



Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project

San Jose Newspaper Articles

March 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 systematically reviewed newspapers from 19th century San Jose and collected and transcribed articles that report on events related to Santa Clara County Chinese individuals and communities, along with editorials, wire service reports, and articles that were intended to influence the readers' perception of Chinese communities.

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

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

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 These materials are provided in order to facilitate direct access to primary historical documents for those interested in the history of Chinese communities in 19th century Santa Clara County.

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

Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project
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3/1/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Laundry Cases. Hung Lee and Hop Son were convicted in Justice Buckner's court this morning of violating the laundry ordinance and will be sentenced on Friday at 2 p.m."

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

"Local Brevities....San Jose Anti-Chinese League No. 3 (for ladies and gents) will meet in lecture room, Baptist Tabernacle, Monday evening, March 1st. ¶ The Santa Clara Valley Mill and Lumber Company is substituting white laborers for Chinese as fast as contracts with the latter for wood-chopping expire...."

3/1/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro, cigars) page 3 column 5 (Advertisement)

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

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

"More Chinese Driven Off. Portland, Or., March 1.—Between midnight and 2 o'clock this morning one hundred and eighty Chinese working as woodchoppers and grubbers from one to three miles back of Albina, the northeastern suburb of this city, were riven away from their camps, marched to the ferry landing and ferried across to this city. A crowd of eighty whites, most of them masked, divided into squads of twenty each, visited the camps and ordered the Chinese to leave, which order they obeyed without resistance."

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

"White Brickmakers. W. P. Dougherty, proprietor of the brickyards on the South Pacific Coast Railroad between San Jose and Los Gatos, has had an agent in the East for some time past securing white brickmakers, and about a hundred have already been secured and will soon be on their way hither. Many of them have families. The last Chinese were discharged from the brickyards last October, when the brickmaking season closed. The season will open again next month, and no Chinese whatever will be employed. Mr. Dougherty had found a dearth of white brickmakers in the State, and determined not to be baffled he sent an agent East, with the result as stated. The most interesting feature of the matter, and one that shows Mr. Dougherty's earnestness in its best light, is that he will bear the entire expense of bringing men and their families to San Jose. In order to accommodate the business to white hands he has also ordered a large amount of moulds and other appliances which cost him \$10,000."

3/1/1886 Evening Herald (Boston Shoe Bazar) page 4 column 3 (Advertisement)

"WE ARE BOOMING! ¶ And Please Don't Forget It. ¶ The Boston Shoe Bazar! ¶ BOOMS ¶ When competitors are quiet. It booms because it gives the people better goods for the money than they can obtain elsewhere, and we are pleased to say that we will sell you only ¶ WHITE LABOR GOODS ¶ As we have shipped our Chinese made shoes to the City of San Francisco to be sold for whatever they will bring. Our goods are most all Eastern made, therefore white labor. Because the Chinese must go we are not going to sit down and cry, but we mean to push out and let the people know that we are willing to help make them go as we know we can make as much on White Labor Goods as ever can be made on Chinese goods, and knowing full well that our White Labor Goods will outwear any Chinese goods made at the same price. ¶ We are just receiving a nice, well selected stock for the Spring in which we know we can please you all. Customers wishing good shoes and slippers for men, ladies, misses, boys and children, will appreciate our selection and at prices that defy competition. ¶ All Goods Marked in Plain Figures. One Price to All. ¶ Boston Shoe Bazar, 33-35 West Santa Clara St., Under Auzerais House."

3/1/1886 Evening Herald (Mountain View) page 2 column 3 (Letter)

"Mountain View. Progress of the Anti-Coolie Movement—Work of the Club. Mountain View, Feb. 27, 1886. ¶ Editor Herald: Our Anti-Chinese club met last evening. Communications from the State Executive Committee were received relating to the pledges (Circular No. 1) and to the adjourned meeting of the State Convention, it being held that the accredited delegates to the San Jose State Convention were, as a matter of course, eligible members of the adjourned meeting of the Convention; and as the Mountain View Club had several accredited delegates, it was resolved last evening that any delegate who could not attend the meeting in Sacramento should be instructed to give his proxy to Hon. D. M. Delmas, who has important interests here. Hence Mr. Delmas will be instructed to attend the adjourned session of the State Convention as a representative of Mountain View interests. ¶ Mr. Chas. Detoy, a wine manufacturer and dealer, goes also, as a delegate at large, to represent our club. Mr. Detoy is an active and efficient member of the Mountain View Non-Partisan Anti-Chinese Club. ¶ Mr. Delmas has had all the Chinamen discharged from his large vineyard near here. Hon. M. M. Estee has also discharged them from the Collins ranch. ¶ It was intimated in our club last evening that at the next meeting a proposition would be submitted to earnestly request employers in this vicinity to discharge all coolie labor. ¶ Mountain View."

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

"Knights of Labor. Proposed Plan for Driving Out Chinese and Convict Labor. A meeting was held in San Francisco last night by the committee elected by District Assembly No. 53 of the Knights of Labor to formulate a plan for dealing with the Chinese and convict labor question. The committee, which was composed of J. Wolf, Cal Dewing and J. D. Condon, made a report, which, after specifying the menace to working men caused by Chinese and convict labor, provides for an organization to be known as 'The Bureau of Industry of the Pacific Coast.' Its functions shall be vested in an executive board, which shall consist of one member from each local assembly of Knights of Labor and all the officers of District Assembly, No. 53. ¶ The duties of the Executive Board shall be the appointment of a secretary to collect all information concerning the organization, or relating to its objects, and the opening of an employment office in San Francisco for the purpose of furnishing laborers with employment free of cost, in all branches of industry wherever required. ¶ The committee then call upon the Chinese Six Companies to ship the Chinese on this coast to their homes as fast as the means of transportation will allow; they demand that the sanitary laws be enforced in the Chinese quarter; call the attention of the State authorities to the fact that the convicts in the State prisons in San Quentin and Folsom are worked in direct violation of the law, and in conflict with a provision in the State Constitution, and demand of the State authorities that convicts be employed in accordance with the law. ¶ They request the Congress of the United States to pass a prohibitory law against the landing of any Chinese on our soil until the treaty of China is so modified that it allows our citizens the same privilege in China as the Chinese enjoy here. ¶ If no move is made by the Chinese to ship the coolies to China thirty days after the issues of these articles, all employers of Chinese or prison labor will be requested to discontinue such employment within the next sixty days; if, after ninety days, any person shall be found employing directly or indirectly Chinese or convict labor, the name of such persons shall be published if, after 120 days, the deportation of Chinese has not begun, the Executive Board shall call on the Knights of Labor in the United States, Canada and British Columbia and all labor organization to assist in most vigorous boycott of the whole Chinese race living in America, and of all their employers, wherever found. ¶ At this same period the Executive Board shall have prepared a label and stamp to be used on all goods manufactured by free labor on this coast; after this period action to continue until the end sought is achieved, every member to be called on to use his influence, in the order as well as out of it, to assist in the work."

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

"A Strong Move. Eastern Knights of Labor and the Chinese. ¶ A VERY NOVEL PROPOSITION. ¶ A Special Tax on Those Who Employ Chinese – A Memorial to Congress. ¶ In response to a cry of distress from the Knights of Labor of the Pacific Coast, a memorial has been drawn by a committee of Assembly 4243, Knights of Labor, of Frankfort, Indiana, and addressed to the representatives in Congress from that district. A copy of the memorial has been forwarded to the various Assemblies of this coast. It is but one of the thousands of similar memorials that have been drawn by the various Eastern Assemblies, and they indicate not only the strong bond that unites the Order but the immense influence it can wield in united action. ¶ Some novel propositions are embodied in the memorial here selected for publication, notably the one imposing a special tax on the employers of Chinese. This is a remarkable stroke and one that deserves serious consideration. If it will stand the fire of the courts (which almost uniformly abuse their discretion by discriminating against labor) it will solve the problem of the Chinese curse. They must first be reorganized, for as they now are they are the only obstacles that stand between the people and their right to self-government. ¶ The memorial is as follows: ¶ WHEREAS, In view of the terrible degradation of the laboring masses on the Pacific Coast resulting from the importation under contract of Chinese cheap labor and the steps taken by the President of the United States to protect said Chinese labor against the just indignation of a pauperized and starving community, it becomes necessary and lawful that we, as citizens and legal voters of the Ninth Congressional District of the State of Indiana, take immediate action in this matter. We therefore have resolved to demand at the hands of Congress and the Senate that the following resolutions be acted upon without delay, in order to save unnecessary bloodshed. ¶ 1. We demand that all immigration from the Chinese Empire be forbidden under penalty of the law, and that all vessels carrying such immigrants toward the American shores shall be searched by American men-of-war's-men and prosecuted for carrying contraband stock, regardless of nationality. ¶ 2. We demand that a high protective tariff (direct to the Government) be placed on Chinese labor now in the United States and Territories, the same not to exceed \$2 a day and not less than \$1.25 a day for each and every [Chinese] man engaged; this tariff to be paid by all parties employing said Chinese labor, said tariff to be paid monthly, in advance, by all such contracting parties. ¶ 3. That no further steps be taken against the men who, through the neglect of the Government, have been robbed of their rights and privileges: and we further demand that the proclamation of the President for the protection of Chinese labor be withdrawn, for the reason that the American laborer has asked for bread and received lead. ¶ 4. We demand that suitable number of first-class vessels of the United States Navy be immediately stationed on the Pacific Coast, with orders to pick up all suspicious looking vessels coming within three hundred miles of the American Coast, thoroughly search the same, and if finding contraband Chinese labor on board, enforce the law provided in Article I to the full extent, their station to extend from the Isthmus of Panama on the south to Victoria in British Columbia on the north. ¶ 5. We demand that the penalty for each individual Chinaman carried by or on any vessel for the purpose of landing on American soil shall not be less than \$1,000. ¶ These just measures we demand in the interest of legitimate enterprise and the crippled industries of the laboring masses and legal voters of the United States."

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

"SELF-PRESERVATION. ¶ Grand Anti-Chinese Meeting at Santa Cruz. ¶ AN ADDRESS BY MR RAVLIN. ¶ The Unanswerable Arguments of the Eloquent State Organizer – A Torchlight Procession. ¶ A fine anti-Chinese demonstration was held in Santa Cruz on Saturday evening. At an early hour in the evening a bright bonfire blazed on the Lower Plaza, and the Pythian Band rendered several airs. When the procession moved at 7:40 P.M., Pacific Avenue was crowded with people. Grand Marshal Keym gave the order to move, the band struck up, and the procession started from the Lower Plaza, down Pacific Avenue to Bridge street to the Pavilion. On Mission street Chinese lanterns were hung in front of a

number of places. The line of march was illuminated by Roman candles and red lights, and the air was resonant with loud cheering. The Aids as well as the Grand Marshal were mounted. The Aids were F. E. Owen and P. Balding. A large American flag and many transparencies were carried in the procession. Music was furnished by the Pythian Band, which headed the procession, and the City Band, which led the Second Division. The rear was brought up by a carriage drawn by four horses containing N. F. Ravlin, Hon. E. Anthony, J. Sylvar, J. Edward Marks, and J. W. Smith. The Pavilion was crowded to its utmost capacity. A bonfire burned in front of it. After the procession entered the hall, Elihu Anthony introduced N. F. Ravlin, the speaker of the evening. ¶ 'You can't compel a white man to work alongside a Chinaman, because soon you'll compel him to take the same fare,' began the speaker. He said the tendency of the age was for the aristocracy to ride over the people. The tendency was toward the self-interest of the aristocracy at the cost of the masses. The expulsion of Chinese from this country would break the backbone of the aristocracy. He found in Fresno a pro-Chinese league, bold and defiant, and the Anti-Chinese League were afraid of them, because the others were wealthy vineyardists. He told the pro-Chinese league that he would boycott them and their business if they did not employ white labor. He was going back there again to tackle them, and wanted the prayers of anti-Chinese clubs for his success. The reason the Chinese don't go is because the vineyardists want them. There is in this country a sort of sentimental feeling, more extensive in the East, that the Chinese have as good a right here as anybody else. If we are going to convert Chinese we must send them back to China, because they are nearer their own heaven there, and we are all acting as missionaries when we send them to China. ¶ 'Large numbers of church people say we are persecuting the Chinese. We say we are not; we are taking them out from destroying influences; from the despotism of the Chinese Six Companies. They haven't got a friend among their employers. The friendship is all for gold, for self-interest; when they have done with John they let him go. All Europe repels the insinuation that John is as good as the Germans, the Irish, the Scotch, the Scandinavians or the French. We want the Europeans because they are homogeneous; they blend with us; they become Americanized; they become one of us. Since the time when that gallant Frenchman, Lafayette, fought by the side of Washington, the Europeans have been coming over here; they have made their homes among us, and they helped to build up the country. They love the country of their adoption and would die for it. Show me a Chinaman who loves this country, who loves our flag, or who would take off his queue out of respect to the customs of this country? I say that a people who would not defend this country have no right to fatten upon its resources. You can't find many Chinese on this coast who would fight for this country. The speaker could never understand why some of the women loved a Chinaman. The women say that he is such a dear John; he's so obliging. Just such a woman would strew a murderer's pathway to the gallows with flowers. I say to send such women to China along with John. [Laughter.] ¶ 'Another reason John ought to go is that his presence here menaces our moral and social influences. Such a horrible thing as the underground ravines of Chinatown, in San Francisco, could hardly be imagined. Over 50,000 white men and women have become opium fiends through the Chinese. In San Francisco there are 5,000 opium fiends, wrecked hopelessly beyond redemption. You hear these sentimental women whine over drinking, but they do not say anything about opium-smoking. The opium habit is worse than all other bad habits combined. You can never raise labor to its proper level under the present regime. There wouldn't have been so many hoodlums here if they had anything to do, the Chinese occupying all positions of labor. ¶ 'There isn't room in this country for the Chinese Empire; either the Chinese should go or we must go. Any man who can't take into the compass of his vision a thousand years hence is of too small calibre to talk about this question. We are sound reasoners, not windbags; we are American citizens, not demagogues; we are in earnest, not agitators. ¶ 'The Old Testament is a poor book to quote from for the pro-Chinese. If I were on their side I'd quote from the New Testament. I would ask my clerical friend why God commanded Joshua to kill all the men, women and children that fell into his power. The gentleman is compelled to answer the question if he takes the Scriptures as divinely inspired and to be interpreted literally. Then, coming on

down later, when Joshua crossed over Jordan, why did God command him to drive out those nations that inhabited Palestine? Why did he not keep them there to convert them? They were driven out for two reasons: First, Palestine could not contain those nations and the Jewish nation. Another reason was there was more likelihood of the Jews being corrupted by the heathen nations than there was of the heathen nations being converted by the Jews. So, applying this to the case in point, we exclude the Chinese from this country for the same reason that God commanded Joshua to exclude the heathens from Palestine. Facts demonstrate that there is more danger of our people being corrupted by the heathen customs of the Chinese than there is probability of our converting them to Christianity. Joshua executed the edict. If we had Moses' old successor here in California he'd have the Chinese out within ninety days. Now, by command of the same God, we drive out the Chinese. We've got the same authority as Joshua. There are 50,000 of our people ruined to about fifty Chinese converted – and a very questionable conversion, too. For these reasons, I say, the Chinese shall go. We shall never cease our efforts until the Celestial Empire is out of this country. ¶ 'The sober, industrious, honest toilers, are the highest citizens of this country. Beneath them are Presidents, Governors, Senators and other officials. The honest citizens are the sovereigns of this country. None of you are slaves or hirelings or minions of capital. You are citizens, who create the officers. Take heart, laborers, the day of your redemption is coming; you are coming to the front. The Chinese must go; then those other elements which menace our government will also go. ¶ 'When you find any one will not discharge a Chinaman in his employ when you get him white help, boycott him, but you can't boycott indiscriminately; you must first furnish the means to take the place of the Chinese. It's only against men who fight and rebel against white labor that the boycott must be used.' ¶ While the City Band played an air a collection was taken up. The meeting was over by a quarter past 9 o'clock. ¶ The following transparencies were noticeable in the procession: ¶ 'Self Preservation is the First Law of Nature.' ¶ 'Tenth of March!' ¶ 'Boycott! Boycott!' ¶ 'Steamer for China—No Return Tickets.' ¶ 'Chinese or No Chinese?' ¶ 'We Must Protect Our Boys and Girls.' ¶ 'Stay with the Boys!' ¶ 'Hail to the Chief.' ¶ 'Santa Cruz is Wide-Awake on the Chinese Question.' ¶ 'Persuasion, Not Force, Is Our Motto.' ¶ 'We Must Protect White Labor at All Hazards.' ¶ 'The Chinese Must Go, But Not Come.' ¶ 'White Labor First, Now and all the Time.' ¶ 'We must and Will Succeed.' ¶ 'They Must Go! Look Out for March 10th! The Boycott!' ¶ 'No Chinese Need Apply.' ¶ 'America Must Never Give Up to Chinese Invasion!' ¶ 'Don't Get Timid! Stick to It and You Will Win!'"

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

"Chinamen Discharged. ¶ It is said that the Chinamen employed by the Santa Clara Valley Mill and Lumber Company have been discharged."

3/1/1886 Evening News (Socratic School of Science) page 2 column 3 (Advertisement)

"WANTED – WHITE MEN, WOMEN AND girls to take lessons in laundry work, at the Socratic School of Science and Hygiene. A competent instructor in charge. 280 South Third street, San Jose, Cal. ¶ Socratic School of Science and Hygiene—.day and evening. When Men, Women and youth receive important practical instruction. Terms reasonable. Call or send for circular to Prof. S. S. Rizer, 280 S Third St"

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

"Boycotting. ¶ ED. DAILY NEWS. Boycotting may be resorted to without violating the letters of law, and yet be making insidious and most dangerous advance into our political and religious liberty which is a violation of the spirit of law. ¶ When we follow the golden rule and 'do unto others as we would have them do unto us,' and are not deterred from doing so by any outside pressure, we are then in the enjoyment of both civil and religious liberty. ¶ The destruction of the tea in Boston harbor shipped from the mother country was not boycotting, but an act of violence justified by the Colonies under the right of revolution. Do our laws sanction such a right to a few handful of men who may be (some of them)

struggling to ride into office upon the 'anti-Chinese boom.' ¶ It is boycotting when a company or men of means or others who employ laborers, discharge them, because they do not vote, think and believe as they do; and it is also boycotting when an anti-Chinese league, for instance, tries to stop the bread from their neighbors and little ones and urge others to have no dealings with them if the latter should refuse to join their leagues or sign the pledges which said leagues may dictate. ¶ Our revolutionary Fathers never boycotted their neighbors, or even their enemies. It was beneath their dignity to stoop so low to get rid of evils. ¶ The only right way to overcome evil, is to overcome it with good, which requires wisdom, patience and forbearance. This is no sentimentalism, but springs from the eternal principles of justice, mercy and truth. ¶ COUNSELLOR."

3/2/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 3 (news)

"The Stockton Boycott. Stockton, March 1.—The Federated Trades Union boycott announcement resulted in the dismissal to-day of all Chinese help hitherto employed by hotels and restaurants in this city, excepting the Pacific Hotel, against which a boycott begun to-day."

3/2/1886 Morning Mercury (Manager W. C. T. U. C. H.) page 3 column 3 (Letter)

"A Card. Ed Mercury: I would like to correct a statement that appeared in the columns of your paper, made by Dr. Berry, and which he promised to correct, but for some reason best known to himself, did not do. We do not and never have employed a Chinese cook. Manager W. C. T. U. C. H."

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

"Local Brevities....The Santa Clara Valley Mill and Lumber Company is substituting white laborers for Chinese as fast as contracts with the latter for wood chopping expire....W. P. Dougherty will resume work at his brick yards, near this city, next month with a full force of white laborers, about one hundred of whom will be required. Owing to the scarcity of white brick-makers in this State, Mr. Dougherty has arranged to have a crew brought out from the East...."

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

"Chineses Driven Into Portland. Portland, Or., March 1.—Between midnight and 2 o'clock this morning one hundred and eighty Chinese working as woodchoppers and grubbers from one to three miles back of Albina, the northeastern suburb of this city, were riven away from their camps, marched to the ferry landing and ferried across to this city. A crowd of eighty whites, most of them masked, divided into squads of twenty each, visited the camps and ordered the Chinese to leave, which order they obeyed without resistance."

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

"England and China. London, March 1.—There is high authority for the statement that England is treating with China, with the view of effecting the settlement of the claims of the Chinese Government to suzerainty over Burmah, tending toward the surety to the British Government of the monopoly of the right to build and operate railways in China and Burmah for the transportation of troops, war material, etc. The result of the negotiations is one of obvious importance to American manufacturing States and particularly to the States near the Pacific Coast."

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

"Anti-Coolie League. A Number of Committees Appointed and a Delegate Elected. The second meeting of Anti-Coolie League No. 3 was held last evening in the lecture room of the Baptist Tabernacle, President Berry in the Chair. ¶ On motion of N. F. Ravlin a committee was appointed to canvass the city for signatures to the pledge, the signers to be members of the league. The committee consists of Mrs.

R. H. Schwartz, Mrs. Canfield, Mrs. Merritt, I. N. Glaze and Mr. Bishop. ¶ Mr. Ravlin moved that a delegate be elected to the adjourned meeting of the San Jose Convention which meets at Sacramento on March 10th. The motion was carried and Dr. J. L. Berry was elected as such delegate. ¶ A series of resolutions, advocating the peaceful expulsion of Chinese and favoring boycotting, were offered. ¶ Mr. Ravlin spoke in favor of the resolutions. He said the strongest opposition to the movement came from what is considered the best classes of society and that is the churches. Oppositions also come from other sources. In Fresno he found a pro-Chinese league composed of the vineyardists. In Santa Cruz several Sundays ago Rev. Mr. Willetts had preached a strong pro-Chinese sermon, in which he lauded the Chinamen to the skies and referred to those in this movement as agitators, demagogues and windbags.

3/2/1886 Morning Mercury (Boston Shoe Bazar) page 2 column 4 (Advertisement)

“WE ARE BOOMING! ¶ And Please Don’t Forget It. ¶ The Boston Shoe Bazar ¶ BOOMS ¶ When competitors are quiet. It booms because it gives the people better goods for the money than they can obtain elsewhere, and we are pleased to say that we will sell you only ¶ WHITE LABOR GOODS ¶ As we have shipped our Chinese made shoes to the City of San Francisco to be sold for whatever they will bring. ¶ Our goods are most all Eastern made, therefore White Labor. Because the Chinese must go we are not going to sit down and cry, but we mean to push out and let the people know that we are willing to help make them go as we know we can make as much on White Labor Goods as ever can be made on Chinese goods, and knowing full well that our White Labor Goods will outwear any Chinese goods made at the same price. ¶ We are just receiving a Nice, Well Selected Stock for the Spring in which we know we can please you all. Customers wishing Good Shoes and Slippers for Men, Ladies, Misses, Boys and Children, will appreciate our selection and at prices that defy competition. ¶ ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES. ONE PRICE TO ALL. ¶ Boston Shoe Bazar, 33–35 West Santa Clara St., Under Auzerais House.”

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

“Chinese Indemnity Claims to be Submitted to Congress. What Cleveland Will Advise....¶ New York, March 1.—A Times’ editorial says: It is expected that the President early this week will send a message to Congress, recommending legislation to indemnify the Chinese who suffered from anti-Mongolian raids in the Pacific States and Territories. It is well understood that the Cabinet has had this subject under consideration at several meetings, and that representatives of the Chinese Government in this country have filed claims for damages with the State Department. One of them, of small amount, goes back more than five years to Denver troubles, but the chief bill of damages arises from occurrences during the last six months. The duty of making some pecuniary reparation to maltreated Chinese is hardly less binding than if it were expressly stipulated in the treaty. It is a duty arising out of the familiar practice of nations, to which we expect conformity when our own rights are concerned. We have been particularly exacting in demanding indemnity from Asiatic nations for the ill treatment of our citizens, and both China and Japan have paid us for offenses precisely of this character committed in their own lands, sums far larger than are now likely to be claimed by the Chinese. Congress therefore should consider carefully what individual justice and international custom demand. It is hardly probable that in view of the status of the Chinese laborers that fair dealing will require very large indemnities, whatever may be the size of claims, but the rule we insist on for our missionaries and commercial travelers ill-treated in China is binding on our Government in the present case, if its application leads to a quickened public sentiment into such outrages, the payment of damages may have a doubly good effect.”

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

“Something to Think About. There have been several occasions when California has been up to fever heat on the two subjects of Chinese immigration and the necessity for the removal of the Chinese already here. There have been various clear and definite expressions of the practical unanimity of the sentiment against the Chinese entertained by the people of this State. The present movement is not an exceptional one by any means, nor has it deepened or widened the popular conviction that in all its aspects the presence of Chinese labor in California is a calamity to be deprecated. ¶ It is by no means satisfactorily settled that the formation of anti-Chinese leagues and the use of the boycott upon merchants, newspapers and producers will cure the widespread disease. The magnitude of the undertaking ought not to be underestimated, nor should the means for its accomplishment be decided upon without much care and deliberation. To whip an army of one hundred and fifty thousand, even if composed of Chinamen, requires generalship, method and organization. The present methods, it is to be feared, partake more of the character of guerilla warfare than of the large tactical movements by which great battles are won. ¶ Simply to force the discontinuance of Chinese labor is only a part—and a very small part—of what is necessary. The first work that should be done is to provide labor ready to take the place of the Chinese. The vast majority of California employers are ready to substitute white labor for Chinese and pay white wages for white work. If the anti-coolie leagues are in earnest they can starve the Chinese out of California within a year and never violate a law on the statute book. If the Knights of Labor and various other trade organizations are—as is represented—in full sympathy with the California movement, let them be appealed to for white labor to take the place of the Chinese. In the matters of washing and fruit picking there are in San Francisco alone, women and children enough to supply those wants, if provision were made for transporting the supply to the place of demand. If our own country be not equal to the demand for labor in the orchards and vineyards, Italy and France have surplus labor for those purposes of the best sort. ¶ If some of the zeal which is wasting itself in asserting that which everybody assents to—that the Chinese ought to go—were brought to bear upon furnishing white labor to take its place, the end would be arrived at more certainly and more expeditiously. If instead of demanding an unconditional pledge not to employ or use the labor or products of Chinese, directly or indirectly—an impossible thing to do unless the signers are prepared to decline to drink a cup of tea, or to drink a glass of beer without proof that the tea and hops were not picked by Chinese—a great organized effort were established to bring white labor into the State, there are very few employers in California who would not agree to dispense with Chinese labor, provided other labor could be ready to take up work where the Mongolian was required to quit it. ¶ Take the great fruit interest of this county, and it requires no argument to show the impracticability of requiring our orchardists to allow their fruit to rot on the trees as the result of complying with the public objection to the employment of the Chinese. So far as this country is concerned, the movement has commenced wrong end first. Even in San Jose there has not yet been provided sufficient white laundry supply, for persons who do not feel able to pay the price of a garment for getting it washed. ¶ The cigar-making trade has been the most successful of any in substituting white for Chinese labor, but the movers in that undertaking first secured a pledge from employers and then brought out men from the East to do the work. All other trades and callings can be equally successful in supplanting the Chinese if they will. But they must do it by being able to show that they do not intend to bring about a paralysis of any industry by depriving it of laborers without being prepared to supply a more desirable class to keep the wheels of industry going with unabated and unchecked speed.”

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

“A Successful Boycott. Stockton, March 1.—The Federated Trades Union boycott announcement resulted in the dismissal to-day of all Chinese help hitherto employed by hotels and restaurants in this city, excepting the Pacific Hotel, against which a boycott begun to-day.”

3/2/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro, cigars) page 3 column 4 (Advertisement)

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

3/2/1886 Evening Herald (Alexander's boots and shoes) page 3 column 7 (Advertisement)

"The First Invoice of Boots and Shoes with the Genuine White Labor League Stamp On! And still our prices are just as low as goods made up without the Stamp on. [Price list of available shoes, all listed as White Labor] and a Hundred Other Bargains. Alexander's, Regulator of Boot & Shoe Low Prices, 43 North First Street. Next Door to Ax Billys."

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

"The President on the Chinese Question. Washington, March 2.—The President to-day sent a message to the Senate on the Chinese question. He says that the condition of the Chinese in the Western States and Territories is far from being satisfactory, and all the powers of the Government should be exerted to maintain the amplest good faith towards China in the treatment of these men, and the inflexible sternness of the law in bringing wrong-doers to justice should be insisted upon. Every effort had been made by the Government to prevent violent outbreaks, and the President says that he is prepared to give his earnest consideration to any further remedial measures within the treaty limits, which the wisdom of Congress may suggest."

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

"The Overland Monthly for March devotes much of its space to a discussion of the Chinese question. The leading contribution is by W. W. Stone, an officer of the Knights of Labor, who states the position of the order on this subject. P. S. Dorney writes of the riot and massacre of Chinese in 1871; he was an eyewitness. George D. Lawson, one of the indicted leaders of the Tacoma affair, gives an account of it and takes the ground that it was illegal but necessary. He is followed by an anonymous writer who condemns lawlessness. The position of the magazine itself on this question is defined in the editorial department, as follows: 'The only legal or moral difference we can see between the Rock Springs methods and the Tacoma method is the difference between the highway man who murders a man and takes his purse, and the one who stops him with, "Your money or your—I'll say what, if you refuse to hand out." ' Other contributions in this number are additional chapters of [articles unrelated to the Chinese]...and the usual departments."

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

"From Mountain View. Farming Interests—A Disgusted Chinaman—Anti-Chinese Notes. Farmers are all about all done seeding, and prospects never were better for a good crop, in many places the grain already standing a foot high. ¶ The white laundry lately established here is doing good work and is being well patronized. The boss of one of the Chinese laundries here is already making preparations to leave, and the boss of the other says he 'no like, no sleepee good nightee, too much tlubble'; and no doubt he too will leave for want of patronage. ¶ The Mountain View Entre Nous Social Club is to give its opening ball at Margot's Hall on Saturday evening March 5th. ¶ D. M. Delmas has discharged all the Chinamen formerly employed on his large vineyard near town, and filled their places with twenty-five white men, and it is said the work is better done than before and costs less money. Mr. Delmas will probably represent the Mountain View Anti-Coolie Club at the State Convention at Sacramento on March 10th by proxy of those who were elected to the San Jose Convention. Mr. Chas. Detoy, who was recently elected to the Sacramento Convention, will also be there, and the interest of the club and the movement in general will be intelligently looked after. ¶ About twenty-five men supposed to be in the employ of the

S. P. R. R. worked all one night last week at Murphy's station, loading up on the cars all the rails that had been piled up there to be used in the construction of the Murphy's Station and Saratoga Railroad. This is an indication that operations on that road are to be suspended for a while. ¶ W."

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

"'Damn Such Boys.' The following from the Sacramento Bee will be read with interest by the fruit-growers, and the people of this county generally. A.T. Hatch is one of the most prominent of the fruit-growers who assert their intention to employ Chinese labor just as long as it can be obtained cheaper than white labor. That is all there is of the Vacaville resolutions, and of the speeches and resolutions of the State Horticultural Society. Such men as Hatch seem to think that as long as they can make larger profits by the employment of coolie labor, it matters little what becomes of white men who must work for wages. That is a fatal mistake, as they will find before they have gone much further. Their prosperity depends entirely on the prosperity of the masses of the people who work for daily wages, and it would be wiser for them, and more profitable in the end, to let their fruit rot in the orchards for a year or two than to gather it by coolie labor. Here is the article from the Bee: ¶ At a recent meeting of fruit-growers in this city, A.T. Hatch, a prominent citizen of Solano county, related a conversation that he had had with another well-known orchardist, in relation to the Chinese. His neighbor had remarked that they were doing wrong to employ Chinese; that their estates were large enough now, but soon their sons would be grown up, and would have to go out into the world to earn a living in competition with Chinese, as the homesteads would not be large enough for all. ¶ 'Are you afraid that your boys cannot compete with Chinese?' asked Hatch. ¶ 'Yes,' said the other, 'I am.' ¶ 'Damn such boys!' cried Hatch. ¶ This anecdote amused the assemblage greatly, and there was a general laugh at the expense of Hatch's neighbor. The boys in questions, however, will fail to see where the laugh comes in, and there are many thousands of thoughtful people in California who will think Hatch's humor misapplied. He seem to forget that industrial competition does not necessarily imply the survival of the 'fittest,' but what that type is under great pressure of population is seen in the slavish specimens of humanity that China sends to this State. A labor competition means the survival of the cheapest – other qualities being equal. For all such work as the Chinese do on this coast, they have ample intelligence. They are steady, sober and industrious. White men have no advantage over them in these respects. But the Chinese have an overwhelming advantage in their scale of living. Subsisting on rice, dwelling in hovels, having no families and paying no taxes, they live on a mere pittance. They save money while working on half the wages of a white man. White labor can compete with Chinese labor in no other way than by descending to the Chinese scale of living. The white boys of this State can not all become professional men or merchants. The great majority of them must engage in callings for which Chinese are as well fitted as they are. ¶ The Chinese are fast learning the fruit industry, and if they keep coming to this country, A.T. Hatch may live long enough to see his business ruined by their competition. They have beaten all competitors in market gardening, and there is no reason why they may not be equally successful in fruit-growing. It is a fact that Chinese have, for years past, held leases of large orchards in California, and have made the fruit business pay. Perhaps our citizen fruit growers will live to regret that Chinese were employed in their orchards and vineyards, and thus trained to be formidable competitors of the whites. All that has hitherto saved the business from falling entirely into the hands of Chinese is that it takes years to bring an orchard or vineyard into bearing, and the Chinese want immediate returns for their labor. ¶ The white laborer, earnestly fighting for freedom from the curse of Chinese competition, may well be pardoned, if in reading Hatch's story, he be moved to say: 'Damn such men!'"

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

"ANTI-COOLIE. ¶ Meeting of Club No. 3 at the Tabernacle. ¶ A CANVASSING COMMITTEE. ¶ A Delegate to Sacramento Chosen – The Policy of Boycotting – Various Complaints Presented. ¶ President J. L. Berry

occupied the chair at the meeting of Anti-Coolie Club No. 3 in the Baptist Tabernacle last evening. ¶ Mrs. R. H. Schwartz, Mrs. Canfield, Mrs. — Merritt, I. N. Glaze and Mr. Bishop were appointed a committee to solicit signatures to the anti-Chinese pledge. ¶ President Berry was chosen to present the club at the adjourned session of the San Jose State Convention to be held in Sacramento March 10th. ¶ The following resolutions were then offered: ¶ Resolved, That Anti-Coolie Club No. 3, of San Jose, urgently request all good citizens to unite and take such steps as will peacefully remove the Chinese from this State. ¶ Resolved, That in view of the fact that there are many thousands of men and women in the State out of employment and daily appealing for work, the argument advanced by the pro-Chinese element for the continued employment of coolie labor, viz., that other labor is not to be had, is not founded in fact and is advanced only in the interest of capital, that the rich may grow richer and the poor poorer. ¶ Resolved, That slavery should have no abiding place under the flag of our Union, and we will not yield this State to a race of slaves till the last peaceable and lawful means shall have failed us. ¶ Resolved, That we will do all that is in our power to induce employers to substitute white labor for Chinese help, and that we will use no unlawful means to further this end but after a reasonable length of time shall have elapsed, all person who are so heartless as to see their own race suffer, and who have so great a love for the Chinese that they will still turn a deaf ear to a long-suffering people, will be boycotted by us in the most extreme manner till they will be glad to part with their Chinese help. ¶ Resolved, That it is the duty of all persons in favor of ridding the State of Chinese to patronize each other, and there by 'show their faith by their works.' ¶ Resolved, That we extend a vote of thanks to the San Jose DAILY HERALD and the other papers of this county that have dared to advocate the expulsion of the Chinese from our midst. ¶ Mr. Ravlin spoke in support of the resolutions, and said among other things strong opposition to the present movement comes from what are styled the best classes of society—from the churches. In Fresno the speaker found a pro-Chinese club. In Santa Cruz the Rev. Mr. Willetts several Sundays ago preached a pro-Chinese sermon in which he lauded the Chinaman to the skies and referred to those engaged in this agitation as agitators, demagogues and wind-bags. Such language came with an ill grace from a Canadian. ¶ R. H. Schwartz said that the churches generally oppose reforms. They favored slavery and yet it was abolished. ¶ The resolutions were adopted. ¶ Dr. Berry stated that at a recent meeting of an anti-coolie league he had stated that there was a Chinese cook employed at the W. C. T. U. Restaurant. He had been so informed by a reliable party, but the President of the Union had since told him that they employed no Chinese cook, but they had a Chinese dishwasher. The speaker also related that he had been informed by a lady who was present at the meeting that she had applied to a well known business man and one who was well situated as to worldly goods for a position, stating that she had a sick husband at home and desired to support him. The business man was employing a Chinaman to do certain work and the lady wanted the position, as she felt competent to fill the place. The business man was loth to part with the heathen, but told the lady that he was paying the Chinaman \$20 a month, and if she would accept the place for \$15 she could have it. The woman accepted the place, as she was without funds and had a sick husband and was also in need of food herself. ¶ Mr. Vinter said the name of the man, if such he could be called, should be given to the meeting. ¶ Cries all over the house were then heard demanding the name. ¶ Dr. Berry arose and stated that the name would be given to the meeting if desired, but he would like the privilege of verifying the statement made to him by the lady. ¶ It was decided to allow the doctor the privilege asked for. ¶ Mrs. Schwartz stated that it was a strange fact that notwithstanding all the agitation, no one she had so far encountered had seen before one of the pledges. She had also been told that there were plenty of the members who employed Chinese, but she hoped this was false. ¶ In reference to the W. C. T. U. restaurant, Mrs. Hargis stated that she had once applied there for a place occupied by a Chinamen and had been refused. ¶ Dr. Berry said that the managers of that institution would have to discharge the Chinaman. There is something in store for this community, he said, that will surprise it, and, while it will not be in the nature of violence of any sort, what it is will be found out soon. When it comes no one will

be able to withstand the pressure brought against them. ¶ A committee consisting of Messrs. Calver and Rizer was appointed to wait on the managers of the W. C. T. U. Restaurant, and try to induce them to discharge their Chinaman. ¶ Mr. Calvert deprecated the fact that wages are so low for most every class of labor, and stated that he knew of three men who had taken the places of five Chinamen in a factory and were working eleven hours a day for \$1.00. He was not entirely in sympathy with the boycotting methods adopted, but it did really seem as if they afforded the only means of rectifying the evil. ¶ Mr. Adcock said that the W. C. T. U. Restaurant had been thoroughly discussed. He felt a little delicacy himself about attacking a small institution like that, run exclusively by ladies, while many others were doing the same thing. He thought that all places where Chinese were employed should be looked after as well as this restaurant. ¶ Mr. Rizer stated that it had been discussed because they had wanted the statement about their having a Chinese cook corrected. ¶ Remarks were made by Messrs. Vinter and Schwartz, and the club adjourned.”

