are no new developments in the fight against the Chinese laundrymen. In view of the fact that the Chinamen are working as usual for the purpose of completing all work on hand, there has been little inconvenience as yet. ¶ If the Chinamen refuse to do any more work as they threaten, it is probable that the trouble will commence next week and some of the fair ladies who never even washed a pair of socks, will try to discover why they were born. And when the man of the house—the chap who swore that he would love and protect, etc—says; 'Well Jane don't you think its about time for me to back out of this shirt and sue for a separation from these socks?' the poor woman will wonder more than ever, while she may try to ring in one of her own reasonably clean undergarments on the 'old man' under the pretense that it is the latest thing in unlaundried three for-a-dollar shirts. And when he—like the brute that he is—holds the garment up and wants to know why there should be such a waste of material in building one end of it, and whether she couldn't get them cheaper if she told the man that he could cut off and keep about three feet of the southern extremity, then it is the time for the circus to commence and for the poor, dear, persecuted child to threaten to go home to her mother, while the 'brute' makes preparations to cut his socks off as he quietly whistles 'She Never Would be Missed.'"

1/14/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Laundry Cases. Tom On and Sam Long forfeited \$10 deposits in Justice Pfister's court this morning. They were charged with violating the laundry ordinance."

1/14/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"Anti-Coolie Meetings. Anti-Coolie Club No. 2 meets at Druids' Hall this evening and will be addressed by Robert Summers. The Fifth Precinct Club meets at Altman's Hall tomorrow evening."

1/14/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 2 column 3 (Advertisement)

" "Fifth Precinct Anti-Coolie Club! The Anti-Coolie Club of the Fifth Precinct will meet at Altman's Hall on the Alameda on Friday Evening at 8 o'clock. Business of importance. Good speakers. All invited."

1/14/1886 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."

1/14/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"There is no half-heartedness about the people of Sacramento. An ordinance, prepared by able lawyers like Grove L. Johnson, is now before the City Council for the removal of all the Chinese from the city. After a long preamble reciting the evils of coolieism, the ordinance provides that 'from and after the 1st day of March, 1886, it shall be unlawful for any Chinese to reside or remain within the limits of the City

of Sacramento.' These be brave words, and if they can be made good, the coolie question, so far as residence within the limits of incorporated cities is concerned, may be considered settled."

1/14/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 3 (Notice)

"White Laundries. Women Who Express a Desire to Do Washing. Following is a list of names of white women who announce their willingness to do washing in a satisfactory manner at reasonable prices, which the Herald publishes for the benefit of the public and the cause of white labor, free of charge. Other names will be published as handed in: ¶ Miss Maggie Horner, southeast corner of Second and San Fernando street; will go out in families. ¶ Mrs. Conley, 118 Pond street. ¶ Mrs. Morrissey, 85 San Pedro street. ¶ Mrs. Tuhele, Eighth and Santa Clara street, southwest corner. ¶ Mrs. —, 303 First street, corner of Julian. ¶ Mrs. —, 73 San Pedro street. ¶ A woman with a large family to support, 61 San Pedro street. ¶ Mrs. Hargis, 166 San Augustine street. ¶ Mrs. Drouillard, 25 William street. ¶ Mrs. B. Donahue, 182 North Tenth street."

1/14/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 2 (News)

"Pro-Chinese Petitions. There are various petitions in circulation asking the Council practically to rescind the laundry ordinance, and permit the Chinese wash houses to continue operation as usual. The Herald has tried to obtain a copy of these petitions so as to publish the names of the signers that the people may know who is with them and who is against them in this supreme effort to rid San Jose of the coolie curse. We are informed that the names of several persons who have talked very loudly against the Chinese, or those of their wives, are to be found upon the petitions, and, if so, it is time that the public should know just who the hypocritical howlers are. Talk is very cheap on this matter, as on most others, but what we want now is action. The Council has passed the ordinance, and is endeavoring to enforce it in good faith, but the city authorities cannot be blamed hereafter if they refuse to take any kind of action against the Chinese, if they have not the practically unanimous support of the citizens now. These petitions are evidently the work of persons who secretly favor the Chinese, but for political or personal purposes are the loudest and most persistent in the anti-coolie agitation. let them now be shown in their true colors, so that they may receive the scorn and execration of all decent people."

1/14/1886 Evening News (na) page 2 column 2 (Advertisement)

" "Anti-Coolie Club. Anti-Coolie Club of the Fifth Precinct will meet at Altman's Hall Friday Evening at 8 o'clock. Good speakers. All are invited."

1/14/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 5 (Notice)

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1/14/1886 Evening News (na) page 2 column 2 (Advertisement)

" "Anti-Coolie League. The regular meeting of Anti-Coolie League No. 2 will take place on Thursday evening at Druid's Hall at 8 o'clock. Robt. Summers Will Address the Meeting. All are invited. W. S. Kaufman, President. Thomas Allen, Secretary."

1/14/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"Pushing the Work. It is said that the Executive Committee of the Anti-Coolie League of this County, are discussing a proposition to call a convention to meet in this city on the first Thursday of next month, and to be composed of delegates from the various anti-Coolie leagues of the State."

1/14/1886 Evening News (wire) page 1 column 5 (News)

"Anti Chinese at Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz, Jan. 13.—The Anti-Chinese Association was permanently organized last evening. Speeches were made advocating the removal of Chinatown beyond the city limits. A petitions asking the Council to declare Chinatown a nuisance was placed in the hands of the Executive Committee to present to the City Council at their meeting next Monday evening."

1/14/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 2 (Editorial)

"To Correspondents. Answers to Various Interesting Questions. [Dear Martyr...] ¶ An Agitator—Your threat to publish the names of all employers of Chinese, if carried out, may possibly enable you to secure board for several months—in the county jail. You should read up on the law of libel before you 'put them on the list.' It is advisable, you know, that you should keep out of jail and so prevent the general public from making the dreary discovery that 'you never would be missed.' ¶ Non-partisan—A Mayor, Chief of Police, Treasurer, Street Commissioner, four Councilmen and four School Trustees will be voted for next April to serve this city for two years. It is probable that an Anti-Chinese ticket will be in the field and that such a ticket will cause much consternation and disgust among the Democrats. The struggle of the candidates of the respective tickets to secure an endorsement from the Anti-Coolieites will, as usual be a source of amusement to the community."

1/15/1886 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."

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1/15/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"Sentence Day. Judge Belden's Remarks on Boy Criminals. Long Terms and Reform. Five-Year Sentences for Calvin Campbell and Walter Lyon—Lee Wah's Case. ¶ Three sentences were delivered by Judge Belden in Department 1 of the Superior Court this morning. Lee Wah, convicted of practicing medicine without a license, was first called forward for sentence. ¶ W. L. Gill, attorney for the defendant, presented a bill of exceptions and also motions in arrest of judgment and for a new trial. The motions were denied and Judge Belden then proceeded to pronounce sentence. In so doing the Court said that until the law shall have come generally to the knowledge of those who are now practicing without

licenses, the penalty in these cases will not be made as severe as it may thereafter. A short time ago a white man was convicted in this Court and sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 or be imprisoned in the County Jail for fifty days. It was not the purpose of the Court to seem to discriminate against a Chinaman, however much there might appear to be cause for discrimination in such a case as this. Before the Court white men and Chinese would stand upon a common footing and be subject to the same penalty. The sentence was that the defendant pay a fine of \$40 or be imprisoned for fifty days in the County Jail. Mr. Gill expressing his intention to take an appeal to the Supreme Court, the defendant was admitted to bail in the sum of \$200...[Rest of story about other sentencing cases of boys.]

1/15/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 1 column 3 (News)

"Tracking the Thief. Semedo, in his "History of China," relates a very curious anecdote of penetration and quickness of mind which occurred in that country:— ¶ A certain chagueu, or governor of a province, was taken very ill, and refused to admit any visitors into his house. This being told to a mandarin of his acquaintance, he was much concerned, and after many importunities obtained an interview with him. On his entrance he was surprised to find no signs of sickness in his friend, and asked what was the matter with him. The governor at length told him that he had lost the emperor's seal out of the cabinet where it used to be kept, and that as the lock remained uninjured he was sensible that the seal was stolen; of course he could transact no business, and must soon be deprived of his government, and probably also of his life. The mandarin perceiving the extraordinary nature of the case, asked him if he had any enemy in the city. The other answered, yes; and that he was an officer of high rank who had long owed him a grudge. ¶ 'Away, then,' replied the mandarin; 'let your most valuable goods be secretly removed this evening; then set fire to the empty part, and call out for help, to which this officer must of necessity repair with the rest, it being one of the principal duties of his place. As soon as you see him among the people, deliver him, in the public presence, the cabinet shut as it is, that it may be secured in his possession, and if he has caused the seal to be stolen he will put it in its place again when he restores the cabinet; and if he is not the thief, yet the fault will lie upon him for taking so little care of it, and you will not only be free from the danger, but also be revenged on your enemy.' The governor followed his advice, and the next day received back his cabinet with the seal in it, both parties keeping the secret for their mutual safety."

1/15/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"The Council. A Number of Petitions for Chinese Laundries. W. H. Holmes Apologizes. Verbal Sparring Between Councilman Kennedy and Garrett Welch—Financial Matters. ¶ The Chinese laundry question was the leading topic at the meeting of the Common Council last evening, all the members being present and Mayor Settle presiding. This came up in the form of petitions for permits to various Chinese laundrymen. ¶ Before their consideration, however, W. H. Holmes apologized to the Council for the use of language by him at a recent meeting of the Board of Supervisors, in which he associated the employment of money by the Chinese Six Companies with the alleged luke warmness on the part of the Council in the matter of removing Chinatown from within the city limits. The apology was accepted. ¶ When the names on the petitions for the granting of permits to Chinese laundrymen to do business in wooden buildings were read—several hundred names were appended to the petitions, many of the names being those of women—Mr. McCarthy moved that the petitions be placed on file and kept there forever. ¶ W. L. Gill appeared for the petitioners and said that he represented several hundred persons, many of whom are the wives of reputable tax-payers of this city. They would suffer considerable inconvenience if the Council continues to discriminate against the Chinese in the laundry business. The speaker thought that the petitions were well entitled to consideration. ¶ Garrett Welch made a petition for a permit to maintain a wooden building to be used as a laundry. He said he intended to put up a brick building soon. ¶ Mr. Koch moved to refer it to the Ordinance Committee. ¶ Col. Bennett said that

there are others whose wishes should be considered as well as Mr. Welch's. The laundry ordinance was hastily passed and was enforced with great vigor. Time enough to prepare people for a change was not given. ¶ Mr. Koch wanted white laborers to do the washing in this city, if practicable. But from the showing of the petitions the speaker was afraid that if the ladies had votes the city would be flooded with Chinese. ¶ All the petitions were referred to the Ordinance Committee. ¶ Garrett Welch—Mr. Mayor, when I build a brick building will I have a guaranty that I will not be troubled further? ¶ Mayor Settle—We will guarantee nothing. ¶ Mr. Kennedy—Are you going to continue to employ Chinese? ¶ Mr. Welch (to Mr. Kennedy)—Do you want to be Mayor of the city? ¶ Mr. Kennedy—I would like to have this 'chaw' called to order. ¶ Mr. Welch—This is the first time I have been refused when I made a petition to the Council, and I have been paying taxes here for thirty years; and I have a right to ask you (to Mr. Kennedy) a question about wanting to be Mayor when you ask me a question like the one you did. ¶ Mr. Kennedy—Aw! Go away. ¶ Mr. Welch mumbled something to Mr. Kennedy and was vigorously called to order by the Mayor. He then retired. ¶ A communication was received from the proprietors of the Pioneer Steam Laundry, requesting that they be exempt from working under the provisions of the laundry ordinance. Referred to the Ordinance Committee for consideration....[Rest of article concerns other city business]"

1/15/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

" Boycotting. It is Proposed at an Anti-Chinese Meeting. A Difference of Opinion. Treasurer Maguire Dishonors a Draft—An Address by Robert Summers—Dr. Cory's Remarks. ¶ At the meeting last evening, in Druids Hall, of Anti-Coolie Club No. 2, President Kaufman presided. ¶ Louis Cavallaro called the attention of the club to the fact that the Treasurer, P. J. Maguire, had refused to pay over the \$10 voted at the last meeting to the Executive Committee. ¶ Mr. Maguire stated that when the money was collected it was for the good of the club. The motion was passed that each club in the county be assessed \$10 to pay the expenses of the agitation. 'When the other clubs pay their assessments, I will give the assessment of the club to the Chairman of the Executive Committee.' ¶ Remarks were made by Mr. Cavallaro, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Maguire, the last mentioned closing with the remark: 'I will not pay one cent of that money.' ¶ Mr. Maguire was ruled out of order and a motion by Mr. Cavallaro that an order for \$17 be drawn on the club in favor of the Executive Committee was carried. ¶ A communication was received from the Anti-Chinese Club of Gilroy asking for a copy of the constitution and by-laws. ¶ At this point in the proceedings, a member who was slightly under the influence of the ardent grew too noisy and was promptly ejected by Sergeant-at-Arms Powers. ¶ A communication was received from the Executive Committee, which stated that the Committee intended to call an anti-Chinese convention to meet in this city in February next; and that a petition was to be prepared for presentation to Congress asking that body to abrogate the Burlingame treaty. ¶ Mr. Cavallaro stated that the committee had also resolved to instruct every club to keep a black book wherein the names of all persons patronizing Chinese be written. ¶ In reply to a question as to what should be done in the case of those who signed the petitions asking the Council to rescind their action as to the wooden building laundry provision, President Kaufman said: 'We'll have to get an extra book for them.' ¶ Mr. Allen said that the people who signed the petitions should be made to feel the power of the League. They should be boycotted. ¶ Robert Summers was now introduced and made a forcible address, in which he advised his hearers not to patronize any one who employed Chinese. He also bade them beware of wily politicians, and when election time came around to vote for the men who have been true to the cause of white labor. ¶ Dr. Ben Cory, who was present, made a few remarks by invitation, saying that he is employing a Chinaman at \$20, but would give a good Irish woman \$30. ¶ Mr. Allen asked whether boycotting was in order and there were cries of 'Yes! Yes!' ¶ Mr. Holmes hoped that the club would not resort to boycotting. It would be injudicious at this time. The speaker sat down amid applause and hisses. ¶ Mr. Allen favored boycotting. Much was accomplished by the Irish people in this way. ¶ A motion to boycott an individual

who had said that as long as he could get his washing done for six bits he would not pay an Irish woman twice that sum, was carried. ¶ Mr. Cavallaro moved to boycott all who signed the pro-Chinese petitions. Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Vinter spoke against the motion. ¶ Several members recited instances of where women had signed the petition against the wishes of their husbands or without their knowledge. ¶ Mr. Vinter moved to amend by referring the matter to the Executive Committee, and after a lively discussion the amendment prevailed.”

1/15/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 2 column 4 (News)

“Superior Court. Thursday, January 14th. Department 1—Belden, J....People v. Ah Hen—Information to be presented today on arraignment at 10 o’clock a.m.”

1/15/1886 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.”

1/15/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

“Common Council. Forward Movement in Favor of Street Improvement. The Pro-Chinese Petitions. Approving the Bonds Offered by the Recently Elected City Officials—A War of Words. ¶ “The Common Council held a meeting last evening, pursuant to adjournment, when all the members were present, Mayor Settle presiding. ¶ “A communication was received and read from W H Holmes, stating that inasmuch as he had used language in an address to the Supervisors that might be construed to be disrespectful to the Council, he wished it understood that he had by no means intended any insult to the Council. Mr. Holmes, by permission of the Council, made a verbal disclaimer repeating the assertions contained in the communication. ¶ “Mayor Settle said that while he was willing to accept the apology offered, and that he had no doubt the Council would feel the same, still he would read the paragraph referred to in the Mercury’s report, and he thought Mr. Holmes should have read that portion of his speech to the Council to which exceptions had been taken, as it was, he (the Mayor) would read the objectionable language, and doing so informed Mr. Holmes that his apology would be accepted. Mr. Holmes thanked the Council for its courtesy and withdrew. ¶ “Mr. Kennedy made a few remarks concerning the offense which he declared had been committed by Mr. Holmes. ¶ “A communication was received from the proprietors of the Pioneer Steam Laundry, requesting that they be exempt from working under the provisions of the laundry ordinance; referred to the ordinance committee for consideration.... [Other city business reported] ¶ “Mayor Settle suggested that the hearing of petitions be proceeded with, and the Clerk read petitions for permission to carry on the laundry business in wooden buildings, from twelve of the Chinese laundrymen of the city. The petitions were numerous signed, the signatures being for the greater part those of lady residents. ¶ “At the conclusion of the reading of the petitions Mr. McCarthy moved that they ‘be placed on file forever.’ ¶ “Upon the Mayor stating the question, W. L. Gill, Esq. requested and was granted leave to speak in their behalf as representing the petitioners. He claimed that the signers embraced a large number of the prominent citizens and taxpayers of the city, that many of the ladies were wives of well-known business and professional men, and that they were entitled to earnest consideration at the hands of the Council. He was fully aware of the intense feeling that had been engendered by the present agitation, but that should not, in his opinion, prevent fair and impartial treatment of the prayers of those whom he represented. ¶ “Garrett Welch, who was present, asked that the Council exempt the laundry rented by him to the Chinese on his ground from the provisions of the ordinance relating to work in frame buildings. ¶ “Mr. McKannay favored the granting of Mr. Welch’s request. ¶ “Mr. Koch moved for the reference of the matter to the ordinance committee. ¶ “Mr. Bennett said that the petitions presented to the Council on this occasion had been signed by a large number of citizens, and that the ordinance in

question had undoubtedly worked a great hardship. He thought that the Council had acted hastily and without reflection in passing it. ¶ “Mr. Kennedy—Do you include me in that assertion? Do you mean that I acted hastily and without reflection? ¶ “Mr. Bennett—No sir, I did not refer to you more than to any other member of the Council. If it is determined to refer the request of Mr. Welch to a committee it would be quite as proper to have all the petitions take the same course. ¶ “Mr. Kennedy said that he was in favor of voting down all such propositions as were embodied in the petitions now submitted and he moved that they each and all be placed on file; and a vote being taken the motion was unanimously carried. ¶ “Mr. Welch—Mr. Mayor, would you guarantee not to further interfere with my laundry if I put up a brick building. I’d like to know what I’ve got to expect? ¶ “Mr. Kennedy—Mr. Welch, can’t you earn a living without depending on Chinamen? ¶ “Mr. Welch—Mr. Kennedy don’t you want to be Mayor? I’ve as good a right to ask that question as you have to question me. ¶ “Mayor Settle—Gentlemen this must stop; I will not tolerate any more of this kind of talk. ¶ “Mr. Welch, passing Mr. Kennedy on his way to the door—I pay more taxes than you do. ¶ “Mr. Kennedy—Get out of here, stop your jaw. ¶ “Mayor Settle—This must stop gentlemen, you must obey or I will compel you to leave the chamber. ¶ “Mr. Welch then took his departure....[Other city business reported.]

1/15/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

“Laundrying. Practical Suggestions for the Use of Beginners. how to Suit the Customers. The Best Methods for Receiving, Marking, Washing, Ironing and Returning Clothing for the Patrons. ¶ “With a desire to aid those who propose taking advantage of the opportunities now offered for engaging in the laundry business, and who have heretofore operated only on a small scale, the following suggestions are offered by one who has had an extended experience in the business. in the first place make no contracts with your customers by which you agree to do an uncertain amount of work for a certain price, for while there are many who would scorn to take an unfair advantage of those who served them, there are some in every community who, if contracting to pay a stipulated price for their own family work, will sooner or later include that of their neighbors. In taking clothes from the patron insist upon their keeping their own lists of the articles to be laundried; otherwise clothes which are mislaid or lost at home will be charged to the laundry. To simplify and facilitate the work on hand, do the washing and ironing by quantities to consist of eight or ten dozen pieces in a lot, sorting them for the wash only so far as made necessary by the difference in material. ¶ “Mark Every Garment. In such a manner as not to be visible when being worn. In marking use a 303 Gilliott pen and Payson’s indelible ink, taking care to have the latter thickened by shaking before using. To attain the best results make only a downward stroke with the pen, holding the fabric straight and stiff with the left hand. By laying the garments one on top of the other along a table with just the portion exposed which you desire to mark, the work can be rapidly done. After marking, run a hot iron over the marks for the purpose of drying them and setting the ink. For washing use only the best material, it is certain to be the cheapest in the end. For imparting a gloss and evenness of starching to shirt bosoms, collars and cuffs, there is no better method than to scrape a little sperm candle into the starch while boiling. The polish, so important a feature to many of the patrons, is imparted by the use of the heel of irons especially prepared for that purpose. In polishing there is considerable knack, only to be acquired by practice, and the motion of the iron must be rapid. As a rule heavy starching will be preferred by your customers but great care should be taken to secure even distribution and to avoid what is known as streaking, where the starch shows plainly upon the surface. Fluting should be done with ¶ “Very Hot Irons. And the fabric kept constantly moistened with thin starch as it passes through the machine. Women should as far as possible do away with the drudgery of the wash-tub and scrubbing-board, and to effect this a weak solution of chloride of lime in water will be found useful in cleansing white goods—cotton or linen—that may be badly soiled. The solution can be tested by wetting the finger and applying it to the tongue, when, if not too strong, there will be no burning experience. Clothes subjected to this process will, if care is exercised, undergo less

injury than when subjected to friction against the ribs of a scrubbing board. The compound described is term cheval, and is generally used by the practical laundrymen, who soak the clothes thoroughly in the mixture, and a few moments afterward give them a substantial rinsing in clear water. The French brush is often made use of for scrubbing, and does good service. The pounding principle is, in the writer's opinion, superior to all others for washing, either upon a large or small scale. A method that will commend itself to all who ¶ "Make the Trial. Is to use a good-sized barrel of hard wood, affix a large wagon hub, or a block of wood similar in shape, to a stout stick of about four feet in length; place a thin but strong strip of board under the roof of the shed or house in such way that it will have a good spring and then by means of a stout rope connect the two. Fill the barrel about one-third full of clothes and one-half full of heavy warm suds and use the stick with the block attached as you would the dasher in churning. do not omit keeping a strict account of all the articles received and returned classified on your books under the customer's name. Each patron should be given a distinct number in marking the clothes as for instance: Jones, 21; Brown, 114; etc. and in case of an exchange of clothing made by members of the same family who desire their clothes kept separate, a dash above, below or to one side will serve to make the necessary distinction. Finally do not promise your patrons to return the clothes at a given time unless you are reasonably certain of being able to do so."

1/15/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"A Lively Meeting. Treasure Maguire and the Executive Committee. State Convention To Be Held. The Anti-Coolie Leagues Discuss the Question of Boycotting, and Select a Man to Begin On. ¶ "The regular weekly meeting of Anti-Coolie League No. 2 was held last evening in Red Men's Hall, President Kaufman in the Chair. ¶ "Louis Cavallaro called the attention of the League to the fact that the Treasurer, P J Maguire, had refused to pay over the \$10 voted at the last meeting to the Executive Committee. ¶ "P. J. Maguire stated that when the money was collected it was for the good of the club. The motion was passed that each club in the county be assessed \$10 to pay the expenses of the agitation. 'When the other clubs pay their assessments, I will give the assessment of the club to the Chairman of the Executive Committee.' ¶ "Mr. Cavallaro stated that if all the clubs took the same action as Mr. Maguire no one would contribute to the Executive Committee. If the League thought that the Executive Committee was going to get printing done and all other work necessary and pay for it out of their own pockets it was a mistake, and they would have to appoint another committee. ¶ "Mr. Kennedy stated that the club had voted the money and it should be paid. ¶ "Mr. Maguire—I would like to ask our Vice-President where that money came from. ¶ "Mr. Kennedy—Mr. Chairman, I don't think its any of Mr. Maguire's business where the money came from; it's the property of the League. ¶ "Mr. Maguire now attempted to reply, but for some time his voice was drowned by the stamping of feet. When the noise at last subsided Mr. Maguire said, 'I will not pay one cent of that money.' ¶ "Mr. Maguire was ruled out of order and a motion by Mr. Cavallaro that an order for \$17 be drawn on the League in favor of the Executive Committee was carried. ¶ "A communication was received from the Anti-Chinese League of Gilroy asking for a copy of the Constitution and by-laws. ¶ "At this point in the proceedings, a member who was slightly under the influence of the ardent grew too noisy and was promptly ejected by Sergeant-at-Arms Powers. ¶ "A communication was received from the Executive Committee, which stated that the Committee intended to call an anti-Chinese convention to meet in this city in February next; and that a petition was to be prepared for presentation to Congress asking that body to abrogate the Burlingame treaty. ¶ "Mr. Cavallaro stated that the committee had also resolved to instruct every club to keep a black book wherein the names of all persons patronizing Chinese be written. ¶ "Mr. Allen—What will we do with the people who signed the petition asking the Council to rescind the Frame Building Laundry ordinance? ¶ "Mr. Kaufman—We'll have to have an extra book for them. ¶ "The report of the Executive Committee was adopted. ¶ "Mr. Allen said that the people who signed the petition of the Chinese laundrymen should be made to feel the power of the League. They should be boycotted. A

man who lives in this community had had the audacity to tell him that he signed the petition. he said that as long as he could get his washing done for six bits he was not going to give an Irish woman \$150. This man was an enemy of the white people, and the Irish in particular. ¶ “Robert Summers was then introduced and made an address. He advised his hearers not to patronize any one who employed Chinamen; not to call themselves anti-coolie and at the same time assist their enemies by assisting them. He bade them beware of wily politicians, and when election time came vote for the men who have been true to the cause of the workingmen. ¶ “Dr. Ben Cory, who was present, was called on for a speech. He responded that he came here by invitation, and was surprised at the request. ‘I have a Chinaman in my house,’ he said, ‘and I mean to keep him. I had a white woman once. She was a good one, and I paid her a dollar a day for eight years, and she then bought a farm and is living on it at present. I have had several others since, and some have been efficient and other have not. At last I was obliged to employ a Chinaman, and I guess you will have to put me on the black-list. ¶ “Mr. Allyn—If we can furnish you with a good white woman will you discharge the Chinaman? ¶ “Dr. Cory—I pay the Chinaman \$20 a month and i will give a good Irish woman \$30. ¶ “Mr. Allen—Mr. President I now arise to ask is boycotting in order? ¶ “Cries of yes, yes. ¶ “Mr. Allen then moved that the company the man he had referred to be boycotted as long as he remained in its employ. ¶ “A member stated that he was also in the employ of that company, and if that action is taken it would hurt him. ¶ “Mr. Holmes hoped that the club would not resort to boycotting. He thought that at this time it would be very injudicious. mr. Holmes sat down amid a burst of mingled applause and hisses. ¶ “Mr. Allen then stated that the League should make its power felt, and boycotting was the way to do it. The oppressed people of Ireland had accomplished much by boycotting. ¶ “The motion to boycott the individual named was carried. ¶ “Mr. Cavallaro moved that all who signed the petition be boycotted. ¶ “Mr. Kennedy thought they should try it on one man first. There were 18,000 people in this city and if the League attempted to boycott all who signed the petition, it would have a big job on its hand. ¶ “Mr. Vinter said that the man singled out to be boycotted was about the weakest that could be selected. If the resolution before the club was adopted, the members would be the laughing stock of the community. Another thing to be considered was, how the signatures were obtained. A business man had come to him and stated that while he was absent one of his girls had signed the petition presented by a Chinaman. ¶ “Mr. Cavallaro—I guess the man referred to is one who signed the petition for an anti-Chinese cooperative laundry, and is probably trying to work two wires. ¶ “Several members recited instances of where women had signed the petition against the wishes of their husbands or without their knowledge. ¶ “Mr. Vinter moved to amend by referring the matter to the Executive Committee, and after a lively discussion the amendment prevailed. ¶ “Adjourned.”

1/15/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

“Forfeited Bonds. Sam Long and Tom On forfeited ten dollars each in Justice Pfister’s Court rather than attempt to defeat the ordinance prohibiting laundries in wooden buildings.”

1/15/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

“Lee Wah’s Sentence. Lee Wah, the alleged Chinese doctor was today sentenced by Judge Belden to pay a fine of \$50 for practicing medicine without the necessary certificate.”

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

“Can Boycotting Succeed? It is probable that the element of the Anti-Coolie League who are in favor of ‘boycotting,’ as a means of furthering the interests of the cause, will soon find themselves alone in the fight and the victims of the very thing suggested by themselves. Ireland is perhaps the only place on earth where ‘boycotting’ could be successfully practiced. It was only a few months ago that the Knights of Labor attempted to ‘boycott’ an extensive cigar factory in New York, and the only result was that the

factory closed voluntarily, and threw over 2000 persons out of employment for the sole purpose of showing the world-be-boycotters that the factory was in a position to bid defiance to labor, long enough at least to starve the laborers into submission. ¶ As Mr. Kennedy suggested at the meeting of the League last evening it is not advisable to attempt to boycott all the signers of the Chinese petitions until the practicability of boycotting one person has been demonstrated. it is, perhaps, well to remember that a certain League in this city attempted, two years ago, to 'boycott' a daily evening paper. The league referred to was possessed of much capital and was recognized as controlling the balance of power, politically, in the county. The effect of the attempt was a decided enlargement and increase in the circulation of the paper. In fact, the boycotters established the paper, while trying to crush it. In Ireland the paper would have gone down, because there, the people are all of the same nationality and they are easily persuaded that their interests are identical. But in free America the population is cosmopolitan; all nations are well represented; race prejudice is abundant, and where such a condition of things exist, boycotting can never become a brilliant success."

1/15/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"The Common Council. A General Crushing of Petitions from Chinese Laundrymen. ¶ A special meeting of the Common Council was held last evening. ¶ An apology from W. H. Holmes for language reflecting upon the integrity of the Council used in an address to the Supervisors, was accepted. ¶ A communication was received from the proprietors of the Pioneer Steam Laundry, requesting that they be exempt from working under the provisions of the laundry ordinance; referred to the ordinance committee for consideration. ¶ [Other city business attended to, followed by] Petitions from twelve Chinamen for permission to carry on the laundry business in wooden buildings were read. They were numerously signed, mostly by ladies. ¶ W. L. Gill, Esq., spoke on behalf of the petitioners. He claimed that the signers embraced a large number of the prominent citizens and taxpayers of this city; that many of the ladies were wives of well-known business and professional men, and that they were entitled to earnest consideration at the hands of the Council. He was fully aware of the intense feeling that had been engendered by the present agitation, but that should not, in his opinion, prevent fair and impartial treatment of the prayers of those whom he represented. ¶ Garrett Welch, who was present, asked that the Council exempt the laundry rented by him to the Chinese on his ground from the provisions of the ordinance relating to work in frame buildings. ¶ Mr. McKannay favored the granting of Mr. Welch's request. ¶ Mr. Koch moved for the reference of the matter to the ordinance committee. ¶ Mr. Bennett said that the petitions presented to the Council on this occasion had been signed by a large number of citizens and that the ordinance in question had undoubtedly worked a great hardship. He thought that the Council had acted hastily and without reflection in passing it. ¶ Mr. Kennedy said that he was in favor of voting down all such propositions as were embodied in the petitions now submitted and he moved that they each and all be placed on file; and a vote being taken the motion was unanimously carried. ¶ Mr. Welch wanted to know if the Mayor would guarantee not to further interfere with his laundry if he erected a brick building. ¶ Mr. Kennedy asked if Mr. Welch couldn't make a living without depending upon Chinamen. ¶ Welch and Kennedy then became disrespectful towards each other, and their remarks indicated that they would like to put on the gloves and take a fall out of somebody. The Mayor stopped the circus, by threatening to have them removed from the Council Chamber....[Other city business discussed.]

1/15/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"Maguire Won't Put Up. Boycotting Extensively Discussed by the Anti-Coolie League. The Anti-Coolie League had a lively meeting last night. ¶ Mr. Cavallaro said that Treasurer Maguire had refused to pay the \$10 voted at the last meeting for the Executive Committee. ¶ Mr. Maguire said that the money was collected for the good of the club, but he added that he would pay the \$10 after all other clubs had paid.

Mr. Maguire was apparently opposed to the idea of being compelled to act as the sole and unsupported financial backer of the entire Anti-Chinese movement in this section of the State. ¶ Mr. Cavallaro was evidently deeply interested in the subject matter with which Mr. Maguire was wrestling, and he called attention to how utterly impossible it would be for the Executive Committee to ever get a dip in the 'sack' if every treasurer in the County would determine to wait until all others had planked down ten dollars. ¶ Vice-President Kennedy stated that the club had voted the money and it should be paid. ¶ The remark caused Maguire's Spanish blood to boil and he just thought for a second of how he left his struck standing in the street without a driver and dropped his regular business for the purpose of buzzing the citizens and striking them for the coin, in regard to which, Mr. Kennedy was making such careless and extravagant remarks, so he said: 'I would like to ask our Vice-President where that money came from!' ¶ 'It's none of Mr. Maguire's business where the money came from. It's the property of the League,' said Mr. Kennedy. ¶ This was too much for 'Mac.' his Spanish blood boiled worse than ever and he emphatically refused to pay one cent of the money. ¶ He was ruled out of order, of course, but he had the proud satisfaction of knowing that he held the sack when the light went out. ¶ The Secretary then commenced to read a communication from the League of Gilroy when a man who would have made a splendid frightful example to travel with a temperance lecturer, insisted on sounding his bazoo, and it became necessary to interrupt the proceedings long enough to throw him out. ¶ A communication from the Executive Committee was read to the effect that the Committee intended to call an anti-Chinese convention to meet in this city in February next; and that a petition was to be prepared for presentation to Congress asking that body to abrogate the Burlingame treaty. ¶ Mr. Cavallaro stated that the committee had also resolved to instruct every club to keep a black book wherein the names of all persons patronizing Chinese be written. ¶ Mr. Allen wanted to know what should be done with people who signed the petition asking the Council to rescind the Frame Building Laundry Ordinance. ¶ Mr. Kaufman said that an extra book should be kept for them. ¶ Mr. Allen said that the people who signed the petition of the Chinese laundrymen should be made to feel the power of the League. They should be boycotted. A man who lives in this community had had the audacity to tell him that he had signed the petition. He said that as long as he could get his washing done for six bits he was not going to give an Irish woman \$1.50. This man was an enemy of the white people, and the Irish in particular. ¶ Mr. Robert Summers delivered an interesting and instructive address in which he advised his hearers not to assist the Chinamen indirectly by patronizing their employers. He also suggested that the League should shun politicians and vote only for those who had proved to be true to the cause of the workingmen. ¶ Dr. Ben Cory who was present, was called on for a speech. He responded by saying that he came here by invitation, and was surprised at the request. 'I have a Chinaman in my house, he said, 'and I mean to keep him. I had a white woman once. She was a good one, and I paid her a dollar a day for eight years, and she then bought a farm and is living on it at present. I have had several others since, and some have been efficient and others have not. At last I was obliged to employ a Chinaman, and I guess you will have to put me on the black-list.' ¶ Being asked if he would discharge the Chinaman if a good white woman was furnished the doctor said that he was paying the Chinaman \$20 per month and he would pay a good Irish woman \$30 per month. ¶ Mr. Allen then made a motion that the company employing the man who had signed the Chinese petition (referred to elsewhere in this report) be boycotted. ¶ Another member stated that he was also in the employ of that company and such action on the part of the League would injure him. ¶ Mr. Holmes objected to boycotting and very earnestly expressed the opinion that it would be very injudicious. His remarks were received with applause and hisses. ¶ Mr. Allen then stated that the League should make its power felt, and boycotting was the way to do it. The oppressed people of Ireland had accomplished much by boycotting. ¶ The motion to boycott the individual named was carried. ¶ Mr. Cavallaro moved that all who signed the petition be boycotted. ¶ Mr. Kennedy thought they should try it on one man first. There were 18,000 people in this city and if the League attempted to boycott all who signed the petition, it would have a big job on its hand. ¶ Mr. Vinter thought that if

Cavallaro's resolution was adopted the club would be the laughing stock of the community. ¶ A motion to amend by referring the matter to the Executive Committee was carried and the meeting adjourned."

1/16/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 8 (News)

"Examination of Lee Wah. The examination of Lee Wah, charged with practicing medicine without a license after his arrest on another charge of the same kind, was this morning continued by Justice Buckner to be reset."

1/16/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 6 (News)

"A Chinese Thief. Ah Lock was convicted in Justice Pfister's Court yesterday of petty larceny, in stealing a quantity of sacks and iron from Bob Scott's feed yard. He was sentenced to twenty days in the County Jail."

1/16/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 7 (Advertisement)

[Advertisement for Hale's department store]...33c / Those white / Unlaundried shirts / On sale 3 p.m. Monday / Morning, are from Troy, / New York, made by white girls....We / Do not / Employ or give / Work of any kind to / Chinamen or buy one cent's / Worth of them. Any reports / Circulated to the contrary are false—O. A. Hale and Co."

1/16/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 5 (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."

1/16/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 1 column 3 (Notice)

"White Laundries. Women Who Express a Desire to Do Washing. Following is a list of names of white women who announce their willingness to do washing in a satisfactory manner at reasonable prices, which the Herald publishes for the benefit of the public and the cause of white labor, free of charge. Other names will be published as handed in: ¶ Miss Maggie Horner, southeast corner of Second and San Fernando street; will go out in families. ¶ Mrs. Conley, 118 Pond street. ¶ Mrs. Morrissey, 85 San Pedro street. ¶ Mrs. Tuhele, Eighth and Santa Clara street, southwest corner. ¶ Mrs. —, 303 First street, corner of Julian. ¶ Mrs. —, 73 San Pedro street. ¶ A woman with a large family to support, 61 San Pedro street. ¶ Mrs. Hargis, 166 San Augustine street. ¶ Mrs. Drouillard, 25 William street. ¶ Mrs. B. Donahue, 182 North Tenth street."

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

"The Pushing Coolies. The State Labor Commissioner is now engaged in the investigation of the employment of coolies as shoemakers, and is taking the testimony of competent witnesses as to the facts of the case. From this it appears that the business of shoemaking is almost entirely in the hands of coolies, either as employers, or as workingmen. It is the old story. Some of the factory-owners, instigated by greed, first began the employment of coolies. These coolies soon learned the business, and began to work for themselves. In time they obtained sufficient capital to become employers of other coolies, and now there is a large number of Chinese shoe factories in San Francisco, and more than five thousand coolies are engaged in the business. In fact, the whole trade, except the very finest work, is in their hands, and directly or indirectly, they supply most of the boots and shoes that are worn in California. ¶ Some of the testimony given before the Commissioner is very suggestive. One witness, who

has been in the business nine years, declared that the number of white men employed was steadily decreasing, and the number of coolies as steadily increasing, so that in a few years, unless some change was made, the white men would be crowded out of the trade altogether. A white workman, he said, could not possibly live on ten cents a day, as a coolie did. And though a white man can and does do one-third more work than a Chinaman, and do the work better, competition is so fierce that the cheaper work carried the day everywhere and would do so. ¶ Here, then, is a single industry in which five thousand white working men have been supplanted by five thousand Chinamen in San Francisco alone. Just think what this means. It means the sending of from thirty to fifty thousand dollars a week to China, which ought to be spent at home. If five thousand additional white workers were put to making shoes, they would make homes and become valuable citizens. They would spend all they earned for food and clothes and furniture etc, and be a blessing instead of a curse to the State. But how can we hope for business prosperity when two hundred thousand coolies take the bulk of what is paid for labor and ship it to China, or at least spend it so that our business men get none of its profits? Substitute two hundred thousand white men for these coolies, and a boom in business would begin at once such as California has never before seen. ¶ But this can only be done by the cordial co-operation of all classes of citizens and citizenesses [feminine?] All must unite in the grand effort to get rid of coolieism, or it will be a failure, and the curse will become worse and worse every year. It is this thought that makes the petitions presented to the Council Thursday night so discouraging. Here are merchants and business men generally, lawyers, doctors, capitalists and their wives and daughters actually working against the interests of their own race, and in favor of a race which has already caused more suffering and degradation in California than everything else put together, and which will be productive of more evil in the future than in the past. And, all this simply to save themselves a little temporary trouble and inconvenience, for as soon as arrangements can be made, washing can be done by white laundries as cheaply as it is now done by coolies. But who can be found to invest money in the establishment of white laundries if white women are determined to give their washing to Chinamen? There can be no doubt that if all citizens would stand together in this crisis, sustain the action of the Council, and refuse to submit to the bulldozing tactics of the coolies, we could soon rid San Jose of Chinese. But if we now give way, and flood the Council with petitions in favor of Chinese laundries, we throw away the best opportunity we shall ever have, and give those who favor the Chinese in Congress a fair chance to sneer at us as sniveling hypocrites, who deserve to be the serfs of the Six Companies for the rest of our lives."

1/16/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Executive Committee. The Executive Committee of Anti-Coolie Club No. 2, will meet at my office this (Saturday) evening, at 8 o'clock sharp. L. Cavallaro, Chairman."

1/16/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 4 column 1 (Notice)

"White Laundries. Women Who Express a Desire to Do Washing. Identical to Sunday's notice with the addition of] ... 314 Julian, bet. Seventh and Eighth. Mrs. Fisher, 249 (old number) Pleasant street."

1/16/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 4 column 1 (News)

"Police Court Jottings. Minor Cases in Justices Buckner's and Pfister's Courts....Ah Lock was convicted in Justice Pfister's Court yesterday of petty larceny, in stealing a quantity of sacks and iron from Bob Scott's feed yards. He was sentenced to twenty days in the County Jail."

1/16/1886 Morning Mercury (na) page 3 column 1 (Advertisement)

[Advertisement for Hale's department store]...33c / Those white / Unlaundried shirts / On sale 3 p.m. Monday / Morning, are from Troy, / New York, made by white girls....We / Do not / Employ or give /

Work of any kind to / Chinamen or buy one cent's / Worth of them. Any reports / Circulated to the contrary are false—O. A. Hale and Co.”

1/16/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

“Superior Court. Department 1—Belden, J. Friday, January 15th. ... People vs. Ah Hen—Defendant arraigned and entered a plea as guilty as charged in the information. Monday next time set for passing sentence. ¶ “People vs. Lee Wah—Motion in arrest of judgment is denied and a motion for a new trial overruled; defendant sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 or be imprisoned for a term of fifty days in the County Jail.”

1/16/1886 Evening News (wire) page 3 column 1 (News)

“Local Brevities. A number of citizens of Santa Cruz have petitioned the Common Council to remove the Chinese from the city on the ground that they are a nuisance.”

1/16/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 6 (Notice)

“Anti-Chinese Laundries. A List of Persons Prepared for the Work. Those wishing to have their washing done by white people can do so by leaving orders at the following places: [Identical to Monday’s list]

1/16/1886 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.”

1/16/1886 Evening News (na) page 3 column 1 (Advertisement)

“Local Brevities. We / Do not / Employ of give / Work of any kind to Chinamen to buy one cent's / Worth of them. Any reports / Circulated to the contrary are false.—O. A Hale & Co.” ...

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

“Getting Ready to Move. From present appearances, says the Santa Cruz Surf, the Chinese are not like to get ‘caught out’ by their contemplated ejection from the city limits of Santa Cruz. Report says that the wary Celestials anticipating the day when they will be declared a nuisance within the precincts of Santa Cruz have negotiated for a long lease on one of the finest tracts in our suburb of Branciforte. Here they will erect shanties of the most abject Chinese style without limit or restriction. New Chinatown will front on Ocean View Avenue and enjoy the most sightly location in the vicinity. As Branciforte is unincorporated they will be undisturbed by the license collector and probably, if this report is well founded, will not regard their ejection from the city limits as an unmitigated misfortune.’ ¶ It is possible that the San Jose Chinaman will locate on the Alameda, and then what will become of the agitators?”

1/17/1886 Morning Mercury (na) page 1 column 6 (Advertisement)

" “Lee Wah’s Canton Herb and Drug Store, 346 South First Street. Chinese Herbs and Medicines.”

1/17/1886 Morning Mercury (na) page 6 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.”

1/17/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 4 column 6 (News)

"Police Court Jottings....In Justice Buckner's Court yesterday the examination of Lee Wah on a second charge of practicing medicine without the proper certificates was continued to be re-set."

1/17/1886 Morning *Mercury* (wire) page 4 column 5 (News)

"Want the Chinese Removed. Santa Cruz, January 16.—Another largely attended anti-Chinese meeting was held here tonight. A petition and an ordinance compelling the removal of the Chinese from the city limits was endorsed and will be brought before the Council Monday next."

1/18/1886 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.]

1/18/1886 Evening *Herald* (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"A Quicksilver Thief. Kue Kie was brought from New Almaden today under sentence from Justice Lighthall's court to serve one hundred days' imprisonment in the County Jail for stealing quicksilver."

1/18/1886 Evening *Herald* (na) page 3 column 8 (Advertisement)

" Notice. For \$1,000! We Will Furnish Hydraulic Clothes-Washing Apparatus and Rinsers! Capable of doing all the washing for all the inhabitants in Santa Clara County. No Engine or Engineer Wanted! Running expenses ¼ of any other system, either steam or machines! One Washer can do as Much Washing as Fifty Chinamen! Positively no Injury to the Clothes. For information address or call at Hydraulic Clothes M'f'g Co. of California. "Dannemeyer's Patent." 1418 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal."

1/18/1886 Evening *Herald* (na) page 3 column 1 (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."

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1/18/1886 Evening *Herald* (wire) page 3 column 2 (News)

"Call for a State Convention. The Anti-Chinese Meeting in Sacramento in March. ¶ George B. Katzenstein (chairman), Robert T. Devlin (secretary), D. Lubin, Felix Tracy, George W. Chesley and Sparrow Smith, Committee on Branch Organization of the Citizens' Anti-Chinese Association, have issued the following call for a State Convention: ¶ At a mass meeting held in Sacramento December 18, 1885, it was agreed to act as a permanent organization to secure relief from the evils brought about by the Chinese in our

State. The meeting provided for the formation of a Committee on Branch Organization, whose duty it is to extend the organization throughout the State, and to call a State Convention, to be held in Sacramento, to take such steps as may be proper to prevent the further immigration of Chinese to this county, and to secure a relief from present evils. Accordingly, a State Convention is called to meet in Sacramento on Wednesday, the 10th day of March, 1886, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., at a place to be hereafter designated. ¶ Said convention shall be composed of the officers and members of the Executive Committee and various sub-committees of the Citizens' Anti-Chinese Association of Sacramento, and delegates from all the counties in the State, to be selected by the Supervisors thereof. The Supervisors of each county are requested to appoint the number of delegates hereafter apportioned to each county, to furnish them with proper credentials, and to notify Robert T. Devlin of Sacramento, secretary of the Committee on Branch Organization, of the names of the delegates immediately after the appointment. This convention will represent all branches of business of business and labor, and must result in great good. Each county will be entitled to delegates as follows, which, with the committees from Sacramento, will form the State Convention: [List of all California counties with delegates apportioned on what seems like overall population, ranging from one delegate each from Del Norte, Inyo, and Lassen counties, to 14 delegates for Santa Clara County, 21 delegates for Los Angeles County, 24 for Alameda County, and 60 delegates for San Francisco County.] ¶ To a united people nothing is impossible, and it is hoped that each delegate will do his utmost to secure, by all lawful and peaceable means, the accomplishment of the purposes for which the convention is called."

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

"The Old Story. San Jose Adams and the Chinese Laundries. Reducing a Petition List. Citizens Who Don't Want the Names of Their Wives Published—Politics and Business. ¶ The alarm among the ladies of this city who had been served by Chinese laundrymen satisfactorily and at figures they did not want to see increased found expression last week in numerous signed petitions to the Council asking that permits be granted to Yet Wah, Sam Long, Short Bit, Long Tail and others to carry on business in wooden buildings, and, as has been reported, the petitions were referred to the Ordinance Committee, which may possibly adopt Councilman McCarthy's suggestion and 'place them on file forever.' At any rate, the municipal fathers showed no disposition the other night to grant the petitions, and the probabilities are greatly in favor of the strict enforcement of an ordinance which will either drive the Mongolians into brick buildings or beyond the boundaries of the city. Meanwhile, a number of white laundries have been added to those which were already in business and all these will find plenty to do provided that reasonable prices are adhered to. ¶ What will the petitioners do? Some of them, discerning clearly the temper of the Council and becoming satisfied of the hopelessness of waiting for what they asked, will change to white laundries, and many others will not so long as they can maintain a saving in their wash-bills. The latter will seek the brick establishments within the city and those that are without the city lines, and will exercise mastery over the handling of their linen even within the murmur of boycotting threats. Their argument is that the number of Chinese who are here at present do not constitute a damaging labor element, but are a positive benefit to hundreds of housewives whose strength and means are small. They express themselves as being at the same time in sympathy with the proposition not only to restrict further immigration of Chinese to these shores, but to forbid it. They add that their position as to laundries is supported by the demands of white establishments and that self-protection goes before popularity. ¶ It is hardly necessary to say that this argument has not the approval of the Herald. The people of the country, here and elsewhere, must signify in a practical way that they do not want the Chinese among them, and they cannot do so more forcibly and effectively than by ceasing to patronize them. If Congress will not help us, or if what the national legislature offer be but a partial remedy, we must help ourselves, even if it be at what may seem to some a sacrifice. The end will indisputably justify the means. ¶ Several amusing episodes can be related connected with the petitions

presented to the Council which have been mentioned in this article. More than one man, who, upon reaching home last Thursday evening for dinner, learned that his wife had signed a pro-Chinese petition, shortened his meal hour, saying he had urgent business at the City Clerk's office before the meeting of the Council. ¶ 'Tom, where are those petitions?' asked the first excited citizen who sought that office as he addressed the busy Clerk, whose mind was buried in sewer figures. ¶ 'What petitions?' and Clerk Bodley looked up with inquiring interest. ¶ Why those petitions for Chinese laundrymen who want wooden-building permits. Do you know what my wife went and did?'—and as he thought of the number of ballots in the anti-coolie club a cloud gathered upon his brow—'she signed one of those petitions, seeing that so many other good ladies had done so, and not wanting to be changing about from one laundry to another. I want to strike the name off right away.' ¶ Calmly and smilingly the Clerk informed the gentleman that he would simply have to find the petitions first, and then he might proceed. ¶ 'Who has them?' ¶ 'The attorney for the Chinese, I suppose.' ¶ The citizen lost no time in searching him and when the petitions were presented later his wife's name was not there. ¶ 'Another party called at the Herald office next morning and, having understood that the names were to be published, begged that his wife's shouldn't be, as she had signed the petition under the belief that she was affixing her name to a receipt for the clothes that had been delivered. ¶ Several other citizens have since called at this office with the request that their wives' names be not published, as they had signed without consideration and publication would have a tendency to bring the applicants more imprecations than business. They would rather have the latter."

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

"Sentenced....Ah Hin for stealing a sack of barley from a Market Street store and who pleaded guilty to a prior conviction was sent to Folsom prison for one year."

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

"A Chinese Thief. Kue Kie was brought to the County Jail from Almaden to-day, under a sentence of 100 days for petty larceny. He stole some quicksilver from the Mining Co.'s warehouse."

1/18/1886 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."

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

"Jung Ah Sing. W. L. Gill having withdrawn from the defense in the case of Jung Ah Sing, charged with the murder of Henry Vandervorst, C. L. Witten and M. E. Powers have been retained in his stead. The trial is set for the 25th inst. in Judge Belden's court."

1/18/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 5 (Notice)

"Anti-Chinese Laundries. A List of Persons Prepared for the Work. Those wishing to have their washing done by white people can do so by leaving orders at the following places: [Identical to Monday's list, with the addition of] Mrs. Ridley on the old infirmary grounds near South street wishes to go out by the day in families to wash."

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

"Ought to Be Worked. The opium ordinance recently passed in this city, does not seem to have caused much of a sensation among the Chinamen. Is it a fact that there was no necessity for such an ordinance, or is it merely laid on the shelf? If so, it ought to be taken down and dusted and worked for all it is

worth. Now is the time to crowd everything on the Chinese question that is recognized as constitutional."

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

"That Co-operative Laundry. What has become of the proposed co-operative laundry. nothing has been heard from the committee since they were appointed. This is the time for action, and sleepy members of the committee should wake up and rustle. And when the requisite amount of money is subscribed, a meeting of the association could be called, competent employees selected, and a condition of things brought about that would enable the 'heathen Chinese' to perceive at once that 'he must go.'"

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

"What's the Matter? At the last meeting of the Anti-Coolie League, a man who refused to employ an Irish woman to do his washing, was selected as a victim by the boycotting wing of the League. There has been no case of starvation reported at the police office, and it seems as if there must be something wrong. Is it possible that the boycotters haven't time to attend to the case? But no, that can't be, because it is generally understood that they all have lots of time. In fact it is hinted around that a full blooded thoroughbred boycotter in this section of the country has very little of anything but time.

1/19/1886 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.]

1/19/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Anti-Coolieism in Tulare. Tulare, January 19.—A large Anti-Chinese meeting was held here last night and steps were taken to establish a steam laundry to supplant the Chinese laundrymen. \$1,000 was subscribed to the capital stock, and hearty support was pledged."

1/19/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 4 column 2 (News)

"For Keeping an Opium Den. Yee Fye was convicted in Justice Pfister's court yesterday of keeping an opium den, and one of the witnesses in the case, Lee John, was taken into custody on a charge of perjury. The latter swore that he had rented the house in question to several Chinamen, but that the defendant was not one of them. W. T. Wheeler and James Holman testified that Lee John had told them that Yee Fye was the man who kept the place."

1/19/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 5 (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."

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

"The Chinese Laundry Petitions. The Executive Committee of the Anti-Coolie Clubs of Santa Clara County having obtained a copy of the petitions to the City Council asking favors to be given to the Chinese laundrymen, announce that believing many of the signatures were attached thereto without due consideration, that any of those persons can have their signatures erased, provided that a written request be sent to Mr. L. S. Cavallaro, No. 38 N First St, on or before Monday next, as it is proposed to insert the said petitions with signatures after that day in the public prints of the city."

1/19/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 7 (Notice)

"White Laundries. Women Who Express a Desire to Do Washing. Following is a list of names of white women who announce their willingness to do washing in a satisfactory manner at reasonable prices, which the Herald publishes for the benefit of the public and the cause of white labor, free of charge. Other names will be published as handed in: ¶ Miss Maggie Horner, southeast corner of Second and San Fernando street; will go out in families. ¶ Mrs. Conley, 118 Pond street. ¶ Mrs. Morrissey, 85 San Pedro street. ¶ Mrs. Tuhele, Eighth and Santa Clara street, southwest corner. ¶ Mrs. —, 303 First street, corner of Julian. ¶ Mrs. —, 73 San Pedro street. ¶ A woman with a large family to support, 61 San Pedro street. ¶ Mrs. Hargis, 166 San Augustine street. ¶ Mrs. Drouillard, 25 William street. ¶ Mrs. B. Donahue, 182 North Tenth street."

1/19/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"The Chinese Expulsion Ordinance in Sacramento. ¶ Sacramento, Jan. 19.—The Ordinance aiming at the expulsion of the Chinese from within the city limits came up for passage today before the Board of Trustees and was lost by the following vote: ayes, Melsen; noes, Brewer and Jones. Several speeches were made in favor of it, and the opinion of A. P. Catlin, City Attorney, holding it unconstitutional was read. The Mayor held such a measure while on its face could do no good, offered no relief and would nullify the efforts of the Pacific Coast delegation in Congress and set back the offers in the direction of ameliorating the condition of white laborers. He was opposed to the Chinese and in sympathy with white labor, but unwilling to place obstacles in the way of Congress for the abrogation of the Burlingame treaty, or the passage of other needed legislation. The ordinance was ill advised, short sighted and not intended to accomplish the end it advocated."

1/19/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 3 column 3 (News)

"The Laundry Ordinance. Its Validity Attacked in a Federal Court. Arguments of Counsel. The Right to Grant Exemptions—The Actual and Possible Operation of the Ordinance. ¶ By reason of the similarity of the San Jose laundry ordinance to the San Francisco laundry orders which were recently declared constitutional by the Supreme Court, the annexed report of the contest as to the validity of the latter before the United States Circuit Court has deep local interest: ¶ San Francisco, January 16.—The hearing of the laundry case brought before the United States Circuit Court was begun before Judge Sawyer yesterday. The case in question is one in which a Chinaman seeks to restrain the Chief of Police from making any more arrests of Chinamen under the municipal ordinance of 18800, which, it is alleged, is not only invalid in that it is opposed to the Constitution and to the treaty with China, but is used for the purpose of discriminating against Chinese laundrymen. ¶ A demurrer was entered by the Chief of Police, alleging that the complainant has not upon his own showing made out a case establishing his right to the temporary injunction, and that he has admitted certain facts which by rules of law render void his right to a temporary injunction. ¶ E. P. White made affidavit that he was the proprietor of White's La Grande Laundry, and that he employs 140 whites and 60 Chinese, and that the affidavits of Henry Hong and Lee Kee, that he is furnishing money, employing counsel and using the Chief of Police for the purpose of persecuting and discriminating against Chinese, are false. He alleges that he has not conspired to procure legislation to injure Chinese. ¶ Samuel T. Bufford of the San Francisco Laundry, employing 130 whites and 50 Chinese: H. H. Wood, Secretary of the same, stating that it has a capital of \$100,000; Phena F. Ferguson, Manager of the United States Laundry, employing 55 whites and 35 Chinese, with a capital of \$40,000; W. McCracken, proprietor of the Lick Laundry, employing 18 persons; G. H. Hallett, proprietor of the Contra Costa Laundry, employing 215 persons; W. O. Farnsworth, Superintendent of the Occidental Laundry, employing 20 persons, made affidavit that they had not conspired to procure legislation to shut out Chinese competition, and that they had not employed

counsel to enforce municipal orders. ¶ License Collector Conroy made affidavit that there are about three hundred laundries in this city in which Chinese are employed, about ten men to each laundry. The principal white laundries are five in number, but there are seventeen more employing on an average six person each, doing fine work. The other laundries carried on by whites are so small, employing less than four persons, that they pay no license. Chinese laundries are, for the most part, carried on in wooden buildings, with scaffolds on the roof, while the white laundries are well situated, in a sanitary point of view, and well protected from fire. ¶ Chief of the Fire Department Scannel made affidavit that white laundries are not situated like Chinese laundries, the latter being situated in wooden buildings. There is great difficulty in enforcing ordinances governing laundries while there is concerted opposition to the enforcement. It is not true that no attempt has been made to enforce the orders passed in 1880, until recently. ¶ The case was heard before Judge Sawyer in chambers and the questions discussed were whether the action of the complainant was not to stay action in the State Courts, and whether the United States Court had any jurisdiction. It had never been the practice of his court to grant injunctions to restrain action in a State Court. ¶ Alfred Clarke stated that out of respect to the United States Court nothing had been done in the state courts since the present action was brought. Mr. Clarke argued that the Circuit Court has no jurisdiction in the case before it, it having been provided that the United States Supreme Court alone has jurisdiction, in case wider questions than municipal or State are to be decided. If it is only a question as to whether the municipal ordinance in question has been repealed or not, it should be decided in the State courts. ¶ D. L. Smoot, in behalf of the petitioners, stated that the question was whether there could be an injunction issued to restrain the destruction of 300 business enterprises. He concluded that the ordinance in question is in opposition to the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution and to the treaty with China. He claimed that discrimination was practiced in a flagrant manner. No Chinaman has been granted permission to conduct a laundry, while such has been granted to all whites. When a law is enforced in such a manner as to deprive a man of his legal rights, there is an infringement of the Constitution of the United States. He thought that the question as to the jurisdiction depended upon the validity of the ordinance in question. The Circuit Court is asked to examine whether the Chief of Police is acting under law or under no law. The petitioner has a standing in this court because he is an alien. ¶ Hall McAllister, of counsel for petitioner, claimed that he had the right to take the case into a court of equity. Such proceedings have been sustained. Authorities in support of this position were cited. He claimed that the ordinance in question is general in its nature, but that those who made it have reserved the right to grant exemption from its operation. This, he claimed, has been and is being done. In considering a law, the United States Supreme Court states that not only its face, but its actual and possible operation must be considered. ¶ The case was taken under advisement."

1/19/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"Police Court Jottings...Justice Pfister yesterday dismissed the complaint charging Ah Sing with visiting an opium den.

1/19/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"A Lying Witness. An Opium Den Deeper's Trial and an Arrest for Perjury. The trial of a Chinaman named Yee Fye on a charge of keeping an opium den, took place in Justice Pfister's Court yesterday. Several white witnesses and a Chinaman testified that the place was conducted by defendant. Lee John, the agent of the house was placed on the stand, and swore that he had rented the place to several Chinamen, but the defendant was not one of them. He denied having said to W. T. Wheeler and James Holman that yee Fye kept the place. Messrs. Wheeler and Holman testified that Lee John had told them that Yee Fye was the man who conducted the place. The Court then ordered Lee John into custody on a

charge of perjury. The defendant was found guilty, and will be sentenced Wednesday next. Lee John will be formally charged with perjury this morning."

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

"Brevities....Ah Hen, a Chinese barley thief was taken to Folsom State Prison today by Officer Salisbury."

1/19/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"For Sentence. Yee Fye, for visiting an opium den, will be sentenced by Justice Pfister tomorrow at 10 o'clock a.m."

1/19/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Without License. A Chinaman was arrested by License Collector Sweigert about 3 o'clock this afternoon on a charge of peddling without a license. he was arraigned before Justice Buckner."

1/19/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 5 (Notice)

"Anti-Chinese Laundries. A List of Persons Prepared for the Work. Those wishing to have their washing done by white people can do so by leaving orders at the following places: [Identical to previous day's list]

1/19/1886 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."

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

"A State Convention. A committee on the Branch Organization of the Citizens' Anti-Chinese Association have issued a call for a State Convention to be held at Sacramento on the 10th of March, 1886. The Supervisors of the several counties are requested to appoint delegates to represent their districts in the Convention."

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

"Happy Ah Sing. Ah Sing, the proprietor of an opium den in which two young white girls were arrested recently, was discharged from custody last evening on motion of the District Attorney. It appears that Sing assisted the prosecution in the case against Charles Shultz, who was convicted a few days ago for visiting an opium den."

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

"Held for Perjury. Lee John Gets Into Trouble While Trying to Save a Tenant. Yee Fye, a Chinaman was found guilty in Justice Pfister's Court yesterday on a charge of keeping an opium den. Lee John, the agent of the house swore that he had rented the place to several Chinamen, but the defendant was not one of them. He denied having said to W. T. Wheeler and James Holman that Yee Fye kept the place. Messrs. Wheeler and Holman testified that Lee John had told them that Lee Fye was the man who conducted the place. Lee John was immediately ordered into custody on a charge of perjury."

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

"How They Talk. Interesting Sayings of Some of Our Great Men. No I hav'nt many names on the list of subscribers to the cooperative laundry. It's too muddy to travel around much, and besides I'm not getting anything but a chance to boycott one man, and he don't seem to boycott worth a cent. I'm

getting tired, I am.—Committeeman. ¶ I collected this money in good faith, and for the purpose of using it in the removal of the 'terrible incubus from our midst.' When I was striking the citizens for their loose change in the interests of our firesides and our homes, I didn't mean homes spelled with an I, and it was no part of my intention that the people's money should be used in the payment of salaries to any of the officers of the Anti-Coolie League. I don't like the way things are going, and I think I will pass in the 'sack' and devote a portion of this winter to attending to my own business.—P. J. the Disturber. ¶ You can't tell a thing about who will win in the city election. From present indications we are liable to have six or seven tickets in the field. There's the two old parties will run of course to keep up the organization; the Anti-Coolieites will run a ticket for reform and all the offices; the conservative temperance element will be apt to show up, and the prohibitionists will be there as usual. Summers and Davis will have a greenback ticket, you know, if it only gets two votes, and there's that little tinsmith with the massive brain and monumental bazoo. He is liable to be heard from at the eleventh hour, shouting in a way that will confound the confusion. Under the circumstances, it is impossible to predict anything, or to say where the spring campaign will land yours truly.—Office Seeker. ¶ Well, gentlemen, I am willing to do my share towards moving the terrible incubus from our midst, but I'll be gosh danged if I propose to pay four times as much for my washing. My washing used to cost just six bits a week when the 'incubus' done the work. Last week a so-called white man's laundry charged me \$3.—four times as much for the same washing. I can't and I don't intend to try to afford to pay \$100 to a white man for what a Chinaman will do for \$25 and save money at it. Why don't they start up that cooperative laundry?—Suffering citizen. ¶ I don't know how long this agitation will last, but I propose to get all I can out of the people while they are compelled to patronize me. If it holds out a few months I will make enough at present prices to enable me to retire from business.—White Laundryman."