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

“Violating the Ordinance. ¶ Several Chinamen will appear for trial before Justice Buckner on the 5th inst at 2 p.m. on a charge of violating the ‘laundry ordinance.’”

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

“Protecting American Labor ¶ W. P. Dougherty will resume work at his brick yards, near this city, next month with a full force of white laborers, about one hundred of whom will be required. Owing to a scarcity of white brick-makers in this State, Mr. Dougherty has arranged to have a crew brought out from the East.”

3/2/1886 Evening News (Socratic School of Science) page 3 column 6 (Advertisement)

“WANTED – WHITE MEN, WOMEN AND girls to take lessons in laundry work, at the Socratic School of Science and Hygiene. A competent instructor in charge. 280 South Third street, San Jose, Cal. ¶ Socratic School of Science and Hygiene—.day and evening. When Men, Women and youth receive important practical instruction. Terms reasonable. Call or send for circular to Prof. S. S. Rizer, 280 S Third St”

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

“England and China. ¶ LONDON, March 1. – There is high authority for the statement that England is treating with China, with the view of effecting the settlement of the claims of the Chinese Government to suzerainty over Burmah, tending toward the surety to the British Government of the right to build and operate railways in China and Burmah for the transportation of troops, war material, etc. The result of the negotiations is one of obvious importance to American manufacturing States and particularly to the States near the Pacific Coast.”

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

“Masked Men Drive Chinese into Portland. ¶ PORTLAND, Or., March 1. – Between midnight and 2 o’clock this morning one hundred and eighty Chinese, working as woodchoppers and grubbers, from one to three miles back of Albina, a northwestern suburb of this city, were driven away from their camps, marched to the ferry-landing and ferried across to this city. The crowd of eighty whites, most of them masked, divided into squads of twenty, and each visited the camps and ordered the Chinese to leave, which order they obeyed without resistance.”

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

“PREPARING FOR BATTLE. ¶ Indications that the Chinese Will Fight the Ordinance. ¶ Several Chinamen are awaiting trial before the Justice’s Courts in this city on charges of violating the laundry ordinance

which makes it a misdemeanor to work in a wooden building. ¶ A number of arrests were made last Saturday and the confident manner of the prisoners led a NEWS reporter to suspect that the Chinese had concluded to test the validity of the ordinance, so the scribe called upon a certain attorney who is supposed to know all about the Chinese business. ¶ 'Can you explain this new departure on the part of the Chinese laundrymen? Have they determined to fight the ordinance?' asked the reporter. ¶ 'I am not prepared,' said the attorney, 'to make any positive statements for publication, but it certainly looks a little that way. The laundry ordinance in this city is a copy of the one in San Francisco that was so severely commented upon recently by the U.S. Circuit Court. It seems perfectly reasonable that the Chinese should make up a purse and contest matters. They have everything to gain and nothing to lose.' ¶ 'Then you think that the Chinese laundrymen in this city will proceed as usual, and take the chances of being arrested?' ¶ 'Well, it looks that way. All the parties arrested so far gave bonds promptly and need not surprise you to discover that they will keep on giving bonds as fast as they are arrested. Remember, I don't say that they will, but you need not be surprised if they do.' ¶ It is rumored that the Chinese are acting under the advice of Hall McAllister, a leading attorney of San Francisco."

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

"ANTI-COOLIE LEAGUE. The Club of Men and Women Meet at the Tabernacle. ¶ Anti-Coolie League No. 2 met at the Baptist Tabernacle last evening. ¶ A committee consisting of three ladies and two gentlemen was appointed to canvass the city for signatures to a pledge. ¶ Dr. Berry was elected delegate to the adjourned meeting of the San Jose Convention, to be held at Sacramento on the 10th inst. ¶ Resolutions advocating the peaceable expulsion of Chinese, and favoring boycotting were adopted. ¶ Dr. Berry explained that at a recent meeting of an anti-Coolie League, he had stated that a Chinese cook was employed at the W. C. T. U. restaurant, that he had been so informed, but had since learned from the President of the Union that the Chinese employee was a dishwasher and not a cook. The doctor said further that the managers of that institution would have to discharge the Chinaman, and that there is something in store for this community that will surprise it, and what it is will be found out soon. When it comes no one will be able to withstand the pressure brought against them. ¶ A committee consisting of Messrs. Calvert and Rizer was appointed to wait on the managers of the W. C. T. U. restaurant, and try to induce them to discharge their Chinaman. ¶ Mr. Adcock said the W. C. T. U. restaurant had been thoroughly discussed. He felt a little delicacy himself, about attacking a small institution like that, run exclusively by ladies, while there were many others doing the same thing. He thought that all places where Chinese were employed should be looked after as well as this restaurant. ¶ After some further remarks by members the meeting adjourned."

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

"A BUREAU OF INDUSTRY. ¶ A Plan Suggested for the Removal of the Chinese. ¶ A committee appointed by the Knights of Labor of San Francisco have prepared a plan for dealing with the Chinese question. ¶ The plan is to form an organization, to be known as 'The Bureau of Industry of the Pacific Coast,' the government of which shall be vested in an Executive Board, which shall consist of one member from each local assembly of the Knights of Labor and all the officers of District Assembly No. 53. The Executive Board shall appoint a Secretary to collect information. ¶ An employment office is to be opened in San Francisco for the purpose of furnishing laborers with employment, free of cost, in all branches of industry, whatever required. ¶ The attention of the State authorities is called to the fact that the convicts in the State prisons in San Quentin and Folsom are worked in direct violation of law and in conflict with a provision of the State Constitution, to the detriment of free labor. ¶ Congress is requested to pass a prohibitory law against the landing of any Chinese on our soil until the treaty with China is so modified that it allows our citizens the same privileges in China as the Chinese enjoy here. ¶ The committee declares that if no move is made in thirty days by the Chinese to commence shipment, as

requested by the Knights of Labor, the Executive Board of the Bureau of Industry shall request the employers of Chinese or prison labor to make arrangements to discontinue such employment within the next sixty days. ¶ If, after ninety days, any person be found employing, directly or indirectly, Chinese or prison labor, the Executive Board shall boycott them in a most energetic manner. ¶ If the deportation of the Chinese has not commenced one hundred and twenty days after issuance of the plan, the Executive Board shall call on the Knights of Labor in the United States, Canada and British Columbia, and all labor organizations to assist us in a most vigorous boycott of the whole Chinese race living in America, and of all their employers wherever found."

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

"Local Brevities....The Sentinel says that N. F. Ravlin is thinking of making his headquarters there and delivering Sunday evening lectures at the Opera House...."

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

"Police Court Jottings. Chung Lee, Jr., was examined in Justice Buckner's Court yesterday on a charge of practicing medicine without a certificate from any State Board of Medical Examiners, and held to answer to the Superior Court...."

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

"Ah Lick's Crime. Ah Lick was tried in Justice Pfister's Court yesterday on a charge of petty larceny, in stealing a quantity of potatoes from the store of D. T. Redmond. Officer Coschina testified that he saw the Chinaman go with an empty sack from Chinatown to the store, where he cut open a bag of potatoes, and putting a quantity of them in his sack, returned towards home. The officer then stepped up and arrested him. Ah Lick testified that when he was arrested he was on the way home from Santa Clara, where he had bought 45 cents worth of potatoes from his cousin. Notwithstanding this statement he was sentenced to sixty days in the County Jail in default of a \$60 fine."

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

"Hung Fung's Horse. Hung Fung tied his horse to a tree in Market street plaza yesterday afternoon and went off on some business. When he returned he found that the rope had been cut and the animal taken away. Upon inquiry, he was informed that the deed had been done by a couple of Deputy Poundkeepers. The Chinaman then, in company with W. T. Wheeler, went before Justice Pfister and related the above facts, and the latter stated taht he wanted a warrant for the arrest of the enterprising officials. The Justice was at a loss to know what offense to charge them with, but finally issued a warrant for their arrest on a charge of 'disturbing the peace of Hung Fung, by tumultuous and offensive conduct.'"

3/3/1886 Morning Mercury (SF Daily Report) page 3 column 4 (Letter)

"To Replace Chinese. In Orchards and Vineyards—A Healthy Indorsement. The following letter is from a gentleman who is an authority upon the fruit industries of California, and who holds an important position in the Fruit Growers' Union. It appeared in a recent number of the San Francisco Report, and contains suggestions of special interest to our readers: ¶ San Francisco, February 27, 1886. ¶ Editor Daily Report—Dear Sir: Your valuable suggestion of assisting the immigration of families from Italy and France to take the place of the Chinese, is a most excellent one, and has attracted the attention of horticulturists and viticulturists throughout the State. ¶ These gentlemen, whilst fully in accord with the popular dislike of the Mongolian, are actually appalled at the prospect of losing at one fell swoop their entire reliance in handling their valuable but extremely perishable crops. ¶ Their entire means and life's labor, in many cases, are in their well-pruned and well-cultivated orchards and vineyards. This condition

has taken years of patient toil for its accomplishment, and the slightest cessation of work not only would lose the present crops, but would permanently injure the plantations. ¶ No wonder, then, that they are appalled; and, in their dilemma of devising means to supplant the Chinese, your articles have been most opportune and palliative. ¶ The objection to assisted immigration is, of course, the danger of projecting pauperism. This can be avoided by care in choosing only from frugal, sober and economical communities of both France and Italy, and particularly favoring men with wives and children. ¶ The proposition must not end by simply importing these people, but accommodations must be prepared for them, and ground set apart for their individual support and ownership. This would make them at once self-reliant, thrifty and contented. ¶ We have never had many of them here, for they are a careful, home-loving, agricultural class, that is obliged to labor continually for support, and they seldom acquire sufficient means, beyond rearing their families, to enable them to venture unaided into foreign lands. ¶ This love of home and domicile is the strongest reason for our desiring them, and the surest safeguard we should have of their fulfilling the much-needed sphere of stable and reliable labor. ¶ They like to congregate in small hamlets and villages rather than to dwell in isolated places; so, to best please them, each large farmer requiring such labor should set apart for them a portion of his lands, divided into tracts of from one and one-half to two acres. ¶ When not needed they would find ample work on their own little grounds, which would soon flourish under their care, and a more contented race could not be found. ¶ To the farmer it would be a perfect sore-house of labor—ready, willing, competent and reliable. ¶ Nor is the work considered irksome or laborious by those thrifty people. The season of vintage and harvest is the happiest time of the year, and troops of young women, boys and girls make the tour of the surrounding vineyards at wine making with the same evident pleasure that we would attend a holiday excursion. ¶ There is, of course, steady and hard work from dawn to dusk, but the congregation of the people and the spirit of rivalry in both work and play carries an excitement not experienced in the ordinary duties. ¶ The writer has had opportunities of seeing these people in their homes, and certainly believes they could improve their condition and solve our labor question at the same time if our leading agriculturists would take the matter in hand. There is no question but what Senator Stanford and his fellow railroad and steamship owners would warmly encourage and welcome such an enterprise and make the transportation a matter of as little expense as possible. ¶ Continue to keep the public enlightened in this direction, as you have so well taken the initiatory move, and you will contribute towards one of the most important steps in the prosperity of this coast. ¶ W.”

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

“Held to Answer. Chung Lee was examined before Justice Buckner yesterday on a charge of practicing medicine without a license and was held to answer.”

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

“The Chinese Before Congress. Washington, March 3.—The speaker laid before the House a message from the President on the Chinese troubles and it was read by the Clerk.”

3/3/1886 Evening Herald (Anti-Chinese Meeting) page 2 column 4 (Advertisement)

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

3/3/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro, cigars) page 3 column 4 (Advertisement)

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

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

"The Herald has no desire to be impertinent, but, in common with the citizens of San Jose generally, we should like to know what has become of the business men's petition to the Mayor, asking him to call a mass meeting to consider the Chinese question. The columns of this journal are open to Mr. Settle, if he desires to make any statement regarding this very important matter."

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

"Local Brevities....Over 1,400 tickets have been purchased by the Chinese for the City of Peking, that sails on the 20th inst. ¶ An anti-Chinese club has been formed at Mayfield. Employers of Chinese are to be boycotted after March 8th....The Sentinel says that N. F. Ravlin is thinking of making his headquarters there and delivering Sunday evening lectures at the Opera House....Ah Lick was found guilty in Justie Pfister's court yesterday of stealing a sack of potatoes from the store of D. T. Redmond and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$60 or be imprisoned 60 days."

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

"A Chinese Claim. Ah Hong, Ah Mudg and Mung Luey, doing business in San Francisco under the firm name of Kwong Lee Kee & Co., yesterday filed a lien on the roadbed of the Saratoga and New Almaden Railroad in the sum of \$5,470.25 for labor and material furnished and for \$500 damages, alleged to have been sustained by reason of the railroad company's failure to fulfill its contract. One of the papers on file is a copy of a letter purporting to have been written by the President of the road, D. M. Pyle, on February 27th, to Quong Lee & Co., notifying them that as the company is unable to provide the necessary rights of way for its road, it can give no further employment under the contracts that may have been made."

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

"In answer to those who are attempting to show that this anti-coolie agitation is simply a fight between one set of foreigners and another, the Record-Union says 'it is not a question of races at all. It is an agitation against a system which, manifest in any race, would be equally as objectionable as in the Chinese. In some quarters it is assumed that the opposition to the Chinese springs from the antagonism of other foreigners. But suppose this to be true, for the sake of argument, it is still simply a question as to whether it proceeds upon a right principle. Are Americans to estimate the virtue of a reform movement by the personality that inspires it, or rather by the standards of truth and justice? When it comes to a question as to what is best for the common good, it matters very little who supports or who opposes.'

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

"The Wickersham Murderer. San Francisco, March 3.—For several days nothing has been heard concerning the papers for the arrest and return of the fugitive murderer of the Wickershams, and therefore on Monday last Mr. Moseby, the agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, sent the following cablegram to the agent at Yokohama at the request of Chief Crowley. ¶ 'Is the murderer in custody? Will the Government surrender him?' ¶ To this an answer was received this morning: ¶ 'Will send the murderer to Hong [Kong?] by the City of New York. You must arrange with the Secretary of State for his arrest and return.' (Signed), Center. ¶ The inference from these dispatches is that the fugitive, after arrest by the Japanese authorities, had been turned loose by them and that according to arrangements previously made by telegraph Ang Tai Duck was placed aboard of the City of New York at Yokohama and shipped on to Hong Kong in charge of the Captain to be delivered there, to the British authorities. Arrangements have also been made through Secretary Bayard for the detention and

surrender of Duck by the British authorities under the Ashburton treaty. It will be fully two months before the necessary papers can be sent on and the murderer returned after surrender.”

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

“An Absurd Position. The inconsistency of the position assumed by the members of the State Horticultural Society, and by many of the fruit and vine growers of the State, is simply astounding. They are now besieging Congress with petitions for a high tariff on prunes, raisins and the products of their orchards and vineyards generally, on the pretence that without protection they cannot compete with the products of the pauper labor of Europe, and at the same time defiantly refusing to discharge their coolies, and employ the white labor they pretend to be anxious to benefit. More than this, they expect to send their fruits and grapes, produced by coolie labor, to be purchased and consumed by the very white laborers they are excluding from their orchards and vineyards by the employment of coolies. Such men deserve no favors at the hands of Congress, or the people generally. The tariff which they call for could only benefit themselves and their coolies, and could result only in compelling the white citizens whom they boycott from their premises to pay a higher price for fruit and grapes. Let this inconsistency be noted and acted upon by the friends of white labor generally, and let the coolies employed by such men drink the wine and eat the fruit which they produce.”

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

“A Unique Composition. What a Japanese Has to say of a Chinaman. Fred N. Osawa, a Japanese boy who attends the Lincoln grammar school at San Francisco, wrote a composition the other day on the ‘Chinese Evil.’ It is as follows: ¶ Since the Chinese question occurred in the Pacific Coast, whether they shall be driven out or not, has not been settled for a long time. Every attempt was made to move them, but it came to the failure after violent discussion. A few months since ‘Chinese must go’ became still louder and louder [sic], and every town and village compelled Chinamen to leave off. It is very difficult to succeed in this measure unless the patriotic spirits of American citizens will unite to the point to hold their workmen in safety. The Chinese are noted for their perseverance to endure the sufferance and any shameful act which no other people can bear, if certain amount of money be offered; therefore, they serve to the business with industries like the slaves notwithstanding the less wages. The people are very convenient to hire them, so the Chinamen increase day by day and carry off the money to their own country. Therefore it requires the patriotic unity of the citizens and more active policy of the Government to save the workmen from their starvation.”

3/3/1886 Evening Herald (Boston Shoe Bazar) page 4 column 3 (Advertisement)

“WE ARE BOOMING! ¶ And Please Don’t Forget It. ¶ The Boston Shoe Bazar! ¶ BOOMS ¶ When competitors are quiet. It booms because it gives the people better goods for the money than they can obtain elsewhere, and we are pleased to say that we will sell you only ¶ WHITE LABOR GOODS ¶ As we have shipped our Chinese made shoes to the City of San Francisco to be sold for whatever they will bring. Our goods are most all Eastern made, therefore white labor. Because the Chinese must go we are not going to sit down and cry, but we mean to push out and let the people know that we are willing to help make them go as we know we can make as much on White Labor Goods as ever can be made on Chinese goods, and knowing full well that our White Labor Goods will outwear any Chinese goods made at the same price. ¶ We are just receiving a nice, well selected stock for the Spring in which we know we can please you all. Customers wishing good shoes and slippers for men, ladies, misses, boys and children, will appreciate our selection and at prices that defy competition. ¶ All Goods Marked in Plain Figures. One Price to All. ¶ Boston Shoe Bazar, 33–35 West Santa Clara St., Under Auzerais House.”

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

“A Discovery. How Laundry Work in Wooden Buildings is Defiantly Continued. ¶ ‘Confound it, I can’t find the bosses, and the Chinese are washing right under our noses in wooden buildings,’ complained a police officer this morning. He held several warrants for the arrest of parties charged with violating that part of the laundry ordinance which forbids the carrying on of work within the city limits without the consent of the Mayor and Common Council, unless the laundry is located in a building either of brick or stone, but as that provision is understood to relate only to those who maintain laundries—to the proprietors not the employes—the officer was evidently annoyed at his helplessness when he visited the laundry of Yut Wah opposite the City Hall and other places of the same kind and was unable to find their conductors. ¶ Section 4 of the ordinance reads as follows: ‘No person or persons owning or employed in any public laundry or public wash-house within the corporate limits of the city of San Jose shall wash or iron clothes between the hours of 10 o’clock p.m. and 6 o’clock a.m., nor upon any portion of that day known as Sunday.’ ¶ This section, it is seen, applies to employes as well as proprietors, but, as claimed, the wooden building provision has no reference to those who are employed in laundries. ¶ If, therefore, the proprietors of the laundries conducted in wooden buildings can only keep out of the way of the officers and their employes are exempted from arrest, then the ordinance is practically a dead letter. Yut Wah’s laundry across the street from the City Hall shows to-day bright windows in its front doors, so that the work of ironing in a wooden building is clearly visible from the Justice’s offices.”

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

“Suit by Chinamen. ¶ Queng Lee & Co., a Chinese firm of San Francisco, have filed a lien for \$5,470.25, on the road-bed of the Saratoga and New Almaden Railroad. The claim is for labor and material furnished and for \$500 damages for failure of the company to perform its part of the contract.”

3/3/1886 Evening News (Socratic School of Science) page 2 column 3 (Advertisement)

“WANTED – WHITE MEN, WOMEN AND girls to take lessons in laundry work, at the Socratic School of Science and Hygiene. A competent instructor in charge. 280 South Third street, San Jose, Cal. ¶ Socratic School of Science and Hygiene—.day and evening. When Men, Women and youth receive important practical instruction. Terms reasonable. Call or send for circular to Prof. S. S. Rizer, 280 S Third St”

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

“THE TRUE BUSINESS. ¶ Several of the leading citizens of Santa Cruz have been appointed by the Board of Supervisors as delegates to the State Anti-Chinese Convention to meet in Sacramento on the 10th inst. When delegates are appointed in that manner, every county in this State can be represented by representative men and such a convention will certainly pass resolutions embodying the real sentiments of the large majority of the people of the State.”

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

“RAISING A QUESTION. ¶ A Laundryman Excepts to the Jurisdiction of a Justice. ¶ A San Francisco Chinaman recently convicted for conducting a laundry in a wooden building, is attempting to secure his release on habeas corpus, on the ground that a Justice of the Peace has no power to try the case. The prisoner was allowed to go on his own recognizance, and the attorneys were given five days in which to prepare briefs.”

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

“TOUGH TALK FROM GROVER. ¶ The President sent a message to the Senate yesterday on the Chinese question. He says that the condition of the Chinese in the Western States and Territories is far from being satisfactory, and all the powers of the Government should be exerted to maintain the amplest good faith towards China in the treatment of these men, and the inflexible sternness of the law to

bringing wrong-doers to justice should be insisted upon. Every effort has been made by the Government to prevent violent outbreaks, and the President says that he is prepared to give his earnest consideration to any further remedial measures within the treaty limits, which the wisdom of Congress may suggest. It's a good thing for Grover that he has a big salary and is independent of the boycotters."

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

"At the Bay City....One thousand Chinamen sailed for China yesterday on the City of Peking...."

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

"Delegates Appointed. San Andreas, March 3.—C. Schlud, H. A. Messinger, H. H. Paulk, A. S. Torrey, M. S. Torrey and J. S. Lloyd were to-day appointed by the Board of Supervisors as delegates to the Anti-Chinese Sacramento Convention."

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

"Local Brevities....An anti-Chinese club has been formed at Mayfield. Employers of Chinese are to be boycotted after March 8th....Ah Hung, Quong Lee, Hop Kee and Mon Lee were arrested last night on warrants issued from Justice Pfister's Court, charging them with violations of the Laundry ordinance. They will be arraigned this morning. ¶ A San Francisco Chinaman, recently convicted for conducting a laundry in a wooden building, is attempting to secure his release on habeas corpus, on the ground that a Justice of the Peace has no power to try the case. The prisoner was allowed to go on his own recognizance, and the attorneys were given five days in which to prepare briefs."

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

"An Embarrassed Railroad. Chinese Contractors File a Lien Upon Its Property. Ah Houn, Ah Mung and Mung Luey, copartners, doing business in San Francisco, under the firm name of Kwong Lee Kee & Co., Tuesday filed in the Recorder's office notice of a lien upon the property of the Saratoga and New Almaden Railroad and J. R. Myers for \$5,470.25, claiming to be due them for labor and material furnished in constructing said road, and for \$500 damages, resulting from the failure of the railroad company to fulfill its contracts. As a portion of the exhibit, the following letter is filed: ¶ San Francisco, Feb. 27, 1886. Kwong Lee Kee & Co.—Gentlemen: This company finds itself unable to provide the necessary rights of way to complete its road; under these circumstances the company can give you or your laborers no further employment under the contract that may have been made with you. Saratoga & Almaden Railroad Co. By D. M. Pyle, President."

3/4/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"State Papers. Two valuable state papers were published yesterday which fully explain the attitude of the United States on the claims for indemnity set up by the Chinese Minister, for damages recently done to Chinese. A message from the President and a letter from the Secretary of State, cover the whole ground, and clearly establish the facts that the treaty relations with China are all one-sided; that no provision is made for allowing American laborers to enter China; that no protection is given even to our merchants in that country outside of certain limits which are arbitrarily defined by the Chinese authorities, and that if the Chinese have sustained any damage they must seek their remedy in the local courts. Both papers are admirably and exhaustively written, although it does seem a little unkind on the part of Secretary Bayard to hurl Latin phrases at the head of the Chinese Minister and, worse yet, to introduce such polysyllabic English words as 'consuetudinary, implicity and potentiality' which send the average American on a hunt for their meanings in the pages of Webster's Dictionary. It is a cruelty to a pagan potentate that was not to be expected from Mr. Bayard."

3/4/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 7 (News)

"An Ungrateful Son. How a Deputy Poundkeeper Repaid His Father's Kindness. William Lehman and Frank White, Deputy Poundkeepers were arraigned before Judge Pfister yesterday, on a charge of disturbing the peace of Hung Fung, by impounding his horse, which he had tied to a tree in Market street plaza. Thier trial was set for March 5th at 2 p.m., and they were allowed to go on their own recognizance. When the warrant was issued Tuesday night Justice Pfister instructed the officer to accept deposits of \$10 each, and let the defendants go until the following morning. Lehman went to his father, an honest old German, and told him that he was arrested and would have to have \$10 bail or go to jail. The old gentleman did not have the money, but being positive that his son was innocent, borrowed the required sum. After his release yesterday morning, the dutiful young Lehman got the money deposited by his father and went on a spree. The old gentleman learned of this, and complained to the Justice, who issued a warrant for the son's arrest. When he was brought into court, Justice Pfister sent him to the County Jail, in default of \$20 bail."

3/4/1886 Morning Mercury (Boston Shoe Bazar) page 4 column 5 (Advertisement)

"WE ARE BOOMING! ¶ And Please Don't Forget It. ¶ The Boston Shoe Bazar ¶ BOOMS ¶ When competitors are quiet. It booms because it gives the people better goods for the money than they can obtain elsewhere, and we are pleased to say that we will sell you only ¶ WHITE LABOR GOODS ¶ As we have shipped our Chinese made shoes to the City of San Francisco to be sold for whatever they will bring. ¶ Our goods are most all Eastern made, therefore White Labor. Because the Chinese must go we are not going to sit down and cry, but we mean to push out and let the people know that we are willing to help make them go as we know we can make as much on White Labor Goods as ever can be made on Chinese goods, and knowing full well that our White Labor Goods will outwear any Chinese goods made at the same price. ¶ We are just receiving a Nice, Well Selected Stock for the Spring in which we know we can please you all. Customers wishing Good Shoes and Slippers for Men, Ladies, Misses, Boys and Children, will appreciate our selection and at prices that defy competition. ¶ ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES. ONE PRICE TO ALL. ¶ Boston Shoe Bazar, 33-35 West Santa Clara St., Under Auzerais House."

3/4/1886 Morning Mercury (Max Pracht) page 3 column 2 (Editorial)

"The Chinese Issue. An Exciting Topic Dispassionately Considered. Let Us Act Within the Law. How to Lessen the Burdens of the Honest Laboring Man—The Easiest and Quickest Cure of the Evil. ¶ The following article from the pen of Max Pracht, a well known thoughtful person, appeared as a communication in the Alta. Its source and dispassionate method of dealing with an exciting topic entitle it to more than a passing notice: The Chinese question has reached that point which it should be viewed from all sides. In these days of persecutions and illegal harassment of an unfortunate race, where are our impartial and right-minded men that they do not life their voices above the din and tumult of the ill-starred masses and warn them of impending danger? Where is the newspaper with the necessary sense of justice and the nerve to proclaim itself? Where is the Judge that will decide according to the law of the land instead of seeking the votes of an unthinking multitude, and where is the merchant who dares speak the truth concerning our pet infamy, and justify the loss of an undesirable customer by the satisfaction of having rightly done? They are of us and among us but their tongues cleave to the roof of their mouth and their ears are unnerved. Why will the people of California engraft upon the fair escutcheon of their State a lasting infamy and nurse to overtopping proportions a national disgrace? The answer is: They are a race of cowards by birth, or a collection of knaves and fools, the result of illiteracy and villainous companionship, they dare not utter in public the thoughts that flow from them in private, and they live a daily lie that they may return thanks to the ill-guided multitude and say: Give us this day our modicum of peace that we may traffic among each other, and you may vent the spite of preferred

idleness and the spleen of race prejudice upon the heads of the inoffensive sojourner. ¶ There is an old adage, 'Truth is mighty and will prevail.' Let us analyze the truth and predicate its future. ¶ Firstly—The Chinese as a race are an undesirable and undigestible mass in the stomach of the body politic, but by inversion they came among us—firstly, at our own solicitation and invitation, according to treaty, and in conformity with established laws. Therefore it should follow that such as are among us within the law and obedient thereto should not be illegally persecuted nor turned over to the tender mercies of unthinking and Communistic men. ¶ Secondly—The Chinese as a class are a menace to our local industries and a source of contamination to the rising generation. To which I would answer: ¶ An established truth maintains no denial and a dismal fact needs no extenuation, but the justification of the things that are nor the invocation of the things that are nor the invocation of the 'might have been' will neither dispose of the one evil nor eradicate the other. Our manufacturers in their race for wealth made the one possible, and our mixed and uncertain state of society the other inevitable. The Chinaman was inducted into the mysteries of our workshops because of the greed of gain among those who did not deal fairly with their fellow-men, but sought to obtain an unfair advantage, and the hoodlum element rushed to acquire their national vices and sought the inferior—in the one instance for the lust of gain, in the other for the lust of sense and of the body. ¶ Thirdly—The Chinese, because of their non-assimilative qualities and failure to conform to our ideas of civilization, should be removed from among us, that their places may be filled by our own kith and kin, and that the money that is now sent abroad may be retained within our borders and used to enrich and beautify our heritage. But let us do so within the law and in the full expression thereof; let us go to the fountain-head and not stir up the dregs, for it must naturally follow that if in accordance with law the Chinese are among us, they must have the protection of the law while living within its bounds. If the law of the land permits a Chinaman to settle in a locality, the humor of a vicious populace ripe for insurrection should not be permitted to evict and drive them to another locality where their presence might be as undesirable as it might have been at the point from whence they were evicted, and while affording temporary relief to one section, making the oppression still greater in another whence they are driven. Are the burdens of the honest laboring men of California lighter to-day, because, forsooth, a hot-headed rabble in Seattle and elsewhere has forced a few thousand more to idle and starve among their countrymen here, or accept the alternative which they never refuse, of earning a living in which channel, and at whatever prices they may? Surely there is no reason or common sense in such a plan, and the veriest dullard among you will bear me out in that. The dread of persecution and the fear of personal violence drives them from the ranch, the orchard and the vineyard, where their labor is more conducive to our general good, for the want of other to take its place at a moment's notice, to the city, to herd in close quarters, breeding disease and spreading a moral pestilence, and filling up the avenues of livelihood, which in the older civilizations of our Atlantic cities are occupied by the lowest and most ignorant of our immigrant European population. ¶ Therefore, what is our remedy within the law of nations, and the easiest and quickest cure of the evil? Only this: If through your law makers you will say to the people of China, we abrogate our treaty with you for just cause, and then see to it that your officials carry out its provisions, the importation of the least desirable portion of them, those which seem to give you the greatest cause for annoyance, the laborers, will cease at once; and if at the same time you will cease your unreasonable and ill-tempered nagging and persecution of them, those remaining will speedily scatter to the farms, fields and orchards, where to-day they are as much an absolute necessity as in 1863 they were to the railroad builders, because of the absence of and uncertainty of procuring from among your ranks the labor which the leading interests of California require; then by the operation of nature's law and by the returning of others to their mother country, little by little, but always in an increasing ratio, the number remaining among you will be lessened, and finally only those that can intelligently conform to our laws and accept our ideas of enlightenment will remain among us. In the meantime the overflow population from the States east of the Rocky Mountains, no longer deterred from coming by the continual acts of

lawlessness an violence among you, and helped on their way by the expressed good will and reduced rates on your great avenues of travel, will fill up the interior, locate in your fruitful valleys and furnish the brawn and muscle needed, and which thus far it has been impossible to supply except by Chinese labor; and I would not stop there, but locking at the same time every gate which lets in the pauper and contract labor of Europe, be it Hungarian, Italian, Irish, Germans or what not, I would endeavor to perfect our nationality, and homogenize its heterogeneous elements. The ignorant, vicious, brutal and bigoted of any other nation have, in the strictly equitable sense, not so much, for on the plane of education the lowest rank of the coolie laborer is far above the similar gradation of European immigrants, and if upon the test of superior education alone the Chinaman would make, were he not otherwise disqualified, the more desirable citizen. ¶ It behooves us therefore, at least those of us who are also in a sense the guests of this great Republican people, and who, like myself, are not the outgrowth of its soil, but refugees from oppression or possible starvation in the land of our birth, that we, instead of leading a senseless crusade, and fomenting an unwise agitation, should act according to the teachings of the Golden Rule, 'Do unto others as ye would that they do unto you,' and proceed upon the formulation and execution of our laws upon the broad principal of 'charity towards all and malice towards none.'"

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

"Delegates Appointed. San Andreas, March 3.—C. Schlud, H. A. Messinger, H. H. Paulk, A. S. Torrey, M. S. Torrey and J. S. Lloyd were to-day appointed by the Board of Supervisors as delegates to the Anti-Chinese Sacramento Convention."

3/4/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro, cigars) page 3 column 2 (Advertisement)

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

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

"The Business Men's Petition. Mayor Settle called at the Herald office this morning to explain why the mass meeting of citizens to consider the Chinese question asked for by the businessmen of San Jose had not been called. He stated that the Committee who presented the petition promised to obtain a hall in which to hold the meeting, and let him know as soon as the arrangement was made. He is, therefore, waiting to hear from them, and as soon as he finds that the place of meeting is ready, he will issue the call. He also stated that he was in full sympathy with all lawful methods of getting rid of the Chinese, and that his best services, both as a private citizen, and a public official, would be given to the cause of white labor."

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

"The Two Conventions. The Oakland Times advises the true Anti-Chinese delegates to the San Jose wing of the Sacramento Convention to keep out of the clutches of the wide-awake political bosses, who are ever ready to advance their selfish interests, even though they trample the rights of the citizens under their feet, as though this were a despotic form of government, and the bosses the noble blood of the land. A bold attempt will be made in Sacramento to herd the unsophisticated into the political pen, for the self-aggrandizement of a few, and the hoggish interests of the principal movers of the so-called Sacramento Convention. ¶ This is a very timely warning. Every effort will be made by the political bosses and the agents and tools of the corporations to make it appear that the Supervisors' Convention, composed chiefly of railroad hirelings, is the true Anti-Chinese Convention. This must not be permitted. The adjourned San Jose Convention, composed of delegates direct from the people, must assert itself as

the only true representative of the Anti-Coolie sentiment of the State. To do this will require considerable skill and courage, but we have faith to believe that neither of these qualities will be wanting. Such men as Mr. Ravlin, Dr. Berry, Mr. Burns of Mountain View, Mr. McGlashan of Nevada county and scores of others who could be mentioned, are not likely to be intimidated or cajoled by any number of politicians. Under their management we hope to see the work of the Convention done in a way which will be satisfactory to the people, and arrangements made for the thorough organization of the State. This will crystallize public sentiment against all forms of coolie labor, and ultimately deliver the State from the Chinese curse."