1/20/1886 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.]

1/20/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 7 (News)

"Yee Fye's Sentence. Yee Fye, convicted of conducting an opium den, was sentenced by Justice Pfister this morning to pay a fine of \$100 or be imprisoned in the County Jail one hundred days."

1/20/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Chinese in New York. New York, January 20.—The trade unions have begun boycotting the Chinese laundrymen, and a circular has been issued warning citizens to refrain from patronizing Chinese under pain of being themselves boycotted."

1/20/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 2 column 3 (Advertisement)

"Anti-Coolie Club No. 2. The regular meeting of the Anti-Coolie League No. 2 will be held at Druids' Hall on Thursday Evening, January 21, at 8 o'clock. J. W. Ingram will address the meeting. All invited. W. S. Kaufman, President, T. Allen, Secretary."

1/20/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 5 (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."

1/20/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 1 column 3 (Notice)

"White Laundries. Women Who Express a Desire to Do Washing. Following is a list of names of white women who announce their willingness to do washing in a satisfactory manner at reasonable prices, which the Herald publishes for the benefit of the public and the cause of white labor, free of charge. Other names will be published as handed in: ¶ Miss Maggie Horner, southeast corner of Second and San Fernando street; will go out in families. ¶ Mrs. Conley, 118 Pond street. ¶ Mrs. Morrissey, 85 San Pedro street. ¶ Mrs. Tuhele, Eighth and Santa Clara street, southwest corner. ¶ Mrs. —, 303 First street, corner of Julian. ¶ Mrs. —, 73 San Pedro street. ¶ A woman with a large family to support, 61 San Pedro street. ¶ Mrs. Hargis, 166 San Augustine street. ¶ Mrs. Drouillard, 25 William street. ¶ Mrs. B. Donahue, 182 North Tenth street."

1/20/1886 Morning Mercury (na) page 2 column 4 (Advertisement)

"" Housekeepers Can Be Independent of Chinese Laundries by Using James Pyle's Pearline!

1/20/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Local Brevities...The Anti-Chinese Branch League of the Fifth Precinct held its regular meeting on Friday evening last, when there was a large attendance. The League voted \$10 to the Executive Committee for work performed and addresses were delivered by several of the members. The Executive Committee of the Anti-Coolie Clubs of Santa Clara county having obtained a copy of the petitions to the City Council asking favors to be given to the Chinese laundrymen, announce that, believing many of the signatures were attached thereto without due consideration, that any of those persons can have their names erased provided that a written request be sent to L. S. Cavallaro, No. 38 First street, North, on or before Monday next, as it is proposed to insert the said petitions, with signatures, after that day, in the public prints of the city."

1/20/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Anti-Chinese Work at Santa Rosa. Santa Rosa, January 19.—This week the following agreement was circulated and numerous signed: 'We, the undersigned citizens of Santa Rosa, hereby pledge ourselves not to deal in or buy any goods manufactured by Chinese, and that we will protect the interests of white labor in all its branches in preference to Chinese labor.' There is also being circulated a petition addressed to Congress demanding that laws be passed, debarring the future emigration of Chinese to the United States and that the so-called Burlingame treaty be abrogated. many business men are signing this petition and a public meeting is contemplated. There is a large number of unemployed Chinese laborers in town and the Mongolian merchants say that business is very dull with them. Some two months ago a laundry operated by white labor only was started. It has proved a most successful venture, and the proprietors contemplate enlarging their building or moving to more commodious quarters. The charges are not little in advance of those of the Chinese, and the latter have lost a large portion of their custom."

1/20/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Brevities...Complaints are being made of an individual who has been soliciting washing for a white laundry, but who has returned the clothes to his customers with a Chinese laundry tag attached."

1/20/1886 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."

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

" "Anti-Coolie Club No. 2. The regular meeting of the Anti-Coolie League No. 2 will be held at Druids' Hall on Thursday Evening, January 21, at 8 o'clock. J. W. Ingram will address the meeting. All invited. W. S. Kaufman, President, Thomas Allen, Secretary."

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

"Where Are They? Several hundred women and girls are employed in the canning factories in this city every summer and they are glad to earn one dollar or less per day. Where are they now? Echo answers—on teh petitions asking the Council to give the Chinamen permission to continue to take the bread out of our children's mouths etc."

1/20/1886 Evening News (wire) page 1 column 6 (News)

"Boycotting the Chinese East. New York, Jan. 19.—The morning papers say: The trades unioins here have begun boycotting the Chinese laundrymen and there have already been held several conferences on the subject. The Central Labor Union has promised to support them. Handbills in circulation, dated Elizabeth, N. J., announcing that 'war' has been declared there against all Chinese laundries, and warning the citizens to refrain from patronizing 'under pain of being themselves boycotted.' The hand-bills are said to have been issued by the Labor Union."

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

"A Suggestion. Would it not be advisable for the white women who are willing to do laundry work to meet at one place and combine their efforts and lay the foundation for a laundry conducted by and in the interests of white women. Arrangements could be made with Kirkpatrick's Parcel Delivery Agency to collect and deliver the clothing for less than it would cost to keep wagons. ¶ The work could be done for the present at the residence of one of the women, and there being no non-workers to pay, the scheme would be sure to develop into a profitable business. It would be cooperative in the true sense of the word, and every partner would be a worker. Soap, tubs, washboards, lines, tables and flat irons is all that is necessary for the outfit, and they are easily obtained. Where is the woman who will act on the suggestion."

1/20/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 5 (Editorial)

"Queer Queries. And Various Remarks Pertaining to the Laundry Business. ¶ The rain comes in just right. It enables a man to muffle up and keep his hands in his pockets, thereby concealing his dirty collar and cuffs. ¶ White shirts were sold by one of the merchants in this city a few days ago, three for a dollar, and teh were all disposed of by 9 o'clock in the morning, and the people ocntinued to call for them until the store closed at night. The cause of the rush was due to the fact that it don't pay to have shirts washed at present rates, while they can be bought for 33 cents a piece. ¶ There is no truth in teh rumor that the white laundrymen are talking about organizing for the pupose of boycotting all persons who wear celluloid collars, cuffs and shirt bosoms. ¶ There is no telling, however, how soon such an organization will be instituted, as from present indications the dealers in celloloid are doing a bonanza business. ¶ Isn't it a little remarkable considering the cry against Chinese laundries that in this city and suburbs with a population of nearly 20,000 there are only ten or twelve women who express a willingness to take in washing. Does it mean that our people are abundantly supplied with the necessities of life—or with false pride?"

1/21/1886 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.]

1/21/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"Anti-Chinese Meeting. The anti-Chinese meeting to be held at Druids' Hall this evening will be addressed by Rev. J. W. Ingram."

1/21/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"The Council....A petition was read from G. Buhart, asking for permission to run a laundry in a wooden building on Pleasant street. Referred to the Ordinance Committee."

1/21/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"Laundry Licenses. License Collector Swigert today filed five complaints against Chinese laundrymen who are alleged to be doing business without a license. The defendants have not yet been arraigned."

1/21/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 2 column 2 (Advertisement)

" "Anti-Coolie Club No. 2. The regular meeting of the Anti-Coolie League No. 2 will be held at Druids' Hall on Thursday Evening, January 21, at 8 o'clock. J. W. Ingram will address the meeting. All invited. W. S. Kaufman, President, T. Allen, Secretary."

1/21/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"Mountain View. An Enterprising Man's Mistake—The White Laundry. ¶ [Correspondence of the Herald.] Mountain View, January 20, 1886. ...The Anti-Chinese movement here is bearing fruit. J. W. Stahl has already established a white laundry on the McGivney premises. Mr. Stahl starts with four workers, two men and two women, but will increase his help to meet the requirements of the public."

1/21/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 3 column 6 (News)

"Fighting the Chinese. An animated fight occurred at the meeting of the Santa Cruz Council Monday evening, when I. H. Wilson, President of the Anti-Chinese Association, demanded action on an ordinance providing for the removal of the Chinese. I. C. Hatch, formerly of San Jose, conspicuously defended the Chinese and was frequently interrupted with ejaculations from the lobby. The ordinance, after a two hours' debate, was referred."

1/21/1886 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."

1/21/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 3 column 3 (News)

"The Laundry Case. Judge Sawyer Refuses to Issue an Injunction. Judge Sawyer of the United States Circuit Court yesterday morning rendered his decision in the laundry case in which it was sought to restrain the Chief of Police of San Francisco from making arrests under the municipal laundry ordinance. The decision was brief, the point to be decided being simply one of jurisdiction, upon which the laws is explicit. Section 720 of the Revised Statutes says: ¶ The writ of injunction shall not be granted by any court of the United States to stay proceedings in any court of a State, except in cases where such injunction may be authorized by any law relating to proceedings in bankruptcy. ¶ This section, the Court said, specifically prohibits enjoining a State court, and decisions were read showing that the prohibition extends to processes of State courts. What was sought in the bill before the Court was to enjoin the

execution of a process of a State Court, and this is forbidden. Judge Sawyer, therefore, decided that the Circuit Court has no jurisdiction, and the demurrer to the bill was, therefore, sustained and the bill dismissed. ¶ This decision was expected by counsel for the Chinese and preparations were at once made to sue out a writ of error, that the habeas corpus case, recently decided against the Chinese, by the State Supreme Court, might be taken before the United States Supreme Court.”

1/21/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Grove Johnson. His Masterly Anti-Chinese Argument. The Sacramento Ordinance. A Brilliant Support of the Constitutionality of the ill-Fated Anti-Chinese Ordinance. ¶ The Sacramento Board of City Trustees refused to pass the ordinance declaring the presence of the Chinese in that city a nuisance and prohibiting their residence there, basing the refusal on the advice of the City Attorney that the ordinance would be unconstitutional. A mass meeting was thereupon called, and was held in Sacramento Monday evening, at which Grove L. Johnson, who had drafted the ordinance, made a forcible speech in support of his view of its constitutionality. ¶ Among other things he said: 'The people are engaged in a great work, in which all classes are apparently united, viz; self-preservation, protection of America, protection of free labor, protection of free schools. Some people are squarely against us; these I respect for their courage and sincerity in coming squarely to the front. Some are pretend friends, yet enemies; those are dangerous, and should be summarily dealt with. * * * While all are working for one common good, the City Attorney thunders conundrums into print instead of helping along the good cause, and at the same time pretends that he is with us. I did not ask to speak at Turner Hall, did not ask a position upon this committee, but when I was placed upon that committee, and asked to draft this ordinance I did so and am here now to defend it. [Applause.] It is straightforward in its utterances, direct in its purposes, effective in its execution, self-explanatory in its preamble, necessary in its entirety, and constitutional in every particular.' [Immense cheering.] ¶ After showing how easy it is to shout 'Unconstitutional!' and citing incidents from American history to show that some of the greatest reforms were accomplished in the face of that cry, the speaker said: 'So today, when starving men and women; when paralyzed commerce; when impoverished trade; when idle workmen; when empty and silent factories; when true political economist; when all the people are working, unitedly to aid themselves and their country; when the battle is just beginning, ere its skirmish line has assailed the enemy, the same shrill croak arises from those who fain would defeat but dare not openly oppose—"unconstitutional." [Cheers.] It is incumbent upon those raising this cry to point out where the decision of the court exists that has construed this ordinance to be unconstitutional. Until that is done the matter rests solely upon the declarations of the objector. It is admitted that the ordinance is constitutional on its face, and, so far as California is concerned, there may be some magic in the air that enables these objectors to discern what others cannot, but I don't believe it. ¶ 'All that is claimed is that it contravenes some treaty or provision in the Constitution of the United States. Until some court of competent jurisdiction of last resort has decided the question, no one has the power; nay, he has not the right to declare this ordinance unconstitutional. In criminal courts the law is to give the doubt to the prisoner. Here I ask that the doubt be given to the ordinance; to the people and not to the Chinaman. Such is also the law regarding the constitutionality of statutes and much more so of State Constitutions.' ¶ The speaker then read the ordinance, commenting on it as he read. He also read Article XIX of the State Constitution, which, he said, if anything, was mandatory. He said he read the article because many people during this 'unconstitutional' sorm were not aware that it was in the Constitution. He also read the statute of the State, saying that it is mandatory. He then said: ¶ 'I have thus shown, first, the necessity of the ordinance, and the reasons and truthfulness of the preamble; second, the authority and mandate of the Constitution of California; third, the authority and mandate of the Legislature of California. I might rest the case here for it is the duty of all people, all officials, all trustees, all editors, all city attorneys, to obey the Constitution of California until that Constitution has been interpreted by, and

set aside by, a court of competent jurisdiction and last resort. ¶ 'Just think for a moment. Here is our State Constitution, solemnly adopted by a convention and solemnly ratified by the whole people, imposing certain duties upon public officials, and yet it is claimed that the Constitution is itself unconstitutional. This is rank nonsense. ¶ 'Section I says: "Board of Trustees and Boards of Supervisors are hereby granted the power, and it is hereby made their duty, to pass all ordinances and laws necessary to remove Chinese," etc. ¶ 'There is the Act of the Legislature, and the provision of the Constitution. The preamble shows the necessity of its passage. The authority and mandate of the Legislature was approved by the Governor, directing the trustees of this city as to their duty in this regard. ¶ 'After I commenced this investigation I thought I would see who wrote this section of the Constitution, which it is now claimed, is unconstitutional. In that convention was what was called the sand-lot brigade. You would have supposed it emanated from a sand-lot member of the Workingmen's party, and you would say they should be excused, for they knew no better. The author of that section was Joseph W. Winans, the peer of any attorney in this city; a lawyer of distinguished ability, cool, calm, conservative; one of the few lawyers of whom it is said he never gets mad in Court. If you will turn to page 725 of the second volume of Constitutional Debates you will find a history of that section.' ¶ Mr. Johnson then read Mr. Winans' speech upon that occasion. 'If those remarks,' he resumed, 'that were uttered by J. W. Winans were uttered today they would be called incendiary. General John F. Miller was Chairman of the Committee who had charge of arranging that section, and he said there was no objection to it, and it was adopted by a vote of 174 to 17. Among those voting aye were such men as McM. Shafter, Estee, Freeman, Hager, Dunlap, Hale, Hilbern, McCallum, Rolfe, Van Dyke, Hoge, all eminent lawyers, men who would compare favorably as constitutional lawyers with the average Sacramento editor or the average Sacramento City Attorney. It is true that some voted to reconsider, so as to strike out the words as "to prohibit introduction," etc., but none objected to the part under which we act—pp. 1,436–7. In such company I am willing to stand; with the constitutional construction adopted by such lawyers I am willing to abide and assume as my own. Democrats and Republicans are represented, youth and old age, poverty and wealth; with them to indorse our views and our ordinance, we may laugh to scorn the editorials of any paper, and regard with disdain the stale conundrums of city attorneys and the opinions of attorneys written perhaps for the case. ¶ 'But there is another view of this question. Our Supreme Court has practically decided it in our favor. The exclusion of Chinese et al. from testifying in court was carried to our Supreme Court in 1870. Now, if anything violated the Burlingame treaty and the first section of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, it was this. But in October, 1870, our Supreme Court decided that it did not. This was a Democratic court. And in 1872 a Republican Supreme Court indorsed the decision of the Democratic Supreme Court. Part of this decision is interesting as a warning to lawyers. The last sentence says: "Lower courts are not allowed to set aside the decisions of this Court." ¶ 'If the ordinance is unconstitutional, it must be, first, because of the Burlingame treaty, or second, because of Section 1 of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. As to the Burlingame treaty, we will meet them at the outset by denying its constitutionality. A treaty must be made under the authority of the United States, and we deny the authority of Congress to adopt a treaty forcing people upon us. We have as much right to shout "unconstitutional" as they. besides, it does not infringe upon the treaty. If this ordinance conflicts with the fourteenth amendment, what portion of it? These Chinamen were not born in the United States, nor naturalized in the United States; therefore, it does not apply to them. They are not citizens, and we do not deprive them of life, liberty or the pursuit of happiness. Due process means that every man has a right to be heard in his own defense and those Chinamen under this ordinance can be heard. Wherein are they denied equal protection of the law? The equality of the protection of the law is where a person of a class is treated the same as all others of the class. Each Chinaman has the same equality before the law, the rich and the poor Chinaman are treated alike and all have equal protection before the law. ¶ 'The Indians of California and the United States are persons, and yet we have laws personally

made for them, and laws that the people of Sacramento county think an infringement on the sacred right of an American citizen—to drink when, where and as often as he please. The people of California swept from the statute books all such laws. Yet there is statute and ordinance that denies the right to sell an Indian liquor. Is it not class legislation? Is it not against the Indians? We make treaties with them, they are persons, they can testify, and yet the law says an Indian cannot drink nor buy liquor, and the Supreme Court of the United States has decided it constitutional. They said it was, first, for the good of the country; second, that all Indians were treated alike. Again: The Thugs of Asia, with deadly bow-string, as a nation, a class, a religious sect, are dangerous. Can we not exclude them? The Chinese are moral as well as physical Thugs. They ruin the soul, destroy the intellect, degrade the humanity, as well as take the life. ¶ In support of his views the speaker cited the following cases: Offsetting the decisions of Baker vs. Portland (5 Sawyer, C. C. Reports, 566) and in re Parrott (6 Sawyer, C. C. R., 349) with the decisions in Spring Valley Water Works vs. Schottier (110 U.S. 347), Ling Sing vs. Washburn (20 Cal.) and 49 Cal., 402. The decisions relied upon by the pro-Chinese advocates were by inferior courts and hence are not binding. They are not final and are subject to reversal and correction. He argued from toher cases, and then said that the Fourteenth Amendment does not apply to the Chinese and was never intended to apply to them, but to the negroes and no other class of people. ¶ ‘The Burlingame Treaty,’ he said, ‘must be repealed or abrogated. Our Congressmen waste time in restriction bills and amendments. Let them meet the question boldly, squarely; introduce a bill to repeal this wicked, one-sided, ruinous treaty; press it in season and out of season. It can be passed. If passed, it robs Chinese lawyers and friends of all their argument. It cuts the Gordian knot; it severs the red tape of official fear that binds our courts, and restores to the people all their rights that now are claimed against them. Our six Congressmen can repeal the treaty. Will they do it? If not, please remember them. ¶ ‘Congress can help us by abrogating the Burlingame treaty—that bugaboo of nervous people, that shibboleth of Chinese lawyers. let us convince Congress that we are in earnest; that our State Constitution was meant by us; that we will enforce our State Constitution and leave to the Federal Courts the task of undoing the work of 200,000 freemen of California, if they so desire. Our work will have been done. If other results follow, not so peaceful, upon others let the blame fall. let us exhaust our State remedies. Failing then, we will let the future tell its own tale. If this is incendiary talk, spread its fires to the four winds of heaven. I am no alarmist, but I sometimes make predictions that prove true. In 1878 I saw the cloud and warned against it when fighting the gag law. Now I see another and a more dangerous cloud. Its lining is lurid with a people’s anger, its color black with a people’s frown, its body big with a people’s wrathful acts; its drops, not of water to cool the parched earth or fill the wasted springs, but of that which flows through the veins of all mankind and reddens with a stain time cannot efface; its results disastrous to capitalist and laborer, to city and country, to man and woman; its effect the redemption of California from the Mongolian horde—but oh! at what a cost. Be warned in time: Do all that can be done to avert this. The passage of this ordinance means a step in the right direction.”

1/21/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 6 (News)

"Common Council....A petition was read from G. Buhart, asking for permission to run a laundry in a wooden building on Pleasant street. Referred to the Ordinance Committee.

1/21/1886 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."

1/21/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"Police Court Jottings...Yee Fye, who was convicted of keeping an opium den, was yesterday sentenced by Justice Pfister to pay a fine of \$100 or be imprisoned for 100 days in the County Jail. He went to jail. ¶ Lee John, who is charged with committing perjury while testifying in the trial of Yee Fye in Justice Pfister's Court, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Buckner and his examination set for tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock."

1/21/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Brevities...Anti-Coolie League meets tonight."

1/21/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"Common Council....A petition from G. Bohart asking permission to conduct a laundry in a wooden building on Pleasant street was referred to the Ordinance Committee."

1/21/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"Sweigart Starting In. Complaints were filed in Justice Buckner's Court today by License Collector Sweigart against five Chinamen, charging them with conducting laundries without a County license."

1/21/1886 Evening News (na) page 3 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."

1/21/1886 Evening News (na) page 2 column 2 (Advertisement)

" "Anti-Coolie Club No. 2. The regular meeting of the Anti-Coolie League No. 2 will be held at Druids' Hall on Thursday Evening, January 21, at 8 o'clock. J. W. Ingram will address the meeting. All invited. W. S. Kaufman, President, Thomas Allen, Secretary."

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1/21/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"Hitting the Bamboo. The examination of Lee John on a charge of perjury is set for tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock in Justice Buckner's court. John swore falsely while trying to shield one of his tenants, who was on trial for keeping an opium den. The tenant was convicted and sent to jail for 100 days, and Lee John will probably go to State Prison. And all on account of hitting the bamboo."

1/22/1886 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.]

1/22/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 6 (Advertisement)

"White Labor Cigars. At his factory on North First street, near the Court-House, John Hartzoke shows a splendid stock of white labor cigars. Those who are in earnest on the Chinese question will buy no other. Mr. Hartzoke also has a supply of fine tobacco for chewing and smoking purposes and the best brands of cigarette."

1/22/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"The people of California were never before so unanimous in their opposition to coolie labor of all kinds, and if the present agitation is managed wisely it cannot fail to be successful in ridding the State of the whole Mongolian race. There is hardly a town in the State which has not its anti-Coolie organization, and the people are practically unanimous in their opposition to all kinds of coolie labor."

1/22/1886 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."

1/22/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"There appears to be a singular reluctance among all kinds of officials to enforce the laws against the Chinese, and any kind of anti-coolie legislation is promptly voted down by municipal and county authorities. Why is this? Able lawyers can be found who declare that the Constitution of California in this matter is the supreme law of the State, at least until the Supreme Court of the United States has otherwise decided. The truth appears to be that Chinese money is abundant and is liberally used to defeat the will of the people of California, and while that is the case no anti-coolie legislation worthy of the name can be passed or enforced. Let the people everywhere see to it that men known to be opposed to coolieism are elected to public offices of all kinds at the next election."

1/22/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Stabbed by a Crazy Chinaman. San Francisco, January 21.—Information was received here tonight that a Chinaman named Ah Kie, believed to be crazed, who was sentenced from Sacramento to the San Quentin State Prison for twelve years on a charge of murder in the second degree, having killed one of his countrymen, ran amuck in the prison yard, drew a knife and wounded four other prisoners—two mortally. The first prisoner assailed was David Carrick, an old man of 60 years, who was cut about the body in thirteen places. A prisoner named Donaldson went to the assistance of Carrick and was stabbed in the back by the maniacal Chinaman. The latter then turned upon Donnelly, another prisoner, and wounded him in the shoulder. Carlo Rossi was also a victim to his knife, being horribly cut in the right breast. Carrick's and Rossi's wounds are believed to be fatal. The others will recover."

1/22/1886 Evening Herald (Letter) page 2 column 4 (Felton, C. N.)

"The Burlingame Treaty. Its Abrogation to Be Urged by California Congressmen. ¶ the following communication just received explains itself: Washington, January 13, 1886. ¶ W. H. Holmes, Esq. Secretary Santa Clara County Coolie League.—My Dear Sir: your favor of the 5th just at hand. As you request the Delegation will await the arrival of our petition before taking further action on the bill referred to. ¶ In this connection you will kindly permit me to observe, that the bill introduced by Mr. Morrow at the request of this Delegation, and was intended to cure the defects of the present Restriction Act, render the same efficient, thus preventing illegal immigration of Chinese, until a more radical measure could pass and become operative. To that end I am preparing or have prepared a measure with the approval of the Delegation for the absolute abrogation of the Burlingame Treaty, and give to the Chinese the same privileges in America only that are given to Americans in China, simply to transact commercial business in certain treaty ports, to import from and export to China and thus cure this great and growing evil. ¶ There is no pride of opinion in the delegation, as to the methods or details

in this matter the measure thought to be the best will be cordially adopted and vigorously supported. Yours truly, C. N. Felton."

1/22/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"The Great Question. The Rev. J. W. Ingram on the Chinese Evil. National and Local Laws. The Co-operative Laundry Scheme—The state Convention to Be Held in This City. ¶ The Rev. J. W. Ingram delivered an address last evening at the regular weekly meeting of Anti-Coolie Club No. 2. President W. S. Kaufman presiding. ¶ Mr. Ingram said in opening, that this is a free country, where every man has a right to his convictions. A man without convictions is simply no man at all. He is neuter gender—neither Jew nor Greek—bond nor free, male nor female; and he who lacks the courage of his convictions is all the less a man. I do not appear on this platform with fetters upon me. I was not invited here to endorse any man or any measure, but to express without let or hindrance my honest convictions on a subject of grave import to the people of this coast. There are three classes of professionals that have but little to fear from the Mongolian. They are the clergy, the legal profession and the tramps. John seems little inclined to trouble the pulpit, and is really a prey for the legal vulture, while the tramp makes him a scape goat for all his sins and ills. But seriously, this Chinese question deserves careful and thoughtful consideration. It is a many-sided question, touching every feature of national, social and religious life. It is a question, too, that cannot be settled by mere fanaticism or inflammatory speeches. It is intensely practical in all its bearing. That the presence of the Chinaman in this country in large numbers, is an evil of great magnitude, there are few to deny, especially upon the Pacific Coast. While it is a fact supported by special revelation, that 'God hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth,' it is also true that he has 'fixed the bounds of their habitation.' ¶ There are extremes in nations, as well as individuals, continued the speaker; and when these extremes meet, the result is often as disastrous. In dealing with the Chinese evil no method should be adopted that will do violence to the 'Golden Rule,' nor should any measure be inaugurated that will conflict with the fundamental truth set forth in our Declarations of Rights, which declares that, 'all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which, are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.' We cannot afford to look with favor upon any measures of persecution, in a civilized land like ours. Persecution is barbarous, and every principle of our church and nation unite in thundering their protests against even the very shadow of barbarism. Again, we must respect international laws. The Chinaman was legislated into this country and must go out through the same door, through the same Golden Gate. ¶ After speaking of the great resources of China and its immense population, Mr. Ingram said that the evil in question may be regulated, but not entirely removed by local Legislation. Prohibition of immigration rests alone in the breast of the general Government. Local legislation should be seasoned with moderation, and a due regard should be had to the interests of all concerned. Fetters forged in the fires of fanaticism will prove of little avail. The Chinaman must go, but not until the General Government sees proper to send him. The Catholic and Protestant churches are spending thousands upon thousands of dollars to keep missionaries in China to teach the people the holy principles of our religion and civilization, and all we do here should be in keeping with this missionary spirit and in harmony with the principles we seek to inculcate. In this great conflict may wisdom from on high be our guide, the Golden Rule our inspiration and a righteous victory the result. ¶ The committee appointed to solicit subscribers for a co-operative steam laundry reported that a total of 103 subscribers had been obtained. ¶ Mr. Holmes called attention to the fact that the Executive Committee had made efforts toward holding a State Convention in this city in February, and to this end manuscript letters had been sent to all leagues in the State. Sacramento is now endeavoring to capture the convention, and the speaker thought from the names of a great many of the men connected with the movement, there was a 'nigger in the fence.' The Executive Committee, however, had received responses from several places, and he thought that on February 4th there would be assembled here a considerable number of delegates from all parts of the

State. ¶ Mr. Maguire stated that J. B. J. Portal had discharged all his Chinamen and now employed none but white labor, and he also encouraged the immigration of European laborers. He moved that he be tendered a vote of thanks and the motion carried. ¶ Mr. Holmes moved that the League resolve that the time has come when the Burlingame treaty should be abrogated. The motion was carried. ¶ Remarks were also made by Messrs. Vinter, Burns, Kennedy and others, and the club adjourned."

1/22/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Laundry Charges. Desperate Strait in Which Wives are Placed. The Exorbitant Charges. How the White Laundries are Virtually Combatting the Anti-Chinese Movement. ¶ There is no disguising the fact that there is widespread distress in San Jose on account of the high prices charged for washing. The white laundries and few private families that take in washing are crowded with work and are consequently charging prices that families of small income cannot afford. There seems to be great slowness in starting the co-operative white laundry, and it is about time that those who so liberally responded with contributions to the enterprise should know what it is proposed to do. The white persons now engaged in washing are reaping a rich harvest from those who can ill afford to support such monopolies from slender purses. The present situation is critical in the extreme. There is growing dissatisfaction for the exactions of the white monopolies, and every day of delay in meeting the contingency that now exists increases this dissatisfaction and weakens popular sympathy for the anti-Chinese cause; and it can be safely asserted that even now, if the women of San Jose—those who have all the worry of managing the household affairs and watching the household expenditures—were asked to express their opinion, a large majority would declare in favor of the restoration of the Chinese laundries. These are facts, and it would be foolish to ignore them. ¶ The spirit among the women has already been manifested, though to a limited extent. When the Chinese laundrymen took around their petitions for signature, many women, who had already begun to feel the burden of the situation, signed them. Those who read the papers had been made aware of the fact that the petitions, intended to be presented to the Council, asking that the laundries be permitted to run despite the ordinance were not presented to the women nor offered to the Council in good faith, but for the purpose of securing a technical point in law. The Chinese knew well enough that the petitions would not be granted. They simply duped and fooled their troubled customers when they offered the petitions for signature. Many women were restrained by fear from signing. They dreaded boycotting and all manners of evils. Many were restrained by their husbands, some of whom are actuated by high motives but many by fear or selfish motives. ¶ But the women are suffering and clamoring. They, far more than men, know the value of money. In the management of their homes they have reduced economy to a science. They can buy more with ten cents than a man can with twenty. On their shoulders rests the responsibility of making a small income clothe the children, furnish the table and provide fuel. If one department of the household economy receives its undue share of expense another department must suffer. If washing costs two or three dollars a week more than it did, the whole plan of the thrifty housewife is upset. The food supply must be curtailed. The children must go without shoes. A new order of things, involving endless anxieties and sorely taxing the patience and resources of the wife, must be adopted. These women are entitled to consideration. they are in distress. It is difficult to make some of them understand that good will finally come out of it. They demand instant relief, and by all that is manly and honorable they deserve it. ¶ This question of expense is a serious one. The preent charges by the white laundries are about four times as great as they were when Chinese laundries did the work. This means a great deal—means more than the average man can understand when his wife earnestly protests, "We cannot afford it." She knows well enough that they cannot afford it. It is she, and not he, who has to plan and pinch and economize. It is all well enough for him loyally to declare that he is willing to bear the extra expense. it is not he who has to bear it, but she, no matter what he may say in his offhand, lofty manner. ¶ Something must be done, and that immediately. It need not be supposed that the worst has come, by any means. Hundreds of families

have been withholding their washing for the last three weeks, hoping against hope that a plan for having their washing done within their means would present itself. Suddenly this immense bulk of reserved washing will be thrown in a lump at the white laundries. This will probably happen next week. The white washers will then be in a position to double their already exorbitant charges, and the situation will then be worse than it now is. ¶ The Chinese see this clearly. They are calmly biding their time. They are really masters of the situation, for they know of the outcry that the women everywhere are making. They know that all this delay of establishing white laundries, co-operative or private, and the fearful prices that already are charged, are surely undermining the anti-Chinese agitation. They know there is a suppressed, though none the less earnest, demand on the part of the women for the re-establishment of Chinese laundries. Already it is understood that extensive operations are on foot for the erection of houses in which laundrying can legally be carried on. What will be the result when these Chinese laundries shall be re-established? Every man, woman and child in town ought to know. The Chinese certainly do, and they are more than satisfied at the turn that affairs have taken. Yet reasonable charging for washing by white laundries, even though it were greater than Chinese prices, would so effectually cut the ground from under the Chinese that nothing would be left for them to stand on. ¶ The white laundries do not seem to appreciate this fact at all. They see an immediate opportunity for coining money, they seize it, without considering the inevitable result. It would be better for them to charge reasonable prices. They are pursuing exactly the course of the railroad monopolies—charging all the traffic will bear, without regard to the cost, value or benefit of the service. They are imperious, dictatorial and oppressive. If you do not like their style you may go to the devil. ¶ Such is the situation. Will the Anti-Coolie League, which has done so nobly in this great cause of ridding the people of the Chinese curse, promptly meet the present difficulty? If not, all their earnest and effective work in the past will go for nothing. All that they have done will surely be undone. ¶ It would be suicidal to allow the Chinese laundries to be re-established. It is easy to estimate the amount of money they have been taking out of San Jose—for they practically take out all they receive. There are 18,000 inhabitants in San Jose. One-tenth of these do their own washing. This leaves 16,200. Estimating five person to the family, there are 3,240 families. The average price paid by families to Chinese laundries was at least \$1.50 a week, or a total of \$4,800, which would be \$19,828 a month, or \$137,956 a year. This should be reduced a little by deducting the money paid to white laundries. The Chinese certainly have drawn over \$100,000 a year from San Jose, or nearly as much as the entire amount raised by city taxation. But the people of San Jose are not willing to pay a half million dollars a year for keeping their clothes clean. ¶ It is singular that so few women are offering to do washing. They charge double the price exacted by Chinese, but the majority of people are willing to pay it to hard-working and deserving women. While they charge only double, the white laundries are charging four times Chinese prices. There are many clear-headed men who do not believe in the idea of a co-operative laundry. They may be right. In the meantime, why do not more women take hold? Are they ashamed to make a living by this means?"

1/22/1886 Morning Mercury (na) page 2 column 4 (Advertisement)

" Housekeepers Can Be Independent of Chinese Laundries by Using James Pyle's Pearline!

1/22/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 4 column 1 (News)

"Coast Notes. Condensed Dispatches From Our Own and Neighboring States....A large anti-Chinese meeting was held at Lincoln, Placer county, Tuesday evening. The meeting was well attended. A permanent organization will be effected Friday night, when the active work of the association will begin."

1/22/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 4 column 1 (News)

"Police Court Jottings...License Collector Swigert yesterday appeared before Justice Buckner and swore out warrants for the arrest of Quong Lee, Wa Kee, Sing Wah, Jim Hang and Hop Lee, Chinese laundrymen, on charges of maintaining laundries without county licenses. The Constable was unable to find the defendants, his inquiries at the wash-houses being met with the statement, 'Bossee no here.'"

1/22/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 3 column 7 (News)

"At the Bay City. Recent Occurrences in and About San Francisco....Wong Hong, on behalf of himself and numerous other celestials, has brought suit in the United States Circuit Court, by his attorney, T. H. Reardon, to recover over \$132,000 from teh city of Eureka, Humboldt Bay, for loss of property by actions of a mob of white men in February last...."

1/22/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 2 (News)

"The Effect of Boycotting. Truckee, January 21.—Sisson, Crocker & Co., within twenty-four hours after boycotting commenced, published a card in which they say, as they are the only ones who are holding out on the Chinese question, and don't wish to do anything against what may seem to be for the best interests of Truckee, they are willing to rescind their contracts, and their agent will come up tonight for that purpose."

1/22/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 2 (News)

"Stabbed by a Crazy Chinaman. San Francisco, January 21.—Information was received here tonight that a Chinaman named Ah Kie, believed to be crazed, who was sentenced from Sacramento to the San Quentin State Prison for twelve years on a charge of murder in the second degree, having killed one of his countrymen, ran amuck in the prison yard, drew a knife and wounded four other prisoners—two mortally. The first prisoner assailed was David Carrick, and old man of 60 years, who was cut about the body in thirteen places. A prisoner named Donaldson went to the assistance of Carrick and was stabbed in the back by the maniacal Chinaman. The latter then turned upon Donnelly, another prisoner, and wounded him in the shoulder. Carlo Rossi was also a victim to his knife, being horribly cut in the right breast. Carrick's and Rossi's wounds are believed to be fatal. The others will recover."

1/22/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"Anti-Coolie Club. An Address by Rev. J. W. Ingram. His Views on the Question. Progress of the Scheme for a Co-Operative Laundry—The State Convention to Be Held Here.¶ The regular weekly meeting of the Anti-Coolie League was held last evening, President W. S. Kaufman in the chair. ¶ The committee appointed to solicit subscribers for a co-operative steam laundry, reported that a total of 103 subscribers had been obtained. ¶ Rev. J. W. Ingram was introduced. ¶ Mr. Ingram's Remarks. Mr. Ingram spoke substantially as follows: This is a free country. Every man has a right to his convictions, as well as a right to express them, as long, at least, as such convictions do not interfere with the natural and legal rights of others. When I entered the ministry I did not do so at the sacrifice of my natural rights as a man among men, and as a citizen of the civil government. A man without convictions is simply no man at all. He is neuter gender—neither Jew nor Greek—bond nor free, male nor female; and he who lacks the courage of his convictions is all the less a man. I do not appear on this platform with fetters upon me. I was not invited here to endorse any man or any measure, but to express without let or hindrance my honest convictions on a subject of grave import to the people of this coast. There are three classes of professionals that have but little to fear from the encroachments of the Mongolian, namely—the clergy, the legal profession and the professional tramp. John seems little inclined to trouble the pulpit, and is really a prey for the legal vulture, while the tramp makes him a scape goat for all his sins and ills. But seriously, this Chinese question deserves careful and thoughtful consideration. It is a many-sided question, touching every feature of national, social and religious life. It is a question,

too, that cannot be settled by mere fanaticism or inflammatory speeches. It is intensely practical in all its bearing. That the presence of the Chinaman in this country in large numbers, is an evil of great magnitude, there are few to deny, especially upon the Pacific Coast. While it is a fact supported by special revelation, that 'Good hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth,' it is also true that he has 'fixed the bounds of their habitation.' ¶ There Are Extremes. In nations as well as individuals; and when these extremes meet, the result is often as disastrous as the union of fire and powder, and to avert anything of this sort the Great Creator of all men has wisely fixed the boundaries of nations, and these divinely appointed limits should not be transcended, at least until the nations are educated into a civil, social and religious unity that will insure harmony and peace. But while it is easy to reach an agreement as to the presence of a great evil in our midst, it is by no means so easy to unite on measures and methods to be adopted for the removal of the evil. While I do not feel inclined, on the ground of incompetency, to enter into an elaborate discussion of ways and means, I may be pardoned for offering a few suggestions on this feature of the subject. It is quite certain that no method should be adopted that will do violence to the 'Golden Rule.' In this Christian land, this heavenly measurement of human duty constitutes the very heart of all religious life. By this divine principle it is safe for every man and every nation to abide. Nor should any measure be inaugurated that will conflict with the fundamental truth set forth in our Declarations of Rights, which declares that, 'all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which, are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.' This truth, enunciated by the founders of this great Republic, has been the pride and boast of the nation for all the years of our national life. We cannot afford to look with favor upon any measures of persecution, in a civilized land like ours. ¶ Persecution Is Barbarous, And every principle of our church and nation unite in thundering their protests against even the very shadow of barbarism. And again, whatever we do, we must respect international law. The Chinaman with all his faults was legislated into this country, and he must go out through the same door, through the same Golden Gate. Whatever may be our opinion of the individual Chinaman as he presents himself to us in his somewhat unique character on our own shores, it must be granted that the greatest nation on earth has, by her own voluntary act, laid herself under tribute to the Chinese Empire, and lifted this vast country with her millions of anti-Christian people into respectful commercial, social and religious relations with this government by special treaty. China is by far ¶ The Oldest Nation. On the globe. It exceeds in extent the United Continent of Europe; having an area of more than five millions of miles, and comprising one-tenth of the habitable world. The lowest estimate gives it a population of two hundred and fifty millions of people. At this count it has a population ten times that of England and five times that of the United States. Its resources are well nigh boundless. It was an old nation when Saul was anointed King of Israel, when Moses led the Lord's chosen people out of Egypt. And two hundred and fifty years before the call of Abraham the records of the Chinese nation were being chiseled in the flinty rocks to be read by coming generations. But it would be equally at variance with the spirit of the age to institute such measures for the removal of this evil as would savor of a spirit of partiality or favoritism—a spirit that would discriminate between men of different nationality. Man as man constitutes a great brotherhood, of which every soul is a member. A careful recognition of this fact, and a practical application of it, would go far to correct the evils that make war upon national life and menace the peace of the people. Should this great truth be recognized the dangerous conflict between capital and labor would be forever at an end. From Washington, the capital of the nation, went forth the edict by which the Golden Gate was opened wide to the teeming hosts of the Mongolian race; from Washington must go forth the edict that will return the offensive heathen to the haunts of his own fatherland. ¶ By Local Legislation. The evil complained of may be regulated, but not prohibited. Prohibition rests alone in the breast of the general Government. All local legislation should be seasoned with moderation, and a due regard should be had to the interests of all concerned. Fetters forged in the fires of fanaticism will only prove in the end so many ropes of sand. An ill directed and untimely blow is

sure to rebound in the end. The Christian civilization of this country will not look with approval upon any persecuting measures. ¶ The Chinaman Must Go. But he must go when the general Government sees proper to send him. He must go fettered—not with cords of oppression—but with constitutional legislation. He must go, but not as a brute driven before his master, but as a man led by his brother. He must go, but not with the impression that the ministers and Christian people of this land of boasted freedom sought to starve him and drive him out by persecution. The Catholic Church and Protestant churches are spending thousands upon thousands of dollars to keep missionaries in China to teach the people the holy principles of our religion and civilization, and all we do here should be in keeping with this missionary spirit and in harmony with the principles we seek to inculcate. In this great conflict may wisdom from on high be our guide, the Golden Rule our inspiration and a righteous victory the result. ¶ Mr. Holmes called attention to the fact that the Executive Committee had made efforts toward holding a State Convention in this city in February, and to this end manuscript letters had been sent to all leagues in the State. Sacramento now was endeavoring to capture the convention, and he thought, from the names of a great many of the men connected with the movement, there was a 'nigger in the fence.' The Executive Committee, however, had received responses from several places, and he thought that on February 4th there would be assembled here a considerable number of delegates from all parts of the State. ¶ Mr. Maguire stated that J. B. J. Portal had discharged all his Chinamen and now employed none but white labor, and he also encouraged the emigration of European laborers. He moved that he be tendered a vote of thanks and the motion carried. ¶ Mr. Holmes moved that the League resolve that the time has come when the Burlingame treaty should be abrogated. The motion was carried. ¶ Remarks were also made by Messrs. Vinter, Burns, Kennedy and others."

1/22/1886 Evening News (na) page 4 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.....James J. Bennett, Cor. 1st & St. John Sts."

1/22/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 6 (News)

"Stealing Flour. A Chinaman was arrested on El Dorado street about 6 o'clock this morning while stealing a sack of flour from the sidewalk in front of a bakery. A young man named Pat Smith made the arrest, and turned the prisoner over to Officer Allen. A charge of petit larceny was entered against the thief."

1/22/1886 Evening News (wire) page 1 column 6 (News)

"A Family Murdered. Petaluma, Jan. 21.—A telegram from Skagg's Springs says that Jess Wickersham and wife were murdered at their ranch. Marshal Blume, Coroner King, Sheriff Bishop of Santa Rosa, a constable of Healdsburg and J. W. Wickersham left on the evening train for the scene of the murder. The supposition is that their Chinamen committed the crime."

1/22/1886 Evening News (na) page 2 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."

1/22/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"Sensible Remarks. Rev. J. W. Ingram made a very sensible speech to the Anti-Coolie League last evening. He told them that the removal of the Chinese can only be accomplished through the Government at Washington. All this is true, but the ordinary agitator will never enthuse over that kind of

talk. His idea is to run the Chinamen into the sea at the point of a pitchfork and then use their heads as a target for rocks while the yellow faced heathens are drowning."

1/22/1886 Evening News (wire) page 1 column 6 (News)

"A Crazy Convict. San Rafael, Jan. 21.—This morning a Chinese convict at San Quentin, who has been suffering from a mild form of lunacy, became violently insane and attacked his fellow prisoners with a knife which he had obtained in some unknown way. One of the parties assailed was killed instantly, and two others so dangerously wounded that their lives are despaired of by the physicians. The maniac was overpowered by the guards after a severe struggle. The dead and wounded men are all Chinese."

1/22/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"More Work and Less Chin. Sensible Resolutions of an Oakland Anti-Chinese League. ¶ Previous to the organizations of a branch of the Anti-Chinese League in West Oakland last Saturday evening, the following resolutions were read: ¶ Whereas, The question of the Chinese curse, has been so long and thoroughly discussed that further debate on the existence of the evil seems to us to be useless and a waste of time. The demand of the hour is action—such action as will most speedily and effectually remove the evil. Therefore ¶ Resolved, That, while we are and desire to continue to be, good and law-abiding citizens, further forbearance to this most vital matter has indeed ceased to be a virtue, and we now call upon all good and true men in this community, who love their country and have its prosperity at heart, to join us in our endeavors to secure a complete exodus of the leprous heathens from this coast. ¶ Resolved, That we earnestly sympathize with the now almost innumerable organizations on the Pacific Slope, that have for their object the removal of the Chinese. ¶ Resolved, That we congratulate the White Cigar-makers' Association and the White Shoe-makers' Association of San Francisco upon their vigorous and eminently successful movement, and believe with them that a properly conducted boy-cotting crusade will succeed in compelling the Chinese to go."

1/22/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"Anti-Coolieites. An Interesting Address by Rev. J. W. Ingram. ¶ The Anti-Coolie League met last evening with President Kaufman in the chair and Thomas Allen Secretary. ¶ The committee appointed to solicit subscribers for a cooperative steam laundry, reported that a total of 103 subscribers had been obtained. ¶ Rev. J. W. Ingram delivered the address of the evening. He spoke in substance as follows: 'The Chinese question cannot be settled by fanaticism or inflammatory speeches. While it is a fact supported by revelation, that "God hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth," it is also true that he has "fixed the bounds of their habitation." There are extremes in nations as well as in individuals; and when these extremes meet, the result is often as disastrous as the union of fire and powder, and to avert anything of this sort the Great Creator of all men has wisely fixed the boundaries of nations, and these divinely appointed limits should not be transcended, at least until the nations are educated into a civil, social and religious unity that will insure harmony and peace. But while it is easy to reach an agreement as to the presence of a great evil in our midst, it is by no means so easy to unite on measures and methods to be adopted for the removal of the evil. While I do not feel inclined, on the ground of incompetency, to enter into an elaborate discussion of ways and means, I may be pardoned for offering a few suggestions on this feature of the subject. It is quite certain that no method should be adopted that would do violence to the "Golden Rule." ¶ 'In this Christian land, this heavenly measurement of human duty constitutes the very heart of all religious life. By this divine principle it is safe for every man and every nation to abide. Nor should any measure be inaugurated that will conflict with the fundamental truth set forth in our Declarations of Rights, which declares that, "all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which, are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." This truth, enunciated by the founders of this great Republic, has

been the pride and boast of the nation for all the years of our national life. We cannot afford to look with favor upon any measures of persecution, in a civilized land like ours. Persecution is barbarous, and every principle of our church and nation unite in thundering their protests against even the very shadow of barbarism. And again, whatever we do, we must respect international law. The Chinaman with all his faults was legislated into this country, and he must go out, through the same door, through the same Golden Gate. ¶ 'Man as man constitutes a great brotherhood, of which every soul is a member. A careful recognition of this fact, and a practical application of it, would go far to correct the evils that make war upon national life and menace the peace of the people. Should this great truth be recognized, the dangerous conflict between capital and labor would be forever at an end. From Washington, the capital of the nation, must go forth the edict that will return the offensive heathen to the haunts of his own fatherland. By local legislation the evil complained of may be regulated, but not prohibited. Prohibition rests alone in the breast of the general Government. All local legislation should be seasoned with moderation, and a due regard should be had to the interests of all concerned. Fetters forged in the fires of fanaticism will only prove in the end so many ropes of sand. An ill directed and untimely blow is sure to rebound in the end. The Christian civilization of this country will not look with approval upon any persecuting measures.' ¶ Prof. Holmes stated that the Executive Committee had sent out letters to all the leagues of the State, inviting them to send delegates to a State Convention in this city next month, and the speaker thought that a number of delegates would arrive here on the 4th of next month. ¶ Mr. Maguire stated that J. B. J. Portal had discharged all his Chinamen and now employed none but white labor, and that he encouraged the immigration of European laborers. He moved that he be tendered a vote of thanks and the motion carried. ¶ Several other speakers addressed the meeting."

1/23/1886 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.]

1/23/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Local Brevities...At the County Jail yesterday afternoon two Chinamen who are confined in the tank quarreled and came to blows. Before Jailer Healy could reach them one had been badly beaten. Mr. Healy was compelled to use force in separating the combatants."

1/23/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Local Brevities...Ah Sam pleaded guilty before Justice Pfister yesterday to a charge of petty larceny, committed in stealing a sack of flour from the bakery of P. Baltz on El Dorado street. As an excuse for the theft he stated that he was unable to get work, had no money and no friends, and was starving. He was sentenced to sixty days in the County Jail."

1/23/1886 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."

1/23/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Coast. To Be Tested. Stockton, January 22.—The City Attorney today had warrants issued for the arrest of twenty-two Chinese laundry proprietors and two whites for a violation of the ordinance recently passed prohibiting laundries from being conducted except in a remote corner of the city limits. The

parties will be brought into the Police Court at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. The Chinese have employed attorneys and by consent of the City Attorney, two cases will be made test cases—one of a Chinaman and the other a white man. The Chinese case will be taken into the United States Circuit Court on habeas corpus proceedings and the white man's case will be heard in the Superior Court here. The Chinese laundrymen are prepared to give bail to continue until the cases have been heard in the courts of last resort."

1/23/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Coast Notes. ...An attempt was made to burn the store of Wah Yene, a Chinese merchant at Petaluma, Wednesday evening. The violence of the storm prevented a blaze."

1/23/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Coast Notes...Sisson, Crocker & Co. have determined to break their contract with the Chinese at Truckee. They do not propose to antagonize the interests of the people of that section of the state."

1/23/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Coast Notes...An anti-Chinese meeting was held at Tulare Monday night in Library Hall, at which stirring speeches were made and subscriptions for a steam laundry were received. An independent anti-Chinese agitator or 'exterminator,' holding forth on the street corner Tuesday night was rotten egged."

1/23/1886 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."

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1/23/1886 Morning Mercury (Felton, C. N.) page 3 column 4 (Letter)

"Felton's Letter. He is in favor of Abrogating the Burlingame Treaty. ¶ the following communication just received explains itself: Washington, January 13, 1886. ¶ W. H. Holmes, Esq. Secretary Santa Clara County Coolie League.—My Dear Sir: your favor of the 5th just at hand. As you request the Delegation will await the arrival of our petition before taking further action on the bill referred to. ¶ In this connection you will kindly permit me to observe, that the bill introduced by Mr. Morrow at the request of this Delegation, and was intended to cure the defects of the present Restriction Act, render the same efficient, thus preventing illegal immigration of Chinese, until a more radical measure could pass and become operative. To that end I am preparing or have prepared a measure with the approval of the Delegation for the absolute abrogation of the Burlingame Treaty, and give to the Chinese the same privileges in America only that are given to Americans in China, simply to transact commercial business

in certain treaty ports, to import from and export to China and thus cure this great and growing evil. ¶ There is no pride of opinion in the delegation, as to the methods or details in this matter the measure thought to be the best will be cordially adopted and vigorously supported. Yours truly, C. N. Felton."

1/23/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Brevities...The San Jose Laundry Association (formerly the steam Pioneer), have their principal office at the German Book Store, no. 66 S First Street, where washing may be left and received."

1/23/1886 Evening News (na) page 4 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....James J. Bennett, Cor. 1st & St. John Sts."

1/23/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Put a Head on Him. At the County Jail yesterday afternoon, two Chinamen who are confined in the tank quarreled and came to blows. Before Jailer Healey could reach them one had been badly beaten. Mr. Healey was compelled to use force in separating the combatants."

1/23/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Paid Their License. Five Chinamen arrested last Thursday on the complaint of License Collector Sweigart on a charge of conducting laundries without a County license, were discharged last evening by Justice Buckner upon the payment of license amounting to ten dollars in each case, and the costs of prosecution."

1/23/1886 Evening News (wire) page 2 column 1 (News)

"Testing an Ordinance. An ordinance requiring Chinese laundries to be located in a certain corner of the city of Stockton is about to be tested in the Courts. As two cases have been selected—one a white man and the other a Chinaman, it is evident that the question of the legality of one law for the white man and another for the yellow will be determined."

1/23/1886 Evening News (na) page 3 column 4 (Advertisement)

"Chinese Goods Must Go. Owing to the vigorous Chinese agitation, Shively has determined to clear out his entire stock of Chinese goods, and is determined in the future to carry no goods made by Chinamen. The following is a few prices quoted for this sale: ¶ 10 Dozen ladies' hemstitched silk handkerchiefs, fine 25 cts. ¶ 10 Dozen gents' henstitched silk handkerchiefs, fine 50 cts. ¶ 10 Dozen colored silk handkerchiefs, fine 35 cts. ¶ 20 Dozen ladies' Chinese hose 5 cts. ¶ 20 Dozen Chinese-made towels 5 cts. ¶ Snively's great clearance sale is now in full blast, and bargains are offered on every counter and shelf in the Nine Center Store."

1/23/1886 Evening News (wire) page 1 column 6 (News)

"Testing a Laundry Ordinance. Stockton, January 22.—The City Attorney today had warrants issued for the arrest of twenty-two Chinese laundry proprietors and two whites for a violation of the ordinance recently passed prohibiting laundries from being conducted except in a remote corner of the city limits. The parties will be brought into the Police Court at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. The Chinese have employed attorneys and by consent of the City Attorney, two cases will be made test cases—one of a white man and the other a Chinaman. The Chinese case will be taken into the United States Circuit Court on habeas corpus proceedings and the white man's case will be heard on habeas corpus in the Superior

Court here. The Chinese laundrymen are prepared to give bail to continue until the cases have been heard in the courts of last resort."

1/23/1886 Evening News (Felton, C. N.) page 3 column 3 (Letter)

"Felton on the Chinese. A Congressman's Letter to the Anti-Coolie League. ¶ The following letter was received yesterday by the Secretary of the anti-Coolie League of this city. ¶ My Dear Sir: your favor of the 5th just at hand. As you request the Delegation will await the arrival of our petition before taking further action on the bill referred to. ¶ In this connection you will kindly permit me to observe, that the bill introduced by Mr. Morrow at the request of this Delegation, and was intended to cure the defects of the present Restriction Act, render the same efficient, thus preventing illegal immigration of Chinese, until a more radical measure could pass and become operative. To that end I am preparing or have prepared a measure with the approval of the Delegation for the absolute abrogation of the Burlingame Treaty, and give to the Chinese the same privileges in America only that are given to Americans in China, simply to transact commercial business in certain treaty ports, to import from and export to China and thus cure this great and growing evil. ¶ There is no pride of opinion in the delegation, as to the methods or details in this matter the measure thought to be the best will be cordially adopted and vigorously supported. Yours truly, C. N. Felton."

1/24/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 8 column 5 (News)

"Police Court Jottings...The five Chinese laundrymen who were arrested on complaint of License Collector Sweigart for maintaining laundries without licenses, were dismissed by Justice Buckner upon the payment of costs and taking out licenses...."

1/24/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 5 column 1 (News)

"Local Brevities...At the next regular meeting of the Anti-Chinese League in this city Rev. N. F. Ravlin will speak and it is his intention to discuss the subject from a scriptural standpoint mainly....The address delivered by Dr. J. W. Ingram before the anti-Coolie Club at its last meeting has been most favorably commented upon by many of our leading citizens. We publish this morning a thoughtful address by the same gentlemen on the relations of Sunday to Church and State, which is deserving a careful reading."

1/24/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 5 column 7 (News)

"Will Debate the Question. At the next regular meeting of Camp 10, P.O.S.A. on Wednesday evening next, a debate will be had in which the members generally are expected to participate. The subject as stated is: 'Resolved, that the Common Council should be Sustained in its Action Concerning the Laundry Ordinance.' Messrs. Clark and Lendrum will lead i the affirmative and Langdon and Witherspoon in the negative. Considerable interest attaches to the event among the members and it is probable that there will be a large attendance."

1/24/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 5 column 6 (News)

"Escaped to China. Special Dispatch to the Mercury. Cloverdale, January 23. Special dispatch to the Mercury. Cloverdale, January 23.—The Chinaman Ah Tai, the murderer of the Wickershams, is reported to have come to Cloverdale on Tuesday morning, after the killing on the evening previous, borrowed money from his countrymen, and left on the 5 o'clock a.m. train Wednesday, getting on the cars before they had left the car shed, and on arriving at San Francisco he immediately took the steamer for China. It is said that he was shipped by the Ning Young Company. He is supposed to have had accessories to the fact, both before and after the deed, but nothing positive could be established by the officers today in questioning one who is generally believed to know most concerning the affair. The citizens of Cloverdale have thoroughly canvassed the report made by a searching party who visited the scene yesterday and

heard the evidence given before the Coroner's jury. The motive for the crime is by some thought to be revenge for discharge of the one previously at work there, or perhaps for a scolding given to Ah Tai for some slight in his work. Whatever the cause every circumstance shows a cool calculation of the method and the results to follow. Some say that Ah Tai left on Tuesday morning, but this seems rather improbable as the ranch is situated over twenty miles southwest of Cloverdale. The storm in this section has been too heavy to allow of anything to be done toward moving the bodies from the mountains to the cars at Healdsburg. The burial will take place at Petaluma."

1/24/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 5 column 6 (News)

"Awful Tragedy. Mr. and Mrs. Wickersham Brutally Murdered. Believed to Be the Work of Their Chinese Servant Whi is Missing—A Vigorous Search. ¶ The details of the dreadful Sonoma county tragedy, referred to in yesterday's Mercury, are supplied by the Bulletin of last evening as follows: ¶ In spite of the reports to the contrary received yesterday, it has been discovered that the death of Jesse Wickersham was not caused by hemorrhage, but that not only he, but his wife, was murdered. An effort was made by a party from Petaluma to reach the scene of the tragedy, but the heavy rain made the roads and streams impassable; and it was owing to the extreme difficulty of obtaining definite news that caused all sorts of rumors to be eagerly received and discussed. Early yesterday morning, however, Deputy Sheriff Crigler, Charles Cook and James Hoadley of Cloverdale set out for the Wickersham ranch, which they reached after great difficulty. Upon entering the house it was at once seen that a murder had been committed, for Mr. Wickersham was found in the dining room, lying back in a chair, dead, with a shot [Illegible]. Before him on the table was an untouched supper and a lamp which had been placed there to furnish light. Upon closer examination it was found that the charge of shot had passed through the left lung and that there was another wound of similar character through the head. ¶ In the kitchen the shotgun with which the deed was committed was found lying upon the floor with both barrels empty, and on the table were two empty cartridges, showing that perhaps four shots were fired. In a corner of the kitchen was found a bloody apron, which was worn by the Chinaman employed in the house. ¶ A search was then made for Mrs. Wickersham, and after an unsuccessful examination of the lower part of the house and outbuildings, her body was found in a chamber upstairs, tied to the bed and horribly mutilated. A sheet had been thrown over her, and when this was withdrawn a terrible sight met the eyes of the searchers. The woman was found to have been tied hand and foot, the bed was saturated with blood, and the face was mutilated almost beyond recognition. The nose was broken and the teeth protruded from the force of the blows given. On the body were found the watch and rings usually worn, which showed that robbery was not the object of the murderer. Outrage was suspected, and the suspicion was soon turned to certainty. On the pillow near the head of the dead woman was a piece of cake, which is believed to have been placed there by the Chinese murderer, in accordance with a common superstition, to propitiate or exorcise evil spirits. ¶ On the body of Mr. Wickersham were found his watch and a sum of money, and in a diary kept by him, in which daily doings were minutely recorded, it was found that the last date entered was Monday morning, showing, with the lamp on the table, that the murders must have been committed Monday evening. The Chinaman employed in the house also kept a diary, and this was found, showing that his name was Ah Tai, and that he had been employed by the Wickershams for three months. The Chinaman himself could not be found, and his effects were probably not touched after the deed, as there were no evidences that he had sought to take with him any of his property. He even left some money belonging to him. A careful search in the neighborhood failed to discover any sign which would indicate which way he fled. ¶ Yesterday afternoon Coroner King of Petaluma and Dr. Swieher of Healdsburg arrived at the Wickersham ranch and an inquest was held with the following jury: S. Scott, W. Frazer, A. J. Soules, C. Martin, George Skaggs, A. P. Crigler, James F. Hoadley, A. B. Cook and George B. Baer. After examining all the evidence which has been mentioned the jury gave the verdict that Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wickersham came to their death from

gunshot wounds inflicted by unknown hands, the evidence pointing toward a Chinese cook in the employ of the deceased. ¶ The bodies were to have been taken to Healdsburg for interment yesterday. Rewards will be offered for the arrest of Ah Tai. The Chinese arrested in this city on the arrival of the boat from Point Tiberon on Thursday have been released, S. P. Watson of Petaluma having failed to find Ah Tai among them. ¶ The young man from Petaluma, S. P. Weston, who has visited at the Wickersham place and knows the suspected Chinaman, was in Chinatown until about 1 o'clock this morning, looking with Detectives Cox and Glennon. This morning he went to the Chinese Consulate and left there an accurate description of Ah Tai, the suspected murderer. Consul Bee assures the police that he will use every effort that may aid in the search.

1/25/1886 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.]

1/25/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"Lee Wah's Appeal. The transcript on appeal to the Supreme Court, in the case of Lee Wah, convicted of practicing medicine without a license, is in preparation. The bill of exceptions was filed today."

1/25/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Local Brevities...At the next regular meeting of the Anti-Chinese Club in this city the Rev. N. F. Ravlin will speak, and it is his intention to discuss the labor question from a scriptural standpoint mainly."

1/25/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Local Brevities...The five Chinese laundrymen who were arrested some days ago on complaint of License Collector Sweigert for maintaining laundries without licenses, were discharged by Justice Buckner upon their payment of costs and taking out licenses."

1/25/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 3 column 6 (News)

"Discharged His Chinamen. The Bee says that a Chinese broom-peddler went into a store on N street in Sacramento the other day and asked the proprietor to purchase his wares. ¶ 'Get out!' said the storekeeper: 'I don't buy Chinese-made brooms.' ¶ 'These no Chinese blooms,' said the cunning Celestial. 'These 'Melican blooms. I 'scharge all my Chinamen, and hi' white men to make blooms."

1/25/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (News)

"The Laundry Question. At the next regular meeting of Camp 10, P. O. S. of A., on Wednesday evening next, a debate will be held in which the members generally are expected to participate. The subject is: 'Resolved, that the Common Council should be Sustained in its Action Concerning the Laundry Ordinance. Messrs. Clark and Lendrum will lead in the affirmative, and Langdon and Witherspoon in the negative."

1/25/1886 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."