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

"Seattle Riot. A Reliable Account of the Recent Horror. ¶ HOW MEN WERE BUTCHERED. ¶ Steps Toward the Impeachment of Governor Squire—Appeal to Butler. ¶ "At a recent anti-Chinese meeting at Stockton a communication was read from Burnette G. Haskell of San Francisco, detailing the true story of the anti-Chinese riot at Seattle, he having been an eye-witness of the affair. The story is a thrilling one and differs greatly from the pro-Chinese accounts heretofore published. Following is the most interesting part of the communication: ¶ B. F. Day, George B. Adair, Charles Kennett, Geo. Dorfell, Mr. Korn, John Megrath and H. Jones are among the most respectable citizens of the town; but meanwhile the Chinese had been rushed up before the hour appointed to the court-room, before Judge Green. They were there advised that they need not go, but upon a calling of the roll only sixteen of the whole lot expressed any desire to stay. Fifteen hundred dollars was, however, needed to pay the fares of the balance. When this news was announced to the crowds on the streets it was saluted with cheers, and William Cochrane donated \$100 towards the amount required. F. H. Harkins, L. R. Kidd, H. M. Hall, R. Myer, D. M. Crane, P. Wickstrom, J. C. Haines, M. E. Kenworthy, A. Amundo, John McGraw, Junius Rochester, W. Latka and J. F. Jordon, by their subscriptions, raised the amount to \$1,400; Sheriff McGraw added five twenties and the requisite amount was complete. Cheer upon cheer rent the air; the people danced and shook hands in the wildest excitement and again the Chinese took up their march to the steamer. Not one act of violence of any character had thus far been committed and not a deadly weapon of any kind had been seen upon the streets. ¶ Upon arriving at the wharf it was found that there were accommodations upon the steamer for only 196. A consultation was then called with the citizens, and they agreed that the remaining Chinese should stay until the next steamer, and should be supported in the interval by the citizens' committee. It may be noted here that of the sixteen Chinese who desired to stay ten had now changed their minds and were eager to go. The Queen cast off her lines and steamed away; and the citizens upon the wharf, cheering themselves hoarse, formed in triumphal procession to escort the Chinese back to their homes, there to await the sailing of the next steamer. ¶ But meanwhile Governor Squire and his white Chinese, enraged at their failure to retain the Mongolians, had consulted together; a few of the more virulent had armed themselves with Winchester rifles and revolvers; this crowd, about twelve (who were not then sworn in as Deputy Sheriffs, were not 'Home Guards,' and had no legal authority whatever to act) shouldered their guns and proceeded on the run to the wharf. Before they got there they met the triumphal procession returning. With insolent manner and aggressive action they insisted upon the citizens breaking their lines and surrendering the charge of the Chinese to them. This was done without murmur. ¶ Upon arriving at corner of Main and Commercial streets Charles G. Stewart, a lodger, stepped forward and asked one of the armed escorts, David Webster: 'What are you going to do with these Chinese?' Webster replied: 'Come along with me, you s— of a b—,' at the same seizing him by arm. Stewart replied: 'No, sir; I have done nothing to go with you for. No, we don't intend to, not a man of us; but we want to move the Chinamen out of Seattle, and do it decently and quietly if we can.' Webster pulled Stewart roughly toward him, and a young lawyer named Carr grabbed Stewart by the throat. With this Webster released his hold, clubbed his Winchester and dealt Stewart a blow on the head that felled him to the ground. As he lay upon the

ground Judge Thomas Burke and the Reverend E. M. Banks, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, fired their rifles into his prostrate body, inflicting the death wounds. They then raised their guns, and together, with E. M. Carr and Frank Hanford, emptied them into the defenseless and inoffensive crowd, seriously wounding four other citizens, to wit: Policeman James Murphy, shot through the right arm; Bernard Mulrane, fireman, shot through the lungs; George Smith, coppersmith, shot through the arm, and C. Schrieber, laborer, shoulder badly shattered. These fell where they were shot, and lay weltering in their blood, the balance of the citizens scattering in the wildest dismay. ¶ At sound of the shooting the Seattle Rifles and Company D of the militia came flying down the street, under command of Captain Haines, who had been the attorney for the citizens in their troubles a month or so ago. He addressed the immense assemblage which had now gathered and which blocked the way, and asked them to disperse. They replied by unanimous shout of 'Burke! Burke! Give us the murderer Burke!' Haines replied: 'Gentlemen, if any laws have been broken, or murder been committed, as seems to be the case, the laws will give you your remedy.' John Keane then spoke to the crowd, which by this time must have numbered 6,000 out of a total population of 10,000. Most remarkable to state, after appointing a committee, the whole crowd then did disperse, and the military escorted the Chinese back to their old quarters. ¶ An hour later this committee swore out warrants in Justice Hill's court against Burke, Carr, Hanford and Banks, charging them with murder. Mr. Thornton took the warrant to the Court-house, and, on entering, he was informed by Judge Greene 'that those men were officers of his court and not subject to arrest.' (As a matter of fact, the assassins had never been made deputies, unless secretly so, and after the murders had been done.) Vigorous protest was made against this most imperial ruling, and Judge Greene being unable to find any law to back it up, 'craw-fished' out of it and promised that if they called in half an hour the warrants could be served. The committee retired and thereupon Greene went into consultation with Squire and the assassins. Upon the return of the committee at the appointed time, Judge Greene informed them that martial law had been declared and the writ of habeas corpus suspended, and that the warrants could not be served. ¶ Orders were then immediately issued closing all places of business, requiring all citizens to enroll themselves under military rule, prohibiting even street transit without a pass, subjecting the press and telegraph to censorship, and seizing upon all arms in possession of the people. The evening was spent in frantic attempts of Squire to obtain the signatures of prominent citizens to telegrams to Cleveland, requesting the presence of United States troops. Despite the fears of Squire's vengeance (which influenced some), scores of citizens refused to lend their names to the plot. ¶ Charles G. Stewart died at 3 A.M. Tuesday. He was a native-born American, an Odd Fellow, a Knight Templar and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, having served nearly four years in the Rebellion. ¶ Wednesday morning Squire sought an interview with McMillan and offered to raise martial law and keep United States troops away, provided McMillan would pledge himself that the men who did the shooting should not be in any way molested. McMillan made the following memorable reply: 'We have no pledges to make. You look out for your ruffians and we will look out for ourselves.' He was immediately arrested. And in the following days some twenty nine others were also thrust into jail. For over ten days following, the rights of free speech, free assemblage, free press, the right of bearing arms, and the rights of accused persons (amendment of the United States Constitution) were constitutionally violated. Eight companies of United States troops were placed in barrack in the city and a secret drumhead court-martial was constituted to 'try' the arrested parties. During this time also over 200 white men who were poor were driven out of the city at the point of the bayonet, and took refuge in the surrounding towns. About 100 were cared for in Tacoma. These men were thus ordered away simply because they were poor and out of work. ¶ This was the condition of affairs at Seattle on February 13, 1886, the date of the assembling of the great Portland Anti-Chinese Congress, which thereupon adopted unanimously the following resolutions; ¶ WHEREAS, In defiance of Article 1, Section 9, and Amendments 5 and 6, of the Constitution of the United States, and in utter violation of law. Governor Squire of Washington Territory has, with all the

insolence of imperialism, suspended the rights of habeas corpus, free speech and liberty of assemblage, and declared 'martial law' in utter defiance of the laws of the land as declared by the United States Supreme Court in 4 Wall in the case of Mulligan. And ¶ WHEREAS, In addition to said illegal acts a mob of his supporters wantonly fired upon an assemblage of the people, killing one and wounding four other people, at the city of Seattle, on the 8th day of February, 1886; and whereas said Squire illegally imprisoned, and deprived of liberty, various citizens of the United States, without due process of law, ¶ Resolved, That our Representatives in Congress be instructed to prefer articles of impeachment against the said Governor, and present the same for the action of the House of Representatives at once. ¶ Resolved, That 50,000 of these resolutions be printed and forwarded to every labor organization, anti-Chinese league, every grangers' organization in the United States with the request that each such organization ratify, adopt and approve these resolutions, and order them sent to their Representatives in Congress, indorsed with urgent demand for proper action. ¶ Resolved, That Benjamin F. Butler be requested, on behalf of the people of the United States and all lovers of American liberty, to conduct these impeachment proceedings."

3/4/1886 Evening News (Socratic School of Science) page 2 column 4 (Advertisement)

"WANTED – WHITE MEN, WOMEN AND girls to take lessons in laundry work, at the Socratic School of Science and Hygiene. A competent instructor in charge. 280 South Third street, San Jose, Cal. ¶ Socratic School of Science and Hygiene—.day and evening. When Men, Women and youth receive important practical instruction. Terms reasonable. Call or send for circular to Prof. S. S. Rizer, 280 S Third St"

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

"A DEFECTIVE ORDINANCE. ¶ Employes of Chinese Laundries Working as Usual. ¶ It is said that the 'laundry ordinance' recently passed as a means of removing the Chinese from our midst, is a source of great unhappiness to the police. It is claimed that the employes in a laundry are not liable to arrest under the ordinance and the result is that as long as the proprietor manages to conceal himself, the 'washee' business can go on. Several more arrests have been made and it seems that the Chinese are on the defensive."

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

"CAPITAL DEFIANT. ¶ Several hundred men, members of the Knights of Labor and other Trades Unions, have been discharged from the Champion Reaper Works of Springfield, Ill. The President of the company stated that they were compelled to adopt that course in the cause of human liberty, for the reason that the operation of the organization is one of terror, intimidation and violence. This is to be regretted, because the objects of all labor organizations is to better the condition of the human race. It is true, however, that the objects are often perverted by demagogues, who obtain control of the machinery of the organization."

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

"Morrow's Restriction Bill. ¶ WASHINGTON, March 3. – In the report of Morrow's speech before the sub-Committee on Foreign Affairs in support of his Restriction bill, he is made to say that there are 6,000 Americans in China. What he did say was that there were only 600. The latest consular reports at the State Department, from which Morrow quoted, show the exact number to be 621. In discussing the features of the restrictive measures it was also noticed that the provisions of the Morrow bill which limited the number of Chinese who can come to the United States on any one vessel to one to every fifty tons of the registered tonnage of the vessel, was the strongest and most effective measure yet devised, and that this principle has been adopted in British Columbia, Australia, British India and the

Sandwich Islands. It is claimed that this provision alone would practically end the immigration of Chinese laborers to the United States."

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

"BOUND FOR CHINA. ¶ Fourteen Hundred Mongolians Leave San Francisco for Home. ¶ Fourteen hundred Chinamen started on their return to China from San Francisco last Tuesday. ¶ The Post says: 'A space about thirty by one hundred feet was railed off near the steerage gang plank, inside of which the custom officials sat at their tables. The Chinese were crowded around the inclosure, standing from twelve to twenty deep. Those having tickets were admitted to the inclosed space in gangs of about twenty, through two openings guarded by men with clubs in their hands. Through one gateway those who held white tags entitling them to return certificates were passed to a longstanding desk, where the red certificates were rapidly exchanged for the white tags, and the holder hustled along to the gangplank, where two rows of employees, Chinamen on one side and white men on the other, rapidly examined the papers, took up the tickets and passed the holders on board. ¶ On one side of the inclosure were two tables at which sat men taking a description of those who did not have the white tags and did not want a return certificate. This lot was composed of old, decrepit, wornout laborers, sick men, cripples and opium fiends. Many of them were afflicted with loathsome diseases which made them anything but pleasant companions for a long voyage in the close steerage of a ship. They were all going home on what are called poor man's tickets, and most of them at the expense of the society to which they belonged. ¶ A Chinaman who was directing the movement of the poor class explained that as there were so many Chinamen out of work now it was necessary to send home all those who were likely to prove a burden on the rest. He also called attention to the fact there was an unusually large number of women and children going. This, he said, was because they feared trouble here this summer, and they wanted to get the women and children out of the way. Pointing to the old men and cripples, he said: 'They ought to put that lot on a ship by themselves and sink them in the ocean. They are no good to anyone, and China don't want them any more than America does.' One old Chinaman, who had all his worldly possessions in a small bag, said he had been in California for thirty-four years; that he had been mining in the mountains most of the time. Sometimes he had plenty of money, which he spent playing poker. He was eighty-two years old, but liked a good game of five-cent ante now as well as ever."

3/5/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 4 column 1 (News)

"News of the Coast....The Chinese are to be allowed to work until September in the salmon canneries, according to a written agreement with the Knights of Labor of Tacoma, W. T...."

3/5/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 8 (News)

"Police Court Jottings. Wo Kee, Quong Lee, Ah Hung, Mon Lee and Hop Kee were arraigned before Justice Pfister yesterday on a charge of violating the laundry ordinance. Their trials were set for March 12th....."

3/5/1886 Morning Mercury (Cincinnati Times-Star) page 2 column 2 (Editorial)

"Voice of the Press....Cincinnati Times-Star: Quasi slave labor on the Pacific coast is an evil that must be eradicated. Coolies are intolerable intruders. Their company nobody desires; their room is wanted. the experiment of bringing together two incongruous civilizations has been an utter and grievous failure. But only lawful methods of ridding the country of the Chinese can be countenanced. The government does right to sternly suppress anti-Chinese rioting."

3/5/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"The Oregon Rioters...Portland, Oregon, March 4.—This morning the twelve men engaged in driving the Chinese out of Oregon City at 2 a.m. February 24th, were arrested and brought here by the United States Marshal, charged with violating Section 5.519 of the United States Statutes. Each waived an examination and were held to answer in the sum of \$3,000. Eight of the prisoners have given bonds, and the remainder will probably do so before to-morrow morning. It is understood that United States District Attorney McArthur has received instructions from Washington to 'spare no expense in bringing the rioters to punishment. Judge Deady has called the Grand Jury, to meet on the 23d inst."

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

"The Mayor's Position. A petition bearing the names of a large number of our business men was presented to Mayor Settle several days ago, requesting him to call a meeting for the purpose of considering the Chinese question. The Committee on Hall failed to report to the Mayor, and hence he has delayed in making known his intentions in the matter. He considers that as Mayor of the city he has no power or right to issue such a call and hence will decline to do so. He would, however, as a private citizen, co-operate with the business men; but in his official capacity as Mayor he will not take the responsibility of calling the meeting."

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

"China's Demand. Causes Leading to the President's Message—Question of Indemnity. ¶ Washington, March 4.—The Examiner to-day published a column explanatory of the circumstances which led to the promulgation of the Chinese message by the President. The investigations of Col. Bee, Consul-General of China at San Francisco, into the Rock Springs massacre convinced that officer that it was a cruel outrage perpetrated by workmen whom he supposed to be Americans upon an inoffensive people. He so reported to his home government. His report was forwarded to the Imperial Chinese Legation here and transmitted to China through the proper official channels. The instructions to the Chinese Minister received from his government were startling. He was directed to demand from the United States total disavowal of the affair, condign [?] punishment, capitally if killing could be proven and indemnity to the sufferers for their loss to be provided by the United States. This was an ultimatum. If the United States refused to comply with the demands the President was to be informed that the Chinese Government would immediately proceed to collect indemnity from American citizens in business in the Imperial [?] territory and withdraw its protection from them, which meant that they would be notified to leave China at once. Simultaneously with this information came to the State Department from an official source in London news that Marquis Tseng the Chinese Ambassador to the Courts of St. James and St. Cloud was about to return home to take a high position in the Imperial Council of State and that he would insist upon stern measures being taken against the United States to mark its displeasure at the outrages which the American authorities permitted its citizens to commit against his people without any attempt being made to prevent them or punish them who openly avowed their participation in them. This was the situation when the President sent his message to Congress on last Tuesday. It will be seen that he denies the right of the Chinese Government to demand an indemnity for property destroyed. This is a point upon which the instructions of the Imperial Council to their Minister here admit of no concession. It has been known for a month past that the Chinese Minister here is to return home very soon. It is learned that he will take with him the final conclusions of the President in regard to this matter. These are the simple facts from undoubted authority, and they are given to the country as aids to the comprehension of the President's message in its full importance."

3/5/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"The Labor Issue. The Strawberry-Growers on the Chinese Question. The Vacavillians Endorsed. Resolutions Opposing the Plan of Boycotting, but Favoring all Lawful Means to Get Rid of the Chinese. ¶

The strawberry-growers and other farmers of Jefferson school district and adjoining region met at the cheese factory in said district yesterday to consider the labor question in connection with the strawberry business, and were organized by the election of S. I. Jamison, President, and I. A. Wilcox, Secretary. ¶ On motion Samuel Center, William McComas and Granden Bray were chosen as a committee to make an address and statement expressive of the sense of the meeting for publication. After due deliberation and discussion, the following report was made by the committee and unanimously adopted: ¶ WHEREAS, At a late meeting of the 'Anti-Chinese' Club of San Jose it was voted to send a committee to at least one of the strawberry-growers of the county, asking him to cancel his lease with his Chinamen; and, ¶ WHEREAS, The strawberry-growers have no legal or moral right, if they were disposed to do so, to cancel these leases, we therefore make the further statement and declaration for the information of well-disposed people. There are probably 1,000 or 2,000 acres of land planted to strawberries in this county, attended by a very large outlay of expense in labor and money, in boring artesian wells, fitting land and furnishing plants, fruit chests, fruit wagons, teams and tools, making a business of great magnitude. This fruit, as is well known, is grown entirely by Chinamen on shares, and under leases running for a term of years: and they, too, have a large investment by labor, in these undertakings that cannot be ignored or sacrificed. The loss to us would also be too great to allow them to be sacrificed. If this business were better understood neither clubs or newspaper men would assume to direct the farmer how it should be managed. We have tried the labor of boys taken from a benevolent institution of San Francisco, and in that case they proved a serious failure. An Italian company was also tried by Mr. Agnew, of Agnew's Station, and they abandoned [abandoned] the lease to his great loss. ¶ We heartily sympathize with fruit-growers of Vacaville, and endorse and approve their action on this question. ¶ We would further state that we are in favor of a restriction act, so whenever we can rightfully dispense with this labor for a better we shall be happy to do so. But until this time comes we resist by every means necessary all encroachments upon our rights and interests, in whatever shape, and from whatever source they may come. ¶ The following resolutions passed by the State Horticultural Society on Friday last were adopted, excepting the amendment made by Senator Delong. This amendment was defeated by a majority vote: ¶ WAEREAS [WHEREAS], Owing to the scarcity of labor, we have heretofore found and expect in the future to find our greatest trouble in procuring the necessary hands to gather our fruits; therefore be it ¶ Resolved, That we, necessary in self-defense, find it to be our duty to ourselves and to our families that we should oppose means that may be resorted to by any and all persons to deprive us of the labor we may engage to save our crops, after they are ready for gathering. ¶ Resolved, That we of this association believe that it was a mistake on the part of our Government when it encouraged the Chinese or any other of the lower classes of civilization in coming to the United States, and that we will do all we can in a legal and honorable way to encourage Congress in putting a stop to such immigration. ¶ Resolved, That any man has the legal right to employ a Chinaman, Indian or white man to do any work he may have and has the same right to refuse to give the work to either, and the right to do it himself; that no man has the right to interfere with his neighbor, as long as he acts legally. ¶ Resolved, That each member of this association will at all times give preference to white men as laborers, when we can do so without material injury to our interests. ¶ Resolved, That while we will always favor our own race, believing it our duty to do so, we at the same time realize the fact that we cannot pick and save our crops with white labor alone, as it is not in the State and cannot at present be had; and we pledge ourselves not to be controlled in the management of our own business. ¶ Resolved, That the method advised by some of the anti-Chinese societies in this State of boycotting we do not approve, believing it to be wrong in principle, un-American and contrary to the spirit of our Republican Government. ¶ Resolved, That the public press of California by encouraging the boycotting of those who employ Chinese and endeavoring by all boisterous means to terrorize the Chinese, meet with our unqualified condemnation. ¶ Senator F. De Long of Marin county offered an amendment to the resolutions, calling for the addition of the following clause to the foregoing: ¶ Resolved, That it is the

sense of this society that the United States Congress should pass a law forever stopping the immigration of the Chinese, and that there shall be no more return certificates. Then death and departure will thin their ranks so fast that there will be room for all white labor that will come to this State, and all of us will gradually be supplied with satisfactory labor without any great injury to our interest.”

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

“Anti-Coolie League. A Severe Lecture by Mr. Vinter—The Laundrymen. ¶ The regular weekly meeting of Anti-Coolie League No. 2 took place last evening at Druid’s Hall, President Al. Kennedy in the chair. ¶ Archie Anderson reported that he had not met with much success in prosecuting Chinese laundrymen. The officers refused to make arrests unless some one else would swear out warrants. He thought it the duty of the officers to attend to the matter. ¶ Mr. Elitch stated that he had visited A. Malovosa [Malovos], the Alviso rancher he reported at the last meeting as leasing his strawberry patches to Chinamen, and that gentlemen stated that he was opposed to Chinese and would willingly rescind his contracts if he could get white men to take the places of the Chinese. He moved that he be granted sixty days further time to get rid of his Chinamen. ¶ A member stated that he was opposed to granting anyone sixty day’s time. If one got it they would all want time and when the time expired they would want more time. He was in favor of boycotting all employers of Chinese. ¶ Archie Anderson agreed with these views. ¶ Mr. Elitch thought that as long as the man wanted to get rid of the Chinese, he ought to be given a show. ¶ Mr. Altman stated the man had contracts with the Chinamen and he could not rescind the contracts without paying damages. These things should be taken in consideration. ¶ Considerable discussion ensued; several amendments were prepared, and finally a motion to lay the whole matter on the table was carried. The President said that the League should be careful about taking action of this kind. That man would think the matter was dropped. ¶ Mr. Anderson suggested that the Executive Committee could attend to the matter, and the chair referred it to that committee. ¶ The Committee on Ball reported progress. ¶ Mr. Wampach asked for information in regard to the laundry ordinance. At present only the proprietors could be arrested. Could it not be amended so that the workmen also could be made liable for violations of the law. ¶ Mr. Salisbury stated that he knew when the ordinance was passed that there would be some difficulty in enforcing it, as it would be a hard matter to find the bosses. He thought, however, that if the amendment was made it would not be constitutional. ¶ Mr. Wampach moved that a new committee be appointed to cause the arrest of Chinese violating the laundry ordinance. He thought the present committee was afraid to do the work. All the officers wanted was for some one to swear out the warrants and they make the arrests. The motion was carried. ¶ Mr. Vinter suggested that the committee be secretly appointed, and the chair announced that he would do so. ¶ Mr. Anderson moved that the Secretary correspond with the Los Angeles League for the purpose of learning the names of the orange growers who employed Chinese, in order that they be boycotted. Carried. ¶ Mr. Allen read an extract from a newspaper, headed ‘More work and less chin,’ which he thought applicable to this League. The extract contained resolutions passed by an Anti-Chinese League advocating vigorous boycotting. He thought that was what this Club should do, should begin a vigorous boycott. There were many business houses in this city dealing extensively in Chinese goods. They should be boycotted. ¶ Mr. Anderson said that a boycott might as well be begun at one time as another. He moved that a boycott be begun immediately against all dealers in Chinese goods. ¶ Mr. Herel stated that they should wait until the Central Committee issued the order for a general boycott. It was an easy matter for persons when they went into a store to call for goods made by white labor and refuse to purchase any other. That was not ‘boycotting;’ it was simply refusing to buy, because the dealer had not the class of goods wanted. ¶ Mr. Salisbury stated that the signing of the pledge of the League was an agreement to purchase from no one dealing in Chinese goods. If the members respected the League there would be no need of taking further action. ¶ Mr. Altman thought that what was needed was signatures to the pledge. When there were sufficient signers

then a boycott could be inaugurated with hope of success. ¶ Mr. Allen was in favor of the motion. Boycotting was the only method of solving the question. ¶ Mr. Vinter said that he had talked with a man dealing in white labor shoes, and he told him that only seven per cent of the customers that came in called for white labor shoes. There were 500 members of the League and about 800 signers to the pledge issued by the State Committee. Was it not strange that there were so few who called for white labor shoes? The members of the League did not keep the pledge they signed. They should be more careful in future. If they passed the resolution they would be the laughing-stock of the community. First let them get the Chinese pants off their legs, the Chinese boots of their feet, the Chinese shirts off their backs and the Chinese stinkers out of their mouths, then they could talk of boycotting. ¶ Mr. Allen said that it was almost impossible to live in California without buying something made by Chinese. Workingmen had to have overalls, and these articles were all made by Chinese. ¶ Mr. Herel stated that in Oakland there was not a white overall factory. ¶ Mr. Cavallaro moved to amend to boycott all Chinese-made goods. There were dealers who kept both white and Chinese goods, and it was easy to select the former, but if they undertook to boycott all dealers in Chinese goods they would have their hands full. ¶ This amendment occasioned considerable discussion, and was finally carried. ¶ The motion, as amended, was then called for and lost."

3/5/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro, cigars) page 3 column 2 (Advertisement)

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

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

"Chinese Newspapers. There are four newspapers printed in Chinese characters at San Francisco, with an aggregate circulation of about 2,500 copies. They are weeklies and are named the Recorder, Oriental, Weekly Occident and the American and Chinese Commercial News. The staff of a Chinese paper usually consists of an editor, a sub-editor, a translator and a printer or pressman. One side only of a paper can be printed at a time, and about 400 sheets is an ordinary day's work."

3/5/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 4 (news)

"More Chinese Driven Out. Portland, Or., March 5.—About 3:30 o'clock this morning a hundred and twenty-five Chinese arrived here from Mount Tabor, a town three miles east of here, were driven out of their camps by a crowd of sixty whites, most of them masked. The Chinese were engaged in chopping wood and clearing brush and they were escorted to the ferry by the crowd and brought to this side. It was an exact repetition of the Albina exodus of last Sunday night."

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

"The Strawberry Growers. The strawberry growers of Jefferson district met yesterday and resolved that each one of them would 'give preference to white men as laborers when he could do so without material injury to his interests.' It will now be in order for white laborers to buy the strawberries grown by such men when they can do so without material injury to their interests. The matter is tow-sided, and it seems to us that if the strawberry growers can do without the patronage of white labor, white labor can manage to do without them. If the white laborers, and those who favor white labor, in San Francisco and San Jose will stand together in this matter, as we believe they will, the strawberry growers will soon find out on which their 'material injury' comes. If it has come to be purely a question of 'every one for himself and the devil take the hindmost,' we believe that before the matter has gone very far, the strawberry growers will find themselves in the rear."

3/5/1886 Evening Herald (Boston Shoe Bazar) page 2 column 5 (Advertisement)

"WE ARE BOOMING! ¶ And Please Don't Forget It. ¶ The Boston Shoe Bazar! ¶ BOOMS ¶ When competitors are quiet. It booms because it gives the people better goods for the money than they can obtain elsewhere, and we are pleased to say that we will sell you only ¶ WHITE LABOR GOODS ¶ As we have shipped our Chinese made shoes to the City of San Francisco to be sold for whatever they will bring. Our goods are most all Eastern made, therefore white labor. Because the Chinese must go we are not going to sit down and cry, but we mean to push out and let the people know that we are willing to help make them go as we know we can make as much on White Labor Goods as ever can be made on Chinese goods, and knowing full well that our White Labor Goods will outwear any Chinese goods made at the same price. ¶ We are just receiving a nice, well selected stock for the Spring in which we know we can please you all. Customers wishing good shoes and slippers for men, ladies, misses, boys and children, will appreciate our selection and at prices that defy competition. ¶ All Goods Marked in Plain Figures. One Price to All. ¶ Boston Shoe Bazar, 33-35 West Santa Clara St., Under Auzerais House."

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

"Pro-Chinese. The Strawberry Growers of Jefferson School District. A meeting of strawberry growers and others living in Jefferson school district and vicinity held a meeting at the cheese factory yesterday to consider the labor question in connection with the strawberry business. S. I. Jamison presided and I. A. Wilcox acted as Secretary. ¶ Resolutions were adopted setting forth that between 1,000 and 2,000 acres of land are planted to strawberries in the county, which land is leased in shares by Chinese, who, like the owners of the land, have made considerable investments in connection with its cultivation. Leases are held by Chinese for a term of years and the resolutions represent that the owners of the land have no legal or moral right to cancel the leases, that boys and an Italian company have been unsuccessfully tried in place of Chinese and that the resolutions of the Vacaville fruit-growers are well founded and worthy of approval. ¶ The resolutions recently passed by the State Horticultural Society, excepting the amendment offered by Senator De Long of Marin county, were endorsed. This is the amendment which was rejected: ¶ Resolved, That it is the sense of this society that the United States Congress should pass a law forever stopping the immigration of the Chinese, and that there shall be no more return certificates. Then death and departure will thin their ranks so fast that there will be room for all white labor that will come to this State, and all of us will gradually be supplied with satisfactory labor without any great injury to our interests."

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

"The Chinese Ultimatum. It is most earnestly to be hoped that the dispatch from Washington concerning the ultimatum of the Chinese Government to the United States, published in the HERALD to-day is correct. This country has lost hundreds of millions of dollars by the one-sided treaty with China. Besides this, our laborers have [have] been degraded and demoralized by coolie competition, our youth familiarized with the most horrible forms of Asiatic [Asiatic] vice, and our Courts and public officials corrupted by the gold of the Six Companies. And, during all the time of their occupation of the Pacific Coast, the Chinese have been granted privileges denied even to American citizens. Let us eagerly take the opportunity, which is said to be offered by China, to abandon this one-sided contract. Let our people in China come home, and be rewarded with fat pensions for life, if nothing else will satisfy them, and let the whole coolie crowd, Consul Bee and all, be sent back to China. Then the Pacific Coast will soon enter upon a career of unexampled prosperity, in which white labor will have its full share. ¶ As for the insolent threat of the Chinese Government to collect an indemnity from Americans now in China for the damages done to Chinese property in the United States, we apprehend that two can play at that game. The Chinese in this country probably have sufficient property to cover all the property of Americans that

can be seized in China, and, if not, the people generally will gladly reimburse the Americans in China if the result is the removal of the coolies from the United States."

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

"China's Demand. Causes Leading to the President's Message—Question of Indemnity. ¶ Washington, March 4.—The Examiner to-day published a column explanatory of the circumstances which led to the promulgation of the Chinese message by the President. The investigations of Col. Bee, Consul-General of China at San Francisco, into the Rock Springs massacre convinced that officer that it was a cruel outrage perpetrated by workmen whom he supposed to be Americans upon an inoffensive people. He so reported to his home government. His report was forwarded to the Imperial Chinese Legation here and transmitted to China through the proper official channels. The instructions to the Chinese Minister received from his government were startling. He was directed to demand from the United States total disavowal of the affair, condign [?] punishment, capitally if killing could be proven and indemnity to the sufferers for their loss to be provided by the United States. This was an ultimatum. If the United States refused to comply with the demands the President was to be informed that the Chinese Government would immediately proceed to collect indemnity from American citizens in business in the Imperial [?] territory and withdraw its protection from them, which meant that they would be notified to leave China at once. Simultaneously with this information came to the State Department from an official source in London news that Marquis Tseng the Chinese Ambassador to the Courts of St. James and St. Cloud was about to return home to take a high position in the Imperial Council of State and that he would insist upon stern measures being taken against the United States to mark its displeasure at the outrages which the American authorities permitted its citizens to commit against his people without any attempt being made to prevent them or punish them who openly avowed their participation in them. This was the situation when the President sent his message to Congress on last Tuesday. It will be seen that he denies the right of the Chinese Government to demand an indemnity for property destroyed. This is a point upon which the instructions of the Imperial Council to their Minister here admit of no concession. It has been known for a month past that the Chinese Minister here is to return home very soon. It is learned that he will take with him the final conclusions of the President in regard to this matter. These are the simple facts from undoubted authority, and they are given to the country as aids to the comprehension of the President's message in its full importance."

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

"LABOR'S VOICE. ¶ Boycotting Discussed in Club No. 2. ¶ MR. VINTER'S SHARP WORDS. ¶ A Committee to Look After Violations of the Laundry Ordinance- White Labor Goods. ¶ The weekly meeting of Anti-Coolie Club No. 2 was held at Druids' Hall last evening, Vice-President Al Kennedy in the chair. ¶ Archie Anderson complained that the police officers refused to make arrests of Chinese laundrymen unless others make the complaints. ¶ Mr. Elitch reported that he visited A. Malovosa, the Alviso grower of strawberries, and he had expressed his willingness to rescind his contracts with Chinese if he could get white men in their places. Mr. Elitch moved that the grower be allowed sixty days to get rid of his Chinamen. ¶ After some discussion the matter was laid on the table. Subsequently it was referred to the Executive Committee. ¶ The Committee on Ball reported progress. ¶ Mr. Wampach moved that a new committee be appointed to cause the arrest of Chinese violating the laundry ordinance. He thought the present committee was afraid to do the work. All the officers wanted was that some one swear out the warrants and they would make the arrests. The motion was carried. ¶ Mr. Vinter suggested that the committee be secretly appointed, and the chairman announced that he would do so. ¶ Mr. Anderson moved that the Secretary correspond with the Los Angeles League for the purpose of learning the names of the orange-growers who employed Chinese in order that they may be boycotted. The motion was carried. ¶ Mr. Allen advised that the rule of the club be 'more work and less chin,' and announced

that there are many business houses in San Jose dealing in Chinese goods which should be boycotted. ¶ Mr. Anderson moved that the boycott should be commenced at once. ¶ Mr. Herel stated that they should wait until the Central Committee issued the order for the general boycott. It was an easy matter for persons when they went into a store to call for goods made by white labor and refuse to purchase any other. That was not 'boycotting;' it was simply refusing to buy because the dealer had not the class of goods wanted. ¶ 'Signatures to the pledges are what we need,' said Mr. Altman. ¶ Mr. Vinter said that he had talked with a man dealing in white labor shoes, and he told him that only seven per cent. of the customers that came in called for white labor shoes. There were 500 members of the League and about 800 signers to the pledge issued by the State Committee. Was it not strange that there were so few who called for white labor shoes? The members of the League did not keep the pledge they signed. They should be more careful in future. If they passed the resolution they would be the laughing-stock of the community. First let them get the Chinese pants off their legs, the Chinese boots off their feet, the Chinese shirts off their backs and the Chinese stinkers out of their mouths, and then they could talk of boycotting. ¶ Mr. Allen said that it was almost impossible to live in California without buying something made by Chinese. Workingmen had to have overalls, and these articles were all made by the Chinese. ¶ Mr. Herel stated that in Oakland there was now a white overall factory. ¶ Mr. Cavallaro moved to amend to by providing for boycotting all Chinese-made goods. There were dealers who kept both white and Chinese goods, and it was easy to select the former, but if they undertook to boycott all dealers in Chinese goods they would have their hands full. ¶ This amendment occasioned considerable discussion, and was finally carried. ¶ The motion, as amended, was then called for and lost."

3/5/1886 Evening News (Socratic School of Science) page 2 column 2 (Advertisement)

"WANTED – WHITE MEN, WOMEN AND girls to take lessons in laundry work, at the Socratic School of Science and Hygiene. A competent instructor in charge. 280 South Third street, San Jose, Cal. ¶ Socratic School of Science and Hygiene—.day and evening. When Men, Women and youth receive important practical instruction. Terms reasonable. Call or send for circular to Prof. S. S. Rizer, 280 S Third St"

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

"The Oregon City Rioters. ¶ PORTLAND, Or., March 4. – This morning the twelve men engaged in driving the Chinese out of Oregon City at 2 a.m., February 24th, were arrested and brought here by the United States Marshal, charged with violating Section 5,519 of the United States Statutes. Each waived an examination and were held to answer in the sum of \$3,000. Eight of the prisoners have given bonds, and the remainder will probably do so before tomorrow morning. It is understood that United States District Attorney McArthur has received instructions from Washington to spare no expense in bringing the rioters to punishment. Judge Deady has called the Grand Jury, to meet on the 23d inst."

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

"Anti-Chinese Legislation. ¶ WASHINGTON, March 4. – To-day the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House will take up the subject of anti Chinese legislation, and it will consider the matter until they reach an agreement upon some bill. The Message of the President, suggesting an appropriation to recompense the victims of the Rock Springs outrages for the losses incurred, will be considered by the committee, which, under the new rules, has authority to recommend an appropriation if it sees fit to do so. It is possible that the President's Message may cause some change in the Morrow bill as it was reported from the sub-committee to the full committee last week. It is very evident that if any bill is reported from the committee in view of the state of facts set forth by the President and Secretary Bayard, it will be as stringent in presenting the coming of Chinese to this country as is possible under a fair interpretation of the treaty stipulations between the United States and China."

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

"A WORD TO BOYCOTTERS. ¶ If every man who has signed the Anti-Chinese pledge would live up to it, the question in this city would soon be settled. The signers of the pledge agree not to purchase any products of Chinese labor. ¶ The supply of such goods is regulated entirely by the demand. If there was no demand for them, they would not be given a place on the shelves of any merchant in the State. It is safe to say that the cheaper grades of goods in shoes, under-clothing, cigars, etc., such as are made by Chinese, are purchased by the class of persons who are found in the anti-Chinese leagues. That is where the demand comes from and it is quite reasonable that it should be so. Many of these people are innocent purchasers of Chinese made goods. Their circumstances are such that they naturally buy the article they can get for the least money. It is not difficult to avoid Chinese made goods, but it certainly is difficult to induce people to pay a dollar for an article that can be bought for any less. ¶ When it is remembered that the demand for Chinese goods comes from the would-be boycotters, the injustice and inconsistency of their position becomes at once apparent. If the members of the anti-Chinese leagues in this city will refuse to buy goods made by Chinese, such goods will quickly disappear from the market. Try it and be convinced."

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

"ANTI-COOLIE LEAGUE. ¶ They Decide Not to Boycott the Merchants at Present. ¶ The Anti-Coolie League No. 2 met last evening. ¶ Mr. Elitch reported that he visited an Alviso rancher who employed Chinamen and had been informed that white labor would be substituted as soon as it could be secured. The motion to give the farmer sixty days time to discharge his Chinamen was referred to the Executive Committee. ¶ President Kennedy was authorized to appoint a Committee to prosecute Chinamen who were violating the laundry ordinance. A motion was made to boycott all dealers in Chinese goods. Considerable discussion ensued and one of the speakers said that he talked with a man dealing in white labor shoes, and he told him that only seven percent of the customers that came in called for white labor shoes. There were 500 members of the League and about 800 signers to the pledge issued by the State Committee. Was it not strange that there were so few who called for white labor shoes? The members of the League did not keep the pledge they signed. They should be more careful in the future. If they passed the resolution they would be the laughing-stock of the community. First let them get the Chinese pants off their legs, the Chinese boots off their feet, the Chinese shirts off their backs and the Chinese stinkers out of their mouths, and then they could talk of boycotting. ¶ Mr. Cavallaro moved to amend to boycott all Chinese-made goods. There were dealers who kept both white and Chinese goods, and it was easy to select the former, but if they undertook to boycott all dealers in Chinese goods they would have their hands full. ¶ The amendment was carried but the motion as amended was then lost."

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

"REACTION. ¶ FARMERS AND FRUIT GROWERS TO THE FRONT. ¶ Property Owners, Tax-Payers and Producers State Their Position on the Chinese Question ¶ At the meeting of the strawberry growers and other farmers at the Santa Clara Cheese factory yesterday, which was referred to in last evening's issue of the NEWS, S. J. Jamison was elected Chairman, and I. A. Wilcox Secretary. ¶ William McComas and Grandon Bray [Brandon Gray?] who were chosen as a Committee to make an address and statement for publication, expressive of the sense of the meeting, reported the following which was unanimously adopted: ¶ WHEREAS, At a meeting of the 'Anti-Chinese' Club of San Jose it was voted to send a committee to at least one of the strawberry-growers of the county, asking him to cancel his lease with his Chinamen; and, ¶ WHEREAS, The strawberry-growers have no legal or moral right, if they were disposed to do so, to cancel these leases, we therefore make the further statement and declaration for the information of well-disposed people. There are probably 1,000 or 2,000 acres of land planted in

strawberries in this county, attended by a very large outlay of expense in labor and money, in boring artesian wells, fitting land and furnishing plants, fruit chests, fruit wagons, teams and tools, making a business of great magnitude. This fruit, as is well known, is grown entirely by Chinamen on shares, and under leases running for a term of years; and they, too, have a large investment by labor, in these undertakings that cannot be ignored or sacrificed. The loss to us would also be too great to allow them to be sacrificed. If this business were better understood neither clubs nor newspaper men would assume to direct the farmer how it should be managed. We have tried the labor of boys taken from a benevolent institution of San Francisco, and in that case they proved a serious failure. An Italian company was also tried by Mr. Agnew, of Agnew's Station, and they abandoned the lease to his great loss. ¶ We heartily sympathize with the fruit-growers of Vacaville, and endorse and approve their action on this question. ¶ We would further state that we are in favor of a restriction act, so whenever we can rightfully dispense with this labor for a better we shall be happy to do so. But until this time comes we will resist by every means necessary all encroachments upon our rights and interests, in whatever shape, and from whatever source they may come. ¶ The resolutions passed by the State Horticultural Society in San Francisco last Friday were adopted with the exception of De Long's amendment suggesting that Congress pass a law forever stopping the immigration of Chinese and prohibiting the further issuance of return certificates. ¶ The substance of the resolution as adopted is that the Government made a mistake when it encouraged Chinese immigration and that Congress should put a stop to such immigration; that the Chinese now among us are here at the request of our Government and that by that treaty they have a right to be here, and being here in that condition they have a right to labor for an honest living, and in doing so they are entitled to the protection of the Government and of all honest citizens; that any man has the legal right to employ a Chinaman, Indian or white man to do any work he may have and has the same right to refuse to give the work to either, and the right to do it himself; that no man has a right to interfere with his neighbor, as long as he acts legally; that white labor will be given the preference when it can be employed without material injury to the interests of the employer; that boycotting should be opposed because it is wrong in principle, un-American and contrary to the spirit of a Republic Government. ¶ The public press is also condemned for encouraging boycotting and trying to terrorize the Chinese."