1/25/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"A Conflict. Calling of Two Anti-Chinese Conventions. San Jose and Sacramento. Interesting Correspondence Between the Organizations of the Two Cities—Claims of Each. ¶ The Anti-Chinese State Convention to meet in San Jose, which is mentioned in the following correspondence, otherwise self-explanatory, was called to assemble on February 4th: ¶ No. 81 North Seventh Street, San Jose, January 19, 1886. ¶ R. T. Devlin, Esq., My Dear Sir: Last evening, at a meeting of Santa Clara County Executive Committee of Anti-Coolies Clubs, I placed your communication and accompanying papers before said committee, and am in reply directed to say that as we were first in called a State Convention, and have already received from other counties adherence to our call, we cannot withdraw from our expected State conference. We are anxious to get before Congress a State petition, and the 10th of March will be too late for that one point. And, again, we are utterly opposed to the manner of calling the Sacramento convention. The Boards of Supervisors are not the right bodies to select the delegates. The delegates must be chosen by the various anti-coolie clubs. Our purpose is that no political issue be part of the scheme. We ask for unity of action, not political advancement, but an earnest endeavor by all to accomplish the removal of the Chinese evil. ¶ Will you meet us in this matter, and help to make the San Jose Convention a State success? Divided counsels in this will result disastrously. Lay before your committee our anxious desire to have the people, without distinction of party, gathered to give voice, so that the powers in Washington may understand that the whole of our people are in accord on this momentous subject. ¶ Awaiting your reply, I am, sir, yours, very obediently, Wm. H. Holmes, Secretary. ¶ Sacramento, January 21, 1886. ¶ William H. Holmes, Esq., No. 81 North Seventh Street, San Jose.—My dear Sir: Your communication of January 19th instant has been duly received, has been laid before our Executive Committee, and has received very attentive consideration. I am directed by said committee to say that the first meeting of the Citizens' Anti-Chinese Association was held in Sacramento City on the 3d day of December, 1885. At that time it was agreed to have a State Convention at Sacramento. But the meeting adjourned to December 10, 1885. This meeting was addressed by many prominent speakers, and all concurred in demanding that a State Convention be called at Sacramento for the consideration of the Chinese question. The meeting provided for the appointment of a Committee on Constitution and By-laws. This committee labored very diligently for over a week, and submitted the result of their labors to a mass meeting held at Armory Hall on December 18, 1885. This constitution provided for the appointment of a Committee on Branch Organizations. The duty of this committee was to attend to the details of the State Convention at Sacramento. ¶ These proceedings were quite generally published. We had received views from various parties and clubs in the State, particularly in the northern counties, urging us to complete our organization and promising to assist us in our State Convention. As to the plan to be adopted, we at first were in doubt. We at first thought of having subordinate leagues established in different parts of the State, but finally agreed upon the plan stated in our posters and circulars. ¶ It will be seen from the above statement that the project for calling a State Convention was first broached in Sacramento; that it is not a sudden thought; that our whole organization has proceeded on that idea. We have gone to a great deal of expense for publishing, clerical hire, etc. ¶ We think that, on reflection, you must conclude that Sacramento is the most desirable place for holding a State Convention. It is the capital of the State. Our Convention will probably be held in the Assembly chamber, and, whatever action we may adopt, will have all the prestige that these circumstances undoubtedly give. ¶ As to the method of forming the Convention, we desire to say that it is desired to have a State Convention in every sense of the word. We know of no other way of having every county in the State represented in that Convention save by the plan we have adopted. In many, if not in most, of the counties in the State there are no anti-Chinese leagues. We desire that those counties shall be represented. Again, as stated in your letter, one of the principal objects within the power of this convention to accomplish is to inform the people in the East that the people of California are a unit on this question. A convention composed of members from anti-Chinese leagues alone would be open to the objection that whatever action might be adopted might be said to be the expression of those who belonged to the league. You must

see, with us, the necessity of unanimous action. We have thought that the best method to accomplish this is to have some recognized authority appoint the delegates. A convention composed in this manner will be a truly representative body, composed of all classes in the community. ¶ In Sacramento our league is composed of all kinds of people—bankers, lawyers, merchants, farmers, mechanics, laborers—all classes. There is a unanimity of sentiment of action. A State Convention of this kind must do a vast deal of good. ¶ The press throughout the State have recognized our movement. The San Francisco Bulletin of Monday evening, January 18, 1886, contained an editorial commending our movement and urging all people to support our convention. Under all the circumstances, while we would give up most anything to have but one State Convention, yet we consider it impossible for us to recede. The bill to be supported by the California Congressional delegation has not yet been introduced, and probably will not come up before March 10th. ¶ Our call, as published, applies to the Supervisors. We desired this issued as soon as possible. We have now in preparation a call to be sent to each anti-Chinese league, requesting them to send a representative to our State Convention. We hope that you will join us and send a representative. Our Convention, if the delegates will all come, will contain about 500 members, from every county and from every division of labor. We trust that you will join hands with us. If you would withdraw, we would do anything for harmony. We want your aid, and trust that on further reflection you will extend it. yours, very truly, Robert T. Devlin, For Committee on Branch Organization. George Murray, President Anti-Chinese League, Sacramento County.

1/25/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"Suspended. The anti-Chinese laundry in Watsonville suspended. An institution of that kind suspended in this city several years ago for want of patronage. If the present lot of anti-Chinese laundries don't suspend pretty soon the patrons will have to suspend—payment for want of funds."

1/25/1886 Evening News (wire) page 1 column 6 (News)

"A Chinaman Gone. Marysville, January 24.—A Chinaman, the lessee of the Bliss ranch, was drowned today in attempting to drive into town on a road now submerged by water from the Feather River. The team plunged into a washout in the road and one horse was drowned."

1/25/1886 Evening News (na) page 2 column 3 (Advertisement)

[2-Column 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."

1/25/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Brevities...At the next regular meeting of the Anti-Chinese League in this city Rev. N. F. Ravlin will speak and it is his intention to discuss the subject from a scriptural standpoint mainly."

1/25/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"For His Life. Beginning of the Vandervorst Murder Trial. The trial of Jung Quong Sing for murder, commenced to-day in Judge Belden's Court. M. E. Powers and C. L. Witten are attorneys for the defendant. Most of the day was occupied in securing a jury. On the night of October 7th, Henry Vandervorst was found murdered in his saloon on the Milpitas road a short distance from the bridge that crosses the Coyote creek. The manner in which the deed was committed indicated that it was the

work of a Chinaman, and a few days after the murder, Jung Quong Sing was arrested on suspicion. He was employed as cook at J. H. M. Townsend's, near the scene of the murder. The trial will probably occupy several days."

1/25/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"A Debate. At the next regular meeting of Camp 10, P.O.S.A., on Wednesday evening next, a debate will be offered in which the members generally are expected to participate. The subject as stated is: 'Resolved, that the Common Council should be Sustained in its Action Concerning the Laundry Ordinance.' Messrs. Clark and Lendrum will lead in the affirmative, and Langdon and Witherspoon in the negative. Considerable interest attaches to the event among the members and it is probable there will be a large attendance."

1/25/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 2 (Editorial)

"Sayings of Great Men. It seems to me that we have been a little hasty in choking off the Chinese laundrymen. I am afraid the ladies have spotted us and will work against us in future, if we should ever run for another office. It is a shame that the white laundrymen have no sense. They don't seem to want any cents, nothing short of dollars will satisfy them. Well, the Council has done its part and passed the necessary ordinances. Now if the Anti-Chinese League and their friends fail to profit by the opportunity to get rid of the Chinese, let the consequence be upon themselves.—Councilman."

1/25/1886 Evening News (wire) page 3 column 5 (News)

"Congressman Felton. He talks as if Determined to Make a Good Record. ¶ Congressman C. N. Felton talks like a man who intends to take a special interest in removing the 'terrible incubus from our midst.' In a recent conversation he is credited with saying: 'I intend shortly to introduce a resolution to pave the way for the abrogation of the Burlingame Treaty. The bill, introduced by Mr. Morrow would, if adopted, remedy the defects in the existing laws, but when these defects are remedied we are as far from curing the evils complained of as we were at the time the original Restriction Act was passed. The idea is to secure the abrogation of the Burlingame Treaty, which will give us the privilege as to trade throughout the Chinese Empire as the Chinese now enjoy in the United States. I would not allow any Chinaman to come to this country unless members of legation, duly accredited by the United States by the Chinese Government. The Eastern people do not seem to understand the iniquity of Chinese immigration. I have made a study of the subject since 1865, and I know that the only way to deal with the problem is to absolutely and unconditionally prohibit Chinese immigration.' ¶ It is to be hoped that Mr. Felton may carry out his expressed intentions. By doing so he can surprise and gratify many of his constituents."

1/25/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 5 (Notice)

"Anti-Chinese Laundries. A List of Persons Prepared for the Work. Those wishing to have their washing done by white people can do so by leaving orders at the following places: [Identical to January 18 list, with the addition of] Mrs. Sanchez and Mrs. Pinero, 763 Orchard street."

1/25/1886 Evening News (na) page 4 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."

1/26/1886 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.]

1/26/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"An Anti-Chinese Pledge. Santa Rosa, January 25.—There is a petition in circulation to the effect that all white people refrain from employing or patronizing Chinese in any capacity whatever. The atrocity of the Wickersham tragedy has aroused the citizens to such an extent that it is believed the matter will meet the support and approval of all people at once."

1/26/1886 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."

1/26/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"Standing Firm. The Executive Committee of the anti-Chinese clubs of Santa Clara county held a special meeting last evening. Representatives of the clubs at Saratoga, Mountain View and Los Gatos were present and took part in the discussions. after a lengthy debate, during which the coming convention was considered in all its bearings, and due attention paid to the necessity for harmony in the ranks, it was decided that inasmuch as the first suggestion came from San Jose and many leagues had already appointed delegates to attend, the State Convention originally announced should be held here, and a committee of three, Messrs. Saufley, Burns and Kaufman was instructed to visit San Francisco, inform the leagues there of the fact and endeavor to secure their cooperation. The special committee on publication of the names of those who signed the pro-Chinese laundry petition, reported that many of the names had been stricken off by request of those who claimed that they had signed without due consideration or knowledge of the facts, and that those remaining on the list would shortly be handed to the committee for publication in form appropriate for general circulation."

1/26/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"The Two Conventions. ¶ Those who are really in favor of getting rid of the Chinese should not hesitate for a moment between the two proposed Anti-Coolie State Conventions. The Sacramento Convention will be simply a Republican-Railroad Convention—that and nothing else. Its delegates are to be chosen by the County Boards of Supervisors, nearly three-fourth of which are composed of the agents and tools of the corporations, and it would be managed entirely by the agents of the monopolies. No good can come to the people of California from such a Convention as that. ¶ The San Jose Convention, on the contrary, is to be managed by men who have proved themselves thoroughly in earnest in this Anti-Coolie agitation. Its delegates are to be chosen by the anti-coolie associations in all parts of the State—that is to say, by those who have created this agitation, and who are spending their time, their money and their energies in the attempt to rid our fair State of the worst curse that ever afflicted a free people. ¶ These are the facts, and surely there should be no hesitation among those who are in earnest in their opposition to coolie labor as to their choice between the two Convention."

1/26/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"With a Hatchet. Trial of Jung Quong Sing for Murder. Testimony Taken Today. Circumstantial Evidence for the Prosecution—The Blood-stained Hatchet and the Pistol. ¶ The examination of witnesses in the case of Jung Quong Sing, charged with the murder of Henry Vandervorst, commenced in Judge Belden's court yesterday afternoon. ¶ Coroner Jas. T. Harris testified that he held an inquest over the body of Vandervorst and was assisted in the post mortem examination by Dr. Caldwell. Over the right eye there

were two wounds made by a cutting instrument; a little higher up there was another wound cutting into the brain, one over the right ear, and four on the back of the head. These wounds were made with a sharp cutting instrument. There was a bruise over the left eye, probably produced by a fall. There were three or four wounds from which the brain oozed. From the character of the wounds witness judged that the wounds on the top of the head were made first, and that Vandervorst then fell and those on the side were made. ¶ Sheriff B. F. Branham was next called. He visited the scene of the murder on the morning of October the 8th. The saloon is about two miles from this city. The deceased when witness saw him was lying just behind the front door. Near him were a table and chair, a lamp on the chair and a newspaper on the floor. On a bunk in the bedroom were a few blood-stains. ¶ Witness further testified that he arrested the defendant at J. H. M. Townsend's place, having previously received information from Mr. Townsend that led him to believe that the defendant committed the murder. Mr. Townsend brought a blood-stained hatchet and detailed the circumstances of finding it. In the Chinaman's room were found a knife, a match box, a tobacco box and a purse. On the person of defendant was found a pistol. He said he got it in Chinatown. Mr. Schilling had previously described a pistol purchased of him by Vandervorst, and the one found on the prisoner corresponded with the description. ¶ H. E. Spencer, a son-in-law of deceased, saw him last on the 7th of October. ¶ C. W. Vandervorst, a son, last saw his father on October 2d in front of the Auzerais House. On the 7th of September he saw a knife and a pistol in his possession. The witness identified the knife found on the defendant as the one owned by his father. The pistol looked like the one his father showed him. ¶ Q.—How do you distinguish the knife? ¶ A.— I have used it a great deal myself. The small blade is rusty, as is also the corkscrew. I believe he bought the knife in May. I believe he bought the pistol the Saturday before he showed it to me. He bought it from Schilling. ¶ Q.—Is there anything peculiar about the pistol? ¶ A.—Only the cylinder, which is gilt. I am pretty sure that that is his pistol. ¶ On re-direct examination witness was shown a plain nickel match-box, and testified that his father had one like it. ¶ The testimony of F. Schilling was that he sold Henry Vandervorst a self-cocking revolver, which he believed to be the one now shown in court. The cartridges were also identified as having been sold to Vandervorst. ¶ B. M. Bloom testified that in March, 1885, at Witkowsky's store he sold Vandervorst a knife like the one shown witness. ¶ An adjournment was here taken until 10 o'clock this morning."

1/26/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"To-day's Proceedings. The Defendant's Employer Testifies—His Suspicions. ¶ This morning J. H. M. Townsend was called and testified that he lives about three and a half miles north of this city. His place is a mile or a mile and a half from the saloon where Vandervorst was murdered. He had known Vandervorst eight or ten years. Vandervorst had worked for witness three or four years. He quit work there on the 1st of October a week before he was killed, and then prepared to open the saloon. When deceased left the place of witness October 1st witness owed him about \$5. Witness knows the defendant, who cooked in his family over three years. Vandervorst worked there at the same time and he remained after Vandervorst left. A good watch-dog was taken from witness' place by Vandervorst when he went away. The dog knew the defendant. ¶ The witness detailed the circumstances which aroused suspicion in his mind that the defendant had committed the murder. On the Wednesday nearest the murder when witness picked up his hatchet he found that it had its usual handle; afterwards the hatchet was found to have a new handle and to have blood stains on it. The morning before the murder the old handle had been tightened. When the physicians testified at the Coroner's inquest that the wounds had been made by a hatchet, his suspicions were aroused. The feeling between Vandervorst and the defendant, especially on the part of the former, was not cordial. Vandervorst complained of the Chinaman many times. There was trouble in the kitchen one morning between the two regarding breakfast. ¶ During a search made of defendant's room by Sheriff Branham the witness was present. When witness' place was burglarized some months before the defendant said that he lost a pistol. This

burglary was in the early part of August. The witness believed that the Chinaman fired shots sometimes after that. Mrs. Townsend showed the witness a couple of spots on the hatchet found after the murder which looked like blood stains. ¶ Upon cross-examination the witness gave in detail the cause of the trouble in the kitchen already alluded to. It was due to the habit of the Chinaman, as alleged by Vandervorst, of throwing into the swill barrel meats that were good enough to eat. Vandervorst complained a great deal of the Chinaman, and in the opinion of the witness was inclined to exaggerate. ¶ A question as to whether the hatchet was likely to be used for cutting meat was answered in the negative. Vandervorst never charged the defendant with robbing him. ¶ The witness said, on further cross-examination, that he knew on Thursday that a new handle had been put in the hatchet. ¶ Mrs. J. H. M. Townsend was now called. She found the hatchet on Friday morning. It was usually kept in the wood box; and when the Chinaman was asked where it was he said it was in the wood-shed, afterwards he said it was under a sack of potatoes. Upon finding the hatchet the witness discovered what she believed to be blood stains upon it, and when defendant was asked about the handle he said that it had been broken and burned, and that he had put a new one in. When the stove ashes were examined no nails were found. ¶ Cross examined, the witness said that the ashes in the stove were examined the murder to see if there were any nails there. ¶ Stephen Gavin, a laborer, stopped at the saloon on the night of the murder. A Chinaman was in the saloon when the witness applied to sleep in the shed. Vandervorst and the Chinaman were talking. During the night the witness heard a noise as of a horse kicking. In the morning a baker's wagon came along, and afterwards Enright's wagon. When witness went to the saloon door in front he saw a pool of blood and he went at once to a neighbor's and gave notice. People then went to the scene and word was sent to San Jose. ¶ The witness described, on cross-examination, the finding of the body near the front door of the saloon. He could not say how long he had been asleep when he heard the noise on the night of the murder. The body was not disturbed until the Sheriff arrived at the scene. The night before, when the witness went to the saloon, Vandervorst and the Chinaman were talking pretty loud as if they were well acquainted. ¶ When the witness first visited the saloon Vandervorst was in the middle of the room and told him that he might sleep in the shed if he didn't light any matches. ¶ J. C. Pickering testified that he was formerly the lessee of the Vandervorst saloon and was with Vandervorst when he bought his stock. ¶ On the Wednesday preceding the murder the witness attended at the bar for the deceased. The deceased had a short pistol with a black handle in the saloon. ¶ The witness thought the pistol shown him in court was such as he saw in the saloon. ¶ It was on Wednesday night about 6 o'clock, the night before the murder that witness last saw Vandervorst alive. That evening a Mexican and an Indian were in the saloon and asked for water. There was no light burning in the saloon when witness left it on Wednesday evening. Vandervorst told witness that he sold the defendant tobacco on Monday evening, and that Townsend's Chinaman asked for permission to go to the saloon with other Chinamen to gamble. ¶ Sheriff Branham was recalled. No money was found on the person of the deceased, nor was a pistol found in the saloon. ¶ The case is still on trial."

1/26/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Will Remove the Chinese. Healdsburg, January 25.—Realizing the possibilities of such horrible deeds by the Chinese as the recent assassination of the Wickershams committed by a Chinese cook, the citizens are about to take public action for their quiet but imperative removal."

1/26/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"An Anti-Chinese Meeting. Petaluma, January 25.—An enthusiastic anti-Chinese meeting was held tonight. Addresses were made by Prof. Burnett, Judge Shattuck and M.E. C. Munday. no definite action was taken. The calling of the meeting was due to the recent murder of the Wickershams by a Chinaman committed in this country."

1/26/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Local Brevities...The Santa Cruz Anti-Chinese Association has voted to send delegates to the State Convention to be held in this city February 4th....The transcript on appeal to the Supreme Court in the case of Lee Wah, convicted of practicing medicine without a license, is in preparation. The bill of exceptions was filed yesterday."

1/26/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"An Anti-Chinese Pledge. Santa Rosa, January 25.—There is a petition in circulation to the effect that all white people refrain from employing or patronizing Chinese in any capacity whatever. The atrocity of the Wickersham tragedy has aroused the citizens to such an extent that it is believed the matter will meet the support and approval of all people at once."

1/26/1886 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."

1/26/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"A Cunning Coolie Captured. A Chinaman who was acting suspiciously was shadowed for nearly one hour by Officer Darcey last evening, and at 11 o'clock the officer was rewarded for his pains by capturing the coolie with about a half bushel of potatoes, stolen from Redmond's grocery, in his possession. John had watched his opportunity and cutting open a sack stowed away the spuds in his capacious sleeves."

1/26/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 1 column 2 (News)

"Coast Notes....The Chinese merchants of Victoria are opening soup kitchens for the relief of their starving countrymen....A Chinaman was drowned near Marysville Sunday in a road submerged with water from the Feather river....A Modesto Chinaman has been collecting \$10 a week from his gambling friends, he making them believe they would thereby be secure from disturbance....The people of Truckee are confident that but few days only will elapse before they can safely state that the victory over Chinese labor in that section is most complete....The Chinese at Carson have served notices on four leading business men of Carson, Nev., that they (the Chinese) will cease to trade with men who take part in the anti-Chinese movement....The Mayor of Victoria, B.C., Wednesday, called a meeting of Chinese merchants and informed them that they must provide for their countrymen, several of whom have already starved to death, and about eight hundred are begging and stealing for subsistence."

1/26/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 4 column 1 (News)

"At the Bay City. Recent Occurrences in and About San Francisco....Four Chinese were allowed to land on writs of habeas corpus yesterday...An Anti-Chinese League was organized at Temescal Friday night with eighty-five members. Lee Bow was arrested Sunday night for the murder of Chew Chuck, committed on October 5, 1885....Chinese Counsel Bee says it is his intention to bring suits for damages to the business and property of Chinamen against every city or town from which Chinamen are expelled....Judge Hunt, Friday, dismissed the writ of habeas corpus in the case of On Gong, a Chinese girl restrained of her liberty in a house of prostitution. The writ was sued out by Ham Sing, but she preferred to remain where she was....Chow Sing fired two pistol bullets into Ah Loy at the Chinese fishery near Monterey last Thursday evening. One of the bullets entered the right side of Ah Loy's face and came out back of the ear; the other went through the calf of the right leg. The wounds are not considered dangerous."

1/26/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 1 (News)

"The 'Surf' Boycotted. The Santa Cruz Surf is threatened with being boycotted by a number of its patrons. The offence of the Surf is not that it has given editorial expression to sentiments displeasing or likely to be injurious to the citizens of that place. It only published an advertisement which announced that Chinese help is employed by certain hotels, and that parties named had refused to sign a protest against the employment of Chinese. For this legitimate business transaction the paper is threatened with the loss of patronage, and a vigorous effort is being made to ruin its proprietor. We are not advised as to how far the law of conspiracy may affect this case, but the result, however injurious to the Surf, cannot fail to be very damaging to the community which tolerates it. As long as there is no immorality in an advertisement the publisher has the same right to sell their accommodations. If they are libelled by the advertisement, the law provides a remedy. To resort to boycotting is as unwise as it is disreputable."

1/26/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"For Murder. Trial of the Supposed Assassin of Vandervorst. The Defendant's Demeanor. Notable Absence of Chinese from the Courtroom—What Was Found in the Prisoner's Trunk. ¶ The trial of Jung Quong Sing, the Chinaman charged with the murder of Henry Vandervorst, was begun in Judge Belden's Court yesterday. The prosecution was conducted by District Attorney Moore and D. W. Burchard, and the defense by Maurice E. Power and C. L. Whitten. The Courtroom was well filled with spectators, but among them not a Chinaman could be seen. the defendant displayed no signs of anxiety during the trial, but seemed quite indifferent. All of the morning and about an hour in the afternoon were consumed in the selection of a jury. The following were chosen: Benj. Miller, Page Hollister, Geo. Suydam, A. L. Whetmore, Isaac Lipsett, J. Deacie, W. Gardner, S. F. Purington, James, Rogers, H. A. Saxe and M. Ladd. ¶ Coroner J. T. Harris was the first witness. He testified—I held an inquest over the body of Henry Vandervorst. I was assisted by Dr. Caldwell in making an examination of the body. Over the right eye ther were two wounds made by a cutting instrument; a little higher up there was another wound cutting into the brain, one over the right ear, and four on the back of the head. These wounds were made with a sharp cutting instrument. There was a bruise over the left eye, probably produced by a fall. There were three or four wounds from which the brain oozed. From the character of the wounds, I should judge that the wounds on the top of the head were made first, and that he then fell and those on the side were made. ¶ Cross-examined—From the appearance of the wounds on the side I should judge that both ends of the instrument entered the flesh. ¶ Sheriff B. F. Branham testified—On teh 8th of October I was informed that a murder had been committed at the place of Henry Vandervorst, on the Milpitas road. It was about 7:30 o'clock in the morning when I went out there. The deceased's saloon is about two miles from this city. When I arrived I found the deceased lying in the saloon just behind the front door, with his head all hacked up. Near him there was a table and a chair. I judged that he had been reading when attacked. There was a lamp on a chair and a copy of the Mercury on the floor near the deceased. He was in his shirt sleeves. I searched the premises, and we could find no weapon. On a bunk in the bedroom were a few blood stains. There was a large dog tied to the north side of the house near a window. I arrested the defendant on Friday evening after the murder at J. H. M. Townsend's place, which is about three-quarters of a mile from this place. I received previously information from Mr. Townsend that led me to believe defendant committed the murder. Mr. Townsend brought a blood-stained hatchet and detailed the circumstances of his finding it. I searched the Chinaman's room and found a knife, a match box, a tobacco box and a purse. When I searched defendant I found a pistol on him, and he said he got it in Chiantown. Mr. Schilling had previously described a pistol purchased of him by Vandervorst, and the one found on the prisoner corresponded with the description. The articles named were produced by the witness. ¶ Cross-examined—I found no marks in the building which would indiate who the murderer was. I found a soft white hat lying at the feet of the deceased. There was a black Derby hat on the bed. There was nothing to indicate through which door the assailant had fled.

There were no initials in the white hat; it was smaller than the black one. When arrested the defendant did not manifest any fear. He wanted to know 'what for.' ¶ Re-direct—At the deceased's house we found in a box with a good many articles of old clothing in it. The Chinaman's room at Townsend's was locked with a spring lock, and as he had the only key I was obliged to break in the door. It was then that I found the articles in the room. ¶ H. E. Spencer testified—I am the son-in-law of deceased. I last saw him alive the morning of the 7th of October, when he was in my store in this city. He was just fixing up his salon and had come in to get more goods. I was present when Mr. Pettitt found a box of cartridges. (The witness was shown a box and identified it.) The box was apparently undisturbed. ¶ Cross-examined—The deceased wore a white hat. I usually saw him about twice a week. ¶ C. W. Vandervorst, a son of the deceased, testified—Last saw my father alive on October 2d in front of the Auzerais House. I saw a knife and pistol in his possession on the 7th of September. The witness identified the knife found on the defendant as the one owned by his father. The pistol looked like the one his father showed him. ¶ Cross-examined—I am positive that it is my father's knife. ¶ Q.—How do you distinguish it? ¶ A.—I have used it a great deal myself. The small blade is rusty, as is also the corkscrew. I believe he bought the knife in May. I believe he bought the pistol the Saturday before he showed it to me. He bought it from Schilling. ¶ Q.—Is there anything peculiar about the pistol? ¶ Only the cylinder, which is gilt. I am pretty sure that that is his pistol. ¶ On re-direct examination witness was shown a plain nickel match-box, and testified that his father had one like it. ¶ F. Schilling testified—I knew Henry Vandervorst and sold him a self-cocking revolver. In my judgment this pistol is the same one I sold to Mr. Vandervorst. ¶ Cross-examined—There is nothing peculiar about the pistol but the gilt cylinder. ¶ Re-direct—When I received this pistol the gilt was dulled as though it was shop-worn. I do not remember ever selling another pistol of this kind. The witness identified the cartridges as the ones sold by him to Vandervorst. ¶ B. M. Bloom testified—I am a peddler of junk, but when I am in town I stop in Mr. Witkowsky's store. I knew Henry Vandervorst and sold him a knife like this (the one in evidence). The witness exhibited another knife like the one in question. He bought the knife in March, 1885. ¶ Adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock."

1/26/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Anti-Chinese League. The County Executive Committee Resolved to Stand Firm. ¶ For some time past there has been an uncertainty as to where the proposed State Convention of the Anti-Chinese Leagues of the State should be held. San Jose was the first in the field for the distinction, and the suggestion of the local league was earnestly endorsed, not only by the branch leagues throughout the county, but by quite a number of kindred organizations in the southern portion of the State. With the assurance given of an extended and hearty support, San Jose League instituted preparations for the reception and entertainment of the expected visitors, determined that the good reputation of this locality in the line of entertainment should be fully maintained. Recently Sacramento has shown a disposition to contest the claim of the leagues in the southern portion of the State, and through its anti-Chinese organizations issued a general call which provides not only for the representation of the leagues but for delegates to be appointed by the Boards of Supervisors of the various counties. The latter proposition has not been favorably received by the members of the existing anti-Chinese organizations, as it is thought the delegates appointed by the Supervisors would fail to take sufficient interest to attend except in isolated instances, which fact would, in their opinion, be unfair to those localities who were not represented other than by the leagues. With these ideas paramount the Executive Committee of the anti-Chinese leagues of Santa Clara county held a special meeting last evening to consider the situation and determine upon some definite action. Representatives of leagues at Saratoga, Mountain View and Los Gatos were present and took part in the discussions. After a lengthy debate, during which the affair was considered in all its bearings, and due attention paid to the necessity for harmony in the ranks, it was decided that inasmuch as the first suggestion came from San Jose and many leagues had already

appointed delegates to attend, the State Convention originally announced should be held here and a committee of three, Messrs. Sauffley, Burns and Kauffman, instructed to visit San Francisco, inform the leagues there of the fact and endeavor to secure their co-operation. The special committee on publication of the names of those who signed the Pro-Chinese Laundry Petition, reported that many of the names had been stricken off by request of those who claimed that they had signed without due consideration or knowledge of the facts, and that those remaining on the list would shortly be handed to the committee for publication in form appropriate for general circulation."

1/26/1886 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. Couvent."

1/26/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

" 'Boycotting.' A few days ago the Santa Cruz Surf published—as an advertisement—the names of a large number of hotels in Santa Cruz, the proprietors of which had either refused to discharge their Chinese employes or to sign a certain Anti-Chinese petition. ¶ The parties whose names appeared in the advertisement propose to retaliate by 'boycotting' the Surf. The editor of that journal seems to think that the would-be boycotters are all wrong, forgetting apparently, that the object of the publication referred to was to hold the hotel keepers up as targets to be knocked out and ruined in business. ¶ It may be wrong that the Santa Cruz hotelkeepers should so far forget their Christian teachings as to fail to accept the rap quietly, and promptly turn the other cheek; but right or wrong, it is human nature to play for even and crush all enemies. ¶ If the Surf is really anxious to assist in removing the 'terrible incubus from our midst,' it was certainly unfortunate in lending its columns for the publication of anything that would cause a quarrel between the whites, and in that way neutralize their power to give the 'terrible incubus' a good start from 'our midst.' ¶ Under the circumstances we respectfully suggest that the next best thing for the Surf to do is to publish the names of the men who were directly responsible for the disagreeable document, and just give the hotel-keepers a chance to shut off their free list and starve them for a month or two. In the meantime don't waste time in an effort to drive the Chinese out by threatening our own race. It won't work."

1/26/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (News)

"Take in the Goods. Another Chinaman was arrested by Officer Darcey last night, on a charge of petit larceny in stealing part of a sack of potatoes from the sidewalk in front of a market street grocery. Some of the Market street store keepers seem to be very careless of their goods, and quite indifferent to the interests of the taxpayers, who are of course compelled to feed the Chinese thieves who are picked up every few days for stealing articles of trifling value left on the sidewalks. If goods are not of sufficient value to be carried inside, it seems hardly necessary, or proper, for the people to be compelled to feed the man who carries such goods away."

1/26/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Brevities...The Santa Cruz Anti-Chinese Association has voted to send delegates to the State Convention to be held in this city Feb. 4th....The transcript on appeal to the Supreme Court in the case of Lee Wah, convicted of practicing medicine without a license, is in preparation."