3/6/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Chinese Driven Out. Portland, Or., March 5.—About 3:30 o'clock this morning a hundred and twenty-five Chinese arrived here from Mount Tabor, a town three miles east of here, were driven out of their camps by a crowd of sixty whites, most of them masked. The Chinese were engaged in chopping wood and clearing brush and they were escorted to the ferry by the crowd and brought to this side. It was an exact repetition of the Albina exodus of last Sunday night."

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

When the Associated Press telegraphed that Congressman Morrow had stated that there are 6,000 Americans engaged in business in China, the Mercury expressed a doubt of the correctness of the figures. Yesterday a correction was telegraphed from Washington. Mr. Morrow says the exact number is 621. The interests of this handful of Americans in China ought not to outweigh the evil of 150,000 coolies domiciled in this country, even if the deportation of the Chinese should, as some alarmists fear, lead to the exclusion of Americans from China."

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

"Chinese Bluff. Chinese Consul Bee should be given his passports and sent to the Celestial Kingdom. It seems that he has made such representations to his Imperial masters in China that they have concluded to try a gigantic game of bluff with our government. ¶ The Rock Springs massacre was carefully

investigated, and the persons charged with violence were fairly and impartially tried. Our Government, when Chinese were threatened at Seattle, promptly sent troops to protect them, which they have faithfully done. ¶ It comes with a very poor grace from the Chinese Government, which does not allow our people anywhere in their country except a few ports for trade only; in which time after time innocent missionaries have been cruelly butchered, to threaten to withdraw protection from our citizens residing in China. There are probably not to exceed a few hundred Americans in the whole Chinese Empire. Most of them are men of means, and can readily get away from China, although, of course, at considerable loss of money and property. There are in the Pacific States alone not less than one hundred and fifty thousand Chinese citizens. There are many of these, including the great Chinese Companies, who have great wealth—many millions. ¶ Let his moon-eyed majesty try his little game of bluff if he wants to, and we'll see if we cannot reimburse our citizens who may be compelled to leave his dominions at a loss. He would soon find that he had waked up the wrong customer. The Celestials have as yet too great a stake in this country to permit any such game of brag and bluff as is threatened. The Government and all good citizens greatly regretted the Rock Springs massacre, and are determined to prevent any more outrages of the same kind. They will do it, however, from motives of common humanity, and not from fear of his Celestial Highness. Americans do not scare worth a cent."

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

"Voice of the Press. ¶ Stockton Mail: The reason there are not white cooks, launderers, grape-pickers, house servants and so on a-plenty in California to-day to take the places of the Chinese employed in those branches of industry is because there has been hitherto little or no demand for that class of white labor. We must first create the demand, and the supply will be certainly forthcoming. It is a maxim that the occasion always produces the man. ¶ Sacramento Bee.—The Bee has given all the aid possible to the anti-Chinese movement, and has no desire to throw cold water upon the approaching Anti-Chinese Conventions, to be held in this city. But it is evident that politicians and candidates for office are seeking to make use of the Conventions to further their own personal ends. The work of such men is plainly seen in the list of speakers to address the assemblages. The list is composed almost entirely of politicians and office-seekers. It will be very unfortunate if these men are allowed to run the two conventions. ¶ Alameda Encinal: Now there is an opportunity for the Chinese Six Companies, Consul-General Bee and the anti-coolie leagues to indulge in a little co-operative work of benefaction to the community. M. DeLesseps wants help on his Isthmus canal. White labor is becoming scarcer every day. The work to be done is such as the Chinaman can do admirably, as has been shown in the construction of our railroads and canals. DeLesseps can have all that he wants, to the number of sixty thousaud [thousand], at any rate. Let the leagues drive the Chinese into San Francisco, and Consul Bee and the Six Companies can get them out—and the work will be accomplished. ¶ S. F. Report: Every military commander knows when a fortified city is to be taken there are two ways to go about it. The walls may be stormed and perhaps carried, but at a terrible sacrifice: or the besieging party may sit down and wait until starvation wins the victory for them. The second method, in modern language, would be called boycotting. It is absolutely certain to succeed if persevered in while the assault may prove a failure. Assault has proved a disastrous failure in Seattle for 200 Chinese still remain, the white are divided into bitter antagonistic parties, men have been killed, and the city is under martial law. Moreover, the violence will undoubtedly prevent the admission of Washington as a State, and will probably injure the anti-Chinese cause in Congress."

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

"BOOTS AND SHOES. ¶ The Question of Doing Away With Chinese Goods. ¶ A MEETING OF MERCHANTS. ¶ A Pledge to be Signed to Deal Exclusively in Goods Made by White Labor. ¶ A meeting of the boots and shoe dealers was held last evening in Red Men's Hall. E. J. Wilcox in the Chair. ¶ Mr. Ziegler reported that since the last meeting he had visited a number of shoe dealers and requested them to be present at

this meeting, for the purpose of discussing the question of doing away with Chinese goods. Some had expressed their willingness to be present and others said they would not. Dealers generally seemed to be in favor of the movement. ¶ Mr. Alexander stated that there was a number of grocery men dealing in shoes. He wanted to know if they had been asked to attend the meeting. ¶ Mr. Ziegler – They generally buy their shoes at auction, regardless of who makes them. Mr. Ziegler was in favor of a permanent organization. ¶ Mr. Smith read a letter from Hecht Bros., stating that they were about to discharge their Chinamen and employ exclusively white labor. ¶ The questions as to whether the white labor stamp could be used on Chinese made goods coming up for discussion, Mr. Osterman stated that each stamp issued by the League was numbered and registered. ¶ Mr. Alexander suggested that a Chinaman could have a stamp made and use it, provided there was no number on it. ¶ Mr. Herold stated that he was willing to sign a pledge to buy no California goods, but those that had a numbered white labor stamp on them. ¶ Mr. Koenig suggested that a pledge be drawn up for signatures obligating the signers not to deal in Chinese goods. ¶ Mr. Regeli thought that a committee should also be appointed for the purpose of seeing that the pledge was not violated. This committee should have access to the stock and books of all dealers who signed the pledge. ¶ Mr. Osterman said he did not think that was necessary. He supposed that all the shoe dealers were honest and if they agreed to deal exclusively in white men's goods they would keep their promise. If there were any who considered that it would not be advantageous to them to sign the pledge, they would refuse to do so. He thought the dealers were to be congratulated upon the fact of their meeting here in such numbers, there were but a few dealers in the city not present, and he thought that if they resolved to do away with Chinese goods they could do so. That the Chinese were a curse all were agreed, and the speaker was willing to sign a pledge to deal only in white-made goods. If the shoe men all resolve to do this the Chinese factories in San Francisco will have to close up. A Chinese factory had once started here, and the dealers resolved not to patronize it. The result was that the institution had to close up. For cheap shoes he thought the Eastern goods could be as cheap as Chinese goods. ¶ Mr. Schloss stated that he had been told by the San Francisco manufacturers that they could get Eastern goods as cheap as Chinese, but they had Chinese goods on hand and they did not want to send too much money to the East. He was in favor of signing a pledge to, after a certain date, buy no Chinese made goods. He thought a pledge of that nature should be prepared for signature, and the San Francisco League notified of the action taken. The country dealers could be requested to take similar action, and the result would be that the Chinese factories would have to shut down. ¶ Mr. Koenig offered as a substitute for his motion that the Chair appoint a committee of four to draw up a resolution and present it at the next meeting. This suggestion prevailed, and Messrs. Koenig, Smith, Osterman, and Zeigler were appointed as the committee. ¶ Mr. Osterman suggested that the committee request dealers not present at the meeting to be present at the next meeting to discuss the question. ¶ Mr. Wilcox – I would suggest that the pledge be iron-clad. ¶ Mr. Schloss said that the only way to have it iron-clad was to provide for a fine in case of violation of its provisions. When the pledge was prepared it would be proper to publish it and the names of the dealers signing it. But the dealers must have time to sell off the Chinese goods on hand. ¶ Mr. Osterman stated that there would be no trouble about selling off the goods on hand, and there would be no limit to the time. The question was to agree to buy no more Chinese goods. ¶ Mr. Schloss moved that the Secretary notify the chairman of the San Francisco League of the action taken at this meeting. The motion was carried. ¶ Mr. Alexander stated that the Chinese made most of the slippers on the coast, there being only one white slipper factory in San Francisco and all dealers could not be supplied at that house. ¶ Mr. Osterman replied that they could get slippers made by white labor if they were willing to pay a little more. ¶ Mr. Wilcox- If we pay \$9 per dozen for slippers we can't compete with dealers who sell Chinese goods for 75 cents per pair. ¶ Mr. Schloss said that there was no doubt that the Knights of Labor would help the dealers in white labor goods. When they saw that the merchants were resolved to do away with Chinese

goods they would give them their patronage. ¶ The meeting adjourned to meet at Osterman's store next Friday evening."

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

"Local Brevities....San Jose Anti-Chinese League No. 3 meets in the lecture room of the Baptist Tabernacle March 8th. Short address by mrs. R. H. Schwartz...."

3/6/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3 (news)

"The Wickersham Murderer. San Francisco, March 6.—The Chinese Consul-General of this city has received a cablegram from the Chinese Consul-General at Yokohama stating that Ang Tai Duck was a passenger on the steamer City of New York."

3/6/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro, cigars) page 3 column 6 (Advertisement)

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

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

"THE SHOE-DEALERS. ¶ A Determination Not to Deal in Chinese-Made Goods. ¶ A meeting of boots and shoe-dealers was held last evening in Red Men's Hall E. J. Wilcox presiding. Messrs. Zeigler, Alexander, Osterman, Smith, Herold, Koenig, Regli and Schloss were the other dealers present. ¶ A determination was expressed not to deal in goods made by Chinese and the signing of a pledge to this effect was discussed. ¶ As a committee to present resolutions at the next meeting the following named were appointed: Messrs. Koenig, Smith, Osterman and Zeigler. It was suggested that the Chinese make most of the slippers on this coast and the one white slipper factory in San Francisco cannot supply all the dealers. ¶ In reply to this the belief was expressed that the Knights of Labor would help the dealers in white labor goods. ¶ The meeting adjourned to meet at the store of William Osterman next Friday evening."

3/6/1886 Evening Herald (Boston Shoe Bazar) page 2 column 5 (Advertisement)

"WE ARE BOOMING! ¶ And Please Don't Forget It. ¶ The Boston Shoe Bazar! ¶ BOOMS ¶ When competitors are quiet. It booms because it gives the people better goods for the money than they can obtain elsewhere, and we are pleased to say that we will sell you only ¶ WHITE LABOR GOODS ¶ As we have shipped our Chinese made shoes to the City of San Francisco to be sold for whatever they will bring. Our goods are most all Eastern made, therefore white labor. Because the Chinese must go we are not going to sit down and cry, but we mean to push out and let the people know that we are willing to help make them go as we know we can make as much on White Labor Goods as ever can be made on Chinese goods, and knowing full well that our White Labor Goods will outwear any Chinese goods made at the same price. ¶ We are just receiving a nice, well selected stock for the Spring in which we know we can please you all. Customers wishing good shoes and slippers for men, ladies, misses, boys and children, will appreciate our selection and at prices that defy competition. ¶ All Goods Marked in Plain Figures. One Price to All. ¶ Boston Shoe Bazar, 33-35 West Santa Clara St., Under Auzeais House."

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

"Coolie Newspapers. One of the most astonishing features in this anti-coolie crusade is that any newspaper on the Pacific Coast should covertly or openly espouse the cause of the coolies. A newspaper has more to gain by the introduction of white laborers to supplant the coolies than any other kind of business. If the four or five thousand coolies now in Santa Clara county could be supplanted by white

laborers, it would mean from two thousand to twenty-five hundred new subscribers for the newspapers of San Jose, and a proportionate increase in advertising. And this is merely an illustration. The same result would follow in all the cities and towns of the Pacific Coast. And what can the newspapers expect from the coolies or those who persist in employing coolies? The former never read newspapers, and the latter are evidently so devoid of public spirit that they are willing to ruin the State to make a few extra dollars for themselves. Nothing can therefore be expected from them, except, it may be, a trifling sum as a bribe to enable them to carry their point now. It is on the people—on the prosperity of white labor—that the permanent prosperity of the newspapers must depend. ¶ These being the facts, it is most astonishing to find that there are at least three papers on the Pacific Coast that are openly opposing the effort to get rid of the Chinese. These are the Argonaut, the Los Angeles Times, and the Portland Oregonian. It will be noted that all these are rabidly Republican—perhaps that may account in some measure for the course they have taken. Either that, or the potent influence of the gold of the Chinese Six Companies, must account for it, for no man with intelligence enough to conduct a successful newspaper would be so stupid as to work straight against his own interests, without some substantial and immediate profit from some quarter. ¶ But, whatever may have been the influences that have prompted these newspapers to take their present course, those who are managing the Anti-Coolie movement should see to it that they do not profit by their treachery to white labor.”

3/6/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 4 (News)

“ANTI-COOLIE MEASURES. ¶ The Mass Meeting of the Federated Trades Unions. ¶ A very large mass meeting, called by the Federated Trades and Labor Unions, was held at Metropolitan Hall, San Francisco, last night. A general plan of boycotting those dealing in or making Chinese goods and those employing Chinese was laid before the meeting. ¶ Chairman Roney introduced C.F. McGlashan, chairman of the San Jose Anti-Chinese Convention, who described how in almost every community on the coast the battle against the Chinese has been won, and said that San Francisco is still swept by the guns of the Chinese six companies. ¶ N.F. Ravlin of San Jose, the State organizer of the San Jose convention, followed. He said that the churches and pulpits would have to be combatted and overcome, as they are opposed to the anti-Chinese cause. To convert the Chinese we have to send them to their own country and have good, pure missionaries there. Speaking of the boycott, he said that it was an ill method if universally used. It should be brought to bear on some one given point. He said that politics and politicians should be tabooed in this cause. ¶ After the secretary had read a portion of a long list of owners of property in Chinatown, a set of resolutions was adopted. In them boycotting was traced back to the American revolution, and they declared that the Anti-Chinese Boycotting Association would endeavor to remove the Mongolians here and prevent their future coming by boycotting employers of Chinese and those selling Chinese goods, and also by trying to have enforced the provisions of the national Constitution relating to slavery and the article of the State Constitution concerning Chinese labor. The rules of the association provide for organizations in each assembly district of this city, representatives of which are to constitute a central committee. This committee will take measures to determine what places are to be boycotted. ¶ It was announced that district organizations would be formed at the general headquarters, 116 McAllister street, next Tuesday evening. ¶ Noble Fisher of Sacramento made a speech, in which he said that Sacramento is a stronghold of pro-Chinese feeling. ¶ Chairman Rooney praised the International Cigars-makers’ Union and the Shoemakers’ Union, saying they have particularly distinguished themselves in the contest against Chinese labor. Mr. Gunstadt of the Cigar-makers’ Union spoke, and said that unless the public supports the fight which the union has engaged in by buying blue-label cigars, the cigar-makers who sacrificed good positions in the East to come here will be obliged to return East and leave the coast again clear for the Chinese. All buyers have to do is to ask for the blue label.”

3/6/1886 Evening News (wire) page 4 column 3 (News)

"The Morrow Chinese Bill. ¶ WASHINGTON, March 5. – The sub-committee that has charge of the Morrow Chinese bill has decided to make its report to the General Committee on Foreign Affairs Tuesday. It is thought that the General Committee will discuss the matter at length but will report the measure to the House at once."

3/6/1886 Evening News (Socratic School of Science) page 7 column 2 (Advertisement)

"WANTED – WHITE MEN, WOMEN AND girls to take lessons in laundry work, at the Socratic School of Science and Hygiene. A competent instructor in charge. 280 South Third street, San Jose, Cal. ¶ Socratic School of Science and Hygiene—.day and evening. When Men, Women and youth receive important practical instruction. Terms reasonable. Call or send for circular to Prof. S. S. Rizer, 280 S Third St"

3/6/1886 Evening News (wire) page 4 column 3 (News)

"Chinese Driven from Mount Tabor, Or. ¶ PORTLAND, March 5. – About 3:30 this morning 125 Chinese arrived here from Mount Tabor, a town three miles east of here, having been driven out of their camps by a crowd of sixty whites, most of them masked. The Chinese were employed in chopping wood and clearing brush. They were escorted to the ferry by the crowd and brought to this side. It was the exact repetition of the Albina exodus last Sunday night."

3/6/1886 Evening News (wire) page 5 column 5 (News)

"Suicide of a Chinaman. ¶ PORTLAND, March 5. – This evening shortly after dark Chey Dick, a Chinaman aged 35, committed suicide by throwing himself from the roof of a two story building to the sidewalk. His neck was broken. He was one of the men driven out of Mount Taber this morning, and when he arrived here he received intelligence of the death of his wife and mother. This disheartened him and he told his companions to-day that he would kill himself."

3/7/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 4 column 6 (News)

"At the Bay City....A telegram was received here from Yokohama stating that Ang Tai Duck had sailed for Hong Kong yesterday....Capt. C. C. Brough and C. D. Follett of the steamship Australia were Friday arrested by the United States Marshal for landing Lee Thin Tai on the 28th of last December. Both were admitted to bail in the sum of \$500 each by United States Commissioner Sawyer...."

3/7/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 4 column 5 (News)

"Anti-Chinese Mass Meeting. San Francisco, March 6.—An anti-Chinese meeting, under the auspices of the White Cigar-makers Association, was held to night at Metropolitan Hall. Charles F. McGlashen of Truckee, N. F. Ravlin and W. H. Holmes of San Jose, W. Hunt of Oakland, E. A. Wallaz, J. Oliver and J. H. Barry addressed the meeting. Resolutions were adopted calling upon all railroads of the coast to discharge their Chinese employees."

3/7/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 4 column 1 (Editorial)

"The Chinese agents in this country appear to be playing a game of bluff, by threatening war if indemnity is not paid for the Rick Springs outrages. There is much silly talk about Chinese iron-clads and gunboats. Those who talk thus forget that it is not ships or cannon, but men that constitute power. A fleet of iron-clads manned by Chinese might not be impregnable to the assault of a superior race in fishing boats. As to the talk about the seizure of the six hundred Americans in China, have we not Vice-Consul Bee and a hundred and fifty thousand other Chinamen available for reprisals?"

3/7/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 5 column 1 (News)

"Local Brevities....Smoke Hartzoke's strictly white labor cigars....The Hartzoke strictly white labor cigar made of the finest tobacco....He who smokes like a philosopher and he who smokes Hartzoke's white labor cigar is sure of a pure, well made, clean article....San Jose Anti-Chinese League, No. 3, meets in lecture room, Baptist Tabernacle, March 8th. Short address by Mrs. R. H. Schwartz....Frank White and William Lehman were tried in Justice Pfister's Court yesterday on a charge of disturbing the peace of Hung Fung and found not guilty....A decidedly enthusiastic meeting of the Anti-Chinese Association of Menlo Park was held Thursday evening. Many stirring speeches were uttered, and many measures for ridding the place of Chinese were passed. When announcements were made that J. C. Flood, Joseph Donohue and Richard Burke would discharge their Chinese employees immediately, they were greeted with a perfect ovation of applause...."

3/7/1886 Morning Mercury (Boston Shoe Bazar) page 2 column 5 (Advertisement)

"WE ARE BOOMING! ¶ And Please Don't Forget It. ¶ The Boston Shoe Bazar ¶ BOOMS ¶ When competitors are quiet. It booms because it gives the people better goods for the money than they can obtain elsewhere, and we are pleased to say that we will sell you only ¶ WHITE LABOR GOODS ¶ As we have shipped our Chinese made shoes to the City of San Francisco to be sold for whatever they will bring. ¶ Our goods are most all Eastern made, therefore White Labor. Because the Chinese must go we are not going to sit down and cry, but we mean to push out and let the people know that we are willing to help make them go as we know we can make as much on White Labor Goods as ever can be made on Chinese goods, and knowing full well that our White Labor Goods will outwear any Chinese goods made at the same price. ¶ We are just receiving a Nice, Well Selected Stock for the Spring in which we know we can please you all. Customers wishing Good Shoes and Slippers for Men, Ladies, Misses, Boys and Children, will appreciate our selection and at prices that defy competition. ¶ ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES. ONE PRICE TO ALL. ¶ Boston Shoe Bazar, 33-35 West Santa Clara St., Under Auzerais House."

3/7/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 4 column 2 (Editorial)

"A QUESTION WITH TWO SIDES. ¶ The proposition to compel everybody to accede at once to the displacement of Chinese labor in orchards and vineyards regardless of the interests of the white population, is one that requires very careful handling and delicate action in the county of Santa Clara. It seems to be necessary, though it ought not to be, to continually reiterate the statement that on the main questions of a rigid and effective prevention of any further Chinese immigration and the necessity for the ridding of California of the Chinese now here, as soon as it can be done lawfully and without inflicting more injury upon our own people than upon the Mongolians, there is but one sentiment throughout the length and breadth of California. ¶ The only question about which there is any difference of opinion is one of method. Some persons, and those not of the class who have property interests at stake, or by whom the material interests of the country are being fostered, insist upon immediate dismissal of Chinese help in gathering the crops which are the main sources of wealth in this valley, without making any other provision to supply white labor. The menace is held over the head of every orchardist that if he refuses to stand aside and see his crops rot and waste on the trees for want of picking, he shall incur the vague and indefinable extent of the penalty of boycotting, pronounced by men who are not the recognized leaders of public opinion nor the representatives of the productions, trade, interests of labor of this city or valley. ¶ When passion takes the helm, it is useless to plead that the ship shall be guided by the course of Right and Justice. But there are considerations of policy and self-interest which may possibly gain a hearing from the hot heads whose excessive zeal for boycotting makes them deaf to the calls of higher motives. ¶ We assert that no man has a right to demand of another a larger sacrifice for the public good than he himself is willing to make. Have the members of the Anti-Coolie Leagues in Santa Clara county made personal sacrifices at all commensurate with those

they are demanding from our orchardists, while shaking the boycotting bludgeon to enforce those demands? Only three nights ago, in a meeting of one of these Leagues, a man whose right as a working man to speak for workingmen cannot be questioned; one who is foremost in Anti-Chinese and all other efforts in behalf of white labor, a man singularly consistent in his theories and practices – William C. Vinter – said, and no one of the most zealous and force-loving dared to dispute his statement: ‘He had talked with a man dealing in white labor shoes and he told him that only seven per cent of the customers that came in called for white labor shoes. There were 500 members of the League and about 800 signers to the pledge issued by the State Committee. Was it not strange that there were so few who called for white labor shoes? The members of the League did not keep the pledge they signed. They should be more careful in future. If they passed the resolution they would be the laughing-stock of the community. First let them get the Chinese pants off their legs, the Chinese boots off their feet, the Chinese shirts off their backs and the Chinese stinkers out of their mouths, and then they could talk of boycotting.’ ¶ Are these wearers of Chinese made clothing and smokers of Chinese cigars, with a possibility of other sorts of Chinese patronage, the men who have a right to say that the prosperity of this magnificent valley shall halt and its development be put back a decade, at a time when it has a prospect, such as is never likely to occur again, for a rapid increase of white population? If these persons would do effective work, if they really want the Chinese to go, would it not be just and right and polite for them to obey the olden time behest, and first pluck the beam out of their own eyes before they essay to remove the mote from the visual organs of their neighbors? When they have done that, the times will be more propitious for their demands, or if not, there will be more consistency in making them. ¶ This weapon of the boycott, it must not be forgotten, is two-edged. The persons who are accused of clinging to Chinese cheap goods for themselves, and are not threatening to boycott newspapers and merchants who are not satisfied that the proposed method of extirpating the Chinese is the best, seem to forget that all the terror involved in the menace of boycotting consists in the power to enforce it. Suppose that all the men who own vineyards and orchards in this county band themselves together and announce a retaliatory boycott, by declaring that they will not trade with any merchant who meekly bows his back to receive the lash of such socially unimportant person as those who are loudest in this community in the utterance of threats, and most ready to demand pledges of others which they do not live up to themselves. What then? The most powerful and the most sensibly conducted labor organization in the United States finds its most effective weapon is withholding white labor from those who attempt to oppress it with long hours of toil and inadequate pay. But suppose white labor is refused to the fruit and vine growers, is that going to aid the departure of the Chinese? ¶ The removal of the Chinese, we say again, is a necessity for California, but it is too vast a work to be accomplished hastily or by incompetent hands. It is to be deeply regretted, but it is evident, here and elsewhere, that the control of the movement is in the wrong hands. Small politicians, men of little caliber and immense craving for notoriety, and all the uneasy and inconsequent elements of our city, are the loudest declaimers and, as a matter of course, are unapproachable to reason or argument that is not addressed to passion. They fancy they are the motive power of society, when in fact they are the brakes which retard its progress. This is always true, and never more so than in the anti-Chinese movement in Santa Clara county.”

3/7/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 5 column 2 (News)

“ IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE FRUIT-GROWERS. ¶ SOME POSTIVE UNTERANCES. ¶ Resolutions Adopted Opposing Unlawful Interference with Constitutional Rights—An Animated Discussion. ¶ A convention of fruit-growers was held at Grand Army Hall yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Santa Clara County Horticultural Society. There was a large attendance, every seat in the hall being occupied, and the most intense interest was manifested. ¶ The meeting was called to order by John Britton, President of the Society. ¶ The question of rehabilitating the Society being now presented by

members, invitations to sign the roll were extended and Mr. Oliver addressed the meeting. He said that this is a time above all others for fruit-growers to stand together, for there are living questions affecting them upon which they must take a stand. He hoped they would do so under the constitution and the laws. ¶ A motion that the Society be not discontinued was laid on the table, and the following officers were then elected for the ensuing term: President, I. A. Wilcox; Vice-President, Captain Frank Dunne; Secretary, H. A. Brainerd; Treasurer, W. E. Ward. ¶ C. M. Shortridge, editor of the MERCURY, made a few remarks. He was in favor of the inauguration and enforcement of all lawful measures to get rid of the Chinese, as he was also in favor of seeing honest toil rewarded. All classes of industry were deeply interested in the labor question, and he hoped to see a practical effort made by the Society to settle it. China's doors should be shut, and the Chinese, sooner or later, should be gotten rid of. He did not believe in driving the Mongolians out to-day, for such an action would be wrong, in that it would work a great hardship on the men who are building up the country. The men who have invested their money in orchards, vineyards and farms should not be ruined in an effort to settle this Chinese question. Mr. Shortridge said he was an anti-Chinese man, but not to the extent of robbing his neighbor of the fruits of his business. There should be a unity of action in dealing with the labor issue. The town should not fight the country, nor the country the town. All should stand up like men and obey the laws. 'I am,' said he, 'for law and order. Go at work on the Chinese matter in the right way, and much good can be accomplished. Substitute white labor for Chinese when it can be done without serious loss, and in time the evil will be eradicated.' ¶ Mr. Wilcox offered a series of resolutions, which provoked a long and animated discussion. They were similar in all material respects to the Vacaville resolutions, but one, which recommended that a copy be forwarded to the Anti-Chinese Convention, which meets in Sacramento on March 10th, and that the Convention take action thereon, was particularly objected to. ¶ R. Summers, a member of the State Executive Committee of the Anti-Chinese League, was permitted to make a short address. He said he was not a dangerous man and was opposed to violence. In this movement coolheaded men should come to the front. There were men in the League who were hard to control, but the majority, he said, had the best interest of the State at heart and would act carefully, fairly and understandingly. His object in coming before the Convention was to ask that the labor question be treated calmly and dispassionately. If there was harmony everywhere the Chinese could be gotten rid off in time. He asked for the appointment of a committee to meet the leaguers half way. ¶ Portal – It is rumored that next week a row will be started in Chinatown. Do you know anything of it? ¶ Summers – I have not heard of it. ¶ Wilcox – Is it true that the late Anti-Chinese Convention empowered the County Committee to perform any acts that they might see fit? That extreme boycotting measures are to be adopted? ¶ Summers – No, not so bad as that. It is designed to get rid of the Chinese, but I never heard any one of our leaders ask that Chinese labor should be discharged before a substitution of white labor could be made. We deprecate violence. ¶ S. I. Jamison – I think Mr. Summers is on the wrong side of the house. He ought to join our Society. ¶ Mr. Block of Santa Clara thought that a committee should be appointed to discuss the contract question. Where contracts with Chinese had been made for two years, it was folly to talk of discharging them inside of sixty days. Furthermore there is not one white man in 50,000 who at present understands how to properly pack fruit for the Eastern markets. And it must be packed properly or the loss in freight, boxes and fruit will amount to three times the cost of fruit. Let the anti-Chinese agitators arrange for furnishing that kind of labor before attacking the fruit growers. ¶ Wilcox read from the MERCURY a report of a late anti-Chinese meeting in which it was proposed to give a fruit grower sixty days in which to get rid of his Chinese help, and asked Summers what it meant. 'Is it also true,' he continued, 'that the majority of the anti-Chinese agitators are office seekers?' ¶ Summers – I have been a candidate for office on the Greenback ticket, but I don't think the fact that I am a Greenbacker is proof that I am an office seeker. [Laughter.] ¶ Mr. Kellogg, of the firm of Kellogg & Morse, dealers in onion seed, read the letter of John T. Doyle to the committee of the Menlo Park Anti-Chinese Association, in reply to a communication asking him to discharge his

Chinese laborers. The letter favored the expulsion of the Chinese laborers by lawful means, but opposed boycotting or any proposition to interfere with the rights or the private business of any one. In Mr. Doyle's opinion the present crusade against the Chinese is a senseless one and cannot fail to do infinite mischief. ¶ Dr. Shanner of Los Gatos, a member of the Anti-Chinese Club at that place, was permitted to make a short address. He thought the planting of large tracts of land in fruit trees was hard on the small growers, and this hardship he attributed to the cheapness of Chinese labor, which men of capital have taken advantage of. ¶ Wilcox said he had been instrumental in having the freight reduced from \$800 to \$600 a car-load, and the indications are that in a short time only \$300 a carload will be charged. Therefore the more fruit, the more money will be made. The small growers, instead of growling, should stand by the large growers, for both will be benefited by freight reductions. ¶ N. J. Haines of Union was of the opinion that three years hence there will be 150 per cent more labor required than is now used. Every effort, therefore, should be made to encourage the fruit industry. At present it is impossible to compete with Europe and pay the prices demanded by white laborers. The fruit growers are willing to substitute white labor when they can do so without hardship. Is not that enough? ¶ Warren Oliver said he desired to speak directly to the resolutions. He was opposed to them on the ground that they were written in a begging way to a party of men unlawfully assembled together for the purpose of representing the Legislature and Congress, and overturning the rights of man. 'Who originated the anti-Chinese movement? Are people engaged in peaceful pursuits at the head of it? Do you hear any agriculturist, or horticulturist complaining of the amount of the wages he pays, of the help he has? Has the movement origination in the country or in San Francisco? Was it not started by Kearney and Kalloch and O'Donnell and Ravlin? Are not discussions held at street corners, in saloons, and in hotels? Now, these gentlemen who talk of wages, are scarcely known in the country. They pass their resolutions and they go home. Where are they? Who are they? These people talk about work and never do any. I am in favor of the stars and stripes and the constitution of the United States and the State of California. I claim the right to hire who I please and pay what I please. My house is my castle, my money which I have worked for, is my own, and when an American citizen can't do as he pleases with his own, I no longer want to be one and live under the stars and stripes. I am not in favor of the Chinese; I would like to see the State rid of them as quickly as possible, but I am unalterably opposed to mob law, I don't care from what element it comes from (loud applause). Let us be men. Let us pass resolutions instructing Congress to make laws and let us oppose everybody that dares to trample on the rights of American citizenship.' ¶ L. D. Combe said he did not think it was necessary for a man to be born in the United States to become a good citizen. He was a native of Italy, but he had served his adopted country in the army, and was as anxious as any that the laws should be respected. He thought the labor questions could be settled by arranging for foreign immigration. Laborers in Italian vineyards worked for 25c. per day and were satisfied. The trouble with the average American laborer is that he does not save his money. ¶ D.C. Feeley did not believe in a Committee of Conference with the Anti-Chinese League. He held that it was simply the duty of the Convention to organize for defense against unreasonable outsiders. ¶ W. Vinter addressed the Convention, by permission. He said vituperation did no good. He liked the resolutions and thought the fruit-growers and the Anti-Chinese League might arrive at an amicable understanding if a conference could be had. 'There is not a sensible anti-Chinese man in the State,' he said, 'that wants to disturb your business one bit. The late Convention decided that the interests in this State were so varied and diverse that no one plan could be carried out without working injury somewhere. So each locality was permitted to act for itself. If we get the Chinese out of the State it doesn't matter whether it takes six months or six years, if there is an honest desire for this undertaking. I would be thankful to learn the name of any member of the League that dares to disturb our peace, for the Executive Committee would make a public example of him.' ¶ Block – Are you not aware that there are men going about in masks, who pretend to be acting under orders of the League?' ¶ Vinter – No, for no such action is authorized. ¶ Block – Then your Executive Committee should denounce them. ¶ Vinter – The committee certainly will,

if called to their attention. We are the victims of circumstances. I, for one, have no sympathy with barn-burners or cut-throats. ¶ Block- How about boycotting? ¶ Vinter – My position on that question is well known. I think I have been the means of preventing any senseless measure of the kind. As for the men who go about masked, these are the guerrillas of the cause, and act solely on their own responsibility. ¶ Portal opposed the resolutions on the ground that they were too lengthy. He was in favor of substituting white labor for Chinese when practicable. ¶ The following preamble was then adopted: ¶ WHEREAS, An agitation exists threatening to drive away Chinamen from this coast; and, ¶ WHEREAS, In pursuance of our vocation we find by experience that at certain seasons of the year we are dependant by force of circumstances on that kind of labor; and, ¶ WHEREAS, At present there is neither a sufficient number of skilled or unskilled white laborers at our disposal to prosecute our legitimate calling; and, ¶ WHEREAS, Most of us have not the means to provide proper quarters, board and lodging for all the labor we require; and, ¶ WHEREAS, We positively assert that, in the main, markets which we have and desire to establish, skilled labor is a prime necessity, as without it if our fruits are badly packed we would not only lose the entire proceeds of our fruits but would lose the freight, packing, boxes, etc., which would be equal to double the value of our fruits; and ¶ WHEREAS, We positively assert that there is not one white person to 10,000 now in the State, who is skilled in the work of packing green fruit for the Eastern and foreign markets, on which markets our industry does much depend, and ¶ WHEREAS, The fruit growing industry is a most important one, and before long will be the leading industry of this State – the same bringing last year over \$5,000,000 to this State, said money not going into the pockets of a few people, but is distributed among all classes of labor, but a small proportion of which is Chinese help – but merchants, blacksmiths, harness-makers, draymen, commission men, agricultural implement makers, soap-makers, whalers, machinists, sulphur and chemical producers, well-borers, butchers, tailors, shoemakers, paper and nail manufacture, canners and their laborers, and other industries share in the same. ¶ WHEREAS, Many of us have contracts with our white as well as our Chinese employes, we, as men, feel ourselves honorably bound to uphold the same, the inviolation of which is guaranteed by our Constitution and laws. ¶ WHEREAS, We positively assert that the supposition that ample labor can be had during the picking season by employing women and children, cannot be proven. As a fact the canneries cannot, by employing all that is to be had in the country towns, procure sufficient help to save all the fruit that they can get, and last year much of our fruit was lost to us, from the fact that the canneries could not procure sufficient labor to work it up, and that there is not sufficient help of that kind in the State now to supply the increasing demands of the canneries for the same. ¶ WHEREAS, Our business for the last two years has been very unprofitable owing to the fact that in 1884 the crop was very light and in 1885 the prevailing prices were very low, and we, in common with all working classes, have suffered from a non-remuneration of our labor, with the distinction that while we had plenty of hard work we have very poor pay. ¶ The resolution to ask the co-operation of the Anti-Chinese Convention was voted down. ¶ The following offered by Haines was adopted. ¶ Resolved, That this Convention is in favor of enforcing the ideas represented in the present Chinese restriction Act, and we are in favor of further amending such Act so as to prevent any return of any Chinese after having taken his or her departure. ¶ The Vacaville resolutions were endorsed. ¶ After some further discussion the meeting adjourned until Saturday, March 20th. “

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

"Frank White and William Lehman were tried in Justice Pfister's court on Saturday on a charge of disturbing the peace of Hung Fung and found not guilty."

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

"Local Brevities....The choicest white labor cigars at Hartzoke's, near the Court-house....If you are in earnest in regard to the Chinese question, buy Hartzoke's cigars....A meeting of the Anti-Chinese

Association of Menlo Park was held Thursday evening. Many stirring speeches were uttered, and many measures for ridding the place of Chinese were passed. When announcements were made that J. C. Flood, Joseph Donohue and Richard Burke would discharge their Chinese employes immediately, they were greeted with a perfect ovation of applause...."

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

"President Cleveland positively asserts that the Chinese have no right to demand damages for the alleged outrages upon them in Wyoming and elsewhere. They are, as he says, on a par with other foreigners and American citizens generally in this matter. Every effort will be made to enforce the laws for their protection just the same as for the rest of us, but they must not expect to obtain privileges which are denied to the people generally. That is the sound and legal view of the matter."

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

"Some of the newspapers are congratulating their readers on the shipment of fourteen hundred coolies back to China by one steamer, but they omit to state that each one of these coolies took with him a return certificate, which will be used to procure his own re-entrance to the United States, or that of some other coolie, to whom he will sell the document. There is no way of getting rid of the Chinese but to utterly prohibit the entrance of a coolie on any pretext whatever. To send them to China with return certificates in their pockets is simply humbug."

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

"White Labor on the Narrow Gauge. It is a refreshing sight to see the hundreds of men who are employed in the construction of the narrow gauge branch railroad to new Almaden as they return to their homes and lodgings in this city every evening. The difference in the effects on local trade between the employment of whites and Chinese is at once suggested. The South Pacific Coast Railroad Company is deserving of special favor in this connection, for it has been and is among the leaders in the work of substituting white labor for Chinese in the various avenues which have been occupied by the latter on this Coast."

3/8/1886 Evening Herald (Boston Shoe Bazar) page 4 column 3 (Advertisement)

"WE ARE BOOMING! ¶ And Please Don't Forget It. ¶ The Boston Shoe Bazar! ¶ BOOMS ¶ When competitors are quiet. It booms because it gives the people better goods for the money than they can obtain elsewhere, and we are pleased to say that we will sell you only ¶ WHITE LABOR GOODS ¶ As we have shipped our Chinese made shoes to the City of San Francisco to be sold for whatever they will bring. Our goods are most all Eastern made, therefore white labor. Because the Chinese must go we are not going to sit down and cry, but we mean to push out and let the people know that we are willing to help make them go as we know we can make as much on White Labor Goods as ever can be made on Chinese goods, and knowing full well that our White Labor Goods will outwear any Chinese goods made at the same price. ¶ We are just receiving a nice, well selected stock for the Spring in which we know we can please you all. Customers wishing good shoes and slippers for men, ladies, misses, boys and children, will appreciate our selection and at prices that defy competition. ¶ All Goods Marked in Plain Figures. One Price to All. ¶ Boston Shoe Bazar, 33-35 West Santa Clara St., Under Auzeais House."

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

"THE RIGHT TO BOYCOTT. One of the resolutions passed by the fruit growers of Vacaville reads as follows: Resolved, That any man has the legal right to employ a Chinaman, Indian or white man to do any work he may have, and has the same right to refuse to give the work to either, and the right to do it himself; that no man has the right to interfere with his neighbor, as long as he acts legally. ¶ Now that

resolution is perfectly correct in principle, says the Napa Reporter, but it undoubtedly goes further than the authors of it intended it should. Any man has the legal right to employ Chinese, of course; no one will deny that. And the resolution itself says a man has the same legal right to refuse to give work to Chinamen, and this is just where the right to boycott comes in. When a man decides that he will in the future refuse to give any of his money to pay for Chinese labor he begins a boycott against all that employ Chinese, and he has a perfect right to do so. If he carries out the principle he not only discharges all his Chinese help, but he refuses to purchase anything made by Chinamen, and refuses also to purchase goods of those that employ them. It is a principle as old as the hills and it has been resorted to by the people of all generations. In the exercise of this principle there should be no bulldozing or anything of that kind. The men who employ Chinese have their rights as well as anybody. If you do not believe it is right to employ Chinamen, don't buy goods that are made by that class, but don't threaten anyone. If a person thinks he cannot get along without China labor, show him that you can get along without Chinese goods. That is as far as you have a right to go, and it is far enough. It is the argument that will be the most convincing of any, and it will not transgress any law."

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

"MR. OLIVER'S RIGHTS. ¶ Mr. Oliver was almost rabid on Saturday about the rights of every American citizen to do what he please with his own. 'I claim the right,' said he, 'to hire who I please and pay what I please. My house is my castle, my money, which I have worked for, is my own, and when an American citizen can't do what he pleases with his own, I no longer want to be one and live under the stars and stripes,' ¶ It is not so very long since that this same Mr. Oliver was claiming the right to dictate to American citizens what they should drink, and declaring his right to tear up the vineyards, and destroy all the wineries, breweries, and distilleries in the United States. It is amazing what a fool a man can make of himself if he tries. Then Mr. Oliver was confident that no citizen had the right to use his money, or his property, so as to injure his neighbors. Nay, he went farther than even the most arbitrary tyranny on earth had ventured to do, and declared his right to prevent any man from indulging a harmless appetite for fear that his indulgence might lead another to abuse the use of wine and beer. The fact is that Mr. Oliver, and those of his kind, assume the right to do what they please, and use their money and their property without the slightest reference to the rights, or the wishes of others. They are tyrants in the worst sense of the word, and have no more conception of the rights of a free people than a Hottentot or a baboon. ¶ Now, as this questions of personal rights has been brought up, let it be stated that no one concerned in this Anti-Coolie agitation, as far as we know, intends to interfere with Mr. Oliver's right to 'employ whom he pleases and pay what he pleases.' They only claim the same right for themselves. That is to say the friends of white labor, as individuals, and as members of an organization which increases its numbers every day, and which extends to every State and city of the Union, will refuse to buy the fruit which Mr. Oliver raises by coolie labor, and will buy only that which white men raise by white labor. That is clearly their right, and they will exercise it to the utmost, so that Mr. Oliver and his kind may find before even this season is over that it does not pay to employ coolie labor at any price. It is not wise for any man, or any set of men, to set themselves up so high above their fellows. There are not probably more than a hundred-fruit-growers in this county who will insist on having coolies to do their work, and there are at least five thousand white people in the county who will refuse to touch fruit handled by coolies. In the same way, there are not more than two thousand fruit-growers in the State who will insist on hiring coolies, and there are at least ten millions of white laborers and their friends in the country who will refuse to touch fruit handled by coolies. Under these circumstances, it seems only the part of discretion for the fruit-growers to be a little more conciliatory in their demeanor towards the rest of the community."

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

“CHINESE LABOR. ¶ The Fruit-Growers’ Meeting on Saturday. ¶ THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED. ¶ A letter from Senator Routier of Sacramento Which Deserves a careful Reading. ¶ At the convention of fruit-growers held at Grand Army Hall on Saturday afternoon, under the call of the Santa Clara County Horticultural Society, C. M. Shortridge was the first speaker. He said he did not believe that the fruit-growers wanted the Chinese driven out at once. The work should be done gradually and vested rights must be respected. The laws should be obeyed and white labor substituted for Chinese when it can be done without serious loss. ¶ I. A. Wilcox called up a series of resolutions that had been laid on the Secretary’s table very similar to the Vacaville resolutions. One of them provided that a copy be forwarded to the Anti-Chinese Convention which meets in Sacramento March 10th. This was particularly objected to. ¶ R. Summers, a member of the State Executive Committee of the Anti-Chinese League, made a short address, in which he said that in this movement cool-headed men should come to the front. There are men on both sides who are hard to control, but the majority will act with intelligence and fairness. He had been told, in reference to boycotting: ‘We have a right to do as we please and to hire whom we please.’ To this he had replied: ‘We have a right to buy where we please.’ That is the sum and substance of boycotting. Mr. Summers added that violence was not countenanced by the organization he represented and that it was not the intention to ask for the discharge of Chinese before a substitution of white labor could be made. ¶ A. Block of Santa Clara was in favor of adhering to contracts made with Chinese and praised them as fruit-packers. ¶ Mr. Kellogg (of Kellogg & Moore) read John T. Doyle’s letter to the Menlo Park Anti-Chinese Association. ¶ Dr. Shaner of Los Gatos said that Chinese labor was favorable to the cultivation of large fruit tracts, to the detriment of small growers. ¶ Mr. Wilcox thought that all growers should stand together in their efforts to obtain freight reductions. ¶ N. J. Haines said that the fruit-growers are willing to substitute white labor when they can do so without hardship. ¶ Warren Oliver spoke of the members of the anti-Chinese association with scorn and made a spread-eagle appeal on behalf of law and order. ¶ L. D. Combe believed that the labor questions could be settled by foreign immigration. ¶ D. C. Feeley wanted no conference with the Anti-Chinese League. ¶ Wm. Vinter denied that lawlessness was contemplated by the anti-Chinese organizations. He was opposed to senseless boycotting. ¶ Mr. Oliver spoke of the stars and stripes and wanted no one to trample on the rights of American citizenship. He intimated that foreigners should stand back. ¶ J. B. J. Portal opposed the passage of the resolutions in vigorous language, and in respect to foreigners said to the meeting that in the critical hours of our country’s history foreigners were not told to stand back. Lafayette is not alone as an example. Mr. Portal was earnestly in favor of the substitution of white for Chinese labor. ¶ The resolution asking the co-operation of the anti-Chinese Convention was voted down and a paraphrase of the Vacaville resolutions was adopted, as was also the following offered by Mr. Haines: ¶ Resolved, That this Convention is in favor of forcing the ideas represented in the present Chinese restriction Act, and we are in favor of further amending such Act so as to prevent any return of any Chinese after taken his or her departure. ¶ Another meeting of fruit-growers will be held on Saturday the 20th inst.”

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

“ A GRAND MEETING. ¶ San Jose Orators Speak in San Francisco ¶ AN ADDRESS BY MR. RAVLIN. ¶ Remarks by Messrs. McGlashan, Holmes and Others – A Denial as to Using Force. ¶ A grand anti-Chinese non partisan mass meeting, under the auspices of the White Cigarmakers’ Association, was held Saturday evening at Metropolitan Temple, San Francisco. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity by an enthusiastic audience. The First Regiment Band was in attendance and played stirring airs at intervals throughout the meeting. ¶ J. G. Dickleman presided and called the meeting to order in a well worded speech, in which he informed the audience that the meeting had been called for the purpose of debating the Chinese question. He introduced Chas. F. McGlashan, of Truckee, who preluded his speech with a story of John A. Logan; then followed a stirring address in which he compared Chinese labor

[labor] to abject slavery and called upon his hearers, as freemen and the opponents of unscrupulous capital, to rouse and crush out the evil. His remarks were cheered again and again and when he said: 'We do not mean to drive the Chinese out by force of arms. We know a better way. Leave them severely alone and starvation will drive them out,' he was greeted with a storm of applause. He said that A. N. Towne and Mr. Gage of the Southern Pacific road had told him that in case of an importation of large numbers of white skilled labor, the Railroad Company would make as low a rate as possible and as low as any other company. He said he would at the State Convention at Sacramento next Wednesday prepare a petition to be signed by every man and woman on the Pacific Coast and forwarded to Washington, asking an appropriation to charter ships to carry the Chinese paupers back to China. ¶ W. H. Holmes of San Jose was next introduced, and reviewed his life and labors for the past eighteen years on this same question. He threw hot shot at capital. He said; 'I do not believe a man can be a millionaire and be an honest man. I believe that there are men in San Quentin who are the peers of men who live in palatial residences.' This was received with applause. He said that nine-tenths of the honorable in this land were dishonorables. 'Why,' said he, 'yesterday I received a letter address to the Hon. W. H. Holmes, and I wondered who the mischief should address me so disrespectfully.' He concurred with the first speaker in regard to the manner in which the question should be treated. ¶ The next speaker was N. F. Ravlin, State Organizer of San Jose, who said that it was a part of his religion to mind his own business. Every man should mind his own business. Leave the Chinamen to mind their own business; have nothing to do with them. Mind your own business and this will cause the Chinese to go. The gentlemen contended that the representatives of the people were not masters. 'Who put them there?' he asked, and answered, 'We put them there, and is not the workingman the master?' He spoke in the interest of no faction, let the label be white or blue. He spoke in the interest of mankind collectively. He was loudly cheered. He said; 'We must not try to drive the Chinese out by force. It can't be done. Do it by siege. That's the ticket, a prolonged siege.' He was very witty in his remarks and caused considerable laughter. ¶ Captain F. W. Hunt of Oakland said that the ground had been pretty well covered and he couldn't see that he could do anything but carry off the dead. He, however, coincided with the other speakers in what they had said. He said; 'The fruit-growers have held conventions and resolved to boycott the boycotters. Well, what of it? I'll tell you what of it. We will let the fruit rot on the ground. We will drink water for wine.' Cries of 'Yes, yes," and loud and enthusiastic applause greeted this sentiment. ¶ A resolution was then read by the Secretary as follows: ¶ Resolved, That the White Cigarmakers, Federated Trades and labor organizations of the Pacific Coast demand of the greatest importers and employers of coolie labor (the Central and Southern Pacific Railroad Companies) the immediate discharge of all Chinese slaves and that their places be filled by white workingmen of the Pacific Coast. ¶ The motion to adopt the resolution was carried amid cheers. ¶ James H. Barry then spoke at some length on the boycott question, and was frequently applauded. ¶ Edward J. Dahms of Alameda, was the next speaker. He said he was a delegate to the Sacramento Convention, and he proposed to have every member of the convention sign an anti-Chinese pledge, and if his party was in the minority they would bolt the Convention and forever stigmatize it as the enemy of the rights of the workingman. ¶ Mr. Jacobs of the Cigarmakers' Association, next spoke in regard to the cigarmakers' efforts to elevate the condition of their fellow-craftsmen, and to fight the encroachments of the Chinese. ¶ The meeting then adjourned. The band played 'The Union Forever,' while the audience dispersed."

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

"SENATOR ROUTIER'S LETTER. ¶ Plain Words to the State Horticultural Society. ¶ At the last meeting of the State Horticultural Society the following letter from Senator Joseph Routier of Sacramento was read. It should be perused in connection with the foregoing report of the discussion of the labor questions by Santa Clara county fruit-growers: ¶ E. J. WICKSON, SECRETARY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY – Dear Sir: Not being able to attend the Horticultural Society meeting this month, but being desirous to say a few words

on the labor question, as related to the fruit interest of the State, I take the liberty to write you my views on the subject. ¶ I am emphatically in favor of white labor, as against Chinese labor; an experience of over thirty years as a fruit-grower ought to give weight to my opinions. I never had any trouble to procure at two or three days' notice, from ten to forty white men or young men to pick and pack fruit for me. In fact, when I wanted twenty I could get forty or more. The reason that so many fruit men advocate Chinese labor is this: They have no accommodations for their white help; no cabin, no blankets, no cook, no dining-room for them, no place where they can stay and be comfortable when they do not work. They know this is wrong and try to be at peace with their consciences. They pretend that the white men will not work, that they are not reliable, that they do not know how to pack fruit, and all that kind of talk and shallow arguments. ¶ I never had a Chinaman to pack fruit for me, and I found out that any white man, after a few days of training, could pack two and three boxes to the Chinaman's one. My neighbors and friends, Hon. R.D. Stephens and Mr. John Studarus, can substantiate these facts. The truth is that when some of our fruits have been bought by shippers doing their own packing, it took a first-class Chinaman to pack 25 boxes a day, while an ordinary white man packed 50, and a first-class one 75, and even more. As to picking the fruit, I never saw a Chinaman who would risk his precious life on a 20-ft ladder; they leave that for the white trash to do. ¶ Now for the boys and girls who will not work, and no wonder. I tell you, no high-spirited boy or honest girl is going to pick cherries or pack fruit by the side of a Chinaman, on equal footing with that totally immoral being. None of us would allow it, even if our children were willing. But get rid of the Chinese; and then and not before will our boys and girls work here as they do in the Atlantic States, in Europe and all over the world except where slavery exists. And does not slavery exist here? What is a Chinaman here except a slave to the Six Companies, a slave to the man that hires him and puts him in a pen as he does to his hogs? If those men who employ Chinamen would dare to treat white men the same way no doubt they would do it, but thanks to God the white laborer will not stand it and they discharge him, say he is unruly, unreliable, etc. The trouble is only this; he will not work for 80 cents a day and board himself. The Chinaman will. With the white man there is a hereafter with the Chinaman there is none. ¶ I have no hatred, no ill will against the Chinese. I think they must be treated as men, but I love my own race better than the Mongolian. My heart bleeds when I see young hoodlum sent to San Quentin, or when I hear of a young women found in a house of prostitution. To a great extent this sad state of affairs is due to the Chinese amongst us. We must make an effort and get rid of the incubus; we must quit employing them; the movement must be universal; nobody has any right to employ Chinamen to the exclusion of our own people. ¶ To my notion, the low price of fruit last year was due to the Chinese, and this is the way it works: The fruit men down the river used to employ white labor. Their orchards were limited to what they could manage themselves. As soon as they began to rent to Chinamen on shares their only object was to plant more and more trees. Fruit went down; they planted more and more to make their share come to a good round sum. The result to-day is that they do not get more for one thousand baskets by Chinese labor than they used to get for one hundred baskets by white labor. ¶ The man who employs white labor will not pick his fruit when the cost of picking is superior to the value of the fruit, but the Chinese will pick anyhow, and will sell for any price if they can only clear 20 cents a day. ¶ This argument could be continued ad infinitum, but what is the use? The only proposition I want to beat is that we cannot get white men enough to do our work. This is not so. We have thousands of men ready to work, and to do good work. We must only be willing to give them a chance, to treat them as men, gentlemen and Christians, because in this generous country the man who is a laborer to-day may be a land-owner to-morrow; may, himself, by a turn of the wheel, have to decide if he will render good for evil, and employ white men and boys or the heathen Chinese. J Routier."

3/8/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro, cigars) page 3 column 4 (Advertisement)

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

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

"CHANG, the Chinese giant, has taken out naturalization papers at Kansas City, Mo., where he will soon marry a young lady and settle down to mercantile business."

3/8/1886 Evening News (Socratic School of Science) page 2 column 5 (Advertisement)

"WANTED – WHITE MEN, WOMEN AND girls to take lessons in laundry work, at the Socratic School of Science and Hygiene. A competent instructor in charge. 280 South Third street, San Jose, Cal."

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

"TURNING THE TABLES. ¶ The action of the fruit growers at the Grand Army Hall last Saturday, indicates that the producing classes are at last aroused and determined to exercise their rights as American citizens, and protect their property at all hazards. If the farmers and fruit growers of this county should organize for the purpose of boycotting the boycotters, the true inwardness of the absurd features of the anti-Coolie agitation would soon become apparent, and the boss bloviators would be compelled to seek fields and pastures new. While it is to be hoped that nothing of the kind will be done, it is well enough that the people generally should understand that in this county the farmers and fruit growers constitute nearly all of the population, and control nearly all the wealth. It is hardly necessary to add that San Jose and even the anti-Coolie league would be quickly crushed beneath the combined opposition of the agricultural classes. And yet there are some men in this city and county who find it cheaper to move than pay rent, who are talking of boycotting the farmers and fruit growers. It seems though that such things must be. Buffalos on the plains sometimes attempt to butt the locomotives from the track, and it seems quite natural that the class of persons who get their inspiration from a-jack-s, should not be much wiser than a buffalo."

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

"THE FRUIT GROWERS. ¶ Plain Talk From Positive Men Who Possess the Ability to Act. ¶ At the meeting of fruit growers at Grand Army Hall last Saturday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, I. A. Wilcox; Vice-President, Captain Frank Dunne; Secretary, H. A. Brainard; Treasurer, W. E. Ward. ¶ Mr. Block of Santa Clara thought that a committee should be appointed to discuss the contract question. Where contracts with Chinese had been made for two years, it was folly to talk of discharging them inside of sixty days. Furthermore there is not one white man in 50,000 who at present understands how to properly pack fruit for the Eastern markets. And it must be packed properly or the loss in freight, boxes and fruit will amount to three times the cost of fruit. Let the anti-Chinese agitators arrange for furnishing that kind of labor before attacking the fruit growers. ¶ Wilcox read a report of a late anti-Chinese meeting, in which it was proposed to give a fruit grower sixty days in which to get rid of his Chinese help. ¶ Warren Oliver said he desired to speak directly to the resolutions. He was opposed to them on the ground that they were written in a begging way to a party of men unlawfully assembled together for the purpose of representing the Legislature and Congress, and overturning the rights of man. 'Who originated the anti-Chinese movement? Are people engaged in peaceful pursuits at the head of it? Do you hear any agriculturalist or horticulturist complaining of the amount of the wages he pays, of the help he has? Has the movement originated in the country or in San Francisco? Was it not started by Kearney and Kalloch and O'Donnell and Ravlin? Are not discussions held at street corners, in saloons and in hotels? Now, these gentlemen who talk of wages, are scarcely known in the country. They pass their resolutions and they go home. Where are they? Who are they? These

people talk about work and never do any. I am in favor of the stars and stripes and the constitution of the United States and the State of California. I claim the right to hire who I please and pay what I please. My house is my castle, my money which I have worked for, is my own, and when an American citizen can't do as he pleases with his own, I no longer want to be one and live under the stars and stripes. I am not in favor of the Chinese; I would like to see the State rid of them as quickly as possible, but I am unalterably opposed to mob law. I don't care from what element it comes from (loud applause.) Let us be men. Let us pass resolutions instructing Congress to make laws and let us oppose everybody that dares to trample on the rights of American citizenship.' ¶ Mr. L. D. Coombe favored the importation of foreign labor. Laborers in Italian vineyards, he said, worked for 25 cents per day and are satisfied. He attributed the trouble with the average American laborer to the fact that he does not save his money. ¶ Wm. Vinter of the anti-Chinese League was permitted to speak. He said he liked the resolutions. 'There is not a sensible anti-Chinese man in the State,' he said, 'that wants to disturb your business one bit. If we get the Chinese out of the State it doesn't matter whether it takes six months or six years, if there is an honest desire for this undertaking. I would be thankful to learn the name of any member of the League that dares to disturb your peace, for the Executive Committee would make a public example of him.' ¶ In response to a question in regard to boycotting, Mr. Vinter said, 'My position on that question is well known. I think I have been the means of preventing any senseless measure of the kind.' ¶ This is the same Vinter who at the anti-Chinese mass meeting at the Baptist Tabernacle on Friday the 5th of last month, stated that an anti-Chinese pledge would be circulated throughout the county in a few days, and that persons who failed to sign it would be relentlessly boycotted. It is also said to be susceptible of proof that he was the first man in the county to suggest boycotting as a weapon to be used by the anti-Chinese leagues. ¶ The substance of the resolutions adopted was as follows: That at certain seasons of the year, Chinese labor is indispensable in the fruit business because of the scarcity of white labor; that skilled labor is necessary, and without it the fruit business cannot be successful. ¶ A resolution asking the co-operation of the Anti-Chinese Convention was voted down. ¶ The following resolution was adopted: ¶ RESOLVED, That this convention is in favor of enforcing the ideas represented in the present Chinese restriction Act, and we are in favor of further amending such Act so as to prevent any return of any Chinese after having taken his or her departure. ¶ The Vacaville resolutions were endorsed, and the meeting adjourned until Saturday March 20th."

3/9/1886 Morning Mercury (Boston Shoe Bazar) page 2 column 6 (Advertisement)

"WE ARE BOOMING! ¶ And Please Don't Forget It. ¶ The Boston Shoe Bazar ¶ BOOMS ¶ When competitors are quiet. It booms because it gives the people better goods for the money than they can obtain elsewhere, and we are pleased to say that we will sell you only ¶ WHITE LABOR GOODS ¶ As we have shipped our Chinese made shoes to the City of San Francisco to be sold for whatever they will bring. ¶ Our goods are most all Eastern made, therefore White Labor. Because the Chinese must go we are not going to sit down and cry, but we mean to push out and let the people know that we are willing to help make them go as we know we can make as much on White Labor Goods as ever can be made on Chinese goods, and knowing full well that our White Labor Goods will outwear any Chinese goods made at the same price. ¶ We are just receiving a Nice, Well Selected Stock for the Spring in which we know we can please you all. Customers wishing Good Shoes and Slippers for Men, Ladies, Misses, Boys and Children, will appreciate our selection and at prices that defy competition. ¶ ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES. ONE PRICE TO ALL. ¶ Boston Shoe Bazar, 33-35 West Santa Clara St., Under Auzerais House."

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

"The Strawberry Men. Full Text of the Resolutions Adopted at the Meeting. ¶ A portion of the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the strawberry growers, held at the Cheese Factory last week,

were published in the Mercury of last Friday. At the request of many fruit growers, the resolutions, as a whole, are herewith given: ¶ WHEREAS, At a late meeting of the 'Anti-Chinese' Club of San Jose it was voted to send a committee to at least one of the strawberry-growers of the county, asking him to cancel his lease with his Chinamen; and, ¶ WHEREAS, The strawberry-growers have no legal or moral right, if they were disposed to do so, to cancel these leases, we therefore make the further statement and declaration for the information of well-disposed people. There are probably 1,000 or 2,000 acres of land planted to strawberries in this county, attended by a very large outlay of expense in labor and money, in boring artesian wells, fitting land and furnishing plants, fruit chests, fruit wagons, teams and tools, making a business of great magnitude. This fruit, as is well known, is grown entirely by Chinamen on shares, and under leases running for a term of years: and they, too, have a large investment by labor, in these undertakings that cannot be ignored or sacrificed. The loss to us would also be too great to allow them to be sacrificed. If this business were better understood neither clubs or newspaper men would assume to direct the farmer how it should be managed. We have tried the labor of boys taken from a benevolent institution of San Francisco, and in that case they proved a serious failure. An Italian company was also tried by Mr. Agnew, of Agnew's Station, and they abandoned the lease to his great loss. ¶ We heartily sympathize with fruit-growers of Vacaville, and endorse and approve their action on this question. ¶ We would further state that we are in favor of a restriction act, so whenever we can rightfully dispense with this labor for a better we shall be happy to do so. But until this time comes we resist by every means necessary all encroachments upon our rights and interests, in whatever shape, and from whatever source they may come."

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

"DEATH OF SENATOR MILLER. ¶ The long illness of Senator J. F. Miller terminated by death yesterday afternoon in Washington, and the news was instantly flashed to this coast. There have been so many contradictory reports about General Miller's condition that the news of his death took the State by surprise. The last previously published accounts assured the public that he was not only out of danger, but convalescing so rapidly that his return to his place in the Senate would be delayed only a few days. Now all doubt and speculation are at an end. A brave soldier and faithful public servant is dead. ¶ Elected in 1880 by the Legislature to serve as United States Senator for six years, commencing on March 4, 1881, he had occupied that position for a few days over five years of his term. In that period he had shown capacity equal to the opportunities and demands of the position. He was a tireless worker, who never relaxed his efforts whether they were required by the State of California or by the humblest of his constituents. In all things that were Californian he was vigilance itself. His personal attributes won the respect of his colleagues and his State was better recognized from a few months after he entered the Senate than it had ever been before, notwithstanding the ability of men who preceded him as Senators from California. ¶ In private intercourse he was kindness personified. As Collector of the Port of San Francisco and as United States Senator he was approachable, sympathetic and patient. Wealth coming after years of struggling did not soil him nor did honors, military and civil, earned by bravery in the field and fidelity in public and business life exalt him in his own esteem above his fellows who were less successful. His nature was open sunny and cheerful and when last in California, with the disorder racking him, whose results have at last proved fatal, he moved among men as though he had not a care or pain to trouble him. ¶ No partisan rancor will attempt to deny his right to have engraved upon his tomb. 'He was faithful.' A true soldier, a true man, a true friend whose sympathies reached out to all his race – there is no vocabulary which can furnish more comprehensive eulogies ... [??] dead Senator John Miller.

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

"Anti-Chinese League. An Address by Mrs. Schwartz—Executive Members Elected. ¶ The regular weekly meeting of the Anti-Chinese League No. 3 was held last evening in the lecture room of the Baptist Tabernacle. President Berry in the chair. ¶ Mrs. Schwartz reported that the roll now contained 233 names. ¶ Mr. Rizer of the Committee appointed to call on the managers of the W. C. T. U. restaurant to try to induce them to discharge their Chinese dishwasher reported that the lady in charge had stated that she intended to retain the Chinaman. He said that they kept the Chinaman because he did as much work as two girls could do. ¶ The following were elected members of the County Executive Committee: Dr. J. J. Shaner and Mr. Bishop. ¶ Mr. Ravlin announced that there was a woman present who wanted to get work. She was a widow, with two children; was a dressmaker, but was willing to do any kind of work. He asked the members of the League to see if they could not get her something to do. He would like to see the committee take this woman to the W. C. T. U. restaurant and see if they would refuse to discharge their Chinaman to give her a chance to keep her children from starving. When he heard of these women refusing to give work to a poor woman it made him so mad that it was hard for him to keep religion enough to last from one week's end to another. He also suggested that the League pay the expenses of their delegate to Sacramento. ¶ Mr. Adcock moved that a committee be appointed to secure a hall for the purposes of a mass meeting of business men to be called by the Mayor. ¶ Mr. Vinter announced that Turner Hall had been secured and the meeting would be held Friday night. ¶ On motion of Mr. Rizer it was decided to inform the public that persons wanting employment and those wanting help could report to the Secretary of the League. ¶ Dr. Berry announced that he had been informed that the proprietor of McCrossen's hotel had discharged his Chinese cook. ¶ On motion of R. H. Schwartz each member of the League was requested to bring in one new member at the next meeting. ¶ Mrs. R. H. Schwartz then made an address. The League was formed, as all organizations should be, by men and women, and she hoped that the women would not prove ciphers, but active workers. The Chinese had greatly lessened the burdens of the women, but they had worked a fearful destruction. The introduction of the opium habit was due to the Chinese. If ladies wanted to do any good work for the cause they must lay aside all fear of Mother Grundy. No matter what was said about her motives, no one could accuse her of being an office seeker. They might accuse her of seeking notoriety, but she would know the motive of those who made the insinuation. If the ladies desired, they could do much toward adding names to the roll. She had induced her butcher and baker to sign the pledge, and when she went to a surprise party she had secured eight signatures. ¶ Dr. Shaner stated in regard to the W. C. T. U. that it was a good organization, and that if the ladies could be induced to consider the opium evil they would all be anti-Chinese. ¶ The Secretary read an open letter from Senator Routier on the labor question. ¶ Mrs. Ravlin stated that he did not want the members to feel weak-kneed on account of the action of the horticulturalists. They would sing a different tune in twelve months from now. ¶ Mr. Adcock moved that a committee be appointed to act with the committee of League No. 2 for the purpose of prosecuting Chinese laundrymen for violating the law. ¶ Mr. Vinter suggested that the committee be secretly appointed. Mr. Vinter suggested that as there were two medicos in the League they should prepare papers on what effect it would have on the physical condition of the people if they would refrain from eating berries this season. He was seriously considering the question of not eating berries, and he thought if the friends of the movement all did likewise, the horticulturists would not need so many Chinamen. ¶ The suggestion to make secret appointments was acted upon. ¶ Henry Brossius made a few remarks on the importance of the ladies in the movement. He spoke of the prominent part taken by women in the history of the world, and urged the necessity of interesting them in the work."

3/9/1886 Morning Mercury (L. D. Combe) page 3 column 4 (Letter)

"The Laborer. A Question for Our Fruit Growers to Solve. Some Pertinent Suggestions. Who Shall Take the Place of the Chinese? —The Formation of an Immigrant Union Discussed. ED. MERCURY: —The very

interesting discussion that took place on the last Saturday, besides bringing forth the prevalent opinion of fruit growers upon the question of Anti-Chinese Leagues and their recent acts elicited much interesting information concerning the views on the labor question propounded by some of our prominent citizens. We must acknowledge that the time has arrived when this question should be attended to in earnest, and sooner we set about it the better. The general opinion expressed at divers public meetings and most emphatically by the vote of the people at past elections, say most emphatically, 'The Chinese must go.' So far the cry is unanimous, the diversity of opinion is only in the time and manner in which this is to be brought about. The fruit growers more especially do not wish to have this exodus precipitated upon them, and they are right, for the consequences would be disastrous, not only to them but to the very men that advise such radical measures. But there is one thing the fruit growers must consider seriously and that is that the present supply of white and Chinese labor will not be sufficient to gather the fruit crops from the young orchards and vineyards that will come into bearing within three years. We must take into consideration that a goodly portion of ¶ The Laborers Obtained ¶ During the harvest are men who have purchased and planted small farms into fruit trees or vines and they will soon have to confine themselves to the care of their own crops. Does it occur to the fruit growers that use the general argument that there is plenty of people here already that the influx of new-comers purchasing homes will fully occupy the supply of labor that comes, at the same time, and that it is a very vague way of treating a serious question, to leave it to chance, whether the supply of labor will be sufficient at a given time and at a certain future period. It is perfectly true that there are in this community a great number of idle men, but it is not the least true that the majority of them are idle from choice, not even hunger is sufficient to drive them to work, since they get four or five meals free of cost in a single day. The same may be said of female help in very many cases. Instead of the laborer trying to adapt himself to the circumstances of the employer, he generally makes a dozen stipulations and conditions before condescending to give the equivalent of his wages. Not so the one who truly seeks an occupation; his first impulse is to offset his expenses, thus insuring he is not going behind; next he wishes, by actual demonstration to show to what extent he can make himself useful; and after doing so who is there in this free country who will deny him the compensation he deserves. Such men become known in a neighborhood as sober, industrious and tractable, and the demand for them is ever greater than the supply. As to the element designated by the name of tramps, it is evident that it is the most dangerous to the community in every way: it brings the honest laborer seeking work on a level with itself by the force of circumstances. It is an evil evidently consequent upon the prosperity of the country, as it is composed essentially of those who did not make proper use of former opportunities, the reckless, the improvident, the drunkard, the gambler, etc. The correction of such an evil is a problem that might stagger the greatest philosopher of the age, and that we are not willing to discuss, but it seems to us that ¶ A Well Directed Effort ¶ on the part of employers would succeed in providing for those, who, unfortunately, are placed for the time being, in such an undesirable company. A system of certificates of capacity and good conduct as started by the Viticultural Society might do some good. The formation of an association for the purpose of helping new arrivals to find congenial positions and occupations would prevent them from swelling the ranks of the idle. And in connection with this proposition we would insist that as a community we should not wait until our county is filled with a class of laborers who are only here accidentally or temporarily; a class that fills the boarding houses, bar rooms, the roads, etc.; a class that many who are willing to leave their homes for our shores and locate them permanently in our midst; they would be educated here not only in our schools, but in the broader technical schools of our orchards and vineyards and our homes. It is not generally understood that much the greater part of the emigration of laborers come to us from the cities, and consequently is ill adapted to our wants, and is better acquainted with the vice of mankind than its virtue; but would it not be otherwise if a well organized movement was set on foot and kept going to bring laborers from essentially agricultural districts and more especially from those countries where fruits form the most

important industry. For this very purpose have we advocated for several years the formation of an immigrant union that will at the same time seek the introduction of settlers to this country and provide them and us with a class of permanent laborers suited to our wants and selected from such elements as would be considered the most desirable. Such is the purpose of the organization started under the initiation of the San Jose Grange and kindred societies, and in favor of which the support of the public of Santa Clara county is earnestly requested. ¶ L. D. COMBE [Santa Clara County Voter Register, 1880, lists him as Louis Daniel Combe of Santa Clara, b. 1841]"

3/9/1886 Evening Herald (Boston Shoe Bazar) page 4 column 3 (Advertisement)

"WE ARE BOOMING! ¶ And Please Don't Forget It. ¶ The Boston Shoe Bazar! ¶ BOOMS ¶ When competitors are quiet. It booms because it gives the people better goods for the money than they can obtain elsewhere, and we are pleased to say that we will sell you only ¶ WHITE LABOR GOODS ¶ As we have shipped our Chinese made shoes to the City of San Francisco to be sold for whatever they will bring. Our goods are most all Eastern made, therefore white labor. Because the Chinese must go we are not going to sit down and cry, but we mean to push out and let the people know that we are willing to help make them go as we know we can make as much on White Labor Goods as ever can be made on Chinese goods, and knowing full well that our White Labor Goods will outwear any Chinese goods made at the same price. ¶ We are just receiving a nice, well selected stock for the Spring in which we know we can please you all. Customers wishing good shoes and slippers for men, ladies, misses, boys and children, will appreciate our selection and at prices that defy competition. ¶ All Goods Marked in Plain Figures. One Price to All. ¶ Boston Shoe Bazar, 33-35 West Santa Clara St., Under Auzerais House."

3/9/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro, cigars) page 2 column 3 (Advertisement)

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

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

"Strike against Coolie Competitors. Mendocino, Cal., March 9.—At Fort Bragg, Mendocino county, the white men employed in the woods of the Fort Bragg Redwood Company made a demand last week on the company for the discharge of its Chinese laborers, threatening to quit unless their demands were complied with by Saturday last. The company discharged fifteen Chinamen, but retained the Chinese employed in completing the extension of the railroad, whereupon about thirty-five white men employed in the woods struck."

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

"The value of the exports to China from the United States in 1885 was but \$6,396,500. This was less than one per cent. of our total exports for the year. The imports to this country from China in 1885 amounted to over \$16,000,000, two-thirds of which (tea and raw silk) are on the free list and paid no duties. Our China trade (both imports and exports) has been steadily declining of late years, but the Chinese still hold the balance in their favor."

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

"Everywhere the impression prevails that the Supervisors' Convention at Sacramento will be chiefly composed of political sharpers. Frank Pixley the most rabid opponent of the Anti-Coolie movement in the State, is one of the delegates appointed by the Supervisors of San Francisco, and doubtless men of the same stripe are appointed from other counties. It is an insult to the intelligence of the people of

California to suppose that they would be satisfied with the work of a Convention controlled by such charlatans as Pixleys."

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

"Ravlin on Pixley. There is hardly a prominent man in the State who has not been libeled by Frank Pixley, and it was hardly to be expected that Mr. Ravlin would escape. But Pixley has met his match for once. At the immense mass meeting in Metropolitan Temple on Saturday night, Mr. Ralin complimented Pixley in the following terms: ¶ 'As a mule, who for years has bucked against the whole horse creation; and as the mule's father who persists in performing a bass solo at a musical concert, so is Frank Pixley as a religious reformer, or a political sage.' ¶ It is needless to say that the whole audience was convulsed with laughter, and greeted Ravlin with long continued applause."