1/26/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"Vandervorst's Death. Progress of the Trial of the Alleged Murderer. ¶ The substance of the testimony given in the Superior Court to-day in the trial of Jung Quong Sing, for the murder of Henry Vandervorst is as follows: ¶ The dead body with the head cut in several places and brains protruding, was found on the floor of a saloon conducted by deceased on the Milpitas road on the morning of October 8th, 1885. ¶ Sheriff Branham reached the scene about 7:30 o'clock a.m. He found the body lying on the floor just behind the front door of the saloon. The Sheriff continued as follows: Near him there was a table and a chair. I judged that he had been reading when attacked. There was a lamp on the chair and a copy of the Mercury on the floor near the deceased. He was in his shirt sleeves. I searched the premises, and we could find no weapon. On a bunk in the bedroom were a few blood stains. There was a large dog tied to the north side of the house near a window. I arrested the defendant on Friday evening after the murder at J. H. M. Townsend's place, which is about three-quarters of a mile from this place. I received previously information from Mr. Townsend that led me to believe defendant committed the murder. Mr. Townsend brought a blood-stained hatchet and detailed the circumstances of his finding it. I searched the Chinaman's room and found a knife, a match box, a tobacco box and a purse. When I searched defendant I found a pistol on him, and he said he got it in Chinatown. Mr. Schilling had previously described a pistol purchased of him by Vandervorst, and the one found on the prisoner correspond with the description. The articles named were produced by the witness. ¶ Cross-examined—I found no marks in the building which would indicate who the murderer was. I found a soft white hat lying at the feet of deceased. There was a black Derby hat on the bed. There was nothing to indicate through which door the assailant fled. There was no initials in the white hat; it was smaller than the black one. When arrested the defendant did not manifest any fear. He wanted to know 'what for.' ¶ Re-direct—At the deceased's house we found in a box with a good many articles of old clothing in it. The Chinaman's room at Townsend's was locked with a spring lock, and as he had the only key I was obliged to break in the door. It was then I found the articles in the room. ¶ C. W. Vandervorst, a son of deceased, identified a knife found on defendant as the property of his father. Witness believed that a pistol found with the defendant was also the property of deceased. ¶ On cross examination, witness said he felt pretty sure that the pistol belonged to the deceased. ¶ F. Schilling testified that in his judgment the pistol was the same that he sold to Mr. Vandervorst a short time before the murder. ¶ J. H. M. Townsend testified that the defendant at the time of the murder was employed as cook at his residence which is located a short distance from Vandervorst's saloon. The defendant and Mr. Vandervorst had both been in his employ at the same time. Vandervorst had complained to him of some differences with the Chinaman. The hatchet was found on Friday and on the blade were marks that resembled blood-stains. ¶ Mrs. J. H. M. Townsend was the next witness and stated that she found the hatchet on Friday morning. She had asked the Chinaman where the hatchet was and he told her it was in the woodshed, and then afterwards said it was under a sack of potatoes. The hatchet had a new handle and on the blade were stains. The defendant told her that the old handle had been broken and he burned it. ¶ Stephen Gavin who has been detained in the jail as a witness since the arrest of the defendant, testified as follows: Tuesday evening he called at Vandervorst's saloon, and asked him if he could sleep in the stable. Vandervorst who was talking with a Chinaman at the time said: 'Yes you can, but don't light any matches.' ¶ The witness then went to the stable and laying down in the straw was soon asleep. During the night he was awakened by a sound resembling the tramp of a horse on the barn floor. When he first heard the noise he thought something had been thrown against the side of the stable, but attributing it to horses he soon fell asleep. ¶ When he awoke in the morning he saw a baker's wagon pass and also Mr. Enright's wagon. He went over to the saloon and through the half open door saw a pool of blood. Becoming alarmed he went to the nearest house, and a man and boy returned with him. They entered the saloon together and found the dead body of Vandervorst. ¶ J. H. Pickering, the young man who was formerly proprietor of the saloon, and who had frequently acted as bar-tender, during Mr. Vandervorst's absence in San Jose and elsewhere, was next called. He had acted as bar-

keeper the day previous to the murder, during Mr. Vandervorst's absence. in conversation with the deceased on that day, he had been told that on Monday night the defendant had been to the saloon and purchased some tobacco and cigarette paper. The Chinaman also wanted to know if he could bring other Chinamen there and gamble in the back room of the saloon. In the morning before Mr. Vandervorst left the saloon he said: ¶ 'I will leave my pistol here while I go over to Townsends,' and placed the pistol in the counter and then in the drawer. It was a short pistol with a black handle. The witness was shown the pistol that had been found in the Chinaman's room and said it resembled the one he had seen Vandervorst place in the drawer. ¶ In reply to a question of Mr. Witten, witness stated that a Spaniard and an Indian had called at the saloon that evening just before he left and asked for a drink of water. Vandervorst gave them water and they left the saloon going in the direction of San Jose. The men were not in the saloon more than three minutes. Witness saw Vandervorst for the last time alive at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening."

1/26/1886 Evening News (Ravlin, N. F.) page 3 column 3 (Letter)

"From a Scriptural Standpoint. Ed. Mercury—It is announced in the papers that I am to address the Anti-Chinese League next Thursday night mainly from a Scriptural standpoint. The last part of this notice is a mistake. My address will be from a practical, business, common-sense standpoint, in which there will be mingled not the least grain of sentimental gush or pro-Chinese taffy. The Scriptural standpoint will come in next Sunday night, when 'The Creation from One Blood; all the Nations of the Earth,' will be the subject discussed at the Tabernacle. Respectfully, N.F. Ravlin, San Jose, Jan. 26, 1886."

1/26/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Want of Harmony. Trouble Brewing About an Anti-Chinese State Convention. ¶ From present indications there will be two State Conventions held by the anti-Chinese League—one in this city next month and the other in Sacramento in March. San Jose men claim that the first suggestion that a State Convention be held was made in this city, and they refuse to surrender to Sacramento. On the other hand Sacramento men say that the State Capital is the appropriate place and they intend to have a Convention. ¶ The Executive Committee of the Anti-Chinese League of this county met last evening and appointed a committee of three to visit the San Francisco leagues and endeavor to secure their co-operation. ¶ The special committee on publication of the names of those who signed the Pro-Chinese Laundry Petition, reported that many of the names had been stricken off by the request of those who claimed that they had signed without due consideration or knowledge of the facts, and that those remaining on the list would shortly be handed to the committee for publication in form appropriate for general circulation."

1/26/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 5 (Notice)

"Anti-Chinese Laundries. A List of Persons Prepared for the Work. Those wishing to have their washing done by white people can do so by leaving orders at the following places: [Identical to January 18 list, with the addition of] Mrs. Sanchez and Mrs. Pinero, 763 Orchard street."

1/26/1886 Evening News (na) page 4 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."

1/27/1886 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.]

1/27/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 6 (News)

"Lee John's Examination. The examination of Lee John on a charge of perjury was continued by Justice Buckner this morning, to be reset hereafter."

1/27/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Stolen Potatoes. The trial of Ah Puck, who is charged with stealing a part of a sack of potatoes from Redmond's grocery store on Market street, was set by Justice Pfister yesterday for the 29th inst. at 2 p.m."

1/27/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 3 (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."

1/27/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 3 column 5 (News)

"The Wickersham Murder. The latest developments in the Wickersham tragedy have cleared away all doubts as to the guilt of the Chinese cook whose real name is Ang Tai Duck. From a statement made by one Ah Kum it appears that the murderer confessed the deed to his uncle Ong Hin Lung at Cloverdale on the morning after the murder and then left for San Francisco, taking passage on the steamer for China on the Thursday following. The Chinese merchants of San Francisco have subscribed \$1,000 towards the capture of Ang Tai Duck and from all indications it is safe to say that the fleeing murderer will be captured and returned to this State."

1/27/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 2 (News)

"The Citizens of Redding Driving Out the Chinese. Redding, Jan. 26.—At a large meeting of citizens at George Hall Friday evening it was decided that the Chinese must leave Redding. A committee of forty was appointed to carry the decision into effect. The committee met Saturday and decided that each proprietor of a wash-house business and house cooks employed by whites could remain five days, and all others should leave Sunday. At 9 o'clock Sunday morning the committee was on hand to enforce the decree, and the Chinese went. The committee acted without unnecessary demonstration or violence, allowed no one to interfere with, most or abuse the Chinese. Private property was protected, and in several instances the committee purchased the stoves and other material the Chinese could not take away. Vegetable peddlers were allowed one week to enter the town; after that to be excluded. The committee keep a guard at Chinatown to prevent the return of the Chinese, also to protect the buildings and the remaining Chinese property from theft or assault. There has been no excitement, drinking or carousing over the expulsion. The citizens pursue their daily duties as usual."

1/27/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"He Must Die. Conviction of Jung Quong Sing of Murder. The Jury Out Half an Hour. Circumstantial Evidence That Fixed the Guilt of the Assassin of Henry Vandervorst. ¶ For the prosecution yesterday afternoon, in the trial of Jung Quong Sing for the murder of Henry Vandervorst, Dr. W. S. Thorne testified that he made examination of the hatchet and found evidence of blood upon it. In the onion of witness the hatchet had been washed. There was nothing to indicate what kind of blood it was. ¶ Sheriff Branham was recalled and produced a pair of shoes that appeared to be blood-stained. They had been blacked. The shoes were found in the defendant's room. ¶ John T. Wallace testified that as a newspaper

reporter he talked with the defendant in the County Jail concerning the murder. Regarding the blood on his shoes the defendant said in the interview that it had come from his lungs during a bleeding attack. ¶ The prosecution rested at this point and Wm Barkway was called for the defense. On the morning of the murder he helped the defendant to sharpen the hatchet on the grindstone, a handle being first put in. This was done openly. The old handle was not seen by the witness. ¶ By Mrs. Townsend, when she was recalled, it was shown that on September last the defendant told her that he had hemorrhage of the lungs. He went to San Francisco about that time, saying his throat was sore. ¶ Arthur Townsend, aged 10 years, had known Vandervorst and knew the kind of a knife he had. Witness was shown a knife and said that Vandervorst had lost it and accused the Chinaman of stealing it. The knife was lost about a year ago. Whether the deceased bought another or not witness did not know. ¶ J. H. M. Townsend was recalled and testified that some days before Vandervorst's death the Chinaman went to San Francisco for treatment. One Christmas the witness gave the defendant a match-box like the one in evidence. ¶ Albert Schroeder, employed by Davis & Co., hardware dealers, had sold knives of the pattern of the one in evidence, but they did not have bone handles. ¶ Chester Smead saw a pistol in the possession of Vandervorst a week or ten days before his death. It was nickel-plated. Witness thought the pistol in evidence is the one. ¶ Mrs. Townsend was recalled by Mr. Moore for cross-examination and said that she heard the defendant complain of bleeding of the lungs but once. That was when he was waiting on the table one evening and suddenly left, and when he came back he said that he had been bleeding at the lungs. He did not have those shoes on then. This was some time in August. ¶ To Mr. Witten—He wore those shoes on Mondays when he was washing; at other times he wore Chinese shoes. ¶ The defense rested and Mrs. Mathews was introduced in rebuttal and testified that she saw the deceased the day before the murder. About a week before that she saw him open a bottle of beer. He opened it with a corkscrew in a pocket-knife. It was a peculiar knife. The witness was shown the knife in evidence and said that it was like the one used by Vandervorst. ¶ The testimony was closed and Mr. Burchard made the opening argument for the people, and an adjournment was taken till this morning at 10 o'clock. This morning the argument was continued by C. L. Witten for the defense, who was followed by Maurice E. Power, both gentlemen making creditable arguments for their client. ¶ The final argument was made by District Attorney Moore and the case was given to the jury this afternoon, with an able charge by Judge Belden. ¶ The case was given to the jury at 2:50 this afternoon. At 3:20 the jury came into Court and presented a verdict of guilty. The jury failed to fix the penalty as life imprisonment and therefore the prisoner must suffer death."

1/27/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 3 column 7 (News)

"A Laundry Decision. Sawyer on the Wooden Building Ordinance. He Thinks It Is Invalid. He Refuses, However, to Overrule a State Court, and Advises an Appeal. ¶ United States Circuit Judge Sawyer, with the concurrence of District Judge Sabin, yesterday delivered an opinion in the case of Wo Lee, on habeas corpus. ¶ The opinion begins as follows: 'In the Laundry Ordinance case 7, Saw., 531, Justice Field and myself held an ordinance to be void, on the ground, among others, that as a condition of obtaining a license the party desiring to carry on that business must obtain the consent of the Board of Supervisors, which can only be granted upon the recommendation of not less than twelve citizens and tax-payers in the block in which the laundry was to be carried on. And we also hold that a party arrested for violation of that ordinance was entitled to be discharged on writ of habeas corpus by the Circuit Court of the United States under the provisions of Section 753, R. S. U. S. After this decision the ordinance was amended by omitting the requirement of the consent of twelve citizens and tax-payers in the block, but it still prohibited carrying on a laundry business, after complying with numerous onerous conditions, without in addition having first obtained a license, or permit therefor, duly granted by resolution of the Board of Supervisors. It prescribes no specific conditions the performance of which should entitle the party to a license, or permit, but the license, or permit, after performing all the other prescribed

conditions still depended upon the will or pleasure of the Board of Supervisors, thereby limiting the number of parties to consent without abandoning the principles.' After quoting the ordinance in question, the Court says: 'the fact that the right to give consent is reserved in the ordinance shows that carrying on the laundry business is not deemed of itself necessarily dangerous. It must be apparent to every well informed mind that a fire properly guarded for laundry purposes in a wooden building, is just as necessary and no more dangerous than a fire for cooking puposes or for warming a house.' ¶ Again, 'The effect of the execution of this ordinance in the manner indicated in the record, would seem to be necessarily to close up the many Chinese laundries now existing, or compel their owners to pull down the present buildings and construct of brick or stone, or to drive them outside the city and county of San Francisco to the adjoining counties, either of which result would be little short of absolute confiscation of a large amount of property shown to be now, and to have been for a long time, invested in these occupations. If this would not be depriving such parties of their property without due process of law it would be difficult to say what would effect that prohibited result.' ¶ 'That it does mean prohibition as to the Chinese it seems to us must be apparent to every citizen.' ¶ Several authorities in point are cited in the opinion, which says: 'We do not feel sufficient confidence in our own views, in opposition to the weight of judicial authority in this State, to justify us in holding the ordinance to have been passed in contravention of the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment and of our treaty with China, and in discharging the petitioner on that ground.' ¶ 'We do not conceive it to be our duty to overrule the action of the Supreme Court of the State, unless it be upon the clearest and most indubitable grounds, and especially so since the act of last winter gave an appeal by reasons of which the party can have any question of difference between the courts authoritatively determined by a tribunal to the decision of which all must yield obedience. This is a case, under the circumstances, peculiarly proper to be left to find arbitrarent of that tribunal. The prisoner will be remanded, but, if desired, an appeal will be at once allowed, and it is to be hoped that both parties and the United States Supreme Court will cooperate to secure a speedy decision of a case that involves the interests, the all we may say, of so large a number of Chinese residents, who have been for many years pursuing their peaceful and useful avocation in the laundry business in San Francisco without any serious injury to the city or its citizens, but to the great convenience of many.' ¶ 'Let the writ be discharged and the prisoner remanded.'

1/27/1886 Morning Mercury (na) page 3 column 7 (Advertisement)

" "Lee Wah's Canton Herb and Drug Store, 346 South First Street. Chinese Herbs and Medicines."

1/27/1886 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."

1/27/1886 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."

1/27/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"If two Anti-Chinese State Conventions—one in Sacramento and one in San Jose—will enable people to get their washing done without being compelled to employ Chinese, or to mortgage their household furniture to pay for white laundry work, by all means let us have two or twenty conventions. But if the purpose is only to petition Congress or create a little cheap local political notoriety, one convention would be too many."

1/27/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Boycotting the Chinese. Petaluma, January 26.—Chinese help are being discharged by families in this city and surrounding country. Patronage is withdrawn from the wash houses, and Chinese are seldom seen on the streets, and are much frightened about the turn affairs have taken. No violence has been done to Chinamen and it is hoped the pupose will be effected without illegal measures being taken to get rid of the Chinese."

1/27/1886 Morning Mercury (Ravlin, N. F.) page 3 column 3 (Letter)

"From a Scriptural Standpoint. Ed. Mercury—I see it announced in the papers that I am to address the Anti-Chinese League next Thursday night mainly from a Scriptural standpoint. The last part of this notice is a mistake. My address will be from a practical, business, common-sense standpoint, in which there will be mingled not the least grain of sentimental gush or pro-Chinese taffy. The Scriptural standpoint will come in next Sunday night, when 'The Creation from One Blood; all the Nations of teh Earth,' will be the subject discussed at the Tabernacle. Respectfully, N.F. Ravin, San Jose, Jan. 26, 1886."

1/27/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"The Citizens of Redding Driving Out the Chinese. Redding, Jan 26.—At a large meeting of citizens at George Hall Friday evening it was decided that the Chinese must leave Redding. A committee of forty was appointed to carry the decision into effect. The committee met Saturday and decided that each proprietor of a wash-house business adn house cooks employed by whites could remain five days, and all others should leave Sunday. At 9 o'clock Sunday morning the committee was on hand to enforce the decree, and the Chinese went. The committee acted without unnecessary demonstration or violence, allowed no one to interfere with, molest or abuse the Chinese. Private property was protected, and in several instances the committee purchased the stoves and other material the Chinese could not take away. Vegetable peddlers were allowed one week to enter the town; after that to be excluded. The committee keep a guard at Chinatown to prevent the return of the Chinese, also to protect the buildings and the remaining Chinese property from theft or assault. There has been no excitement, drinking or carousing over the expulsion. The citizens pursue their daily duties as usual."

1/27/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"The Murder Trial. The Examination of Witnesses Concluded. The Blood on the Hatchet. ¶ The trial of Jung Quong Sing on a charge of the murder of Henry Vandervorst was resumed in Department 1 of the Superior Court yesterday. The attendance was considerably larger than that of the previous day, the lobby being completely filled with spectators. Among all these people there was but one of the defendant's countrymen, and he was evidently there out of curiosity. During the progress of the trial the defendant maintained his manner of indifference and would occasionally smile when talking to his counsel. ¶ J. H. M. Townsend was called and testified that he lives about three and a half miles north of this city. His place is a mile or a mile and a half from the saloon where Vandervorst was murdered. He had known Vandervorst eight or ten years. Vandervorst had worked for witness three or four years. He quit work there on the 1st of October, a week before he was killed, and then prepared to open the saloon. When deceased left the place of witness October 1st witness owed him about \$5. Witness knows the defendant, who cooked in his family over three years. Vandervorst worked there at the same time and he remained after Vandervorst left. A good watch-dog was taken from witness' place by Vandervorst when he went away. The dog knew the defendant. ¶ The witness detailed the circumstances which aroused suspicion in his mind that the defendant had committed teh murder. On the Wednesday nearest the murder when witness picked up his hatchet he found that it had its usual handle; afterwards the hatchet was found to have a new handle and to have blood stains on it. The

morning before the murder the old handle had been tightened. When the physicians testified at the Coroner's inquest that the wounds had been made by a hatchet, his suspicions were aroused. The feeling between Vandervorst and the defendant, especially on the part of the former, was not cordial. Vandervorst complained of the Chinaman many times. There was trouble in the kitchen one morning between the two regarding breakfast. ¶ During a search made of defendant's room by Sheriff Branham the witness was present. When witness' place was burglarized some months before the defendant said that he lost a pistol. This burglary was in the early part of August. The witness believed that the Chinaman fired shots sometimes after that. Mrs. Townsend showed the witness a couple of spots on the hatchet found after the murder which looked like blood stains. ¶ Upon cross-examination the witness gave in detail the cause of the trouble to the kitchen already alluded to. It was due to the habit of the Chinaman, as alleged by Vandervorst, of throwing into the swill barrel meats that were good enough to eat. Vandervorst complained a great deal of the Chinaman and in the opinion of the witness was inclined to exaggerate. ¶ A question as to whether the hatchet was likely to be used for cutting meat was answered in the negative. Vandervorst never charged the defendant with robbing him. ¶ The witness said, on further cross-examination, that he knew on Thursday that a new handle had been put in the hatchet. ¶ Mrs. J. H. M. Townsend was now called. She found the hatchet on Friday morning. It was usually kept in the wood box, and when the Chinaman was asked where it was he said it was in the wood shed, afterwards he said it was under a sack of potatoes. Upon finding the hatchet the witness discovered what she believed to be blood stains upon it, and when defendant was asked about the handle he said that it had been broken and burned, and that he had put a new one in. When the stove ashes were examined no nails were found. ¶ Cross-examined, the witness said that the ashes in the stove were examined on the Saturday morning after the murder to see if there were any nails there. ¶ Stephen Gavin, a laborer, stopped at the saloon on the night of the murder. A Chinaman was in the saloon when the witness when the witness applied at Vandervorst's for permission to sleep in the shed. Vandervorst and the Chinaman were talking. During the night the witness heard a noise as of a horse kicking. In the morning a baker's wagon came along, and afterwards Enright's wagon. When the witness went to the saloon door in front he saw a pool of blood and he went at once to a neighbor's and gave notice. People then went to the scene and word was sent to San Jose. ¶ The witness described, on cross-examination, the finding of the body near the front door of the saloon. He could not say how long he had been asleep when he heard the noise on the night of the murder. The body was not disturbed until the Sheriff arrived at the scene. The night before, when the witness went to the saloon, Vandervorst and the Chinaman were talking pretty loud as if they were well acquainted. ¶ When the witness first visited the saloon Vandervorst was in the middle of the room and told him that he might sleep in the shed if he didn't light any matches. ¶ J. C. Pickering testified that he was formerly the lessee of the Vandervorst saloon and was with Vandervorst when he bought his stock. ¶ On the Wednesday preceding the murder the witness attended at the bar for the deceased. The deceased had a short pistol with a black handle in the saloon. ¶ The witness thought the pistol shown him in court was such as he saw in the saloon. ¶ It was on Wednesday night about 6 o'clock, the night before the murder, that witness last saw Vandervorst alive. That evening a Mexican and an Indian were in the saloon and asked for water. There was no light burning in the saloon when witness left it on Wednesday evening. Vandervorst told witness that he sold the defendant tobacco on Monday evening, and that Townsend's Chinaman asked for permission to go to the saloon with other Chinamen to gamble. ¶ Sheriff Branham was recalled. No money was found on the person of the deceased, nor was a pistol found in the saloon. ¶ Afternoon Session. Dr. W. S. Thorne testified—I made an examination of the hatchet, and found evidence of blood upon it. ¶ To Mr. Power—I found nothing to indicate what kind of blood it was. The blood was dry. In making the examination we took blood from every part of the hatchet. In my opinion the hatchet has been washed. ¶ Mrs. Townsend was recalled and identified the hatchet as the one found by her. When found the blood stain looked fresh. ¶ To Mr. Witten—I should judge that the stains were not over two

or three days old when I first saw them. ¶ Mr. Townsend also testified to the identity of the hatchet. ¶ Sheriff Branham was recalled. He produced the shoes found in the Chinaman's room. The shoes appeared to have blood stains on them. They had been blacked recently. ¶ John T. Wallace, a reporter of the Mercury, testified—I talked with the defendant in the County Jail concerning the murder. My interview with him was published the following day. I questioned him regarding the blood on his shoes, and he said that he frequently suffered from bleeding of the lungs and during one of these attacks the blood had spattered over his shoes. ¶ The prosecution here rested. ¶ William Barkway was called for the defense and testified—I worked on Townsend's place with Jung Quong Sing. On the morning after the murder of Vandervorst I helped the defendant to sharpen the hatchet on the grindstone, he having first put a handle in it. He did it openly. I did not see the old handle. ¶ Cross-examined—He brought the hatchet out to the woodpile, put the handle in it and asked me to turn the grindstone. I never saw him grind a hatchet before. ¶ Mrs. Townsend, recalled—The defendant told me in the last week in September that he had hemorrhage of the lungs. He went to San Francisco for medical attendance about that time, saying his throat was sore. ¶ Cross-examined—I did not know the nature of his illness except for what he told me. ¶ Arthur Townsend, aged ten years, testified—I knew Mr. Vandervorst. I knew the kind of knife he had. Witness was shown the knife in evidence and said that Vandervorst had lost it and accused the Chinaman of stealing it. ¶ Cross-examined—He lost it about a year ago. I don't know whether he bought another one or not. ¶ Mr. Townsend was re-called and testified that several days before Vandervorst's death the Chinaman went to San Francisco for medical treatment. ¶ Constable Pettitt was called. ¶ Mr. Power—Did you not arrest a party and hold him for three days on the suspicion that he was the murderer? ¶ Witness—No. ¶ Mr. Moore asked to have the question and answer stricken out. ¶ Mr. Power—The proceedings thus far have been on the hypothesis that this defendant is the murderer, and we wish to show that suspicions were directed to others and thus to break down this hypothesis. ¶ The evidence was stricken out. ¶ Several other questions of the same nature were asked, and objections to them were sustained. ¶ The witness then resumed. At the Coroner's inquest our suspicions were aroused against a certain party and Sheriff Branham and myself went with him to his residence and made a thorough investigation, which convinced us that he was innocent. ¶ Mr. Power—Who was the party? ¶ The question was objected to and the objection was sustained. ¶ The witness then stated that Sheriff Branham exhibited to him and Chief Brown the hatchet in evidence. ¶ Mr. Pickering recalled—I resided in the same premises in which the murder was committed. ¶ Mr. Power—Were you ever robbed there? ¶ Objected to. ¶ Mr. Power stated that he wished to break down the hypothesis of the prosecution that the defendant was the murderer, by the testimony of the witness. The objection was sustained. ¶ Mr. Townsend again took the stand and testified that he had one Christmas given the defendant a match-box like the one in evidence. ¶ Albert Shroeder testified—I am in the employ of Davis & Co., hardware dealers. The witness was shown the knife in evidence, and said that he had sold knives of the same pattern, but of a different make. The ones he had sold had tortoise shell handles. He had sold none with bone handles. ¶ Chester Smead testified—I have seen a pistol in possession of Mr. Vandervorst. It was nickel-plated. I saw it a week or ten days before he started the saloon. The cylinder was also nickel-plated. ¶ Cross-examined—I never saw it but once. I think that the pistol in evidence is the one. ¶ Mrs. Townsend recalled by Mr. Moore for cross-examination—I never heard the defendant complain of bleeding of the lungs but once. That was when he was waiting on the table one evening and suddenly left, and when he came back he said that he had been bleeding at the lungs. He did not have those shoes on then. This was some time in August. ¶ To Mr. Whitten—He wore those shoes on Mondays when he was washing; at other times he wore Chinese shoes. ¶ The defense rested and Mrs. Mathews was introduced in rebuttal and testified.—I saw the deceased the day before his murder. About a week before that I saw him open a bottle of beer. He opened it with a corkscrew in a pocket-knife. It was a peculiar knife. The witness was shown the knife in evidence and said that it was like the one used by Vandervorst. ¶ The case was closed and Mr. Burchard

made the opening argument for the people, and an adjournment was taken till this morning at 10 o'clock."

1/27/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 3 column 6 (News)

"Comfort for John. The Laundry Ordinance in the U.S. Court. The Opinion of Two Judges. They Believe the Ordinance Invalid, but Yield to the Opinion of the State Courts. ¶ United States Circuit Judge Sawyer and District Judge Sabin rendered a written opinion yesterday in the case of Wo Lee on habeas corpus, which the Bulletin thus synopsis: ¶ The opinion begins as follows: 'In the Laundry Ordinance case 7, Saw., 531, Justice Field and myself held an ordinance to be void, on the ground, among others, that as a condition of obtaining a license the party desiring to carry on that business must obtain the consent of the Board of Supervisors, which can only be granted upon the recommendation of not less than twelve citizens and tax-payers in the block in which the laundry was to be carried on. And we also hold that a party arrested for violation of that ordinance was entitled to be discharged on writ of habeas corpus by the Circuit Court of the United States under the provisions of Section 753, R. S. U. S. After this decision the ordinance was amended by omitting the requirement of the consent of twelve citizens and taxpayers in the block, but it still prohibited carrying on a laundry business, after complying with numerous onerous conditions, without in addition having first obtained a license or permit thereof, duly granted by resolution of the Board of Supervisors. It prescribes no specific conditions, the performance of which should entitle the party to a license, or permit, but the license or permit after performing all the other prescribed conditions still depended upon the will or pleasure of the Board of Supervisors, thereby limiting the number of parties to consent without abandoning the principles.' After quoting the ordinance in question, the Court says: 'The fact that the right to give consent is reserved in the ordinance shows that carrying on the laundry business is not deemed of itself necessarily dangerous. It must be apparent to every well informed mind that a fire properly guarded for laundry purposes in a wood building, is just as necessary and no more dangerous than a fire for cooking puposes or for warming a house.' ¶ Again, 'The effect of the execution of this ordinance in the manner indicated in the record, would seem to be necessarily to close up the many Chinese laundries now existing, or compel their owners to pull down the present buildings and construct of brick or stone, or to drive them outside the city and county of San Francisco to the adjoining counties, either of which result would be little short of absolute confiscation of a large amount of property shown to be now, and to have been for a long time, invested in these occupations. If this would not be depriving such parties of their property without due process of law it would be difficult to say what would effect that prohibited result.' ¶ 'That it does mean prohibition as to the Chinese it seems to us must be apparent to every citizen.' ¶ Several authorities in point are cited in the opinion, which says: 'We do not feel sufficient confidence in our own views, in opposition to the weight of judicial authority in this State, to justify us in holding the ordinance to have been passed in contravention of the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment and of our treaty with China, and in discharging the petitioner on that ground.' ¶ 'We do not conceive it to be our duty to overrule the action of the Supreme Court of the State, unless it be upon the clearest and most indubitable grounds, and especially so since the act of last winter gave an appeal by reason of which the party can have any question of difference between the courts authoritatively determined by a tribunal to the decision of which all must yield obedience. This is a case, under the circumstances, peculiarly proper to be left to find arbitrament of that tribunal. The prisoner will be remanded, but, if desired, an apeal will be at once allowed, and it is to be hoped that both parties and the United State Supreme Court will co-operate ot secure oa speedy decision of a case that involves the interests, the all, we may say, of so large a number of Chinese residents, who have been for many years pursuing their peaceful and useful avocation in the laundry business in San Francisco without any serious injury to the city or its citizens, but to the great convenience of many.' ¶ 'Let the writ be discharged and the prisoner remended.'"

1/27/1886 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. Couvent."

1/27/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"What's the Matter with Him? 'If two Anti-Chinese State Conventions—one in Sacramento and one in San Jose—will enable people to get their washing done without being compelled to employ Chinese, or to mortgage their household property to pay for white laundry work, by all means let us have two or twenty conventions. But if the purpose is only to petition Congress or create a little cheap local political notoriety, one convention would be too many.' —Mercury. ¶ What's the matter with the rain? Hang your clothes out doors and give the elements a chance; but above all things save the furniture. The idea of talking about clean clothes while this 'terrible incubus' question has got to be talked up. The great question of the hour should be where is your patriotism, and not where I get a clean shirt and a couple of socks? ¶ What's the matter with you anyhow? Have you forgotten our forefathers at Valley Forge, while they were shrieking for liberty and feeding on tan bark and patriotism. Did that noble band of patriots call for clean shirts or socks? Nary call. They had no strength to waste in that manner. There were no socks or shirts in that part of the country, and the noble band had the proud satisfaction of knowing that they were independent of laundries. They fought and fought for the purpose of making this glorious country a haven of rest for the distressed of all nations. And right there is where our forefathers made a mistake and done a lot of fighting and starving to no purpose. It will be remembered that the fight was with England, and that after the trouble was over, the Englishmen and other subjects of the English Government, were as welcome to this country as the flowers that bloom in the spring. All nations of the earth were invited to come and secure happy homes in America. Even the Chinese finally accepted the invitation, and a lot of them came across the ocean and proceeded to act as servants for servants, and do the drudgery of the nation. ¶ It soon became apparent, however, that the Chinese did not recognize this country as a haven or rest. They didn't seem to know anything about rest. Their education in that respect had been neglected. They just kept on working night and day at such prices as enabled the poorest class of white woman to take a great deal of rest. ¶ About this time the discovery was also made that many of the subjects of Great Britain—especially those born in England—had no use for this country as a haven of rest. It soon became apparent that they were not willing to give anybody a rest—except the Chinamen. The latter class cannot be arrested often enough to keep the English agitator really happy for more than a minute out of every twenty-four hours. It is mentioned as a curious fact illustrating the difference between the English and Irish races, that an agitator who was born where the Shamrock grows has been known to attend a meeting of reformers and hold his 'yamp' during the entire evening, but there is no record of a genuine Englishman ever being induced to do anything of that kind. It seems that he must sound his bazoo or burst. ¶ But to return to the Mercury man's shirt and socks. If he is really suffering and can't stand white laundry charges, let him send them around here. We'll pass them in with our and as they won't make the pile much larger they will not be noticed. We'll risk it anyhow."

1/27/1886 Evening News (na) page 2 column 3 (Advertisement)

[2-Column 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."