3/9/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 7 (News)

"A FORWARD MOVEMENT. ¶ Weekly Meeting of Anti-Coolie Club No. 3. ¶ A LARGE MEMBERSHIP ROLL. ¶ The W.C.T.U. Restaurant – A Mass Meeting Friday – The Addresses –Chinese Laundries. ¶ Anti-Coolie Club No. 3 held its regular weekly meeting last evening in the lecture room of the Baptist Tabernacle, President Berry in the chair. ¶ Mrs. R. H. Schwartz reported 233 names on the roll. ¶ The managers of the W. C. T. U. restaurant were reported by S. S. Rizer as having expressed their intention to retain their Chinese dish-washer, since he could, they said, do as much work as two white girls. ¶ Dr. J. J. Shaner and Mr. Bishop were elected members of the Executive Committee. ¶ Mr. Ravlin announced that there was a woman present who wanted to get work. She was a widow, with two children; was a dressmaker, but was willing to do any kind of work. He asked the members of the League to see if they could not get her something to do. He would like to see the committee take this woman to the W. C. T. U. restaurant and see if they would refuse to discharge their Chinaman to give her a chance to keep her children from starving. When he heard of these women refusing to give work to a poor woman it made him so mad that it was hard for him to keep religion enough to last from one week's end to another. He also suggested that the club pay the expenses of its delegate to Sacramento. ¶ Wm. Vinter announced that Turner Hall had been secured for the mass meeting to be called by the Mayor and that the meeting will be held on Friday night. ¶ On motion of Mr. Rizer it was decided to inform the public that persons wanting employment and those wanting help could report to the Secretary of the club. ¶ Dr. Berry announced that he had been informed that the proprietor of McCrossen's hotel had discharged his Chinese cook. ¶ On motion of R. H. Schwartz each member of the club was requested to bring in one new member at the next meeting. ¶ Mrs. Schwartz made a brief address in which she dwelt upon the great aid which the women of the city can give the movement. ¶ Dr. Shaner spoke favorably of the W. C. T. U. organization and said he believed that if the ladies could be induced to consider the opium evil they would all be anti-Chinese. ¶ The Secretary read from the HERALD of yesterday the telling letter of Senator Routier of Sacramento on the labor question. ¶ Mr. Ravlin stated that he did not want the members to feel weak-kneed on account of the action of the horticulturists. They would sing a different tune in twelve months from now. ¶ Mr. Adcock moved that a committee be appointed to act with the committee of Club No. 2, for the purpose of prosecuting Chinese laundrymen for violating the law. ¶ Mr. Vinter suggested that the committee be secretly appointed. Mr. Vinter suggested that as there are two medicos in the club they should prepare papers on what effect it would have on the physical condition of the people if they would refrain from eating berries this season. He was seriously considering the questions or not eating berries and he thought if the friends of the movement all did likewise, the horticulturist would not need so many Chinamen. ¶ The suggestion as to secret appointments was acted upon. Henry Brosius made a few remarks on the importance of the ladies in the movement. He spoke of the prominent part taken by women in the history of the world, and urged the necessity of interesting them in the work. The club then adjourned. "

3/9/1886 Evening News (Socratic School of Science) page 2 column 5 (Advertisement)

“WANTED – WHITE MEN, WOMEN AND girls to take lessons in laundry work, at the Socratic School of Science and Hygiene. A competent instructor in charge. 280 South Third street, San Jose, Cal.”

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

“The Proposed Abrogation of the Chinese Treaty. ¶ WASHINGTON, March 8. – The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has taken up the subject of the proposed abrogation of our treaty with China, but the Committee is about equally divided upon the question, and it is expected that slow progress will be made.”

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

“Trying to Blow Up a Washhouse. ¶ PETALUMA, March 8. – An attempt was made to blow up a Chinese washhouse at Bloomfield last Friday night by placing a charge of gunpowder under the building. Result, a badly damaged floor and a number of frightened Chinamen. There is no clue to the perpetrator.”

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

“EASTERN OPINIONS. ¶ The movement against the Chinese, says the New York Times, will in all probability cause the fruit growers of California a great deal of inconvenience and heavy losses. The wages paid are now low in comparison with farm wages in the East. They are said to range from \$30 to \$45 per month with board, yet it appears if the Chinese shall be driven away that white men will not come forward and take the money. ¶ If the belief becomes general in the East that California fruit-growers are paying \$45 per month and board it is probable that thousands of unhappy Eastern laborers will join the brigade of California tramps this summer. It is surprising that the leading papers of the East are so ignorant of the real condition of affairs in California.”

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

“ANTI-CHINESE LEAGUE. ¶ A Meeting of the Men and Woman’s Association last Evening. ¶ Anti-Chinese League No. 3 met at the Baptist Tabernacle last evening. ¶ Prof. Rizer reported that the lady in charge of the W. C. T. U. restaurant refused to discharge the Chinese dish washer. ¶ Mr. Ravlin stated that there was a widow present who wanted work and he suggested that the committee take her to the W. C. T. U. restaurant and see if they still refuse to discharge the Chinaman. He said it made him so mad that he could hardly keep religion enough to last from one week to another. ¶ It was stated that the Chinese cook had been discharged from McCrossen’s hotel. ¶ Each member of the league was requested to bring in one new member at the next meeting. An interesting address was delivered by Mrs. R. H. Schwartz. ¶ Rev. Ravlin said that the horticulturists would sing a different tune within twelve months. ¶ Mr. Vinter wanted a secret committee appointed to prosecute Chinese laundrymen, and he intimated that he would not eat any berries this season.”

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

“IN THE WRONG HANDS. ¶ Inconsistent Agitators Scored by the ‘Leading Interior.’ ¶ In an able editorial on the anti-Chinese question, the Mercury marks the following timely remarks: ¶ ‘This weapon of the boycott, it must not be forgotten, is two-edged. The persons who are accused of clinging to Chinese cheap goods for themselves, and are threatening to boycott newspapers and merchants who are not satisfied that the proposed method of extirpating the Chinese is the best, seem to forget that all the terror involved in the menace of boycotting consists in the power to enforce it. Suppose that all the men who own vineyards and orchards in this county band themselves together and announce a retaliatory boycott, by declaring that they will not trade with any merchant who meekly bows his back to receive the

lash of such socially unimportant persons as those who are loudest in this community in the utterance of threats, and most ready to demand pledges of others which they do not live up to themselves. What then? The most powerful and the most sensibly conducted labor organization in the United States finds its most effective weapon in withholding white labor from those who attempt to oppress it with long hours of toil and inadequate pay. But suppose white labor is refused to the fruit and wine growers, is that going to aid in the departure of the Chinese? ¶ The removal of the Chinese, we say again, is a necessity for California, but it is too vast a work to be accomplished hastily or by incompetent hands. It is to be deeply regretted, but it is evident, here and elsewhere, that the control of the movement is in the wrong hands. Small politicians, men of little calibre and immense craving for notoriety, and all the uneasy inconsequent element of our city, are the loudest disclaimers and, as a matter of course, are unapproachable to reason or argument that is not addressed to passion. They fancy they are the motive power of society, when in fact they are the brakes which retard its progress. This is always true, and never more so than in the anti-Chinese movement in Santa Clara county."

3/10/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"The City Election. The Democratic City Cental Committee has authorized the issuance of a call for primaries to be held in the several Wards on the evening of Monday, March 22d, the convention to be held on Wednesday, the 24th at a place to be hereafter designated. The election will take place on Monday, April 12th."

3/10/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 1 column 2 (News)

"Whites vs. Chinese. Mendocino, Cal., March 9.—At Fort Bragg, Mendocino county, the white men employed in the woods of the Fort Bragg Redwood Company made a demand last week on the company for the discharge of its Chinese laborers, threatening to quit unless their demands were complied with by Saturday last. The company discharged fifteen Chinamen, but retained the Chinese employed in completing the extention of the railroad, whereupon about thirty-five white men employed in the woods struck."

3/10/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 3 column 5 (News)

"News of the Coast.....An attempt was made to blow up a Chinese wash-house, at Bloomfield, Sonoma county, last Friday. The floor of the building was badly damaged.....The excitement occasioned by the attempt to blow up a number of Chinese at Juneau, a few weeks ago, has subsided, the Chinamen leaving the town. Though a reward of \$500 was offered for information that will lead to the arrest of the guilty parties, no clue has yet been found, nor is there likely to be."

3/10/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 1 (News)

"Will Join Forces. Sacramento, March 9.—Late in the evening a caucus of the adjourned San Jose Convention met in the parlors of the State House to consider the proposition of consolidation. K. J. Dehins [?] of Alameda was elected temporary Chairman and G. Lovey of San Mateo temporary Secretary. McGlashan of Truckee, J. H. Barry of San Francisco and others spoke in favor of joining forces. No resolutions were passed, but it was the sense of the meeting that the two conventions might to have one object in view. This decided action has rather taken the State Convention people by surprise, and a caucus has been hurriedly called for to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. A. J. Bryant is Chairman."

3/10/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 1 column 2 (News)

"The Tone of the Coast Papers. ¶ Philadelphia, March 9.—The Press editorially says: The tone of the Pacific Coast papers of late on the Chinese question has been commendable. They have, without exception, condemned the violent proceedings employed at Seattle and elsewhere to get rid of Chinese

residents. The same spirit has been shown in nearly all the local meetings held. They recognize that this is a question which cannot be settled in a day, and must be settled according to law. If the convention proposes some practical measure for the mitigation of the evils of Chinese immigration, it will accomplish far more toward solving the problem than by occupying its time with speeches filled with denunciation and demagogism. The country is ready to listen to the grievances of the Pacific States to consider what plans they have to offer for relieving them. It will not indorse any disposition to continue the methods which have been employed in some instances to get rid of obnoxious residents. It is to be hoped that the convention will condemn decidedly all such proceedings, and so increase the sympathy now felt for California in its embarrassment."

3/10/1886 Morning Mercury (Henry E. Highton) page 3 column 6 (Letter)

"Brute Force. ¶ Sternly Opposed by Henry E. Highton. ¶ Views on the Chinese Issue. ¶ His Letter to the San Francisco Board of Supervisors—What He Thinks of Boycotting—A Plain Statement. ¶ Henry E. Highton has sent to the San Francisco Board of Supervisors a communication, in which he declines for business reasons of an imperious character, to accept the appointment as delegate to the Anti-Chinese Convention to be held at Sacramento to-day. Mr. Highton says in his letter: ¶ I regret to say that the enforced trials of cases which I could not foresee, and cannot prevent, render it impossible for me to attend the Convention to be held in Sacramento on Wednesday next; and, therefore, I am reluctantly compelled to resign the position of delegate assigned to me by the Board of Supervisors of this city and county. ¶ I was anxious to attend that Convention, because I hoped to be able there to co-operate with intelligent, determined and law-abiding representatives of the people in a practical effort, on the one hand, to secure the eradication of the Mongolian element from our midst, and, on the other hand, to arrest the tendencies toward anarchy which are endangering the prosperity and the good name of the State. I hope it is not improper for me to say in this form that the problem of removing at least 140,000 Chinamen from this State by methods at once legal and honorable, and without inflicting serious injury upon existing industrial interests, demands the exercise of a high order of intelligence and of cool and deliberate judgment. It is to be expected that the further influx of Mongolians will now be finally checked. But the withdrawal of those already here, in my opinion, cannot be accomplished by brute force, even if the employment of such means would not be disgraceful to an American community, and will require the combined action of the people themselves and of the municipal, State and Federal authorities. It is quite certain that, in the United States, which has been and is an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, and where every white man and every black man possesses or can obtain the right of suffrage, there can be no excuse or even palliation for lawlessness, and we should repudiate alike our political institutions, our civilization and our humanity if we denied to every Chinaman who is actually here the same protection for his life and property that we demand for ourselves. He is here quite as much through our fault as through his own, and we must get rid of him peacefully and lawfully, and not by confiscating his property, if he has any, or by taking his life. Any other course would defeat its own purpose and would not only be unjust to ourselves, but would concentrate upon us the condemnation of our countrymen and of the whole civilized world. I say this much with a direct object. I was among the first to oppose Mongolian immigration, the introduction of a non-assimilating element, of a race virtually enslaved, and at once alien, debased and competitive, into our population, and I remain now where I was nearly thirty years ago. I am glad to recognize the fact that, through the action of the present Congress, the further inroads of that race are likely to be summarily checked. But I am firmly convinced that, as to the resident Chinese with whom we are now called upon to deal, what is termed the 'boycotting' process, while it may have its local and temporary uses, will turn out, in a broad sense, to be an effectual remedy, and may, indeed, ultimately return to plague the inventors. If carried to its remotest consequences it might concentrate the Chinese in San Francisco. But what then? They cannot be driven into the sea or otherwise extirpated, and they cannot be forced across the sea, except

gradually and by the aid of Congress and the treaty-making power. The only alternative to this method or procedure would be violence, which no good citizen desires, which would most likely, be promptly suppressed, and the existence of which would be almost destructive to the State. ¶ I am in favor of a strong appeal to Congress and to the Executive head of the Government for the united action we now so imperatively need, and of the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which shall prohibit the Mongolians from entering the United States, except for necessary commercial and diplomatic purposes, and which shall prevent all Mongolians, and I beg to add, all paupers and all persons belonging to the criminal classes, from acquiring a residence in the United States, and which shall furthermore compel the legislation necessary to carry out these objects fully and effectually, I am, my dear sir, with great respect, faithfully yours, ¶ Henry E. Highton. ¶ John A. Russell, Esq. Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, San Francisco."

3/10/1886 Evening Herald (Boston Shoe Bazar) page 2 column 7 (Advertisement)

"WE ARE BOOMING! ¶ And Please Don't Forget It. ¶ The Boston Shoe Bazar! ¶ BOOMS ¶ When competitors are quiet. It booms because it gives the people better goods for the money than they can obtain elsewhere, and we are pleased to say that we will sell you only ¶ WHITE LABOR GOODS ¶ As we have shipped our Chinese made shoes to the City of San Francisco to be sold for whatever they will bring. Our goods are most all Eastern made, therefore white labor. Because the Chinese must go we are not going to sit down and cry, but we mean to push out and let the people know that we are willing to help make them go as we know we can make as much on White Labor Goods as ever can be made on Chinese goods, and knowing full well that our White Labor Goods will outwear any Chinese goods made at the same price. ¶ We are just receiving a nice, well selected stock for the Spring in which we know we can please you all. Customers wishing good shoes and slippers for men, ladies, misses, boys and children, will appreciate our selection and at prices that defy competition. ¶ All Goods Marked in Plain Figures. One Price to All. ¶ Boston Shoe Bazar, 33-35 West Santa Clara St., Under Auzerais House."

3/10/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro, cigars) page 3 column 3 (Advertisement)

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

3/10/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 2 (Editorial)

"The Chinese are becoming too numerous in Atlanta, Georgia, to suit the people of that city, and they will probably be driven out of the city without much ceremony. And this will be the manner of their treatment all through the Eastern States. Once let the coolies become numerous enough to make themselves felt in industrial pursuits, and they will soon be invited to leave, law or no law. The people of the East generally will not have half the patience that we have had in dealing with the evils of coolieism, and small blame to them."

3/10/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 2 (Editorial)

"It is absurd to talk about the forcible removal of coolies from this state. Nobody has ever thought of such a thing. The only proposition is to refuse to employ Chinese, or to patronize those who do employ them. There is no force or violence in that. It is the simple proposition—everywhere conceded until now—that American citizens have the right to use their patronage, in business and otherwise, for the benefit of themselves and their friends; and to refuse to deal with those whom they believe to be their enemies. This principle has been universally practiced, and its justice is only now denied by a few hot-headed cranks."

3/10/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 2 (Editorial)

"C. T. Ryland for Senator. There is one man in the State whose appointment to the place made vacant by the death of Senator Miller would give satisfaction to the whole Democratic party, and his name is C. T. Ryland of San Jose. And there is no man in the State who would do the people of California better service in the United States Senate. He stands square with the people on the silver question; he is anti-Chinese in every fibre of his frame;...¶ This is the kind of man we want to represent California in the Senate of the United States, and we can assure Governor Stoneman that if he desires to win the approval of the people for himself, and to promote harmony in the Democratic party, he will appoint Hon. C. T. Ryland of San Jose to the vacant place...."

3/10/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"THE TWO CLASSES. ¶ The opponents of the Anti-Chinese movement may fairly be divided into two classes—those who are selfishly determined to employ Chinese as long as they can make anything by it; and those who hate and despise the men who are most prominent in the anti-coolie movement. In the first class may be placed the Vacaville fruit-growers and such people, who apparently care nothing about what becomes of their white fellow-citizens, if they can make money by employing coolies. The second class is composed of men like Frank Pixley, who have a rabid hatred of the Irish and other foreigners, and who lose no opportunity of branding the leaders of the Anti-Chinese movement as cranks and incendiaries, who ought to be in the penitentiary. But both of these classes contain [contain] but a very small minority of the people of California. There are not many fruit-growers in this country who are not anxious to obtain white laborers, and who have not already determined to employ no coolies, no matter at what temporary loss to themselves. And those whose rabid hatred of foreigners is so great they will not support a good movement because its chief promoters are of alien birth or descent cannot be very numerous in San Jose or in Santa Clara County. Indeed, we very much doubt whether a single person can be found in this community who will publicly declare his hostility to the anti-coolie movement on that account. There may be a few mutterings to that effect in some quarters, but those who make them are too insignificant to command public attention."

3/10/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"LAUNDRY LITIGATION. ¶ The Plan to Be Pursued by the Chinese – Attorneys Employed. ¶ There are altogether about twenty cases pending against Chinese who are charged with violating the laundry ordinance relating to the carrying on of work in wooden buildings and prescribing regulations as to the carrying on of work in other buildings. Four of these cases are in Justice Buckner's court, and, convictions having been secured, sentence will be pronounced to-morrow afternoon. The others are in Justice Pfister's court, four complaints having been made this morning by parties representing the anti-Chinese organization of this city. ¶ In one case the complaint had already been made against the same defendant. The Justice said that he did not wish to encumber his docket with the record of duplicate cases in view of the expressed intention of the defendants in these cases to appeal from judgments of conviction. ¶ The law firm of Bird & Clark has been retained to defend in all the laundry cases. These gentlemen say that in every case of conviction bail will be given and an appeal taken to the Superior Court. They will also take cases to the Federal Courts, as occasion may arise. Two cases are now pending in the United States Supreme Court which, when decided, will dispose of all the laundry litigation commenced in this city. The expectation is that these cases will be decided within the next two months. ¶ The attorneys were asked what the Chinese laundrymen in wooden building would do in the meantime, and this was their answer: 'The Chinese have been deprived of work for two months now, but have now resumed and will continue their work as before.'"

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

"The Anti-Coolie Organizations. ¶ SACRAMENTO, Mar. 10.— Two Anti-Chinese Conventions, one representing the Boards of Supervisors of about twenty-five counties, the other the Anti-Coolie Clubs and Knights of Labor of the interior met at the capital this morning at 10 o'clock. Among the delegates of both conventions were many of the prominent and representative men of the State. The delegates to the San Jose Convention met in the Senate Chamber at 10 o'clock and was called to order by C. F. McGlashan of Truckee, the President of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association. He stated that the committees having in charge the business of the body had agreed that the best course to pursue would be to appoint a conference committee of five to whom all questions relating to fusion of the two conventions may be referred. ¶ Mr. Buck of San Mateo thereupon moved that the Chair appoint a committee of five on conference, and the motion was carried without debate. The following committee was then appointed: Geo. H. Buck of San Mateo, Edward J. Dahms of Alameda, L. S. Cavallaro of San Jose, V. Hoffmeir of San Francisco and Duncan McPherson of Santa Cruz. A recess was then taken until 1 o'clock. ¶ At 10:15 Geo. B. Katzenstein of Sacramento rapped the convention to order in the assembly chamber. Robert T. Delvin of Sacramento moved that a committee of five be appointed to confer with a like committee from the other convention in order to effect a union between the two. This was greeted with applause, Sargent made a suggestion about the necessity of an organization first. This led to a long and hot debate. The motion to appoint a conference committee was finally carried and the following were selected: R. T. Delvin, Sacramento: C. P. Berry, Sutter, A. A. Sargent, San Francisco; G. W. Dorn, Butte and Grove L. Johnson, Sacramento. An adjournment was then taken until 1 o'clock. "

3/10/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 2 (Editorial)

"WHITE LABORERS. ¶ The statement made by some of the more violent of the fruit-growers that it would take at least three years to train white men to pack fruit and take care of trees and vines, is an insult to the intelligence of white labor. As a matter of fact, the white laborers of this great Yankee nation can do more work and do it better than any other class of workers in the world. After twenty minutes practice and a little instruction they would pack fruit more satisfactorily than any coolie that ever existed. But the fact is that many fruit growers have persistently excluded white men from their orchards and vineyards because coolie labor was a little cheaper than white, and less troublesome. Any old shed was good enough for coolies to bunk in, and as they boarded themselves, there was no trouble or expense attending them. It was the old slave spirit breaking out among the fruit growers of California. White laborers would, of course, need better accommodations, and something better than rice and rats to eat and some sort of decent room to sleep in. So it has come about that an ordinary white laborer in California knows little of orchard and vineyard work, and he is now stigmatized as an ignoramus and a fool by the very men who have prevented him from learning. ¶ But there are hundreds of thousands of white laborers in the Eastern States who already know considerable about raising fruit and preparing it for market, and who are intelligent enough to follow instructions in matters of which they may be ignorant. Many of these people are now out of employment, or working for very low wages, and they would be glad to come to California if they could be sure that they would not have to compete with coolies. In fact, under the stimulus of cheap fares they are coming to this coast at the rate of about a thousand a day, and, with assurance of employment, this number would be doubled forthwith. All that is needed is a little more encouragement from employers of labor and there will be labor enough and to spare. The Knights of Labor and the Anti-Coolie organizations can do much to bring the right kind of labor in this direction, and no pains should be spared to convince all fair-minded employers that nothing will be lost in the long run by the discharge of their coolies."

3/10/1886 Evening Herald (J. J. Shaner) page 3 column 3 (Letter)

"PLAIN TALK. ¶ A Large Fruit-Grower on a Great Subject. ¶ CHINESE AND MONOPOLIES. ¶ How the Fruit Industry Is Greatly Injured by Chinese and Monopoly Combination. ¶ [Communicated.] ¶ Porter Bros.

last Spring started out to buy peas at 2 ½ cents a pound. They bought all they could at that price. After they failed to get any more they did a very wrong act by turning about 1,200 boxes upon the San Francisco market in one day, which with other shippers broke the market and Bartletts dropped to 1 ½ cents a pound. ¶ This was a bomb in the fruit-growers' camp, and then such men as owned large pear orchards attempted to combine the fruit-growers. In this they failed, since they called for \$250,000 and got the paltry sum of \$12,000. If they had succeeded they would have coined money for a few, but they would have ruined all the commission men of San Francisco and all of the fruit shippers – those men who have built up the trade in fruit. ¶ They by means of their hordes of Mongolians would ruin the canning interest of the State, since with such labor and the climate of California they can can fruit in the orchard and thus give the town and city canneries the go-by. ¶ Now, some of these men in such business and with the double and treble profits thus obtained can soon become worth millions, after which of course they will go to New York and give San Francisco the go-by. ¶ A good picker can pick from three-fourths to one ton a day of Bartlett pears, which at 2 ½ cents amounts to from \$40 to \$50 a day. The labor, if we take the Chinese standard, is \$1.10, and the present year they have offered to do it for 50 cents a day. ¶ Now, shall the anti-Chinese people listen to such stuff as these fruit-growers talk? We know that the strawberry men of Santa Clara Valley did not make a fortune last year, nor did the currant men of Alameda do any better last year; but although they fail to make money all of the wages go to China. The blackberry men are in the same boat. ¶ The hop-growers of Ukiah, Mendocino county, for 1884 and 1885 paid to Chinese \$70,000, and after selling the hops they got back only \$30,000 – a clear loss of \$40,000. ¶ Some of our fruit-growers in the Santa Cruz mountains shipped their apples at a loss, getting 10 cents a box – just the cost of the box. ¶ But the canneries are greatly to blame for the present disturbance, since they induced growers by the expectation of large returns to put out their fruit in such a manner that it cannot be handled in proper time without a large amount of labor. That labor will come from the East if we give it a chance. The fruit did not rot last year from want of help, but from the canneries combining and paying a very small price for green fruit, some growers preferring to let it rot rather than to take such unjust prices. ¶ Now let us look for parallels. We see that the large millers of the Eastern States are driving to the wall the smaller ones. We see the same thing being done with wheat growers; and when we come to California we find that all of our small grain-growers are forced to the wall. ¶ Now, we know that freights are given preferences in proportion to the amount that one owner can send; so we see the great grain-growers of the Northwest pushing the small farmers out of their homes all over the East. Brother Granger, will you give them a welcoming hand, or will you extend that hand to John Chinaman? But let us draw our parallel closer. We find that the great cotton-growers, and we find the same with the tobacco-growers. ¶ Shall we then allow these Princes, Barons, Lords and Counts of Europe to come to California and possess our land? Shall we submit to such work? And if we raise our humble voice in this matter shall we be branded as rebels, demagogues, hypocrites, socialists and communists? I trow not; nor will we desist. Now, we know that many young foreigners of the 'better class,' so called, have come here to be educated in this matter, and we have a harbinger as to what shall follow in that large prune orchard of Santa Barbara. ¶ We too well remember the combination of the wine men of California last fall to let up on this questions, thus by Chinese help in the San Joaquin plains forcing our foothill grapes down to \$10 a ton, when they were really worth \$50 a ton. ¶ Now can Santa Clara county stand any more such business? If you think she can just go to the Recorder's office and see for yourself. This was the result of the reduction of freight for the benefit of a few large growers in Fresno country. Some boast of getting fruit rates reduced from \$600 a car to \$400 a car in favor of the fruit-grower, but Porter Bros. got a rebate of \$250 a car; hence their cars cost \$350 instead of \$400. I think that I would stick my head into a gunny sack thoroughly saturated with tar before I would boast of such work as this. ¶ What we want is a reduction to \$100 a carway; \$50 a car is enough for green fruit; \$50 a car for a train of fifteen cars will give \$750 for the train; the cost of transportation is about \$250 for a train, leaving the railroad a profit of \$500, which is enough. At \$100

the net profits will be at least \$1,200 a train. ¶ Then let us work in the interest of our homes – not against the small growers but for their protection, as we, brother Grangers, have sworn to do. We have not sworn to protect the Chinaman, but let us be law aiding. But, brother Granger, we have another labor organization that stands shoulder to shoulder with us in many fights; now let us be wise and not stir up strife against the Knights of Labor, because we may want their help some time in the near future against some aggressive corporation that sets its head to make serfs of the farmer classes. ¶ J. J. SHANER. “

3/10/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (News)

“A SENSIBLE MOVE. ¶ An attempt to blow up Chinamen in Juneau a few weeks ago, resulted in their removal from the town. It would seem that everybody else, except the dynamiters would want to move from such a town as that.”

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

“PULLING LAUNDRYMEN. ¶ A Large Number of Chinese Cases Awaiting Trial. ¶ Four Chinese laundrymen were arrested by officer Allen to-day on a charge of conducting laundries in wooden buildings. There are about fifteen cases of the kind now awaiting trial in Justice Pfister’s Court and some of the parties have been arrested two or three times. ¶ It is evident that the laundrymen are determined to test the validity of the ordinance. Five of the cases were continued to day for one week. At the end of the week it is probable that all laundrymen in town will have been arrested once or twice more, if complaints are entertained. ¶ A secret committee appointed by the anti-Chinese league, seems to be at work, and as long as the Justices are willing to receive complaints there will probably be no scarcity of business.”

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

“THE STATE CONVENTIONS. ¶ Hundreds of Anti-Chinese Delegates in Sacramento. ¶ Two State Anti-Chinese Conventions met to-day in Sacramento, one in the Assembly and the other in the Senate Chamber. ¶ There is a lack of harmony between the Conventions. One is composed of delegates appointed by anti-Chinese leagues and the other by men who received their authority from the Supervisors of the various counties in the State. A telegram from Sacramento says: The great question among the gathering delegates to both conventions seems to be, What are we going to do? Believing themselves selected to represent the conservative element of California, the delegates to the State meeting are rather disposed to go slow. Apart from the possibility of getting into an ugly wrangle with the fruit growers, should any radical measures be introduced, there is a growing sentiment that the passage of the Morrow bill would be greatly jeopardized by the least divergence from unanimity. ¶ A letter received from George W. Elder, a delegate from San Francisco, and couched in cautionary terms, is being exhibited and is felt to be worth attention. No resolutions have been drawn up for presentation, nor can any one be found ready to take the initiative in formally laying out a plan of action. The plan, however, that seems to find least favor is this: That committees on conferences be appointed from both conventions looking to a joint meeting; that some broad principles be adopted, and that an adjournment be then taken to next July or August. ¶ Against such merging as this there is very decided and growing opposition on the part of the State Convention people. Fears are being expressed that it will mean a capture by cranks and representatives of one class only – that of the workingmen. What complicated matters is the fact that a number of delegates belong to both conventions and those will probably be forced to select which master they will serve. ¶ Another idea that has been broached is that joint resolutions to endorse the Morrow bill be introduced in both conventions and an immediate adjournment taken upon their passage. The only objection to either of these plans or anything looking to a speedy completion of business are a few politicians who have come here solely to make use of the convention for wire pulling. Fortunately the State Convention is possessed of a strong fear of being

considered a political organization, and this will perhaps send them home before much concentrating can be indulged in. ¶ Among the prominent delegates present are M. M. Estee, John F. Swift, Dr. Lawlor, Bank Commissioner White, F. S. Newlands, M. D. Boruck, Weaver and Davis of Humboldt, George Crossett of the Butte Record, C. W. Craig of the Trinity Journal, Editor Freeman of the Orland Times, Assemblyman Gregory of Amador, W. V. Moorehouse of Monterey, John Shaeffer, Horace Davis, M. Heebt, George W. Elder, Dr. May, A. A. Sargent, Frank Pixley and A. J. Bryant."

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

"Police Court Jottings. Sam Long, Hop Son, Lum Wah and Yut Wah were presented before Justice Pfister yesterday on charges of violating the laundry ordinance. Their trials were set for March 18th."

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

"Steamer Lost in a Fog. San Francisco, March 10.—Intelligence has reached Hong Kong that on February 12th the Douglas Steamship Co.'s steamer Douglas, Capt. Matthew Young, on China coast route, ran ashore and was lost off Swatow in a fog. The vessel was insured for two hundred thousand dollars. no further particulars have been learned."

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

"The Chinese Murderer. San Francisco, March 10.—Consul Bee stated to-day that he had received cablegrams from Hongkong announcing that Ang Tai Duck, the murderer of the Wickershams, would be arrested by the Chinese authorities upon his arrival at that port. The murderer will be detained until an officer from this State shall have arrived with a requisition for the prisoner, when he will be returned to this country."

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

"Local Brevities....Buy a white labor cigar of hartzoke next door to the Court House....Jung Quong Sing, the murderer of Henry Vandervorst, will be hanged on Friday, the 26th inst....Labor Commissioner Enos is sending out a new lot of questions to the boot and shoe manufacturers as to the number of Chinese employed in their respective factories, the effect of the Chinese competition on the trade and the condition of the white workmen engaged in it."

3/11/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 1 column 2 (News)

"Southern Opposition to the Chinese. New York, March 10.—The World's Augusta, Ga., special of the 9th says: The arrival of Two Chinamen here to-day and the promised arrival of twenty more to-morrow has caused some excitement, and threat is made that force will be resorted to to drive them out of the city. The Chinese labor here number several hundred, all shop-keepers, and they have almost ruined the green-grocer business. The Chinese here married white women. The City Council will be asked to revoke the Chinese licenses and if the request is refused, the Celestials will be waited upon at midnight and marched out of town."

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

"Chinese Laundrymen. ¶ They are Determined to Continue Work in Their Wash Houses. ¶ In view of the numerous complaints being made against Chinese laundrymen, Justice Pfister yesterday announced that hereafter he will not issue warrants for persons against whom charges are pending. He was obliged to take this course from the fact that the Chinamen, acting under legal advice, are determined to run their wash houses in spite of the ordinances, and if complaints were entered for every offense each laundrymen could be arrested half a dozen times a day, and it would take all the time of the Court for the arraignment of the offenders. Charles Clark, of the law firm of Bird & Clark, said to a Mercury

reporter yesterday that his firm had been engaged to fight the laundry cases in this city, and that it is the intention of the laundrymen to continue work until a decision as to the validity of the ordinance is had from the United States Supreme Court. There are two cases now pending in that tribunal and it is expected that they will be passed upon within the next two months."

3/11/1886 Morning Mercury (Boston Shoe Bazar) page 4 column 3 (Advertisement)

"WE ARE BOOMING! ¶ And Please Don't Forget It. ¶ The Boston Shoe Bazar ¶ BOOMS ¶ When competitors are quiet. It booms because it gives the people better goods for the money than they can obtain elsewhere, and we are pleased to say that we will sell you only ¶ WHITE LABOR GOODS ¶ As we have shipped our Chinese made shoes to the City of San Francisco to be sold for whatever they will bring. ¶ Our goods are most all Eastern made, therefore White Labor. Because the Chinese must go we are not going to sit down and cry, but we mean to push out and let the people know that we are willing to help make them go as we know we can make as much on White Labor Goods as ever can be made on Chinese goods, and knowing full well that our White Labor Goods will outwear any Chinese goods made at the same price. ¶ We are just receiving a Nice, Well Selected Stock for the Spring in which we know we can please you all. Customers wishing Good Shoes and Slippers for Men, Ladies, Misses, Boys and Children, will appreciate our selection and at prices that defy competition. ¶ ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES. ONE PRICE TO ALL. ¶ Boston Shoe Bazar, 33-35 West Santa Clara St., Under Auzeais House."

3/11/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"In Convention. ¶ The Two Assemblages at Sacramento. ¶ Lively Times at the Opening. ¶ A Joint Meeting and the Election of Judge Freer for Chairman—Johnson's Resolutions—Pixley's Protest. ¶ The delegates to the San Jose Convention met in the Senate chamber yesterday at Sacramento at 10 o'clock. It was called to order by C. F. McGlashan of Truckee, President of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association. He briefly stated the circumstances under which the San Jose Convention adjourned to meet at Sacramento and the sentiment which prevailed at the caucus held at the State House Hotel Thursday, which was in favor of a coalition of the two conventions. ¶ He also stated that the committee having in charge the business of the body had agreed that the best course to pursue would be to appoint a conference committee of five to whom all questions relating to a fusion of the two conventions may be referred. Mr. Buck of San Mateo thereupon moved that the Chair appoint a committee of five on conference and the motion was carried without debate. The Chair appointed the following committee: George H. Buck of San Mateo, Edward J. Dahms of Alameda, L. S. Cavallaro of San Jose, V. Hoffmeir of San Francisco and Duncan McPherson of Santa Cruz. ¶ M. F. Cummings, a delegate from Sacramento, arose and remarked that this action appeared to him to be premature. Only about forty members of the convention were present and fully 100 were absent. He thought the rest should be consulted, as it appeared that all the questions of coalition would be determined by this committee. Mr. Buck arose to the point of order that the motion having been carried, was not debatable. The point was sustained, and on motion a recess was taken until 1 o'clock to await the arrival of the remainder of the convention on the noon train. ¶ The San Jose Convention, re-assembled at 8:20 and adopted the majority report of the conference committee. The convention then received an invitation of the other convention to meet with them in the assembly chamber which invitation was accepted. The San Jose Convention then adjourned and proceeded in a body to the assembly. ¶ Sacramento, March 10.—A [At] fifteen minutes past 10 o'clock George B. Katzenstein of Sacramento rapped the Sacramento Convention to order in the Assembly Chamber of the Capitol. He stated that at a convention held in Sacramento recently it was determined to call a State Convention to be composed of the representative men of California, and to be appointed by the Supervisors of the various counties. As chairman of the committee appointed then to attend to the preliminary arrangements for the convention, he called it to

order. ¶ The Chairman stated that the Secretary would read a communication from the other convention. It concerned the Conference Committee that had been appointed, and was signed C. F. McGlashan, President. 'The very signatures to that communication,' cried Frank Pixley, 'show that the other convention is organized and has its officers. Will you not permit us,' he went on addressing Mr. Katzenstein, while his voice rose, 'to do likewise, or will you yourself claim the prerogative of this convention by presiding here unasked and unauthorized.' There was loud applause at this. As the Chairman stood at the Speaker's desk, one delegate arose and gave the information that the other convention had not organized but had been called to order merely by Mr. McGlashan who presided at San Jose. Mr. Devlin said that if the conventions ever come together at all, it will be before either had effected an organization. 'As the matter stands now the San Jose Convention, if I may call it such, has not yet effected an organization. It did have a Chairman at San Jose, and he called the convention to order here just as Mr. Katzenstein has called this convention to order. ¶ 'The fusion ought to be such that all the delegates in both conventions should come together on an equal footing.' Pixley interrupted by exclaiming 'and without any trickery.' Devlin proceeded and a man in the middle of the crowd in the chamber arose and shouted: 'I would like to know whether the man who is speaking is a delegate?' ¶ Devlin said he was, 'How do we know you are?' cried another. 'Well, the Chairman will attend to that,' replied Devlin. 'The Chairman!' roared the other party, 'we have no Chairman; we are not organized yet.' ¶ A. J. Bryant of San Francisco arose and said: 'I rise to answer the gentleman from Sacramento. The San Jose Convention has organized and has appointed a Committee on Credentials. It knows who its members are. We do not. Therefore, let us have a Committee on Credentials, and, afterward I am in favor of not only taking in the other convention, but any and every one who is in earnest on this great question. I am willing to go so far as to accept in this convention whom I would not speak to on the street. I move that we appoint a Committee on Credentials.' The motion was not heeded. Then another gentleman arose immediately and explained that by a temporary organization the other convention would not be shut out from participation in the permanent organization. M. M. Estee said: 'I do not think the people of this State care so much how we do business up here as they do concerning what we do.' He laid stress on the 'what.' This sentence seemed to capture the assembly, and met with demonstrations of approval. Estee went on talking in the same strain. ¶ A rising vote was taken as to whether a Committee on Conference should be appointed. As the affirmative was being taken one delegate jumped up and shouted: 'I insist that this is not a convention. No vote can be taken and no motion of this kind can be put.' ¶ Assemblyman Gregory rushed forward, and raising his right hand, he exclaimed in ferocious tones: 'In the name of the people of Amador, whom I come here to represent, and for the good of this cause I demand that we proceed in an orderly and regular manner.' The Secretary, Devlin, announced 141 ayes. 'Who is counting' cried Pixley. 'The Secretary is,' answered Mr. Katzenstein. 'O, the Secretary is, is he?' rejoined Pixley, with irony. 'You seem to be running things to suit.' ¶ The motion was carried and the Chairman appointed as the Conference Committee R. T. Devlin of Sacramento, C. P. Perry of Butte, A. A. Sargent of San Francisco, G. W. Dorn of Butte and Grove L. Johnson of Sacramento. ¶ An adjournment was then taken until 1 o'clock. After adjournment a warm dialogue took place between Pixley and Grove L. Johnson. ¶ On re-assembling the report of the Conference Committee was declared in order by Chairman Katzenstein, Grove L. Johnson, who had been chosen chairman of the committee, advanced to present the report, but was stayed by a motion made by J. E. McElraith of Alameda, that the convention proceed to organize. This motion was the beginning of a long discussion, wherein voices became inextricably mixed and which filled the assembly chamber with a terrible din for a long part of the afternoon. ¶ Ex-Senator Davis of Butte moved that a Committee of Credentials be appointed in order to properly organize. Senator Kellogg of Plumas jumped up and said, 'Mr. Chairman, with all due respect to you as Chairman of the convention, I wish to say to you, that after calling the convention to order, you have no right to receive any report nor to do anything further, save to say that the first thing in order is the nomination and election of the temporary

Chairman.' This declaration was applauded. ¶ Deputy Controller Clark rose to a point of order. Kellogg held the floor and remarked that if the convention did not organize, word would go out that it was a mob. ¶ Johnson went up to the Secretary's desk and began reading the majority report. Kellogg arose and shouted, 'I appeal, Mr. Chairman.' Johnson continued reading and Kellogg kept shouting and each tried to drown the other's voice. ¶ Gen. John Bidwell of Chico, moved that the reading of the report be postponed until after the temporary organization. Several rose to speak and soon cries of 'Report! Report!' arose from all parts of the house. ¶ Sparrow Smith, of Sacramento, nominated Katzenstein for temporary chairman. F. R. Day, of Sacramento, made the point that when the convention gave Katzenstein the power to appoint a committee on conference it conferred on him the authority of temporary chairman. ¶ Gen. Bidwell insisted on his motion to postpone. The chairman was about to state the question, when voices rose all over the hall. Grove Johnson rushed over to several delegates opposed to Bidwell's motion, who were endeavoring to talk at the same time and told them to vote it down. Cries of 'Question, put the question,' resounded through the chamber, and amid thunderous noises the motion was declared lost. ¶ Johnson resumed his place at the secretary's desk and read the report. He prefaced it by stating that the following resolutions had been adopted by the committee, by a vote eight to two, those who voted 'no' being Sargent and Hoffmier. ¶ Resolved, That as a basis of union between the two conventions, we adopt the following resolutions and recommend their adoption by both conventions: First, That we favor the passage of the bill introduced into Congress by United States Senator Mitchell, having for its object the abrogation of all treaties with China permitting the immigration into the United States of any Chinese. Second, That if the passage of that bill cannot be secured, then we favor the passage of either of the bills introduced into Congress by Representative Morrow, Felton or Henley having for its object the restriction of Chinese immigration. Third, That we favor the adoption and use of all peaceable and legal means needed to rid the State of the Chinese now here, and to prevent the coming into the State of any more Chinese, but are opposed to any and all illegal means to that end. Fourth, That the two conventions meet in joint convention and proceed to elect officers, and to formulate a platform and adopt measures best calculated to carry into effect the above resolution. Fifth, That C. F. McGlashan and Geo. B. Katzenstein act jointly as chairmen of the joint convention until it is permanently organized, and that said joint convention meet in the Assembly Chamber. ¶ The reading of the third clause in the resolution was followed by applause. ¶ Johnson moved that the resolutions be adopted as a whole and ended by stating that Mr. Sargent had requested him to say that a minority report would be presented. ¶ Sargent took the place vacated by Johnson, and in a long speech, which frequently interrupted by cries of 'No political speeches,' stated that there was not a line in the majority report he did not approve of, but he strongly discountenanced boycotting. He urged that the final measures be left with Congress to pass a bill as would meet the desired object and effectually exclude the Chinese for all future time. ¶ After Sargent had finished J. Bidwell renewed his motion to postpone the reports until the temporary organization had been agreed on. ¶ Grove Johnson raised his voice in opposition to this. He said that by adopting the majority report, which provided for a Chairman in its fifth clause, a temporary organization could be affected. He thought this Convention ought to at once welcome the other Convention as co-workers in the fight against the Chinese. [Applause.] He said: 'I have faith in the goodness of God, who is guiding this Convention, and in the ultimate triumph of the right. I believe that the joint Convention will adopt the resolutions, which sent on to Washington and promulgated to the people, will prove an irresistible sign that the Chinese must go. [Cheers.] So I invite this convention to stand by the majority report and have the conventions blended together.' Hurrahs resounded in the chamber followed by cries of 'Question, question.' ¶ Bidwell took a position on the platform and said nothing could be done until the convention had organized. ¶ Cries of 'Question' were renewed. ¶ C. P. Berry then came to the front and at some length favored an organization. After Berry had finished, Johnson suggested that the objection concerning not knowing who was entitled to vote could be avoided by calling the roll as one had been prepared by the

Secretary. Another period of confusion ensued, but which terminated by the Secretary being directed to call the roll. ¶ After the roll call there was a hot fight for the chairmanship of the consolidated convention which resulted in the election of Judge Freer by a vote of 261 against 259 for McGlashan. The report was then adopted as presented and Judge Freer took the chair. Horace Davis moved the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, but the convention concluded to adjourn until to-morrow at 10 o'clock."

3/11/1886 Evening Herald (Boston Shoe Bazar) page 2 column 7 (Advertisement)

"WE ARE BOOMING! ¶ And Please Don't Forget It. ¶ The Boston Shoe Bazar! ¶ BOOMS ¶ When competitors are quiet. It booms because it gives the people better goods for the money than they can obtain elsewhere, and we are pleased to say that we will sell you only ¶ WHITE LABOR GOODS ¶ As we have shipped our Chinese made shoes to the City of San Francisco to be sold for whatever they will bring. Our goods are most all Eastern made, therefore white labor. Because the Chinese must go we are not going to sit down and cry, but we mean to push out and let the people know that we are willing to help make them go as we know we can make as much on White Labor Goods as ever can be made on Chinese goods, and knowing full well that our White Labor Goods will outwear any Chinese goods made at the same price. ¶ We are just receiving a nice, well selected stock for the Spring in which we know we can please you all. Customers wishing good shoes and slippers for men, ladies, misses, boys and children, will appreciate our selection and at prices that defy competition. ¶ All Goods Marked in Plain Figures. One Price to All. ¶ Boston Shoe Bazar, 33-35 West Santa Clara St., Under Auzeais House."

3/11/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 3 column 1 (News)

"To-day's Proceeding. SACRAMENTO, March 11.— At the session of the Anti-Chinese Convention today a resolution was introduced that no man directly employing or patronizing Chinese be placed on the Committee on Resolutions. This led to an excited and long debate, but the resolution was finally carried almost unanimously. ¶ The Chairman read the following telegram from Gov. Stoneman: ¶ LOS ANGELES, March 9th, To W. H. LATHAM, Secretary Anti-Coolie Association, Sacramento: ¶ Accept regrets and best wishes for the success of the Convention in its deliberations. Positive previous engagements prevented my being with you to-morrow. (Signed) GOV. STONEMAN. ¶ The following Committee on Resolutions was then named by the chair: E. F. Dinsmore, Siskyou; A. M. McCoy, Tehama; P. E. Davis, Humboldt; C. F. McGlashan, Nevada; U. S. Gregory, Amador; G. H. Crossett, Butte; G. M. McElrath, Alameda; E. Frisbie, Solano; Joseph Steffins, Sacramento; W. B. May, San Francisco; N. C. Cornell, San Mateo; P. J. Merwin, San Francisco; M. D. Boruck, San Francisco, Duncan McPherson, Santa Cruz; Horace Davis, San Francisco; M. R. Merritt, Monterey; J. M. Garrettson, Santa Barbara; J. E. Crowe, Santa Barbara. ¶ F. M. Pixley moved that all resolutions be read by the secretary and referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate; carried. ¶ The call for the Committee on Resolutions to meet in the Senate Chamber elicited a cry of 'They have not told us yet whether they employ or patronize Chinese.' 'That's so,' remarked President Freer, meditatively. He then read the names of the Committee. Mr. Densmore arose and said he had not employed Chinese for ten years; others made similar declarations, and the original composition of the Committee was not disturbed. ¶ The resolution regarding the appointment of a committee to devise a plan for a permanent State organization then came. ¶ Ex-Senator Davis of Yuba spoke in favor of preparing a memorial to Congress and John F. Swift of San Francisco moved the appointment of a special committee to prepare such an address. He said that the Committee on Resolutions would not have time to prepare such a memorial; and a simple resolution would not do. It should be something in the nature of an argument that would appeal to the reason and understanding of the people in the East. The motion to appoint the committee was carried and John F. Swift, A. A. Sargent, E. Anthony of Santa Cruz, E. A. Davis of Yuba and H. V. Morehouse of Monterey were appointed. ¶ The convention then adjourned until 3 o'clock."

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

"United. Fusion of the Anti-Chinese Convention. ¶ MR. FREER CHOSEN CHAIRMAN¶ The Dispatch Received From Governor Stoneman – Appointment of a Committee on Resolutions. ¶ The San Jose Anti-Chinese Convention met yesterday in the Senate Chamber at Sacramento, being called to order by C. F. McGlashan, President of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association. The questions of fusion with the convention called by the Citizens' Anti-Chinese Association of Sacramento was presented and the following Conference Committee appointed: George H. Buck of San Mateo, Edward J. Dahms of Alameda, L. S. Cavallaro of San Jose, V. Hoffmeir of San Francisco and Duncan McPherson of Santa Cruz. The convention in the evening, after the adoption of the majority report of the committee, accepted an invitation to meet with the other convention in the Assembly Chamber and proceeded thither in a body. ¶ At the Sacramento Convention Geo. B. Katzenstein presided. Before a suggestion that a Conference Committee be appointed was favorably acted upon there was considerable warm talk. Frank Pixley, A. J. Bryant and others wanted a Committee on Credentials to be first appointed, in order to ascertain who were entitled to vote. A Conference Committee as follows was finally appointed. R. T. Devlin of Sacramento, C. P. Berry of Butte, A. A. Sargent of San Francisco, G. W. Dorn of Butte and G. L. Johnson of Sacramento. ¶ At the evening session Grove L. Johnson read the report of the Joint Committee on Conference. He prefaced it by stating that the following resolution had been adopted by the committee, by a vote to eight to two, those who voted no being Sargent and Hoffmier: ¶ Resolved, That as a basis of union between the two conventions, we adopt the following resolutions and recommend their adoption by both conventions: First – That we favor the passage of the bill introduced into Congress by United States Senator Mitchell, having for its object the abrogation of all treaties with China permitting the immigration into the United States of any Chinese. Second – That if the passage of that bill cannot be secured, then we favor the passage of either of the bills introduced into Congress by Representative Morrow, Felton or Henley having for its object the restriction of Chinese immigration. Third – That we favor the adoption and use of all peaceable and legal means needed to rid the State of the Chinese now here, and to prevent the coming into the State of any more Chinese, but are opposed to any and all illegal means to that end. Fourth – That the two conventions meet in joint convention and proceed to elect officers, and to formulate a platform and adopt measure best calculated to carry into effect the above resolution. Fifth – That C. F. McGlashan and Geo. B. Katzenstein act jointly as chairmen of the joint convention until it is [it is] permanently organized, and that said joint convention meet in the Assembly Chamber. ¶ After the calling of the roll, there was a hot fight for the chairmanship of the consolidated convention which resulted in the election of Judge Freer by a vote of 261 against 259 for McGlashan. The report was then adopted as presented and Judge Freer took the chair. Horace Davis moved the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, but the convention concluded to adjourn until 10 A.M. to-day."

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

"Anti-Coolie Meeting. The regular weekly meeting of Anti-Coolie Club No. 2 will be held at Druids' Hall this evening."

3/11/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro, cigars) page 3 column 2 (Advertisement)

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

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

"Lost in a Fog. San Francisco, March 10.—Intelligence has reached Hong Kong that on February 12th the Douglas Steamship Co.'s steamer Douglas, Capt. Matthew Young, on China coast route, ran ashore and was lost off Swatow in a fog. The vessel was insured for two hundred thousand dollars. no further particulars have been learned."

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

"Local Brevities.....Jung Quong Sing, the murderer of Henry Vandervorst, will be hanged on Friday, the 26th inst....Labor Commissioner Enos is sending out a new lot of questions to the boot and shoe manufacturers as to the number of Chinese employed in their respective factories, the effect of the Chinese competition on the trade and the condition of the white workmen engaged in it."

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

"The Wickersham Murderer. San Francisco, March 10.—Consul Bee stated to-day that he had received cablegrams from Hongkong announcing that Ang Tai Duck, the murderer of the Wickershams, would be arrested by the Chinese authorities upon his arrival at that port. The murderer will be detained until an officer from this State shall have arrived with a requisition for the prisoner, when he will be returned to this country."

3/11/1886 Evening Herald (SF Daily Report) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"BOYCOTTING. ¶ The following from the San Francisco Report so clearly expresses the idea of boycotting that we publish it for the benefit of our readers: ¶ Henry E. Highton, in declining the Board of Supervisors' appointment to the Sacramento Anti-Chinese convention delegation, expresses the opinion that the plan of boycotting the Chinese will not succeed. We are sorry that Mr. Highton should hold that opinion, because we think boycotting will succeed, and because if it does not succeed the Chinese will stay and increase in numbers and ruin the State of California for this generation if not for the next, and it is this generation that we are particularly interested in. ¶ Those who are not for the white workingmen of the coast in their struggle against the Chinese are against them. The white workingmen are making a determined effort to settle the Chinese question in California by the process that has gone far to settle the English question in Ireland – the boycott. We can see no moral or legal iniquity in declining to buy or to have any dealings with person whose presence and influence we believe to be noxious to our best interests. Every man exercises the right of boycott for himself every day. He buys in one store and declines to patronize another. He boycotts for himself every day. He buys in one store and declines to patronize another. He boycotts if he buys at one store because its goods are cheap and declines to buy at another where they are dear; to eat at a restaurant where the food is well cooked and not to eat at another where it is poorly cooked. We believe that to buy of Chinese is to pay by far the dearest in the end for what we buy, and that to encourage them in any way is to aid in ruining the commonwealth. Hence we boycott. ¶ We cannot see anything to deprecate in the boycott. It is the most inoffensive weapon of self-protection we can imagine. We do not want to run away from the Chinese if we furnish them with the sinews of war they will surely vanquish us. We will not attack them. What, then, can we do but let them alone? But Mr. Highton says; 'No, don't let them alone. Continue to pay them wages and enrich their merchants, and in the meantime appeal to Congress to help you to prevent any more from coming!' But the fact is that those who are here already are more than we can bear. They are paralyzing our business and retarding the whole State. We want to displace them so as to make room for white men. If we can do that we shall not need the aid of Congress, for when the Chinese are gone we need not fear a fresh invasion. ¶ The only way to make the Chinese go, and stay away when they have gone, is, the boycott. If that will not do the work nothing will, and those who oppose it are helping the Chinese."

3/11/1886 Evening Herald (Anti-Chinese Meeting) page 3 column 8 (Advertisement)

"BUSINESS MEN'S ¶ ANTI-CHINESE¶ MASS MEETING! ¶ TURNER HALL, ¶ FRIDAY EVENING, ¶ AT 8 O'CLOCK. ¶ AS MAYOR SETTLE HAS TAKEN NO action on the petition of the business men of San Jose to call a mass meeting of citizens to express a desire to co-operate with every lawful and laudable effort to rid our State of the presence of Chinese, the Committee of Citizens having the matter in charge hereby calls such mass meeting in the name of the business men of San Jose, said meeting to be held¶ AT TURNER HALL, ¶ ON¶ Friday Evening, March 12, 1886. ¶ The following able speakers will address the meeting; Senator Jas. R. Lowe, H. H. Main, J. C. Black, Wm. Osterman, Chas. M. Shortridge and others. ¶ All good citizens are invited to be present, and an especial invitation is extended to the ladies. ¶ Following is the petition for the call, with the signatures: To the Hon. C.T. Settle, Mayor of the City of San Jose – The undersigned business men and citizens of said city respectfully request that your Honor call a mass meeting of the citizens of San Jose and vicinity to express the sympathy of this community and the desire of its citizens to co-operate with every lawful and laudable effort to rid our State of the presence of the Chinese. [first column of names] ¶ R. O. Shively, ¶ Chas. Bernhardt, ¶ M. Davis, ¶ J. J. Cherrie, ¶ W. D. Tisdale, ¶ M. Blumenthal, ¶ A. Graessle, ¶ B. Eyerman, ¶ C. Koenig, ¶ F. Bahrenburg, ¶ F. Schumacher, ¶ Julius Neifing, ¶ C. Franenkonecht, ¶ J. Cavallaro, ¶ S. Straus, ¶ W. J. Wilcox, ¶ Rudolph Messing, ¶ Levi A. Theall, ¶ P. Regli, ¶ L. Callisch, ¶ R. Wallace, ¶ E. J. Wilcox, ¶ O. Sweet & Co., ¶ G. N. Arthur, ¶ Geo. B. McKee, ¶ Geo. J. Koenig, ¶ M. Byrne, ¶ Jos. Feist, ¶ Jos. C. Black, ¶ T. K. Black, ¶ A. Harker, ¶ C. J. Heyler, ¶ J. W. Cook, ¶ F. Pezzo, ¶ D. Quilty, ¶ Fred. P. Black, ¶ L. Madsen & Bro., ¶ M. O'Brien, ¶ Loeb & Etchebarne, ¶ W. Osterman, ¶ C. A. Hagan, ¶ B. F. Mullen, ¶ Geo. W. Ryder, ¶ Henry Phelps, ¶ Geo. P. Bull, ¶ Albert Schroder, ¶ M. Wiener, ¶ A. B. McNeil, ¶ DeLacy & Williams, ¶ Jno. R. Holly, ¶ A. & G. Marten, ¶ Geo. W. Welch, ¶ N. R. Carson, ¶ M. F. Dyer, ¶ A. Barker & Co., ¶ J. Schroeder, ¶ H. C. Pfister, ¶ Wm. Erkson & Co., ¶ H.L. Schemmel, ¶ A. R. Denike, ¶ T. W. Dresser, ¶ A. W. White, ¶ Paul O. Burns, ¶ A. A. Sage, ¶ S. W. Boring, ¶ W. C. Vinter, ¶ Wilbur Raley, ¶ H. O. Edson, ¶ James & Wemple, ¶ J. C. Corcoran, ¶ R. B. Reedy, ¶ L. Machefert, ¶ Geo. Welch, ¶ Wm. Fischer, ¶ A. M. McCabe, ¶ Peter Donnelly, ¶ T. W. Spring, ¶ E. J. Martin, M.D., ¶ Terence Brady, ¶ J. F. Thompson, ¶ W. C. Morrow, ¶ J. B. J. Portal, ¶ S. E. Moreland, ¶ M. J. O'Brien, ¶ Chas. M. Shortridge, ¶ F. Buneman, ¶ D. A. Lydiard, ¶ A. Mackenzie, ¶ H. Brewster, ¶ W. S. Kaufman, ¶ M. F. Greene, [second column of names] ¶ Paul Lempp, ¶ Barry & Clevenger, ¶ John F. Conrad, ¶ M. H. Gay, ¶ Chas. Doerr, ¶ J. J. Lenzen, ¶ John Broedel, ¶ R. E. Collins, ¶ Ant. Friant, ¶ J. Boschken, ¶ F. W. Wolff, ¶ O. & R. Saunders, ¶ M. Campbell, ¶ M. Teichner, ¶ Otis Blabon, Jr., ¶ C. L. Yates, ¶ C. Bertelsmann, ¶ Hunt & White, ¶ Dittus & Davis, ¶ J. E. Bishop ¶ W. H. Holmes, ¶ E. H. Snedaker, ¶ G. T. Bollinger, ¶ W. N. Vincent, ¶ Chris Hirth, ¶ R. C. Woods, ¶ G. Brewer, ¶ Edw. Wale, ¶ Henry Lux, ¶ L. F. Claus, ¶ Miocevic Bros., ¶ Henry C. Martin, ¶ Chas. M. Schiele, ¶ F. Brassy, ¶ James T. Murphy, ¶ C. F. Freitag, ¶ M. Bloom, ¶ A. Tracy, ¶ Peter Baltz, ¶ Moloney & Tavolaro, ¶ W. Bartosch, ¶ J. M. Boardman, ¶ R. P. Bemiss, ¶ James J. Bennetts, ¶ H. H. Anderson, ¶ L. C. Scheller, ¶ O. A. Rudolph, ¶ Wm. Dowdigan, ¶ Sam'l A. Bishop, ¶ Wm. F. Foss. ¶ Wm. Ziegler, ¶ John G. E. Marr, ¶ A. R. Lendrum, ¶ I. N. Van Doren, ¶ Martin Ford, ¶ John Minahan, ¶ P. Warkentin, ¶ Henry Roehr, ¶ Thomas H. Cordell, ¶ H. Lagrue, ¶ J. J. Robert, ¶ L. S. Cavallaro, ¶ G. E. Graves, ¶ Geo. A. Barth, ¶ John T. Bury, ¶ H. J. Fikes, ¶ O. K. Abels, ¶ J. Picone, ¶ Rinaldo Bros., ¶ Otto Ziegler, ¶ A. S. York, ¶ J. L. Berry, ¶ G. W. Alexander, ¶ Chas. A. Hunt, ¶ T. S. Montgomery, ¶ Theodore Lenzen, ¶ Antonio Vacuone, ¶ D. Corkery, ¶ Louis C. W. Otto, ¶ J. W. Metcalf, ¶ David Wight, ¶ O. A. Hale & Co., ¶ Geo. W. Fairbrother, ¶ Jacob Lenzen & Son, ¶ M. Lenzen, ¶ Jas. M. Thorpe, ¶ Chas. L. Kennedy, ¶ T. W. Hobson & Co., ¶ W. P. Dougherty, ¶ J.C. Black, ¶ CITIZENS' COMMITTEE."

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

"Chinese in Bond. ¶ LONDON (Ontario), March 10. – A circular has been issued by the Superintendent of the Southern division of the Grand Trunk Railway ordering that hereafter all Chinese passed over the

road will be passed through in bond, and that conductors will be held responsible to see that none of the Mongolians are allowed to stop in Canada.”

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

“CANNOT BE MIXED. ¶ The people of Augusta, Georgia are getting restless on account of the Chinese and they are threatening to drive them out of town. If it is true, as stated, that Chinamen are married to white women in that part of the country it is about time for the Georgians to get extremely restless. American and Asia cannot be mixed successfully.”

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

“Southern Opposition to the Chinese. ¶ NEW YORK, March 10. – The World’s Augusta, Ga., special of the 9th says: The arrival of two Chinamen here to-day and the promised arrival of twenty more tomorrow has caused some excitement, and a threat is made that force will be resorted to drive them out of the city. The Chinese here number several hundred, all shopkeepers, and they have almost ruined the green-grocer business. The Chinese here married white women. The City Council will be asked to revoke the Chinese licenses, and if the request is refused, the Celestials will be waited upon at midnight and marched out of town.”

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

“ANTI-CHINESE. ¶ THE MULE OF THE ARGONAUT IN SACRAMENTO. ¶ Leading Citizens of the State in Council – The Conventions Consolidate. ¶ Frank M. Pixley, the editor of the Argonaut, is one of the delegates in the Sacramento State Anti-Coolie Convention, and from present indications he will have the fact thoroughly understood throughout the State before the Convention adjourns. He wants everything done properly, and when it is not, he is heard from immediately. The result is that more or less fun and any amount of chin music may be expected. ¶ G. B. Katzenstein of Sacramento called the delegates to order yesterday and stated the object of the convention and then, without suggesting an organization, or trying to determine who were authorized to sit in the convention, he announced that the Secretary would read a communication from the San Jose convention then sitting in the Senate Chamber, adjoining. ¶ This brought Pixley to his feet, and in his usual sarcastic manner he called attention to the fact that the convention should be organized before the communication could be received. This caused considerable lively argument but the majority sat down on Mr. Pixley and the communication was received. ¶ Several of the leading citizens of the State are in the convention appointed by the Board of Supervisors. Among them may be mentioned M. M. Estee, late Republican nominee for Governor; A. J. Bryant, F. M. Pixley and A. A. Sargent of San Francisco; Grove L. Johnson of Sacramento; C. P. Berry and Gov. Bidwell of Butte, and various others who have figured in Congress and in the State Legislature. ¶ The following resolutions were presented by a committee appointed for that purpose. The committee was composed of eight, including Sargent and Hoffmeir who objected to the resolutions which were read as follows: ¶ Resolved, That as a basis of union between the two conventions, we adopt the following resolutions and recommend their adoption by both conventions: First, That we favor the passage of the bill introduced into Congress by United States Senator Mitchell [of Oregon], having for its object the abrogation of all treaties with China, permitting the immigration into the United States of any Chinese. Second, That if the passage of that bill cannot at present be secured, then we favor the passage of either of the bills introduced into Congress by Representatives Morrow, Felton or Henley, having for its object the restriction of Chinese immigration. Third, That we favor the adoption and use of all peaceable and legal means needed to rid the State of the Chinese now here, and to prevent the coming into the State of any more Chinese, but are opposed to any and all illegal means to that end. Fourth, That the two conventions meet in joint convention, and proceed to elect officers, and to formulate a platform and adopt measures best calculated to carry into effect the above resolution. Fifth, That C. F.

McGlashan and Geo. B. Katzenstein act jointly as chairmen of the joint convention until it is permanently organized and that said convention meet in the Assembly Chamber. ¶ The reading of the third clause in the resolutions was followed by applause. ¶ Johnson moved that the resolutions be adopted as a whole and ended by stating that Mr. Sargent had requested him to say that a minority report would be presented. ¶ Sargent took the place vacated by Johnson, and in a long speech, which was frequently interrupted by cries of 'No political speeches,' stated that there was not a line in the majority report he did not approve of, but he strongly discountenanced boycotting. He urged that the final measures be left with Congress to pass such a bill as would meet the desired object and effectually exclude the Chinese for all future time. ¶ General Bidwell made a motion to postpone the adoption of the resolutions until a temporary organization was effected. ¶ Grove Johnson urged the immediate adoption of the resolutions. He said that by adopting the majority report, which provided for a Chairman in its fifth clause, a temporary organization could be effected. He thought this convention ought to at once welcome the other convention as co-workers in the fight against the Chinese. He said: 'I have faith in the goodness of God, who is guiding this convention, and in the ultimate triumph of the right. I believe that the joint convention will adopt the resolutions, which sent on to Washington and promulgated to the people, will prove an irresistible sign that the Chinese must go. So I invite this convention to stand by the majority report and have the conventions blended together.' ¶ Gen. Bidwell insisted that nothing could be done until the convention was organized. ¶ C. P. Berry was also in favor of organizing the convention. ¶ Johnson then suggested that the Secretary could call the roll of delegates which had been prepared from the various credentials. This was done and the resolutions were adopted. ¶ Judge Freer was elected Chairman of the consolidated convention, as against McGlashan, the vote being as follows: Freer 261; McGlashan 259."

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

"Local Brevities....Jung Quong Sing, the murderer of Vandervorst, will be executed two weeks from to-day...."

3/12/1886 Morning Mercury (Anti-Chinese Meeting) page 2 column 4 (Advertisement)

"The Business Men's ¶ Mass Meeting ¶ To-Night ¶ Will be addressed by Senator James R. Lowe, H. H. Main, J. C. Black, Wm Osterman, and others."

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

"Police Court Jottings....Owing to the illness of Justice Buckner the sentencing of the Chinamen convicted of violating the laundry ordinance was continued until Tuesday next at 2 p.m."

3/12/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Anti-Chinese Mass Meeting. This evening at Turner Hall, an anti-Chinese mass meeting will be held. It has been called by the business men of the city for the purpose of expressing the sentiments of the community on the Chinese question, and of co-operating in the scheme to rid the State of the presence of the Chinese by every lawful effort. Able speakers will address the meeting."

3/12/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"Georgia is becoming as rampant over the Chinese question as California has been accused of being. The expected arrival of twenty Chinese in Augusta caused great excitement and threats of driving Chinamen out of the State. They have monopolized the vegetable business and have injured the business of the whites in other pursuits. There will soon be a 'solid South' and a solid North, as well as a solid Pacific coast, demanding that the Chinese must go."

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

"The Morrow Bill Discussed. Washington, March 11.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day further discussed the Morrow bill to suspend for twenty years the operation of the Burlingame Chinese Treaty. Rice, Republican member of the sub-committee, to which the bill was referred, presented a minority report adverse to the adoption of the measure, and it was considered in connection with the majority report in favor of the bill prepared by Messrs. Cox and McCreary, but final action was deferred."

3/12/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"Sacramento Convention. The rival Anti-Chinese conventions at Sacramento appear to have 'pooled their issues' and are deliberating in unison. The preliminary proceedings seem to have been animated less by political design than by political antagonism. Both political parties seem to have suspected each other of entertaining a purpose to capture the convention and were ready to fight 'at the drop of a hat.' It is hard for any one except very acute politicians to imagine what end any party could gain by predominance in a convention, the objects of which are supposed to be equally popular with all classes and parties in this State. It would be folly for any party to attempt to set up a claim to a monopoly of anti-Chinese sentiment. But politics and ambition cause men to cut curious capers sometimes. It looks as if neither Democrats or Republicans are likely to gain anything by the Sacramento movement, and it is too soon to predict whether the people of the state will be benefited by it."

3/12/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 4 column 1 (News)

"Coast Notes....The one Chinaman left at Snohomish, W. T., is married to an Indian squaw....About 900 Chinamen have gone to Los Angeles since the beginning of the anti-Chinese movement in the northern part of the State....The Bar Association of Seattle has recommended the disbarment of Junius Rochester and G. V. Smith for their action in the recent anti-Chinese disturbance....It is thought that Buchanan Manufacturing Company of Tuolumne county, who are to build a road to their mine from Sonora, are to employ Chinamen, and trouble is anticipated at Sonora if such labor is used....The anti-Chinese movement in Idaho is assuming general shape. A convention was held in Boise City during the last week in February and resolutions were adopted advising that legal means be resorted to secure the expulsion of the objectionable race. The use of unlawful force was deprecated. Boise City has an active league. ¶ The Yreka Journal says: Yreka has been crowded with tramps the past week from the railroad, many of them begging for a meal of victuals. We are informed that they were given employment on the railroad in preference to Chinese, receiving \$1.50 a day and board, and not satisfied, struck for \$3 a day, which the company would not pay, as Chinamen could be secured for half the money and board themselves...."

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

"Anti-Chinese League. The Meeting Last Evening—Mr. French's Reply. ¶ At the regular weekly meeting of the Anti-Coolie League No. 2, at Druid's Hall last evening, all the officers were absent except the Sergeant-at-Arms, W. S. Kaufman took the chair, and C. J. Curtis was appointed Secretary pro tem. Mr. Curtis suggested that it would be well to select a member of the League, but his objection was overruled. ¶ Mr. Crane moved that the committee appointed to solicit signatures to the pledge be discharged, as nothing had been accomplished by any member of it but himself. At this point Secretary Allen entered the hall and Mr. Curtis surrendered to him the Secretary's table. ¶ Mr. Crane's motion was then put to a vote and lost. ¶ A motion that the committee be increased by five was carried, and the following were appointed: Thos. Allen, John Elitch, Chas. Wampatch and P. J. Maguire. ¶ A communication was received, from C. F. McGlashan stating that the proposition to boycott the San Jose Fruit Packing Company would be referred to the Executive Committee at the meeting in Sacramento. ¶ Mr. Crane stated that he presented the petition to Mr. French, the grocer, for signature, and was told by

that gentleman that he would not sign it, and said, 'You can commence boycotting as soon as you choose.' ¶ Remarks were made by Messrs. Allen, Shanar and Crane. ¶ Mr. Crane was called for, and made a few remarks. For the past six years he had been residing in Oregon. On the Columbia river, he said, there were employed between 2,000 and 3,000 Chinamen. in the town of Astoria there was about \$300,000 paid annually to Chinamen by salmon canneries. The Knights of Labor had taken hold of the matter, and the speaker was of the opinion that after this season there would be no Chinamen employed in Astoria. ¶ Mr. Vinter spoke at some length. In the course of his remarks he referred to the earnestness displayed by the members of the State Conventioin, and expressed the opinion that they would accomplish some good."

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

"THE CONVENTION. ¶ Anti-Chinese Gathering at Sacramento. ...¶ Special Dispatches to the MERCURY. ¶ SACRAMENTO, March 11. —At the session of the Anti-Chinese Convention to-day a resolution was introduced that no man directly employing or patronizing Chinese be placed on the Committee on Resolutions. This led to an excited and long debate, but the resolution was finally carried almost unanimously. ¶ The Chairman read the following telegram from Gov. Stoneman: ¶ LOS ANGELES, March 9th. ¶ To W. H. LATHAM, Secretary Anti-Coolie Association, Sacramento. ¶ Accept regrets and best wishes for the success of the convention in its deliberations. Positive previous engagements prevented my being with you to-morrow. ¶ [Signed] ¶ GOV. STONEMAN ¶ The following committee on Resolutions was then named by the Chair E. F. Dinsmore, Siskiyou; A. M. McCoy, Tehams; P. E. Davis, Humboldt; C. F. McGlashan, Nevada; C. S. Gregory, Amador; G. H. Crossett, Butte; G. M. McElrath, Alameda; E. Frisbie, Solano; Joseph Steffins, Sacramento; W. B. May, San Francisco; N. C. Cornell, San Mateo; P. J. Merwin, San Francisco; M. D. Boruck, San Francisco; Duncan McPherson, Santa Cruz; Horace Davis, San Francisco; M. R. Merritt, Monterey; J. M. Garrettson, Santa Barbara; J. E. Crowe, Santa Barbara. ¶ F. M. Pixley moved that all resolutions be read by the Secretary and referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate. Carried. ¶ The call for the Committee on Resolutions to meet in the Senate Chamber elicited a cry of 'They have not told me yet whether they employ or patronize Chinese.' 'That's so,' remarked President Freer meditatively. He then read the names of the Committee. Mr. Densmore arose and said he had not employed Chinese for ten years. ¶ When W. B. May was called he took position on the platform and related how as Superintendent of a large enterprise fifteen years ago and as a member of the Yosemite Commission, he had displayed his anti-Chinese sentiments. When he declared, 'I am in favor of boycott,' he raised a whirlwind of cheers and applause. He pointed out that the enactment of the State Constitution prohibiting the employment of Chinese labor on public works laid down the fundamental law on this question. He commented on it by saying 'that's boycott pretty decided.' ¶ Dr. May told with much pathos how he had left an omelette [sic] untouched in the morning because he was doubtful whether the eggs were from a Cochin China or a Shanghai. Then he paused and becoming more serious said he would scorn to become a member of the committee by any subterfuge. 'My wife,' he stated sadly, 'employs a Chinaman in her kitchen.' ¶ This took the convention by surprise and created a quizzical laughter. He excused himself by explaining that his wife was queen in the kitchen and that she paid the Chinaman, not he. ¶ Grove Johnson hoped that Dr. May would remain on the committee and learn from its deliberations how to boycott Mrs. May. Dr. May himself joined heartily in the merriment this remark created. ¶ One member insisted that May was not eligible, as he ought to be master in his own household. ¶ President Freer lightly answered that May was perhaps not the only one in the convention subservient to his wife, whereat the convention laughed again. ¶ Pixley vouched for Boruck, who was out when his name was called, and the latter was temporarily passed. ¶ The original composition of this committee was not disturbed. ¶ The resolution regarding the appointment of a committee to devise a plan for a permanent State organization then came. ¶ Ex Senator Davis of Yuba spoke in favor of preparing a memorial to Congress and John F. Swift

of San Francisco moved the appointment of a special committee to prepare such an address. He said that the Committee on Resolutions would not have time to prepare such a memorial; and a simple resolution would not do. It should be something in the nature of an argument that would appeal to the reason and understanding of the people in the East. The motion to appoint the committee was carried and John F. Swift, A. A. Sargent, E. Anthony of Santa Cruz, E. A. Davis of Yuba and H. V. Morehouse of Monterey were appointed. ¶ The convention then adjourned until 3 o'clock. ¶ When the convention re-assembled a memorial present by J. F. Swift, was adopted by acclamation and 3,000 copies were ordered, printed and distributed in the convention and Congress. It reviews the whole Chinese situation and lays particular stress on the fact that China with her population of 430,000,000 could keep throwing of a surplus as emigrants to this country who would soon exceed the entire white population of the Pacific Coast. The memorial contains over 10,000 words. After the adoption of the memorial, resolutions on all subjects brought to the secretary's desk were referred unread to the Committee on Resolutions, among which were one by E. A. Davis, Marysville, opposing violence; H. C. Wilson, Tehama], calling on Stanford to discharge the Chinese; Jas. H. Barry, San Francisco, advocating an uncompromising boycott; H. H. Southworth, San Francisco, asking for the appointment of a committee to solicit subscriptions to hire ships to depart with Chinese; F. W. H. Shanahan, Shasta, asking Congressmen to discharge the Chinese, P. H. Cahill, San Francisco, cutting off every privilege of the Chinese; Geo. W. Elder, San Francisco, asking Congress to abrogate the Hawaiian Treaty; J. Schellhaus, asking for the removal of the Chinese Six Companies. The resolutions were scores in number, and having been referred the convention took a recess until 7 P.M. ¶ On reassembling the Convention's first business was the appointment of a Finance Committee. The Convention then took a recess to await the report of the Committee on Resolutions. ¶ The Finance Committee reported that it had closely considered all bills, and had decided that an assessment of \$1.25 per member would be needed, and that all proxies should be paid for. This was adopted and the money collected. The following platform was then presented by the Committee on Resolutions: ¶ WHEREAS, The people of the State of California are with unanimity of sentiment unparalleled in history opposed to the presence of Chinese in their midst, and are likewise opposed to the further immigration of that race into the United States; and, ¶ WHEREAS, This opposition is not of sudden growth, but is the result of more than thirty years experience, and ¶ WHEREAS, The history of all countries where the Chinese have been permitted to reside among other races is a precise counterpart of our own, and ¶ WHEREAS, The evils arising from the presence of Chinese are: First, Their coming is an invasion, not an immigration; second, they have no families or homes among us; third, their domestic relations and modes of life are such as forever preclude their assimilation with our people; fourth, by education and customs they are antagonistic to a Republican form of Government; fifth, they maintain in our midst secret tribunals in defiance of our laws; sixth, the presence of so many adults owing allegiance to a foreign Government is dangerous; seventh, they deter laboring men from coming to California; eighth, the contract system by which they come to this country is virtually a system of peonage, hostile to American institutions; ninth, their presence deters the growth of a reliable labor element among our boys and girls; tenth, after subsisting on the lowest possible portion of their earnings they remit the residue amounting to many millions annually to China, while the substitution of American labor would retain this vast sum of money in our country. For these reasons they are a constant and growing source of irritation and danger to our State, and it is necessary that their immigration be immediately stopped and every lawful measure adopted to remove those among us. ¶ Resolved, That we demand that the Government of the United States take immediate steps to prohibit absolutely this Chinese invasion. ¶ Resolved, That to encourage the early removal of Chinese we accept the suggestion of the Constitution of California, which says that no Chinese shall ever be employed upon any work of the State, except in punishment for crime. Resolved, That the interests of the people of the State of California demand in harmony with the organic law of the State, that the presence of the Chinese shall be discouraged in every particular and that in every instance preference

should be given to white labor, and we earnestly appeal to the people to do their utmost to supplant Chinese with such labor. We are not in favor of any unlawful methods, but so firmly are we impressed with the great importance of discouraging the employment of Chinese that we recommend that they be not patronized in any way, and we are in favor, at the very earliest moment, of boycotting any person who employs Chinamen directly or indirectly, or who purchases the products of Chinese labor. The date at which the boycott commences in different localities shall in all cases be left to the local leagues. ¶ Resolved, That a permanent State organization be perfected by this Convention, to be known as the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association. ¶ Resolved, That an Executive Committee be selected by the Convention, consisting of three from San Francisco and one from each other county of the State, who shall be fully empowered to have control of the State work, fill vacancies in their own body, call State Conventions at such times and places as they may deem proper, and devise ways and means for advancing the cause. ¶ Resolved, That we recommend that a State Organizer be selected by the convention, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Executive Committee. ¶ Resolved, That the State Executive Committee be requested to solicit subscriptions in order that the work of excluding Chinese may not be crippled from lack of friends, and we recommend that printed copies of all subscriptions received, and of all expenditures made by the committee be sent to every newspaper published in the State with request for publication. ¶ Resolved, That these resolutions be printed and that copies thereof be mailed [mailed] to the President of the United States Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, to members of the Cabinet, to the California delegation in Congress, to members of the Senate and House of Representatives from other States and Territories, to the Governors of the several States and Territories and to each newspaper in California. ¶ The report of the Committee on Resolutions was presented by Horace Davis. Mr. Davis stated that a vast number of propositions had been handed in, but only the main issues had been considered. There was a wide divergence of opinion among members of the Committee, but in a kind spirit. There was yielding in every direction, so as to bring about entire harmony and a unanimous report. They had succeeded, and it was hoped that the report would be received in the same spirit of reconciliation with which it was offered. ¶ Davis moved that it be adopted. ¶ General Bidwell desired that it be taken up seriatim. ¶ The convention at first refused to consider the report other than as a whole. ¶ Sargent declared that if he were asked to vote on the report altogether he would not vote at all. He felt that he voiced the sentiment of other delegates also. ¶ Gen. Bidwell's desire was granted. Time for each speech was limited to five minutes. Bidwell moved to strike out that portion of the report relating to boycott, and yells, howls, ironical laughter and cries of 'Sit down' filled the assembly chamber. ¶ 'You may hoot me,' said Bidwell calmly, 'but you cannot move me.' He was, however, compelled to sit down on a point of order made by Pixley that the boycotting resolution had not been reached and could not then be considered. ¶ The preamble and resolution that preceded the boycotting clause were passed without opposition. The latter brought Bidwell to the front. A heated and long debate followed on the boycotting clause, which was finally adopted by a large majority. An adjournment was then taken until to-morrow."