1/27/1886 Evening News (wire) page 3 column 2 (News)

"A Shakey Ordinance. Judges Sawyer and Sabin Express Opinions and Make Suggestions. ¶ Judge Sawyer of the United States Circuit Court and District Judge Sabin have rendered the following opinion in the case of Wo Lee, a Chinese laundryman, who was arrested for conducting a laundry in a wooden building. The ordinance under which the arrest was made is the same as the one now in operation in this city, and the opinion is therefore of more than ordinary interest. ¶ The opinion is as follows: 'In the Laundry Ordinance case 7, Saw., 531, Justice Field and myself held an ordinance to be void, on the ground, among others, that as a condition of obtaining a license the party desiring to carry on that business must obtain the consent of the Board of Supervisors, which can only be granted upon the recommendation of not less than twelve citizens and tax-payers in the block in which the laundry was to be carried on. And we also hold that a party arrested for violation of that ordinance was entitled to be discharged on writ of habeas corpus by the Circuit Court of the United States under the provisions of Section 753, R. S. U. S. After this decision the ordinance was amended by omitting the requirement of the consent of twelve citizens and taxpayers in the block, but it still prohibited carrying on a laundry business, after complying with numerous onerous conditions, without in addition having first obtained a license or permit thereof, duly granted by resolution of the Board of Supervisors. ¶ It prescribes no specific conditions, the performance of which should entitle the party to a license, or permit, but the license or permit after performing all the other prescribed conditions still depended upon the will or pleasure of the Board of Supervisors, thereby limiting the number of parties to consent without abandoning the principles.' After quoting the ordinance in question, the Court says: 'The fact that the right to give consent is reserved in the ordinance shows that carrying on the laundry business is not deemed of itself necessarily dangerous. It must be apparent to every well informed mind that a fire properly guarded for laundry purposes in a wood building, is just as necessary and no more dangerous than a fire for cooking puposes or for warming a house.' ¶ Again, 'The effect of the execution of this ordinance in the manner indicated in the record, would seem to be necessarily to close up the many Chinese laundries now existing, or compel their owners to pull down the present buildings and construct of brick or stone, or to drive them outside the city and county of San Francisco to the adjoining counties, either of which result would be little short of absolute confiscation of a large amount of property shown to be now, and to have been for a long time, invested in these occupations. If this would not be depriving such parties of their property without due process of law it would be difficult to say what would effect that prohibited result.' ¶ 'That it does mean prohibition as to the Chinese it seems to us must be apparent to every citizen.' ¶ Several authorities in point are cited in the opinion, which says: 'We do not feel sufficient confidence in our own views, in opposition to the weight of judicial authority in this State, to justify us in holding the ordinance to have been passed in contravention of the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment and of our treaty with China, and in discharging the petitioner on that ground.' ¶ 'We do not conceive it to be our duty to overrule the action of the Supreme Court of the State, unless it be upon the clearest and most indubitable grounds, and especially so since the act of last winter gave an appeal by reason of which the party can have any question of difference between the courts authoritatively determined by a tribunal to the decision of which all must yield obedience. This is a case, under the circumstances, peculiarly proper to be left to find arbitrament of that tribunal. The prisoner will be remanded, but, if desired, an appeal will be at once allowed, and it is to be hoped that both parties and the United State Supreme Court will co-operate ot secure oa speedy decision of a case that involves the interests, the all, we may say, of so large a number of Chinese residents, who have been for many years pursuing their peaceful and useful avocation in the laundry business in San Francisco without any serious injury to the city or its

citizens, but to the great convenience of many.' ¶ 'Let the writ be discharged and the prisoner remended.'"

1/27/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"Guilty As Charged. A Quick Verdict by the Jury in the Vandervorst Case. ¶ Following is the substance of the testimony given last evening in the trial of Jung Quong Sing for the murder of Henry Vandervorst. Dr. Thorne testified that he found blood on the hatchet, but found nothing to indicate what kind of blood it was. ¶ Shoes recently blacked and with blood on the soles, found in the Chinaman's room were produced by Sheriff Branham. ¶ To John T. Wallace a reporter of the Mercury, the defendant explained that he bled from the lungs and the blood spattered on his shoes. ¶ The prosecution rested, and John Barkway was called for the defense. His testimony was as follows: ¶ 'I worked on Townsend's place with Jung Quong Sing. On the morning after the murder of Vandervorst I helped the defendant to sharpen the hatchet on the grindstone, he having first put a handle in it. He did it openly. I did not see the old handle. I never saw him grind a hatchet before.' ¶ Mrs. Townsend testified that in the last week in September, defendant went to San Francisco for medical attendance, and stated that he had hemorrhage of the lungs. ¶ Arthur Townsend a ten-year-old boy identified the knife in evidence and said that Vandervorst had accused the Chinaman of stealing it. ¶ It was also shown by Mr. Townsend's testimony that several days before the murder the defendant went to San Francisco for medical treatment. ¶ After some further unimportant testimony the case was closed and Mr. Burchard made the opening argument for the prosecution. ¶ The case for the defense was ably argued today by C. L. Whitten and M. E. Power and the final argument for the prosecution was delivered this afternoon by District Attorney Moore. ¶ At 3 o'clock this afternoon the case was given to the jury. ¶ At 3:25 o'clock the jury returned with a verdict of murder in the first degree, without fixing the penalty. ¶ This means hanging. Saturday morning next was fixed as time for passing sentence."

1/27/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"Taken from a Line. Several pieces of underclothing were taken last night from a clothes line in the rear of a residence on Devine street. It is supposed that the thief couldn't stand the white laundry prices but he had to have clean clothes. No clue, no clothes but lots of sadness in the residence right in front of the clothes line."

1/27/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 4 (Editorial)

"How They Talk. Interesting Sayings of Some of Our Great Men. ¶ My price is \$3.50, and I don't care whether I do your work or not. If the Chinaman saw fit to do the work for six bits that was his own business. I've got all the work I can do, and I must have my price.—White Laundress ¶ I've no time to fool away on the co-operative laundry. I am devoting my leisure time just now to trying to beat Sacramento out of the State Convention. We intend to whoop-er-up you know, and pass resolutions demanding the abrogation of the Burlingame Treaty. It will give us a chance to shout some more, and some of us will have a state reputation before the thing is over. I tell you my boy you should always sound your bazoo and sound ti loud. It is the only dead sure way of making the people understand that you are around, and want the terrible incubus removed from our midst.—Agitator."

1/27/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"Continued. The examination of Lee John a Chinaman charged with perjury was continued to-day indefinitely in Justice Buckner's court."

1/27/1886 Evening News (na) page 3 column 6 (Advertisement)

" "Anti-Coolie League. The regular Meeting of the Anti-Coolie Club No. 2 will take place on Thursday evening at Druids' Hall at 8 o'clock. R. F. Ravlin will address the meeting. All are invited. W. S. Kaufman, President, Thomas Allen, Secretary."

1/27/1886 Evening News (na) page 4 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."

1/28/1886 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.]

1/28/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 1 (News)

"More Fruit of the Murder. Petaluma, January 28.—The committee appointed at the mass meeting convened last evening. McNabb of the Argus was elected Chairmand and Frank Fairbanks Secretary. A general discussion showed a determination to get rid of the Chinese by lawful but effective means. A petition to Congress to withdraw the Burlingame treaty and allow no more Chinese to land under any pretext whatever was largely signed. An anti-Chinese league was formed.

1/28/1886 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."

1/28/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"The Chinese Are Going. Sacramento, January 28.—The Cubic Air ordinance is being enforced in Chinatown. Twenty-nine arrests were made last night, and the whole Chinese quarter is under complete police surveillance. Boycotting is becoming more general every day. Chinese employees are being discharged on every hand. Since the terrible murder in Sonoma county every train bears Chinese from this city, and many are found traveling with a bamboo load on their shoulders on every highway leading from the city. Those who are discharged must leave as they cannot secure further employment."

1/28/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 3 column 4 (News)

"The Anti-Chinese Movement. The Stockton Mail says: 'The San Jose Anti-Coolie League has sent a petition to every city on the coast for signatures. The petition calls upon Congress to repeal the Burlingame treaty and to exclude Chinese from coming to this coast. One of these petitions is now ready for signatures at Gall & Madden's saloon, one at M. J. Garvin's cigar store and one at E. Gumpert's cigar store. They have already received the signatures of a majority of the city and county officials. A State Anti-Chinese Convention will be held in San Jose on February 4th next, at which appropriate resolutions will be adopted and the petitions will be sent to Congress."

1/28/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 3 column 1 (News)

"The Anti-Chinese Work. The Sacramento Association and the Convention. A meeting of the various committees of the Citizens' Anti-Chinese Association of Sacramento was held on Tuesday evening. Aside from the business of purely local interest, R. T. Devlin, of the Committee on Branch Organizations, says

the Sacramento Record-Union, reported that the circulars calling a State Convention had been sent to each Supervisor in the State; that replies had already been received from the Boards of Supervisors of several counties, stating that at the first meeting of the Board the delegates apportioned to the respective counties would be appointed; that letters also had been received from various anti-Chinese leagues in all parts of the State, promising their cooperation in making the State Convention a grand success, and that in every newspaper that had come to hand the people had been urged to send representative men to the Convention. The committee also reported that a circular had been sent to such leagues as were known, requesting each to send a delegate to the Convention, and that favorable responses had already been received from several of the leagues; and that beyond all question the Convention would be composed of the representative men of the State from all branches of industry. ¶ To this the Herald can add that the San Jose Convention, which will be held on the 4th of February, will probably bring together a large number of earnest representatives of the anti-coolie cause and that everything points to the performance of important work by a body respectable in the character as well as number of its members."

1/28/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Local Brevities...The examination of Lee John on a charge of perjury was continued by Justice Buckner yesterday to be re-set."

1/28/1886 Morning Mercury (na) page 2 column 4 (Advertisement)

" "Regular Weekly Meeting of the Anti-Coolie Club No. 2 will be held at Druids' Hall on this (Thursday) Evening, at 8 o'clock. R. F. Ravlin will address the meeting. All invited. W. S. Kaufman, President, T. Allen, Secretary."

1/28/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 1 column 2 (News)

"News of the Coast....A gang of boys at Napa stoned a Chinese washhouse last Saturday night and broke several windows. On Monday, however, they were led by public sentiment to take up a collection among themselves and reimburse the Chinamen for the loss they had caused."

1/28/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 3 column 5 (News)

"At the Bay City...Tom Wing was watering flowers on a third-story balcony of a building on Washington street, corner of Spofford alley, yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock. Suddenly the balcony gave way, dropping flowers and Chinaman forty feet to the stone sidewalk below. He was instantly killed, his head being terribly crushed. The body was taken to the Morgue."

1/28/1886 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."

1/28/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 1 column 2 (News)

"Voice of the Press...San Francisco Occident: It may not be out of place to note the assertion that among our Caucasian population there are more deaths from the opium habit, a habit largely acquired from the Chinese among us, than there are converts to Christianity among our resident Chinese. So that among the evils of Chinese immigration we must include the introduction of the opium habit, the Chinese being largely, if not entirely, responsible for it."

1/28/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"At the Chinese Theater. A visit was paid to the Chinese theater last evening. For some time past the building has been closed the original venture not proving a profitable investment. In view of the large number of Chinese now out of employment and the fact that they are at such times partial to theatrical entertainments the owners of the building decided last week to again try their luck. On Sunday evening the first performance was given and since then the thirty actors and eight musicians have played to what they consider good houses. The manager says that the length of the season depends altogether upon the extent of the patronage bestowed."

1/28/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Voice of the Press...Grass Valley Union: State Conventions to consider the Chinese question are called to meet both at San Jose and Sacramento. If these Conventions are intended to influence Congress to some more practical legislation to check Chinese immigration, the idea will be a good one, but if the design is a formation of a new political party the movement will hardly succeed, as such creations, depending upon a single issue, are usually short-lived. The two prominent parties of the State are already in harmony with the general anti-Chinese sentiment, and it is their representatives that make up Congress. If relief cannot come through the present parties a purely anti-Chinese party can not be expected to accomplish anything."

1/28/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Jung Q. Sing. Vandervorst's Assassin Found Guilty of Murder. The Penalty Is Death. Theories as to Why the Defendant was Abandoned by His Countrymen—They Approve the Verdict. The lobby of Department 1 of the Superior Court was filled again yesterday morning to hear the concluding arguments of counsel in the trial of Jung Quong Sing for the brutal murder of Henry Vandervorst. The opening argument for the defense was made by C. L. Witten, who occupied some three-quarters of an hour, and he was followed by his colleague, M. P. Power, who spoke about the same length of time. The young gentlemen each acquitted themselves most creditably, though it was known from the start that their cause was a most forlorn one. District Attorney Moore made the closing speech, reviewing the testimony at length and making it clear to all that while the testimony was entirely circumstantial in character, the chain was perfect and ¶ The Conclusion of Guilt Absolute. Mr. Moore concluded shortly after 2 o'clock, when the jury was charged by Judge Belden, and retired to deliberate at 2:52. At 3:20 they came into court, having been out exactly twenty-eight minutes. The assemblage in the lobby, who had kept their seats during the interim, manifested the usual interest in the prisoner's movements. The latter did not flinch, and the only manifestation he made of any personal interest in the proceedings was by alternately glaring from the faces of the jurors to the Judge. After the verdict was recorded Sheriff B. F. Branham approached to remove him from the room, saying, 'Well, Jung, what do you think of it?' 'Oh, me no care,' was the condemned man's reply, as he stopped to nod to his attorneys, at the same time giving one of them a jocular poke in the ribs. Ten minutes later he was squatted on his haunches on the asphaltum floor of ¶ 'The Little Tank,' Greedily devouring a liberal allowance of boiled mutton and potatoes, using his fingers in lieu of chopsticks. It is a notable fact that he has been abandoned to his fate by his countrymen, none of them having visited him since the first days of his confinement and not a solitary Mongolian having shown his face within the Court-room during the progress of the trial. The fact is the more singular, when it is remembered that in all the history of Chinese criminal cases heretofore tried in this county, both money and witnesses have been supplied to order and without stint, even the most abject chicken thief being always able to produce a score of his countrymen to prove an alibi. Various theories are advanced by those most familiar with Chinese characteristics to explain this conduct, as it is conceded that his ¶ Guilt or Innocence. Would cut no figure in the consciences of his countrymen under ordinary circumstances. Some believe that it is because Jung's

victim was a venerable man, their traditions and superstitions leading them to believe that white-haired men are under the especial care and favor of the gods. Others are of the opinion that in view of the present feeling of hostility toward their race on this coast, they deem it politic to allow him to suffer the penalty without interference, and thus in a sense propitiate the crime. Still another reason, and one that is as plausible as any, lies in the fact that Jung, soon after his incarceration, wrote several letters to a friend on the outside, in which he named several other Chinamen as the real perpetrators of the murder, claiming that he was ¶ Merely a Witness. Up to the writing of these letters the company to which he belonged was engaged in preparing for his defense, but after the matter had been investigated and the parties accused by him had proved their presence elsewhere by both white and Chinese witnesses, he was left by his countrymen to fight his own battles. The story of the finding of silverware and other property in his trunk after the murder has already been told, but Mr. Townsend yesterday related another incident which goes to show that Jung's bump of acquisitiveness is large. As cook, he was entrusted with purchasing vegetables for the family, and given a pass-book to keep his accounts. In the course of a couple of months the vendor of turnips and new potatoes presented Mr. Townsend with a considerable bill, while Jung's book showed payments to have been made daily by him. On being taxed with the peculation, he admitted the charge and laughed heartily as though it were a capital joke. A number of Chinese merchants were interviewed yesterday afternoon and everyone said freely that he believed the verdict to be a just one. Jung is confined in cell No. 1, in the small tank, popularly known as the 'Murderers' or 'Vasques' cell. It is not likely that an appeal to the Supreme Court will be taken in this case, and it is not likely that an appeal to the Supreme Court will be taken in this case, and it is reasonably certain that Sheriff Branham will hold his third hanging bee inside of three months, unless Jung cheats the gallows by suicide."

1/28/1886 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. Couvent."

1/28/1886 Evening News (wire) page 1 column 6 (News)

"Anti-Chinese Feeling at Merced. Merced, Jan. 27.—Pursuant to a call, a large meeting of citizens was held at Leeker's Hall last night for the pupose of organizing an Anti-Coolie League. The hall was full, there being from four to five hundred persons present. The meeting was orderly, and was addressed by a number of citizens, who expressed their determination to unite in an effort to discourage Chinese immigration and to do all in their power lawfully to rid the country of the Chinamen. One hundred and fifteen names were signed to the roll of membership. A committee of five was appointed on organization, and Wednesday evening, February 3d, was appointed for a meeting to hear the report of the committee on complete organization. The people seem in earnest in the movement and a strong league will undoubtedly be organized at the meeting next Wednesday night."

1/28/1886 Evening News (wire) page 1 column 6 (News)

"Killed for Resisting Arrest. Shasta, January 27.—A Chinaman was shot and instantly killed at Lewiston, Trinity County, today, by two special Deputy Sheriffs of that county, who were trying to arrest him for stealing an overcoat and \$75 from a hotel at Deadwood, near the above place. The Celestial attempted to run when being arrested, and refusing to halt was fired at, with the above result."

1/28/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

" 'Chinese do not wear the shoes they make; if the Chinese were supplanted by white laborers, these extra consumers would support another good sized manufactory,' is part of the evidence in the investigation of the boot and shoe business that is now going on. This is an evident evil which is too often lost sight of by manufacturers."

1/28/1886 Evening News (na) page 2 column 4 (Advertisement)

" 'Anti-Coolie League. The regular Meeting of the Anti-Coolie Club No. 2 will take place on Thursday evening at Druids' Hall at 8 o'clock. R. F. Ravlin will address the meeting. All are invited. W. S. Kaufman, President, Thomas Allen, Secretary."

1/28/1886 Evening News (wire) page 3 column 2 (News)

"Santa Cruz Hoodlums. The Salvation Army at Santa Cruz is meeting with harsh treatment at the hands of hoodlum boys, who not content with groaning and burlesquing the services, on Sunday evening stormed the barracks with mud and stones. ¶ While removing the 'terrible incubus' from their midst the Santa Cruzans had better give the hoodlums a shove or two."

1/28/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"Chinese Theatricals. The Chinese theater which was closed for several months, is running again to fair business. There are thirty actors and eight musicians in the company."

1/28/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"The Doomed Murderer. Jung Sing's Good Appetite and Indifference to Death. ¶ Jung Quong Sing the convicted murderer of Henry Vandervorst seems to have been deserted by his countrymen and from present indications his chances of life are very slim. ¶ After the verdict was recorded last evening, and the Sheriff approached him for the pupose of taking him back to jail, the officer said: 'Well Jung, what do you think of it?' ¶ 'Oh, me no care' was the reply of the doomed Chinaman. A few moments later the prisoner was in his cell and devouring mutton and potatoes, and evidently enjoying the meal. ¶ A few days after the arrest, Jung wrote letters to a friend on the outside, in which he named other Chianmen as the real murderers, and he claimed that he was merely a witness. From that time on he was left to his fate. ¶ The murder was most brutal and the verdict is generally approved—even by the prisoner's countrymen. As there is hardly any probability of an appeal being made in the case, the murderer will learn next Saturday morning when he will have to die."

1/28/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 4 (Editorial)

"How they Talk. Interesting Sayings of Some of Our Great Men. ¶ I clothe myself in celluloid and do my own washing in about a minute every week. As far as I am concerned the white laundry people can go hungry. People who have no sense ought to suffer.—Smart Citizen. ¶ How is it that the Professor had so much to say to the Council about the anti-Chinese laundry ordinance, and so earnestly advocated its adoption, and now when the ordinance is in force and general desolation and distress prevails, the Professor does not chirp a single chirp in favor of the proposed co-operative laundry. Where shall we look for relief?—A Suffering Woman. ¶ What's the use of having a State Convention in this city until the laundry question is settled and arrangements made to give us clean clothes at least once a month. It won't do to attend the convention in dirty clothes and looking like tramps. Something that will settle this laundry question is what we want just now. When things are fixed so we can afford to pay for washing, we are willing to meet once more and yell 'aya' after the man on the platform gets through reading the resolutions demanding of the abrogation of the Burlingame Treaty. But there's no use talking; our style of abrogating while arrayed in a shirt that looks like a pliable mud bank, cannot possibly have any

greater effect than usual on Congress, and it is very unsatisfactory to ourselves. Won't somebody start a co-operative laundry?—Anti-Coolieite.

1/28/1886 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."

1/28/1886 Evening News (wire) page 3 column 5 (News)

" 'Take a Tumble.' Suggestions to the Proprietors of White Laundries. ¶ Since the laundry agitation commenced in San Francisco the police have learned that there are more than fifty laundries in that city conducted by white persons. ¶ They furnish employment to 649 men, 259 women and 194 Chinese. One of the largest has the work done in Alameda county, and another the La Grange, has obtained a municipal permit as required by the ordinance. ¶ So it seems that the laundry business in the Bay City was not monopolized by the Chinese. It is also only reasonable to conclude that the white laundrymen in that city are not charging four or five times as much as the Chinese. If such was the case, so many of them would not be supported, and the fact that none of the white laundrymen of that city have taken advantage of the present opportunity and opened business in San Jose, shows that their profits are satisfactory, and that it is possible for white persons to compete successfully with Chinese in the laundry business. ¶ It is to be hoped that the white laundrymen of this city may see the necessity of reducing their rates, so that the present extensive patronage may be retained. They should not forget that it is a very simple matter for the Chinese to locate their laundries outside of the city, and proceed as usual. ¶ They should remember also that in view of the annoyance occasioned by the adoption of the 'laundry ordinance' in this city, and the doubts expressed by United States judges as to its legality, the Board of Supervisors will not be inclined to pass any such ordinance."

1/28/1886 Evening News (wire) page 3 column 5 (News)

"Kearney and O'Donnell. The Sand Lot Orator Expresses Himself in forcible terms. ¶ Denis Kearney, the irrepressible, addressed an Anti-Chinese Club in San Francisco last evening. He turned his attention to his great rival, Coroner O'Donnell, whom he styled the self-nominated, perambulating abortionist and quack candidate for Governor, and said: 'Can it be possible that the Grand Jury is going to adjourn without indicting this Chinese hireling and arch-villain whose dupes now lie in prison, while the head scoundrel is allowed to go free? "I am the highest officer in this State," yelled this paid hireling of the Six Companies, "and, if any of you get arrested, I will pay your fine and bail you out." When these men now languishing in jail were arrested for taking this fellow's advice, did he bail them out? No; but he turned around, abused them and said they ought to rot in prison. He did this at the bidding of his masters, the Six Companies. Out upon such a wretch.'"

1/29/1886 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.]

1/29/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 4 (News)

"For Stealing Potatoes. Ah Puck was convicted in Justice Pfister's court today of stealing potatoes from Redmond's store and sentence to ninety days in the County Jail."

1/29/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Chinese Compelled to Quit Work. Sacramento, January 29.—About 30 white men supposed to be from Roseville nad vicinity went to the section house about four miles north on the California and Oregon Railroad last night and ordered four Chinese section hands to leave; the railroad company would not be permitted to employ them hereafter in that locality. The Chinese packed up and came on the cars to Sacramento."

1/29/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Secret Anti-Chinese Meetings. Red Bluff, January 28.—A secret anti-Chinese meeting has been held in Vina and an organization effected. Stanford's great vineyard is located there. In and around Vina there are about 2,000 Chinese. A public meeting is to be held in Tehama tonight. Secret caucuses are daily held in Red Bluff, and an outbreak is expected early next week, when a committee of citizens will wait upon the Chinese."

1/29/1886 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."

1/29/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Boycotting the Heathens. Healdsburg, January 28.—A thousand voters of all classes, attended the anti-Coolie meeting here last night. Temperate but positive speeches were made by leading citizens and active men of both political parties. A compact was drawn up and signed by all present. By the time of the meeting on Saturday night it is expected that over a thousand signatures will have been affixed to an agreement, the purport of which is that each signer agrees not to hire coolie or heathen labor or buy goods made by coolie or heathen labor, and to boycott all whites who do either."

1/29/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 3 column 5 (News)

"The Sonoma County Horror. Chief of Police Crowley of San Francisco has telegraphed Senator Stanford to ask Secretary Bayard to request the Japanese Government to surrender Ang Tai Duck, the murderer of the Wickershams, to our Government. The Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco will also make the same request of Secretary Bayard. ¶ The translation of Ang Tai Duck's diary is well under way, says the Alta and show the owner to have been educated far above his coolie employment. It is filled with notes of the sayings of philosophers and sages, interspersed with numerous original comments, but nothing having any bearing on the crime."

1/29/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 8 (News)

"The Convention. Seven Anti-Coolie Delegates Chosen for San Jose. Rev. N. F. Ravlin's Speech. A Practical View of the Chinese Labor Curse—A State May Protect Itself. ¶ Delegates to the State Convention to be held in this city February 4th were chosen last evening at a meeting of Anti-Coolie Club No. 2, President Kaufman in the chair. They are as follows: N. F. Ravlin, Louis Bruch, Wm. Vinter, L. A. Spitzer, Thos. Allen, Mr. Roberts and Mr. Childs. ¶ The Rev. N. F. Ravlin addressed the club from a practical, common sense standpoint. The removal of the Chinese, he said, is a matter that deeply concerns all the people of the State, but especially the laboring masses. Sentimentalists and politicians are little affected and therefore they should have little to say about this question. The speaker did not believe that the removal of the evil lies altogether with the authorities at Washington. Such sophistical nonsense is put forth by those who would kill the present movement by slow strangulation. The hidden hand of the political wire-puller

is behind it all. The idea is absurd that the State of California has no right to regulate and control its own internal affairs, especially as long as it does nothing in violation of the Constitution of the United States. This is a social, domestic, local evil that concerns us in all our material interests, and that does not especially concern the general Government one way or the other. Of course the United States could not in violation of any existing treaty remove the Chinese. Neither has the Government any right to make a treaty with China that inflicts an unbearable curse upon the State of California. If it does, then the State has a right, by the higher law of self-protection, to rid itself of the evil. ¶ Mr. Ravlin continued: What is the State? In one sense it is a certain strip of territory bounded by geographical limits. In another sense it is the Government at Sacramento—the State Senate, Assembly, Governor and other State officers, courts, laws, etc. But in the primary sense it is the people. All these other things that appertain to a State are created by the people, to serve their will and pleasure. Suppose the Supreme Court of the State should declare any and all measures looking to the removal of the Chinese unconstitutional. Then the people have it in their power to amend the Constitution and lay the Supreme Court Judges on the shelf forever. And so with any other official who will not do his duty. ¶ Suppose, said Mr. Ravlin, that by the presence of the Chinese, leprosy should become epidemic in San Jose, or throughout the State. Of course we would all have to fall victims to that horrible disease unless the Government at Washington afforded us relief. The State would have no power to protect itself. Such is the reasoning. But goodbye to American liberties, and the freedom of American citizens, when a centralized despotism built on gold becomes the accepted idea of government. We need no interference from Congress to rid ourselves of this Chinese plague. We have the means in our own hands. The Chinese will not stay here when nobody wants them. They will not remain when they can no longer make money. This movement, wisely managed and not pushed in too hot haste, will result in their leaving the country. But it will take time and patience, as it always does, to accomplish any great undertaking. Wise counsels will prevail. Energetic, determined measures will be effective. Let it be understood that while we are patient we are terribly in earnest, and that the conflict is an irrepressible one till deliverance comes. But, gentlemen, beware lest politicians steal your thunder, and gobble up your game. Let there be an organization throughout the State, entirely separate from both political parties, anti-Chinese and anti-monopoly with the watchword, laborers to the front, tyrants and tricksters to the rear, and victory is certain. ¶ A resolution was made to the effect that the Chief of Police be called on to enforce the frame building ordinance. ¶ Thirteen names were added to the roll and the club adjourned. ¶ The Anti-Coolie mass meeting will be held next Tuesday evening either in Turners Hall or California Theater to be addressed by Mr.. Ravlin and others. Ladies invited."

1/29/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Boycotting the Heathens. Healdsburg, January 28.—A thousand voters of all classes attended the anti-Coolie meeting here last night. Temperate but positive speeches were made by leading citizens and active men of both political parties. A compact was drawn up and signed by all present. By the time of the meeting on Saturday night it is expected that over a thousand signatures will have been affixed to an agreement, the puport of which is that each signer agrees not to hire coolie or heathen labor or buy goods made by coolie or heathen labor, and to boycott all whites who do either."

1/29/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Secret Anti-Chinese Meetings. Red Bluff, January 28.—A secret anti-Chinese meeting has been held in Vina and an organization effected. Stanford's great vineyard is located there. In and around Vina there are about 2,000 Chinese. A public meeting is to be held in Tehama tonight. Secret caucuses are daily held in Red Bluff, and an outbreak is expected early next week, when a committee of citizens will wait upon the Chinese."

1/29/1886 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."

1/29/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 6 (News)

"Anti-Coolie Club. Regular Weekly Meeting Last Evening. An Address by N. F. Ravlin. Delegates to the San Jose Convention—Will Call on the Chief to Enforce the Laundry Ordinance. ¶ The regular weekly meeting of the anti-Coolie League was held last evening, President Kaufman in the chair. ¶ Delegates to the State Convention to be held in this city on February 4th, were elected as follows: N. F. Ravlin, Louis Bruch, Wm. Vinter, Mr. Spitzer, Thos. Allen, Mr. Roberts, and Mr. Childs. ¶ Mr. Ravlin addressed the League at length, from a practical, business, common-sense standpoint. The removal of the Chinese was a matter that deeply concerned all the people of the State, but especially the laboring masses. It affected sentimentalists and politicians the least of anybody, and they should have the least to say about it. There was one idea becoming prevalent, that the speaker did not believe in for a moment, and that is, that the people of this State could do nothing in the premises, but that the general Government at Washington alone had the authority to remedy the evil under which we suffer. Gentlemen, be not deceived by any such sophistical nonsense. It is an effort to kill the present movement by slow strangulation. The hidden hand of the political wire-puller is underneath it all. The unseen nigger in the fence is the shrewd, crafty, cunning, wily tool of the monopolist. Such men will draft ordinances that they well know will be declared unconstitutional, for the express purpose of telling you afterwards that we can do nothing either as a State or as municipal governments. But depend upon it, it is all bosh. The absurd idea, that the State of California has no right to regulate and control its own internal affairs, especially as long as it does nothing in violation of the Constitution of the United States. This is a social, domestic, local evil that concerns us in all our material interests, and that does not especially concern the General Government one way or the other. Of course the United States could not in violation of any existing treaty remove the Chinese. Neither has the Government any right to make a treaty with China that inflicts an unbearable curse upon the State of California. If they do, then the State has a right, by the higher law of self-protection, to rid itself of the evil. And what is the State? In one sense it is a certain strip of territory bounded by geographical limits. In another sense it is the Government at Sacramento—the State Senate, Assembly, Governor and other State officers, courts, law, etc. But in the primary sense it is the people. All these other things that appertain to a State are created by the people, to serve their will and pleasure. Suppose the Supreme Court of the State should declare any and all measures looking to the removal of the Chinese unconstitutional. Then the people have it in their power to amend the Constitution and lay the Supreme Court Judges themselves on the shelf forever. And so with any other official who will not do his duty. Suppose that by the presence of the Chinese, leprosy should become epidemic in San Jose, or throughout the State. Of course we would all have to fall victims to that horrible disease unless the Government at Washington afforded us relief. The State would have no power to protect itself. Such is the reasoning. But good-by to American liberties, and the freedom of American citizens, when a centralized despotism built on gold becomes the accepted idea of government. Gentlemen, we need no interference from Congress to rid ourselves of this Chinese plague. We have the means in our own hands. The Chinese will not stay here when nobody wants them. They will not remain when they can no longer make money. This movement wisely managed and not pushed in too hot haste, will result in their leaving the country. But it will take time and patience, as it always does, to accomplish any great undertaking. Wise counsels will prevail. Energetic determined measures will be effective. Let it be understood that while we are patient we are terribly inearnest, and that the conflict is an irrespressible one till deliverance comes. But, gentlemen, beware lest politicians steal your thunder, and gobble up your game. Let ther be an organization throughout the State, entirely separate from both political parties, anti-Chinese and anti-monopoly, with the watchword, laborers to the front,

tyrants and tricksters to the rear, and I tell you victory is certain. ¶ It was resolved to call on the Chief of Police to enforce the frame building laundry ordinance. ¶ Thirteen new names were signed to the roll."

1/29/1886 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. Couvent."

1/29/1886 Evening News (wire) page 1 column 6 (News)

"Secret Anti-Chinese Meetings. Red Bluff, Jan. 28.—A secret anti-Chinese meeting has been held in Vina and an organization effected. Stanford's great vineyard is located there. In and around Vina there are about 2,000 Chinese. A public meeting is to be held in Tehama tonight. Secret caucuses are daily held in Red Bluff, and an outbreak is expected early next week, when a committee of citizens will wait upon the Chinese."

1/29/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"The Good Work Goes On. The Eastern people are rapidly becoming familiar with the Chinese and their customs, and in the large cities, the voters will soon be ready to assist in making the Chinese go. In a murder trial in St. Louis a few days ago, it was shown that the defendant belonged to a secret society which had its Danites, who punished with death members who betrayed secrets of the organization."

1/29/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"Anti-Coolie League. An Interesting Address by Rev. N. F. Ravlin. ¶ The Anti-Coolie League met last evening, President Kaufman in the Chair and Thos. Allen Secretary. ¶ Delegates to the State Convention to be held in this city on February 4th were elected as follows: N. F. Ravlin, Louis Bruch, Wm. Vinter, Mr. Spitzer, Thomas Allen, Mr. Roberts and Mr. Childs. ¶ The address was delivered by N. F. Ravlin. He said that the removal of the Chinese was a matter that deeply concerned all the people of the State, but especially the laboring masses. It effected sentimentalists and politicians the least of anybody, and they should have the least to say about it. There was one idea becoming prevalent that the speaker did not believe in for a moment, and that is, that the people of this State could do nothing in the premises, but that the general government at Washington alone had the power to remedy the evil under which we suffer. Gentlemen, be not deceived by any such sophistical nonsense. It is an effort to kill the present movement by slow strangulation. The hidden hand of the political wire-puller is underneath it all. The unseen nigger in the fence is the shrewd, crafty, cunning, wily tool of the monopolist. Such men will draft ordinances that they know well will be declared unconstitutional, for the express purpose of telling you afterward that we can do nothing as a State, or as municipal governments. But depend upon it, it is all bosh. The absurd idea, that the State of California has no right to regulate and control its own internal affairs, especially as long as it does nothing in violation of the Constitution of the United States. This is a social, domestic, local evil that concerns us in all our material interests, and that does not especially concern the general Government one way or the other. Of course the United States could not in violation of any existing treaty remove the Chinese. Neither has the Government any right to make a treaty with China that inflicts an unbearable curse upon the State of California. If they do, then the State has a right, by the higher law of self-protection, to rid itself of the evil. In another sense it is the Government at Sacramento—the State Senate, Assembly, Governor and other State officers, courts, laws, etc. But in the primary sense it is the people. All these other things that appertain to a State are created by the people, to serve their will and pleasure. ¶ Suppose the Supreme Court of the State should declare any and all measures looking to the removal of the Chinese unconstitutional. Then the

people have it in their power to amend the Constitution and lay the Supreme Court Judges on the shelf forever. And so with any other official who will not do his duty. Suppose that by the presence of the Chinese, leprosy should become epidemic in San Jose, or throughout the State. Of course we would all have to fall victims to that horrible disease unless the Government at Washington afforded us relief. The State would have no power to protect itself. Such is the reasoning. But good-bye to American liberties, and the freedom of American citizens, when a centralized desposition built on gold becomes the accepted idea of government. ¶ Gentlemen, we need no interference from Congress to rid ourselves of this Chinese plague. We have the means in our own hands. The Chinese will not stay here when nobody wants them. They will not remain when they can no longer make money. This movement, wisely managed and not pushed in too hot haste, will result in their leaving the country. But it will take time and patience, as it always does, to accomplish any great undertaking. Wise counsels will prevail. Energetic, determined measures will be effective. Let it be understood that while we are patient we are terribly in earnest, and that the conflict is an irrepressible one till deliverance comes. Let there be an organization throughout the State, entirely separate from both political parties, anti-Chinese and anti-monopoly, with the watchword, laborers to the front, tyrants and tricksters to the rear, and victory is certain."

1/29/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 4 (Editorial)

"How They Talk. Interesting Sayings of Some of Our Great Men. ¶ It seems to me that it is dangerous to the interests of the Anti-Chinese movement to have preachers take part in the colloquial exercises. They sort of mix things up so the boys don't know exactly where they stand. Now last week a prominent minister told us that we must look for relief to the Congress of the United States. nearly everyone else talked the same way, so we concluded to have the Burlingame Treaty abrogated. We had hardly commenced to abrogate, however, when another minister informed us that it is all nonsense to be fooling away time on Congress, or the abrogating business; or words to that effect. The last speech is just what suits the boys; but it is mighty hard to say what we had better do. Some say that as long as we started in we had better abrogate for awhile and see what comes of it. Others think that we ought to do something about starting a laundry and quit abrogating altogether until we are in shape to tell a man where he can get his clothes washed for less than the original cost of the garments. It's pretty hard to tell what do do. The only thing that seems to be dead sure is that the 'terrible incubus' must be 'removed from our midst.'—Weary Patriot."

1/29/1886 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."

1/30/1886 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.]

1/30/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Chinese Discharged. Stockton, January 30.—The Stockton Paper Mill has discharged six Chinaman and replaced them with white labor. The company will discharge the remainder of its Chinese hands shortly."

1/30/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Exit Chinaman. Cloverdale, January 29.—Today there is not a Chinaman in the city limits or immediate neighborhood. The Chinamen here had no property that was salable, except some wood and vegetables which was bought up by citizens."

1/30/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 4 column 2 (News)

"A Description Given. San Francisco, January 29.,—A telegram was forwarded to Yokohama today by Chief Crowley giving a description of the Chinese murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse C. Wickersham and request for his arrest when he arrives."

1/30/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"The Laundry Ordinance. In accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting of Anti-Coolie Club No. 2, Chief of Police Brown was today served with a written request that he enforce the laundry ordinance relating to wooden buildings. Chief Brown says he will do so."

1/30/1886 Evening Herald (na) page 3 column 7 (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."

1/30/1886 Evening Herald (McJunkin, Hugh K.) page 3 column 7 (Letter)

"The Pardoning Power. Its Profitable Use in the Case of Chinese. The Governor's Authority. The Constitutional Provision Relating to Pardons—A Letter to the Prison Directors. ¶ The following letter from Assemblyman Hugh K. McJunkin of San Francisco to the Board of Prison Directors is self-explanatory: ¶ To the Board of Directors of the State Prisons—Gentlemen: On the 11th day of March, 1883, Assemblyman Wharton of Fresno, at my request, introduced Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 56, in relation to the Constitutional pardon of Chinese criminals and their deportation to China, which resolution was adopted by the Assembly on the 13th of March, 1883, thereby indicating the sentiment of the people on that branch of the Chinese question at that time. Subsequent developments can leave no doubt as to the universal sentiments entertained on the subject by the people of California today. Section 1, Article VII of the Constitution, which reads, 'The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, pardons and commutations of sentence, after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper,' gives him the power to pardon (or commute the sentence of, to one day) every Chinese prisoner in this State, upon condition that he immediately depart for China never to return. The exercise of this power by the Governor would utilize benefits conferred by the Restriction Act, unforeseen by its promoters. A most complete description list, together with a photograph of each Chinese prisoner in the State, is already in existence. In addition to the condition in the pardon or commutation of sentence, the Chinese prisoner could therein be prohibited from obtaining a return certificate. ¶ I suggest that your Honorable Board petition for and recommend to His Excellency George Stoneman the pardon (or commutation of sentence to one day) of every Chinese prisoner in the State Prisons at San Quentin and Folsom, on the condition that he depart for China at once, never to return, and upon the further condition that he does not apply to the proper authorities for a return certificate. I further suggest that you base this recommendation on the broad ground of public policy, which includes the removal of competition of the most menial prison labor with free white labor, forever rids the State of about 20

per cent of the criminals within her boundary, and forever rids the State of the most undesirable and demoralizing element of the Chinese population. This is an additional means of safety and protection to the health, lives, person and property of our citizens. ¶ This would be a lawful removal of a portion of the Chinese element, 'lawfully here,' with which the National Government could not interfere. Such a movement would relieve our overcrowded prisons, release our courts and juries from an unbearable burden, save to the State large sums of money necessarily expended in their arrest, conviction and maintenance, and become the initial step toward and an efficient aid in attaining that one object of all others most desirable to the citizens of California, namely, the lawful expulsion of the Chinese. Hugh K. McJunkin, San Francisco, Jan. 28, 1886.

1/30/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"Sentence of Death. Jung Quong Sing Ordered to the Gallows. March the Twenty-Sixth. The Doomed Man's Indifference—Judge Belden's Review of the Circumstantial Evidence. ¶ Jung Quong Sing had his usual air of composure when he was presented before Judge Belden this morning to receive sentence of death for the murder of Henry Vandervorst on the 7th of October. When ordered to stand up he rose in the prisoner's dock and began to twirl his hat in his hands; but he soon stopped, and although he looked steadily at the Judge throughout, never removing his glance, there was not a quiver of a muscle. His manner indicated more of curiosity than vital interest, and yet his knowledge of the English language is sufficient to have enabled to understand the most that was said. ¶ After stating that the prisoner had been convicted by a jury after trial Judge Belden asked: ¶ 'Have you anything to say why of the judgement of the law should not be pronounced against you?' ¶ Jung Quong Sing said nothing. ¶ 'Nothing,' answered his attorneys. ¶ In beginning a review of the case Judge Belden said it is well for all to understand upon what knowledge the judgment about to be pronounced was based, so that there may be no suspicion that another murder is about to be perpetuated. There is no question, he said, that Vandervorst was the victim of a foul, cruel and wicked murder. The evidence on which the prisoner was convicted was purely circumstantial—a series of facts independent in character and valuable only from their connection and the coincidences which accompany them. ¶ Circumstantial evidence is ever viewed with hesitation and distrust; but the law, law writers and the necessities of society compel the consideration of this class of evidence. There is frequently no other procurable, as in poisoning or lying in wait, when the assassin takes care that no traces remain of his connection with the crime. The courts must act upon such evidence, else the immunity of the criminal will be measured by the care of his preparations. ¶ The circumstances of this case were submitted to the jury with every rule of caution. Are they sufficient to warrant the verdict? Vandervorst opened a saloon in a place not much frequented. On the 7th of October he was murdered at his saloon by blows on the head with a hatchet, and that was all the trace that could there be found. That he was killed for gain is incredible, as he was possessed of small means and had but just established himself in business. We are constrained therefore to look elsewhere for a motive. ¶ It was developed that both the prisoner and deceased had worked in the same family—Mr. Townsend's—and that they had frequent bickerings. Mr. Townsend had even interposed to prevent violence. Vandervorst left and opened a saloon, the defendant remaining with Mr. Townsend. ¶ Previous to the killing a hatchet belong to the kitchen in which the defendant was cook. On the morning following the homicide this hatchet was missed. It was found, and investigation showed that the former handle had been removed and a very inferior one substituted. The defense showed no reason for this. Had the hatchet been in its usual place though covered with blood the significance of this change would not have been so great, as there is nothing unusual or strange in the fact that a kitchen hatchet is bloody. The significance of the fact lies entirely in the conduct of the defendant. If he had left the hatchet in the kitchen it could hardly have weighed as a circumstance in this case. But he changed the handle on the morning following the crime. The old handle disappeared and the hatchet was removed from the kitchen. It is his conduct, and not the hatchet, that is a

coincidence. ¶ In his room were a pistol and a knife owned by Vandervorst and previously seen in his saloon. If they were in Vandervorst's possession on the night of the homicide the fact of their being found in the defendant's room is most significant. The openness with which he kept them diminishes the force of the circumstance, but the fact remains that he must have taken them from Vandervorst. ¶ To the blood on the defendant's shoes and hatchet but little importance should be attached; but his blacking of his shoes and his changing of the hatchet handle, both of which were acts of concealment, taken with his possession of Vandervorst's property, make a series of circumstances pointing to the defendant as a probable party to the crime. ¶ While a hatchet is a deadly weapon it is not one used by tramps or by men who murder for gain. It is usually taken because it is at hand and ready, and it is easily concealed. Very few robbers have been taken with a hatchet. The saloon was near Mr. Townsend's. ¶ These circumstances, each taken separately, perhaps have little weight, but taken together their value cannot be overestimated. A single footprint on the ground near the scene of a murder means little; but when they are traced from the victim to the murderer they bring the criminal face to face with his crime. The motive to slay for revenge, the weapon employed, the change of the handle and the finding of the property, taken together show motive, act and concealment. In the opinion of the Court the evidence justified the verdict. Said Judge Belden in conclusion: ¶ 'The judgment of the Court is that you, Jung Quong Sing, be returned to the custody from which you were brought; that the judgment which the law imposes is death; that you, Jung Quong Sing, by the Sheriff of Santa Clara county, in the place and manner prescribed by law, and at a time to be named in the warrant of execution, be hanged by the neck till you are dead; and may God in His wisdom have mercy on your soul. The day that will be designated in the warrant is Friday, the 26th day of March, 1886.' ¶ The densely packed court-room, which had listened with intense silence to Judge Belden's remarks, now began to buzz. Jung Quong Sing looked around expectantly for the Sheriff, who stepped forward and conducted him away."

1/30/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Meeting at Santa Rosa. Santa Rosa, January 29.—Anti-Chinese meetings are being held all over the county. An enthusiastic meeting was held at Greenville last night. About 200 persons were present, and a number of rousing speeches were made. The use of lawful means in removing the Chinese was urged, and all violent measures were condemned."

1/30/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"No Chinamen in Cloverdale. Cloverdale, January 29.—Today there is not a Chinaman in the city limits or immediate neighborhood. The Chinamen here had no property that was salable, except some wood and vegetables which was bought up by citizens."

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"The Chinese Murderer. San Francisco, January 29.—A telegram was forwarded to Yokohama today by Chief Crowley giving a description of the Chinese murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse C. Wickersham and request for his arrest when he arrives."

1/30/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Anti-Chinese Movements. Petaluma, January 29.—The anti-Chinese feeling runs high in Bloomfield. A mass meeting was held tonight, and there is talk on the streets that three days will be given the Chinamen to leave."

1/30/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"Ah Puck's Sentence. Ah Puck was tried in Justice Pfister's Court yesterday on a charge of petty larceny, committed in stealing potatoes from Redmond's store. The evidence showed that the Chinaman cut

open a sack of potatoes, filled the sleeve of his blouse from it and started off toward Chinatown when he was captured by Officer Darcy. The defendant's excuse was that his cousin had sent him after potatoes. He was sentenced to ninety days in the County Jail."

1/30/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Saratoga Items....A Chinaman named Hop Kee was arrested on Tuesday last, and accused of discharging firearms within the city limits. Justice Dowd fined the culprit \$5 with the usual alternative provided."

1/30/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 3 column 7 (News)

"At the Bay City. Recent Occurrences In and About San Francisco....Charges against eight Chinese, arrested for selling opium without a license, were dismissed by Police Judge Rix Thursday. The Court stated that three years ago it had been decided that the ordinance under which the arrests were made were defective and unconstitutional."

1/30/1886 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."

1/30/1886 Evening News (wire) page 1 column 6 (News)

"Firing the Chinamen. Sacramento, Jan. 29.—About thirty white men supposed to be from Roseville and vicinity went to the section-house about four miles north, on the California and Oregon Railroad last night and ordered four Chinese section hands to leave, that the railroad company would not be permitted to employ them hereafter in that locality. The Chinese packed up and came on the cars to Sacramento."

1/30/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"A Suggestion. Mexican sugar planters are offering \$25 a head for Chinese laborers. An exchange suggests that it will pay to stop boycotting and commence kidnapping them. The later would be a profitable business if it was legal. Perhaps the Professor may be persuaded to prepare an ordinance legalizing the kidnapping of Chinamen for the pupose of sending them to Mexico. It is the only thing mentioned in connection with the question during the past few months that there seems to be any money in."

1/30/1886 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."

1/30/1886 Evening News (na) page 2 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."

1/30/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"Puck Is Happy. A Chinaman's Shrewd Method for Getting Free Board. ¶ Ah Puck, a ragged and hungry looking Chinaman, was sent to the County Jail for ninety days by Justice Buckner. Puck was found guilty of stealing potatoes from a sack left on the sidewalk over night, in front of a market street grocery. Puck was hungry, and while he was denied the privilege of filling up on the spuds nipped from that Market street sack, he has succeeded in placing himself in a position to get potatoes and an abundance of other good things to eat for the next three months. He should be ever grateful to the man who left that sack of potatoes on the sidewalk."

1/30/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"The Doomed Murderer. Jung Quong Sing Sentenced to Hang on the 26th of March. ¶ Jung Quong Sing the convicted murderer of Henry Vandervorst was this morning sentenced by Judge Belden, to be hanged on Friday the 26th of next March. ¶ While the Judge was speaking, the doomed Chinaman watched him earnestly, but did not manifest any special interest in the proceedings. He is apparently so utterly indifferent to his approaching fate that some of the officers regard him as sort of a fool. Those who have observed his actions closely consider him a desperate scoundrel and anything but a fool. They attribute his indifference to a belief on his part that something will occur to enable him to escape. ¶ The murder of Vandervorst was one of the most brutal ever committed in this county and it is generally conceded that society can struggle along in a more satisfactory manner without the murderer. From present indications Jung Quong Sing will die on the gallows in the yard of the County Jail on the date fixed by Judge Belden today."

1/30/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Is It Not Hasty? A Resolution Which Seems to Be Uncalled For. ¶ Chief of Police Brown received a written notice this morning signed by the President and Secretary of the Anti-Coolie League of this city. The document notified the Chief that a resolution was adopted at the last meeting of the League requesting him to enforce the laws 'with regard to conducting public laundries in wooden buildings.' It does not appear from anything in the document, that anyone is violating the 'laws' referred to. It is simply an insinuation that the Chief and his officers are wilfully neglecting to perform their duties. ¶ If any member of the Anti-Coolie League knows that the 'laundry ordinance' is being violated he should consider it a part of his duty to either make a complaint before the proper tribunal or inform the officers directly and give the names of the necessary witnesses. The resolution as adopted bears the ear-marks of an attempt to injure the Chief of Police and was probably introduced for that purpose. ¶ It is an easy matter to make a complaint in the regular way. The warrant can be placed in the hands of the Chief of Police or any of his officers. Should they fail to execute the writ promptly the law provides a remedy. The apparent strained effort to injure the Chief of Police is not at all creditable to the League and it does not seem possible that any considerable number of the members would endorse that resolution after giving it due consideration."

1/30/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"Unsatisfactory Verdicts. Three Appeals to the Supreme Court Forwarded Today. ¶ The transcripts on appeal to the Supreme Court were forwarded from the Clerk's office today in the case of Lee Wah, convicted of practicing medicine without a license,..."

1/31/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 4 column 5 (News)

"At the Bay City. Recent Occurrences In and About San Francisco. John P. Glinn, found guilty of violating the Chinatown sanitary ordinance, was fined \$50 by Police Judge Rix Friday. The defendant gave notice of appeal...."

1/31/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 4 column 5 (News)

"Coast Notes....A Chinaman at Guerneville has changed his name from Sing Lee to James Mahoney....Bloomfield held an anti-Chinese meeting last night...."

1/31/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 4 column 6 (News)

"Ten Days to Leave. Petaluma, January 30.—The booming of anvils announced an anti-Chinese meeting at Bloomfield. The hall was crowded, and the following were chosen a committee: O. O. Swan, C. Stine, H. Hestes, I. Johnson, V. Stillwell, O.M. Lefebare, A. H. Knapp and five others. The committee reported that the Chiese would be given ten days to leave, which was unanimously adopted."

1/31/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 4 column 6 (News)

"An Enthusiastic Meeting. Hollister, January 30.—An Anti-Chinese League was organized here today by a large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens, and a committee was appointed to devise ways and means to expel the Coolies now here. The white steam laundry will begin operations next week."

1/31/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 4 column 6 (News)

"Anti-Chinese Meeting. Ukiah, January 30.—An anti-Chinese meeting was held last night, at which an immense crowd was present. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions for Congress. Another meeting will be held February 6th."

1/31/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 5 column 1 (News)

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

1/31/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 5 column 2 (News)

"A Life's Forfeit. The Murderer of Vandervorst Sentenced to Death. Jung Quong Sing Must Expiate His Atrocious Crime Upon the Gallows, March Twenty-Sixth. ¶ The Chinaman, Jung Quong Sing, convicted of the murder of Henry Vandervorst on the 7th of October last, was sentenced in Department 1 of the Superior Court yesterday morning. The criminal, when ordered to stand up, promptly complied, and without a perceptible tremor gazed steadfastly at Judge Belden while sentence was being pronounced. As the circumstances of the crime for which the condemned is to suffer death are familiar to the reader, and in view of the general interest taken in the case, the remarks of the Court in passing sentence are given verbatim. Judge Belden said: It is fitting in a case of this character where an offense of this gravity, followed by consequences as serious as this, are involved that all should understand that the judgment of the Court is based upon some satisfactory reasons, that the verdict of the jury is supported by the proof, and that when the law imposes its last dread penalty upon a human, that there is not in the name of justice and of law another murder being perpetrated. It is therefore fitting that the officer who presides in this Court should indicate the reasons which, in his judgment, warranted the verdict and that now support the sentence which is constrained to pronounce. There can be no question that Henry Vandervorst by whoever he was slain was the victim of a cowardly, cruel and ¶ Wicked Assassination. Upon the perpetrator of that crime should be visited the last penalty of the law, the judgment of death. In this case no witness has testified directly to the connection of this defendant with any act which led to this man's death; the evidence is that which is known to the law as circumstantial testimony; it is claimed by the prosecution that a series of facts independent in their character, and only valuable from their connection with each other, and the coincidences which they present showed this to be the action criminal. I am aware that circumstantial evidence is regarded by many with disfavor and distrust; that

juries often hesitate to pronounce the verdict which shall impose the last penalty known to the law in cases of this character, but law writers declare and the necessities of society compel the application of this class of evidence no matter what the consequences may be, for it is a fact that in cases of the greatest atrocity where there has been the most deliberate premeditation and preparation no other than circumstantial evidence can generally be procured. Where the crime is by poison, by lying in wait, from long preconceived motives of revenge, the assassin endeavors to so arrange his conduct, to so meet his victim that no trace shall remain to connect him with the crime. As to the party slain he proposes that death shall seal his lips and so far forth as preparation can accomplish he proposes that his complicity shall be forever hidden. And so it is, that unless ¶ Circumstantial Evidence. Shall be received in Courts, and juries shall unhesitatingly act upon it, while applying every rule as to reasonable doubt and the presumption of innocence that attaches in all cases, it follows of necessity that the most atrocious crimes will go unpunished and the immunity of the defendant will be proportioned to the patient skill with which he has planned and executed his murderous purpose. The crimes to which eyewitnesses speak, as a rule, are those that follow some exhibition of passion—hot blood or some sudden resentment, for below in grade as to atrocity, heinousness, and the punishment which should follow those in which deliberate premeditation, robbery or some malign revenge is the exciting cause; so it is that circumstantial evidence must be admitted or the worst of crimes go unpunished. ¶ What are the circumstances in this case? They were submitted to the jury with every direction which the Court could suggest, indicating the caution with which it should be considered, the gravity of the consequences which would follow from it and the necessity for the most thorough and careful and scrupulous examination of the facts by which it was sustained. The circumstances of the case here are perhaps not of the strongest or most convincing character. Are they sufficient to sustain the verdict? I propose briefly examining them. The evidence shows that Vandervorst had within a short time preceding his death opened a saloon upon a not much frequented road of the county. He purposed ¶ Engaging in That Business. And had furnished himself with a small stock of commodities used in that vocation. Upon the night of the 7th of October he was alive, and was found the next morning dead with a number of wounds upon his head, apparently inflicted with a hatchet, and that is all the traces of the murderer that were revealed by the immediate surroundings of the homicide. That he was killed for gain seems incredible, the nature of the business, the short time in which he had been engaged in it, the fact that he had been employed as a laborer shortly before, seem to indicate that robbery was not the principal cause, and I am to look elsewhere for a motive which may have impelled to this fell deed. It appears from the testimony that the defendant in this case and the deceased had worked in the same family, that their relations had been most unpleasant, constant bickering going on between them, and in which the interposition of Mr. Townsend, the proprietor, had been required to prevent actual violence; that while this condition of affairs existed Vandervorst removed from the house, and, as I have stated, established himself in this saloon. While he was in this saloon the defendant continued in the employ of Mr. Townsend at a place not remote from Vandervorst's saloon. Previous to the killing, a hatchet, a weapon with which these wounds could well have been inflicted, was part of the utensils of the kitchen in which this defendant ¶ Acted as Cook. There is nothing to show that that hatchet was not at the time in a reasonably effective condition, its handle in place and secured by nails. Upon the morning following the homicide this hatchet was wanting, was not in its usual place, attention was attracted to the fact by the knowledge that Vandervorst had been killed by blows of a hatchet, and upon investigation it was found that the former handle had been removed and a very inefficient one substituted in its place by defendant, no portion of the original handle is produced, no traces of the nails or other means by which it was secured to the blade found, no reasons given why this handle should have been removed at all or the condition of this hatchet changed. Had the hatchet when found been in its usual place, had it been covered with blood, the significance of that fact would have been very greatly abated. There are many reasons why a hatchet of that character thus used about a kitchen might become stained, and many

natural and probable explanations could be given for it. The significance of this fact lies entirely in the conduct of the defendant, indicating that he had some purpose, something to conceal in changing the handle of this implement. Had he left it there no matter what its condition, in my judgment it would scarcely weigh as a circumstance in the case, but that he is found changing the handle, grinding the blade of the hatchet, and doing this on the morning succeeding the killing ¶ Shows a Consciousness. Upon his part that there was something in that implement which called for concealment upon his part, and which required a change for his security. it is therefore not the condition of the hatchet at that time, but defendant's conduct which gives the significance to this circumstance in the case. ¶ Upon searching defendant's room two other articles were found, one a pistol, the other a knife. The evidence is as satisfactory as evidence identifying such articles ever is, that these were purchased by Vandervorst, and kept by him at the saloon, the pistol identified with all the accuracy that such an article ever could be, these were found in the room in the possession of the defendant. if they were Vandervorst's, if the pistol and knife were indeed in his possession on the night of the homicide, the fact tht they were found the next day in the possession of this defendant at a place to which he alone had access, is a circumstance of the utmost significance; the probability that they were the fruits of this crime, and that the man that thus possessed them, found them in the possession of this dead man and took them from him is of course all that gives it its weight; if they were the fruits of another act or acquired in any other way, of course that as a circumstance falls out of the case. The fact that he had made no attempt to conceal them, left them out in sight, where any person could have observed them, diminishes the force of the circumstance, yet still it leaves it as a circumstance dependent of course for its weight upon the proof that they were Vandervorst's articles, and that they must have been taken by defendant from his saloon on the night of the murder. These are ¶ Two of the Circumstnaces. To the fact of the bloodstains on the pair of shoes, or the trace of blood upon the hatchet, I attach very much less importance. Such stains may be acquired in many ways independent of any criminat act, but the conduct of the defendant as to blacking his shoes as though in order to conceal the stains, or an act which would conceal the stains, and changing the handle of the hatchet, without any apparent cause, and the possession of these articles, make a series of circumstances all coincident, pointing to one conclusion—to the defendant as the most probable party to this crime. I have already spoken of the significance of this hatchet. I may add another view which may be taken of it: While this is an instrument deadly, and certain, it is not one usually employed by men who commit crimes for the purposes of gain, it is an instrument usually resorted to upon an exigency, usually taken because it is convenient, because it could be effectively employed and readily concealed. I apprehend public officers have rarely arrested robbers or desperadoes in this State or elsewhere that have been armed with a weapon of this character. It is a weapon that is usually employed in the vicinity of the place where it was obtained, and it is not a part of the equipment of the professional miscreant or thief. In that fact I find a circumstance that suggests the ¶ Employment of the Weapon. In the hands of the defendant in a crime which he purposed committing in the immediate vicinity of the place where he was employed. These circumstances each estimated by itself are perhaps of little force. Weighed together their effect and their conclusiveness can hardly be overestimated. There are like the foot-prints of men upon the yielding soil; each foot-print taken by itslef but indicated that a human being has passed by, but when traced from the body of a murdered man to one fleeing from the vicinity, they have a significance suggestive as it is conclusive, and while each taken by itself is a trifle light as air, yet brought together in their regular sequence they bring the murderer and his victim face to face, and him to certain justice. So it is that the circumstances in this case, each taken by itself and estimated by itself may appear of but little moment, but considered together, they present these parties at variance, a motive upon the part of the defendant to injure the deceased from feelings of revenge, an implement to his hand by which these wounds could have been inflicted, an effort made to conceal the condition and to change the appearance of this weapon, articles notoriously in the possession of the deceased found immediatley after in the possession of the

defendant. I think this makes the measure of proof which in testimony of this character must satisfy the ¶ Requirements of Justice. I have considered this testimony with care during the period that has intervened, since the verdict, for the purpose of satisfying my own mind that there was that measure of proof which would justify the extreme penalty required by this verdict; unless circumstantial evidence of this weight is to be wholly disregarded; unless the conclusion of jurors and the verdicts of juries passing upon such facts are to be cast wholly aside, it must have in this case its full effect, and judgment must be pronounced upon it. I have made this statement reviewing briefly the different matters as they were presented by the testimony. In my opinion they justify the verdict of the jury, and all that remains for the Court is to pronounce the penalty which the law commands. ¶ The judgment which the law imposes is death, that you, Jung Quong Sing, be kept by the Sheriff of Santa Clara county in some secure place, that by said Sheriff at the place prescribed by law, and in the manner which the law commands and at the time which the Court in its warrant shall hereafter indicate, you be hung by the neck until you be dead, and may God in his goodness have mercy on your soul. ¶ Friday, March 26, 1886, will be the day indicated in the warrant for the execution of this penalty. Mr. Clerk, enter the judgment. Mr. Sheriff, remand the prisoner.

1/31/1886 Morning Mercury (na) page 5 column 3 (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."

1/31/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 5 column 4 (News)

"From Mountain View. The Anti-Chinese Agitation in the Pretty Upland Town. Mountain View, January 30, 1886. ¶ The Anti-Coolie Club had their regular meeting on Friday evening, Chairman B. E. Burns presiding. The attendance was large. Everything went off harmoniously and several interesting speeches were delivered by several members of the club, the principal one by B. E. Burns. Supervisor J. E. Abbott of San Francisco was present and also addressed the meeting eloquently, declaring himself to be in perfect sympathy with the anti-Chinese movement. The following delegates were selected to attend the State Convention to be held at San Jose February 4th: C. H. Wakeley, B. E. Burns, Charles Deto, William M. Garlaepp, F. C. King and G. T. Wagstaff. The following resolution was adopted, a copy of which was ordered published in the San Jose Daily Mercury and Herald, as follows: ¶ Inasmuch as we of the Caucasian race find the presence of the coolie people detrimental to the interests of our country, subversive of the industrial interests of the white laboring classes, non-assimilating in their nature, and naturally inclined toward the basest immorality; devoid of christian conscience; inclined to and capable of the commission of the most inhuman and horrible crimes; and inasmuch as the Chinese or coolies have neither inclination or capacity of becoming citizens for our country's benefit or defense, therefore, we believe it necessary for the common good, for the preservation of public morals, for the safety of our people and the security of the rising generation, that we should have no Chinese in our county; therefore be it ¶ Resolved, By the citizens of Mountain View, in meeting assembled, that we demand of Congress the enactment of laws prohibiting the presence of any Chinese in our country, and we earnestly demand the abrogation of the so-called 'Burlingame treaty.' "

1/31/1886 Morning Mercury (na) page 8 column 7 (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."

1/31/1886 Morning Mercury (na) page 8 column 6 (Advertisement)

" "Lee Wah's Canton Herb and Drug Store, 346 South First Street. Chinese Herbs and Medicines."