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

"Local Brevities....Buy Heyler's own make of boots and shoes, cheapest for the quality and no Chinese labor....Owing to the illness of Justice Buckner the sentencing of the Chinamen convicted of violating the laundry ordinance was yesterday continued until Tuesday next at 2 p.m...."

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

"Ratification Meeting. A dispatch from N. F. Ravlin at Sacramento announces that it has been decided to hold a grand ratification mass meeting to-morrow (Saturday) evening at the Baptist Tabernacle, in this city, to endorse the action of the Anti-Chinese Convention held at Sacramento."

3/12/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro, cigars) page 3 column 4 (Advertisement)

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

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

"Mass Meeting To-night. An anti-Chinese mass meeting, called by the business men of San Jose, for the purpose of expressing the sentiments of the community on the Chinese question and of considering how they may best co-operate in the movement to rid the State of a great evil, will be held at Turner Hall this evening. The meeting will be addressed by Senator Jas. R. Lowe, H. H. Main, J. C. Black, Wm. Osterman and others and will doubtless be well intended."

3/12/1886 Evening Herald (Boston Shoe Bazar) page 4 column 3 (Advertisement)

"WE ARE BOOMING! ¶ And Please Don't Forget It. ¶ The Boston Shoe Bazar ¶ BOOMS ¶ When competitors are quiet. It booms because it gives the people better goods for the money than they can obtain elsewhere, and we are pleased to say that we will sell you only ¶ WHITE LABOR GOODS ¶ As we have shipped our Chinese made shoes to the City of San Francisco to be sold for whatever they will bring. ¶ Our goods are most all Eastern made, therefore White Labor. Because the Chinese must go we are not going to sit down and cry, but we mean to push out and let the people know that we are willing to help make them go as we know we can make as much on White Labor Goods as ever can be made on Chinese goods, and knowing full well that our White Labor Goods will outwear any Chinese goods made at the same price. ¶ We are just receiving a Nice, Well Selected Stock for the Spring in which we know we can please you all. Customers wishing Good Shoes and Slippers for Men, Ladies, Misses, Boys and Children, will appreciate our selection and at prices that defy competition. ¶ ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES. ONE PRICE TO ALL. ¶ Boston Shoe Bazar, 33-35 West Santa Clara St., Under Auzerais House."

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

"A Choice. The two pro-Chinese arguments are these: ¶ 1. The fruit interests will suffer by the removal of the Chinese. ¶ 2. By solemn treaty with China we invited the subjects of China to this country; therefore in denying them the means of earning a livelihood we violate the spirit of the treaty and outrage every sentiment of humanity. ¶ The first argument has been answered by Senator Routier and many other fruit-growers who never employed Chinese and who declare that there will never be any trouble in securing all the white labor needed. ¶ The second argument sifts itself down to the proposition: If Chinese do the work, white people cannot. It is a choice, then, between giving the work to Chinese and giving it to white people. If it be given to the whites the Chinese will suffer; if given to the Chinese, the whites will suffer and are suffering today. In deciding, therefore, whether the whites or the Chinese shall suffer, their respective claims upon our consideration should be taken into account. Are our obligations to the Chinese under the Burlingame treaty greater than our obligations to our own flesh and blood under the strong bond of human brotherhood? That is the question that some of our fruit-growers are deciding in favor of the Chinese, thus stifling the very essence of the truest humanity and thrusting a sword into the vitals of the principles upon which this republic was founded."

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

"Club No. 2. Anti-Chinese Meeting Last Evening—A Defiant Grocer. ¶ President W. S. Kaufman occupied the chair at the meeting of Anti-Coolie Club No. 2 at Druids' Hall last evening. ¶ A motion by Mr. Crane that the committee appointed to solicit signatures to the pledge be discharged was put and lost. Mr. Crane said that nothing had been done by any member but himself. ¶ Thos. Allen. John Elitch, Chas."

Wampach and P. J. Maguire were added to the committee. ¶ A communication was received from C. F. McGlashan stating that the proposition to boycott the San Jose Fruit Packing Company would be referred to the Executive Committee at the meeting in Sacramento. ¶ Mr. Crane stated that he presented the pledge to Mr. French, the grocer, for signature, and was told by that gentleman that he would not sign it. He added: 'You can commence boycotting as soon as you choose.' ¶ Remarks were made by Messrs. Allen, Shaner and Crane. ¶ Mr. Curtis was called for, and made a few remarks. For the past six years he had been residing in Oregon. On the Columbia river, he said, there were employed between 2,000 and 3,000 Chinamen. In the town of Astoria there was about \$300,000 paid annually to Chinamen by salmon canneries. The Knights of Labor had taken hold of the matter, and the speaker was of the opinion that after this season there would be no Chinamen employed in Astoria. ¶ Mr. Winter spoke at some length. In the course of his remarks he referred to the earnestness displayed by the members of the State Convention, and expressed the opinion that much good will be accomplished."

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

"THE BOYCOTT RESOLUTION. ¶ The action of the combined Anti-Chinese Conventions at Sacramento in passing the boycotting resolution is remarkably significant. It was the supreme act of the body. These two sets of men, coming from two distinct sources and representing all classes and every industry [i]n all counties of the State, cannot be regarded as misrepresenting the prevailing sentiment of the state on the boycotting questions. It is still more significant that very few speeches were made against the resolutions and that the vote on its adoption was practically unanimous. ¶ In the light of this action the few producers who still insist on employing Chinese to the exclusion of white labor will undoubtedly find it to their own interest to change their attitude, because with a large majority opposed to Chinese the task of boycotting those who hold out will be all the easier and will surely be resorted to in order to prevent one producer from enjoying an undue advantage over many. We feel too deep an interest in the fruit industry of this State willingly to see the injury of a single man engaged in the business, and yet the ruin of the minority who employ Chinese seems inevitable. ¶ The argument employed by those producers who insist on employing Chinese could be used by manufacturers as well, and yet we see all the manufacturers of the State joining the Anti-Chinese movement and discharging their Chinese. The merchants also are pledging themselves not to handle goods of Chinese manufacture or production. Therefore the producers who declare in favor of Chinese labor will find arrayed against them not only the producers who discountenance Chinese labor but also the merchants, without whom the producers cannot prosper; and on top of all this opposition will come the refusal of consumers to buy the products. Under these circumstances it would seem to be a difficult matter for the disaffected producers to find a market for their products without putting themselves entirely at the mercy of the overland railroads and the Eastern fruit dealers; and even then there would be comparatively only a small part of the fruit products that could be shipped at all. ¶ We sincerely hope that considerations of self-interest, if nothing else, will induce all the fruit-growers to declare for white labor and white prosperity."

3/12/1886 Evening Herald (Anti-Chinese Meeting) page 3 column 8 (Advertisement)

"BUSINESS MEN'S ¶ ANTI-CHINESE¶ MASS MEETING! ¶ TURNER HALL, ¶ FRIDAY EVENING, ¶ AT 8 O'CLOCK. ¶ AS MAYOR SETTLE HAS TAKEN NO action on the petition of the business men of San Jose to call a mass meeting of citizens to express a desire to co-operate with every lawful and laudable effort to rid our State of the presence of Chinese, the Committee of Citizens having the matter in charge hereby calls such mass meeting in the name of the business men of San Jose, said meeting to be held¶ AT TURNER HALL, ¶ ON¶ Friday Evening, March 12, 1886. ¶ The following able speakers will address the meeting; Senator Jas. R. Lowe, H. H. Main, J. C. Black, Wm. Osterman, Chas. M. Shortridge and others. ¶ All good citizens are invited to be present, and an especial invitation is extended to the ladies. ¶ Following is the petition for the call, with the signatures: To the Hon. C.T. Settle, Mayor of the City of

San Jose – The undersigned business men and citizens of said city respectfully request that your Honor call a mass meeting of the citizens of San Jose and vicinity to express the sympathy of this community and the desire of its citizens to co-operate with every lawful and laudable effort to rid our State of the presence of the Chinese. [first column of names] ¶ R. O. Shively, ¶ Chas. Bernhardt, ¶ M. Davis, ¶ J. J. Cherrie, ¶ W. D. Tisdale, ¶ M. Blumenthal, ¶ A. Graessle, ¶ B. Eyerman, ¶ C. Koenig, ¶ F. Bahrenburg, ¶ F. Schumacher, ¶ Julius Neifing, ¶ C. Franenkonecht, ¶ J. Cavallaro, ¶ S. Straus, ¶ W. J. Wilcox, ¶ Rudolph Messing, ¶ Levi A. Theall, ¶ P. Regli, ¶ L. Callisch, ¶ R. Wallace, ¶ E. J. Wilcox, ¶ O. Sweet & Co., ¶ G. N. Arthur, ¶ Geo. B. McKee, ¶ Geo. J. Koenig, ¶ M. Byrne, ¶ Jos. Feist, ¶ Jos. C. Black, ¶ T. K. Black, ¶ A. Harker, ¶ C. J. Heyler, ¶ J. W. Cook, ¶ F. Pezzo, ¶ D. Quilty, ¶ Fred. P. Black, ¶ L. Madsen & Bro., ¶ M. O'Brien, ¶ Loeb & Etchebarne, ¶ W. Osterman, ¶ C. A. Hagan, ¶ B. F. Mullen, ¶ Geo. W. Ryder, ¶ Henry Phelps, ¶ Geo. P. Bull, ¶ Albert Schroder, ¶ M. Wiener, ¶ A. B. McNeil, ¶ DeLacy & Williams, ¶ Jno. R. Holly, ¶ A. & G. Marten, ¶ Geo. W. Welch, ¶ N. R. Carson, ¶ M. F. Dyer, ¶ A. Barker & Co., ¶ J. Schroeder, ¶ H. C. Pfister, ¶ Wm. Erkson & Co., ¶ H.L. Schemmel, ¶ A. R. Denike, ¶ T. W. Dresser, ¶ A. W. White, ¶ Paul O. Burns, ¶ A. A. Sage, ¶ S. W. Boring, ¶ W. C. Vinter, ¶ Wilbur Raley, ¶ H. O. Edson, ¶ James & Wemple, ¶ J. C. Corcoran, ¶ R. B. Reedy, ¶ L. Machefert, ¶ Geo. Welch, ¶ Wm. Fischer, ¶ A. M. McCabe, ¶ Peter Donnelly, ¶ T. W. Spring, ¶ E. J. Martin, M.D., ¶ Terence Brady, ¶ J. F. Thompson, ¶ W. C. Morrow, ¶ J. B. J. Portal, ¶ S. E. Moreland, ¶ M. J. O'Brien, ¶ Chas. M. Shortridge, ¶ F. Buneman, ¶ D. A. Lydiard, ¶ A. Mackenzie, ¶ H. Brewster, ¶ W. S. Kaufman, ¶ M. F. Greene, [second column of names] ¶ Paul Lempp, ¶ Barry & Clevenger, ¶ John F. Conrad, ¶ M. H. Gay, ¶ Chas. Doerr, ¶ J. J. Lenzen, ¶ John Broedel, ¶ R. E. Collins, ¶ Ant. Friant, ¶ J. Boschken, ¶ F. W. Wolff, ¶ O. & R. Saunders, ¶ M. Campbell, ¶ M. Teichner, ¶ Otis Blabon, Jr., ¶ C. L. Yates, ¶ C. Bertelsmann, ¶ Hunt & White, ¶ Dittus & Davis, ¶ J. E. Bishop, ¶ W. H. Holmes, ¶ E. H. Snedaker, ¶ G. T. Bollinger, ¶ W. N. Vincent, ¶ Chris Hirth, ¶ R. C. Woods, ¶ G. Brewer, ¶ Edw. Wale, ¶ Henry Lux, ¶ L. F. Claus, ¶ Mioceovich Bros., ¶ Henry C. Martin, ¶ Chas. M. Schiele, ¶ F. Brassy, ¶ James T. Murphy, ¶ C. F. Freitag, ¶ M. Bloom, ¶ A. Tracy, ¶ Peter Baltz, ¶ Moloney & Tavolaro, ¶ W. Bartosch, ¶ J. M. Boardman, ¶ R. P. Bemiss, ¶ James J. Bennetts, ¶ H. H. Anderson, ¶ L. C. Scheller, ¶ O. A. Rudolph, ¶ Wm. Dowdigan, ¶ Sam'l A. Bishop, ¶ Wm. F. Foss, ¶ Wm. Ziegler, ¶ John G. E. Marr, ¶ A. R. Lendrum, ¶ I. N. Van Doren, ¶ Martin Ford, ¶ John Minahan, ¶ P. Warkentin, ¶ Henry Roehr, ¶ Thomas H. Cordell, ¶ H. Lagrue, ¶ J. J. Robert, ¶ L. S. Cavallaro, ¶ G. E. Graves, ¶ Geo. A. Barth, ¶ John T. Bury, ¶ H. J. Fikes, ¶ O. K. Abels, ¶ J. Picone, ¶ Rinaldo Bros., ¶ Otto Ziegler, ¶ A. S. York, ¶ J. L. Berry, ¶ G. W. Alexander, ¶ Chas. A. Hunt, ¶ T. S. Montgomery, ¶ Theodore Lenzen, ¶ Antonio Vacuone, ¶ D. Corkery, ¶ Louis C. W. Otto, ¶ J. W. Metcalf, ¶ David Wight, ¶ O. A. Hale & Co., ¶ Geo. W. Fairbrother, ¶ Jacob Lenzen & Son, ¶ M. Lenzen, ¶ Jas. M. Thorpe, ¶ Chas. L. Kennedy, ¶ T. W. Hobson & Co., ¶ W. P. Dougherty, ¶ J.C. Black, ¶ CITIZENS' COMMITTEE."

3/12/1886 Evening Herald (H. C. Hall) page 3 column 1 (Letter)

"Burning Words. An Eloquent Reply to a Pro-Chinese Letter. ¶ THE LAWS TO BE RESPECTED. ¶ Pitiful Example of a Poor Soldier Out of Work Brought Home to John T. Doyle. ¶ At once vigorous, eloquent and timely is the reply of H.C. Hall, Secretary of the Menlo Park Anti-Chinese Association, to the letter of John T. Doyle, addressed to the Association a few days ago. After asserting that the Redwood and Menlo clubs have passed resolutions attesting peaceable intentions and indignantly denying that the mass of supporters of the present anti-Chinese movement countenance violence, Mr. Hall proceeds to say: ¶ We gratefully remember your action on the Buglingaine [Burlingame] Treaty, and we only regret that you have tired in your opposition to its tenets. It has been proved that Congress will not revoke that treaty and while it exists, no truly remedial measure can be passed, as the superior power of a treaty soon punctures a Congressional Act with loop-holes. The strongest arguments used against the efforts of our Congressmen toward the abrogation of [of] the Burglingame [Burlingame] Treaty is our apparent inconsistency. Our lawmakers are urging the removal of Chinese, while we are lingering supinely and offering every encouragement for their stay. Imagine Mr. Rice questioning the sincerity of our

delegation by the query, 'If your people are in earnest in their desire to rid themselves of the Chinese, explain to me how 120,000 of them, whose sole support is their labor, subsist right in among you?' The strongest check Senator Stanford's work among his fellow-Senators can receive is the charge that while he is strongly anti-Chinese in theory, he is pro-Chinese in practice. Hence, I disagree with your assertion that this is a senseless crusade. In Congressional affairs alone this agitation is a necessity to prove to the Eastern people that our cry is not a hollow bubble; it is a necessity to prove which of us are sincere in our protestation against Chinese immigration, and which are secretly wishing it to continue; it is a necessity since all other remedies have failed, and a new application becomes necessary. ¶ Why you should mention the possibility of mob law and inhumanity is beyond conjecture. As seen, we have bound ourselves to sustain the law and to aid it in extending its protecting folds over this obnoxious race. We are striving by every possible means to solve this question, and to assert it peaceably we have but three weapons—Congressional arbitration, dismissal by employers, and boycotting by laborers. Years of patient waiting, during which this monster has coiled itself around our industrial and business life, have revealed to us scarce one ray of hope from Congress. The other weapon we have called upon you to ply in our defence, and, should you decline it, we have no other course to pursue than to call upon civilized labor to discard and ostracize an employer who would elevate a servile class at the cost of degrading free labor. We do not intend to treat the Chinaman with inhumanity, but we do intend to annoy and inconvenience his employer, who, forgetful of the majestic progress and mystic revelations made by the inventive genius of American labor, would block further progress by putting the labor into the hands of a class who advance not through invention, but through imitation—a class that do not lead, but must be led. ¶ The Germans and Irish command the respect of all right-thinking men, not because of their vote, but because they have manifested the desire to establish themselves permanently in our country; to devote their life blood for the maintenance of our Government. Will the Chinese do this? If they would, the hand that pens these lines would be the last to detract one iota from the glory and esteem that would then be due to them. ¶ You are plunged into remorse by the prospects of poverty for the Chinese, and forget to cast one regretful thought for the soldier of our village who bled at Antietam and Gettysburg; who traveled to Idaho in search [search] of work and found the Chinese everywhere, driving him to idleness and taunting him to despair; who returned to his lonely family at this place, and partly through your employment of Chinese, lay idle for six months until, through the discharge of Mr. Burke's Chinaman, he has obtained work, imparting a new elasticity to the step that echoed devotedly to the call of his country. I refer to John O'Neil. You would forget the poor family that was compelled to accept Mrs. Stanford's charity in having the children clad until Mr. Flood's noble response has at least afforded the father an opportunity to bring cheer to his home. His name I would give you in private. You would forget the many white men whose enforced idleness is entailing misery and disgrace upon thousands of women and children dependent upon them. You would forget that the Chinese are aided and cared for by wealthy companies bound to their Government to do so, and that if they are dissatisfied with their temporary sojourn here they are ready and glad to return to a land holding dearer ties for them; while the white man knows no land that he loves better than this, no home in which he is more desirous of implanting his labors, legends and life. There is little fear of the Chinese stealing or starving while his Flowery Kingdom blooms in welcome for him. There is much to be dreaded in the desperation of the white man displaced by Chinese and driven to the alternative of stealing or starving in a land for which he has fought and which he will never surrender without bloodshed. You have heard, in a local convention called for the purpose of beautifying the temple of your God, the humiliating acknowledgement of two of your earnest co-worshippers, that through their loss of labor incurred by the prevalence of Chinese laborers, they were unable to contribute toward the fund. Consider, dear sir, how in the employment of Chinese you have enabled heathens to place tiles on their pagodas of Josh, while you have compelled Christians to admit their inability to adorn the temple of God. ¶ You refer to the possibility of the Chinese being given votes, to extend to them further protection, and you base this

conclusion upon a foundation of persecution. We admit the foresight of convictions, and it is to avoid this very contingency that we ask you to discharge your Chinese help. The East cannot deny our privilege to discharge; they cannot call it persecution, if we should refuse to give them labor; in fact, it will answer their very argument of insincerity flaunted so often in our faces. Should capital decline to encourage Chinese labor, think you that such a conflict would be brought about as to influence Eastern opinion toward granting suffrage to the Chinese? Should capital continue to displace civilized labor for servile labor, when it is aware of the dreadful results of fostering coolie labor, and at a time when that civilized labor is peacefully remonstrating, who would be held blameable should a conflict be precipitated? Who be held reprehensible for the Revolutionary War, the moderate, rightful remonstrances of the American colonists or the stubborn, unyielding reception given to those remonstrances by George III? It is in yours and your fellow-employers' hands, Mr. Doyle, to prevent the disasters that alarm you, to remove the necessity of trade-crippling boycotting by simply discharging the class of laborers with whom years of experiment have proved our civilized labor cannot assimilate. Do this, and behind the veil of futurity you have lifted I see in the foreground distress in business circles and trivial losses in fruit-growing interests, yet beyond the vista becomes effulgent with the sunshine of peace and prosperity, permeating and gladdening every nook and cranny of this, our fairy-land, freed of its evil spirits."

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

"ANTI-COOLIE. ¶ A Boycotting Platform Adopted, ... ¶ Bidwell and the Pro-Chinese Faction Defeated. ... ¶ SACRAMENTO, March 12. – The anti-Chinese Convention held a session yesterday afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock. ¶ When the convention re-assembled a memorial, presented by J. F. Swift, was adopted by acclamation and 3,000 copies were ordered printed and distributed in the convention and Congress. It reviews the whole Chinese situation and lays particular stress on the fact that China with her population of 450,000,000 could keep throwing off a surplus as emigrants to this country who would soon exceed the entire white population of the Pacific Coast. The memorial contains over 10,000 words. After the adoption of the memorial, resolutions on all subjects brought to the Secretary's desk were referred unread to the Committee on Resolutions, among which were one by E. A. Davis, Marysville, opposing violence; H. C. Wilson[,] Tehama, calling on Stanford to discharge the Chinese; Jas. H. Barry, San Francisco, asking for the appointment of a committee to solicit subscriptions to hire ships to depart with Chinese; F. W. H. Shanahan, Shasta, asking Congressmen to discharge the Chinese; P. H. Cahill, San Francisco, cutting off every privilege of the Chinese; Geo. W. Elder, San Francisco, asking Congress to abrogate the Hawaiian Treaty; J. Schellhaus, asking for the removal of the Chinese Six Companies. The resolutions were scores in number, and having been referred, the convention took a recess until 7 P.M. ¶ On reassembling the Convention's first business was the appointment of a Finance Committee. The Convention then took a recess to await the report of the Committee on Resolutions. ¶ The Finance Committee reported that it had closely considered all bills, and had decided that an assessment of \$1.25 per member would be needed, and that all proxies should be paid for. This was adopted and the money collected. ¶ The following platform was then presented by the Committee on Resolutions: ¶ WHEREAS, The people of the State of California are with unanimity of sentiment unparalleled in history opposed to the presence of Chinese in their midst, and are likewise opposed to further immigration of that race into the United States; and, ¶ WHEREAS, This opposition is not of sudden growth, but is the result of more than thirty years experience, and ¶ WHEREAS, The history of all countries where the Chinese have been permitted to reside among other races is a precise counterpart of our own, and ¶ WHEREAS, The evils arising from the presence of Chinese are: First, their coming is an invasion, not an immigration; second, they have no families or homes among us; third, their domestic relations and modes of life are such as forever preclude their assimilation with our people; fourth, by education and customs they are antagonistic to a Republican form of Government; fifth, they maintain in our midst secret tribunals in defiance of our laws; sixth, the presence of so many adults owing

allegiance to a foreign Government is dangerous, seventh, they deter laboring men from coming to California; eighth, the contract system by which they come to this country is virtually a system of peonage, hostile to American institutions; ninth, their presence deters the growth of a reliable labor element among our boys and girls; tenth, after subsisting on the lowest possible portion of their earnings they remit the residue amounting to many millions annually to China, while the substitution of American labor would retain this vast sum of money in our country. For these reasons they are a constant and growing source of irritation and danger to our State, and it is necessary that their immigration be immediately stopped and every lawful measure adopted to remove those among us. ¶ Resolved, That we demand that the Government of the United States take immediate steps to prohibit absolutely this Chinese invasion. ¶ Resolved, That to encourage the early removal of Chinese we accept the suggestion of the Constitution of California, which says that no Chinese shall every be employed upon any work of the State, except in punishment for crime. ¶ Resolved, That the interests of the people of the State of Calafornia [California] demand, in harmony with the organic law of the State, that the presence of the Chinese shall be discouraged in every particular and that in every instance preference should be given to white labor, and we earnestly appeal to the people to do their utmost to supplant Chinese with such labor. We are not in favor of any unlawful methods, but so firmly are we impressed with the great importance of discouraging the employment of Chinese that we recommend that they be not patronized in any way, and we are in favor, at the very earliest moment, of boycotting any person who employs Chinamen directly or indirectly, or who purchases the products of Chinese labor. The date at which the boycott commences in different localities shall in all cases be left to the local leagues. ¶ Resolved, That a permanent State organization be perfected by this Convention, to be known as the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association. ¶ Resolved, That an Executive Committee be selected by the Convention, consisting of three from San Francisco and one from each other county of the State, who shall be fully empowered to have control of the State work, fill vacancies in their own body, call State Conventions at such times and places as they may deem proper, and devise ways and means for advancing the cause. ¶ Resolved, That we recommend that a State Organizer be selected by the convention, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Executive Committee. ¶ Resolved, That we recommend that a State Organizer be selected by the convention, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Executive Committee. ¶ Resolved, That the State Executive Committee be requested to solicit subscriptions in order that the work of excluding Chinese may not be crippled from lack of friends, and we recommend that printed copies of all subscriptions received, and of all expenditures made by the committee, be sent to every newspaper published in the State with request for publication. ¶ Resolved, That these resolutions be printed and that copies thereof be mailed to the President of the United States, Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, to members of the Cabinet, to the California delegation in Congress, to members of the Senate and House of Representatives from other State and Territories, to the Governors of the several States and Territories and to each newspaper in California. ¶ The report of the Committee on Resolutions was presented by Horace Davis. Mr. Davis stated that a vast number of propositions had been handed in, but only the main issues had been considered. There was a wide divergence of opinion among members of the Committee, but in a kind spirit. There was yielding in every direction, so as to bring about entire harmony and unanimous report. They had succeeded, and it was hoped that the report would be received in the same spirit of reconciliation with which it was offered. ¶ Davis moved that it be adopted. ¶ General Bidwell desired that it be taken up seriatem. ¶ The convention at first refused to consider the report other than as a whole. ¶ Sargent declared that if he were asked to vote on the report altogether he would not vote at all. He felt that he voiced the sentiment of other delegates also. ¶ Gen. Bidwell's desire was granted. Time for each speech was limited to five minutes. Bidwell moved to strike out that portion of the report relating to boycott, and yells, howls, ironical laughter and cries of 'Sit down' filled the assembly chamber. ¶ 'You may hoot me,' said Bidwell calmly, 'but you cannot move me.' He was, however, compelled to sit down on a point of

order made by Pixley that the boycotting resolution had not been reached and could not then be considered. ¶ The preamble and resolution that preceded the boycotting clause were passed without opposition. The latter brought Bidwell to the front. A heated and long debate followed on the boycotting clause, which was finally adopted by a large majority. An adjournment was then taken until to-morrow. ¶ TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. ¶ SACRAMENTO, March 12. – The Anti-Chinese Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock this morning. In accordance with the motion offered by General Bidwell last night that the platform be taken up by sections, discussion on it began as soon as the Convention was called to order. The resolution providing for the formation of a State Non-Partisan Association was adopted. It was moved to amend by granting the clubs rights to fill vacancies in the Executive Committee. This amendment was accepted. ¶ The fifth resolution in the platform was amended to read as follows: ¶ Resolved, That an Executive Committee be selected by the Chairman of the Convention consisting of three from San Francisco and one from each other county of the State, who shall be fully empowered to have control of the State work; call State Conventions at such time and places as they may deem proper and devise means and ways for advancing the cause; that all vacancies in said committees shall be filled by the election of the clubs and leagues of the county in which that vacancy occurs and that in case any country is not represented in this convention then the committee man from that county be filled by the election of the clubs and leagues in that county. ¶ Elwood Bruner of Sacramento offered the following: Resolved that the operation of the boycott mentioned in the resolutions adopted by this convention shall not extend to or include any person or firm which has or shall in good faith endeavor to supplant Chinese laborers in their employ with white laborers without success. This was received with cries of 'ah.' Horace Davis raised the point of order that nothing was now in order except the adoption of the resolutions as a whole and that every resolution must be referred to the Committee on Resolutions. The chair declared the point well taken. Several efforts were made by other members to introduce resolutions, but they were all shut off. The resolutions as a whole were then adopted by a rising vote, the Convention rising and giving three cheers for the platform. ¶ James H. Barry offered the following: Resolved, That this is not a political Convention and that action of the League or Executive Committee emanating from this Convention which might take separate party action or nominate a separate ticket at the ensuing election is hereby repudiated. On the motion of Horace Davis the rules were suspended and the resolution was unanimously adopted. ¶ President Freer stated he had been requested by many to appoint C. F. McGlashan on the Executive Committee as a delegate at large. If no objects were made he would do so. The Convention seemed satisfied, and in order to obtain further time to select the committee he called on Vice-President McGlashan to occupy the Chair. ¶ Horace Davis reported from the Committee on Resolutions that many measures proposed had been considered without any action or recommendation on them being arrived at. He moved that they be referred to the Executive Committee. This was carried."

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

"Anti-Coolie League. ¶ Anti-Coolie League No. 2 met last evening. The Sergeant at Arms was the only officer present when the meeting was called to order. ¶ Mrs. Crane moved that the committee appointed to select signatures to the pledge, be discharged, as nothing had been accomplished by any member except himself. The motion was lost. ¶ Five more names were added to the soliciting committee. ¶ Several speeches were made and the meeting adjourned."

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

"The Morrow Bill Discussed. ¶ WASHINGTON, March 11. – The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day further discussed the Morrow bill to suspend for twenty years the operation of the Burlingame Chinese Treaty. Rice, Republican member of the subcommittee, to which the bill was referred, presented a minority report adverse to the adoption of the measure and it was considered in

connection with the majority report in favor of the bill prepared by Messrs. Cox and McCreary, but final action was deferred.”

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

“LOOKS LIKE A MISTAKE. ¶ A majority of the delegates in the Anti-Chinese State Convention have declared in favor of boycotting Chinese and all who deal with them directly or indirectly. While hoping that no harm may come of it, we believe that the adoption of the resolution will prove to be the beginning of the end of another unsuccessful attempt to induce Congress to pass such restrictive laws in regard to the Chinese question, as the best interests of this Coast demands. It would seem that the very fact that the proposed boycott will at once necessarily create antagonism of a most bitter character among whites, will convince Congress that such a proposition did not emanate from the leading minds in the convention, and that it is not the sentiment of a majority of the people. ¶ While it is possible that a large majority would favor a proposition to refuse to patronize the Chinamen by employing them or buying goods of their manufacture, that same majority would not agree to crush their fellow citizens who have such goods for sale or who have Chinese employed under a contract which it was considered entirely proper to make at the time it was drawn. ¶ Aside from this the necessity for such a boycott as is suggested, is not apparent, and never will be as long as a simple determination to refuse to employ Chinamen or buy goods made by them, will quickly bring about the desired results without doing injustice or injury to white men.”

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

“A FLAT FAILURE. ¶ Chinese Laundries Working as Usual – Another Suggestion. ¶ The trials of five Chinamen charged with violating the ordinance prohibiting laundries in wooden buildings, took place before Justice Pfister to-day and resulted in the conviction of three of the defendants. ¶ It is understood that the cases will be appealed at once to the Superior Court and that the appeals will continue, if necessary, until the question reaches the Supreme Court of the United States. ¶ In the meantime the Chinese laundries are running just as usual. ¶ It is to be regretted that there should be so much trouble about the laundry business, especially when it is remembered that the same effort used in the attempt to enforce the ordinance would perhaps have established a white men’s laundry which would have caused the Chinamen to move for want of patronage. ¶ It is safe to say that all of the efforts so far towards the removal of the Chinese laundries from this city, have been worse than useless. ¶ Again we suggest the establishment of a laundry that will be guaranteed the patronage of every person who has signed the roll of the anti-Chinese leagues of this city. By that means the proprietors can afford to do the washing at low rates, and successfully compete with the Chinamen. ¶ Then the patronage of all who are not members of the leagues will be given to the white man’s laundry on general principles, and the Chinese laundrymen will go somewhere else in search of employment. It is never too late to do good. Try the scheme of establishing a laundry conducted exclusively by white people who are willing to try to compete with any other class of laborers in the world – a class of people who are not willing to admit that the Chinese are their superiors in any respect. Try it.”

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

“THE CONVENTION. ¶ A BOYCOTTING PLANK IN THE PLATFORM. ¶ General Bidwell and Other Prominent Citizens Sat Down Upon and Crushed. ¶ The following platform was presented in the Anti-Chinese State Convention in Sacramento last evening by the Committee on Resolutions: ¶ WHEREAS, The people of the State of California are with unanimity of sentiment unparalleled in history opposed to the presence of Chinese in their midst, and are likewise opposed to further immigration of that race into the United States; and, ¶ WHEREAS, This opposition is not of sudden growth, but is the result of more than thirty years experience, and, ¶ WHEREAS, The history of all countries where the Chinese have been permitted

to reside among other races is a precise counterpart of our own, and ¶ WHEREAS, The evils arising from the presence of the Chinese are: First, their coming is an invasion, not an immigration; second, they have no families or homes among us; third, their domestic relations and modes of life are such as forever preclude their assimilation with our people; fourth, by education and customs they are antagonistic to a Republic form of Government; fifth, they maintain in our midst secret tribunals in defiance of our laws; sixth, the presence of so many adults owing allegiance to a foreign government is dangerous; seventh, they deter laboring men from coming to California; eighth, the contract system by which they come to this country is virtually a system of peonage, hostile to American institutions; ninth, their presence deters the growth of a reliable labor element among our boys and girls; tenth, after subsisting on the lowest possible portion of their earnings they remit the residue amounting to many millions annually to China, while the substitution of American labor would retain this vast sum of money in our country. For these reasons they are a constant and growing source of irritation and danger to our State, and it is necessary that their immigration be immediately stopped and every lawful measures adopted to remove those among us. ¶ Resolved, That we demand that the Government of the United States take immediate steps to prohibit absolutely this Chinese invasion. ¶ Resolved, That to encourage the early removal of Chinese we accept the suggestion of the Constitution of California, which says that no Chinese shall ever be employed upon any work of the State, except in punishment for crime. ¶ Resolved, That the interests of the people of the State of California demand, in harmony with the organic law of the State, that the presence of the Chinese shall be discouraged in every particular and that in every instance preference should be given to white labor, and we earnestly appeal to the people to do their utmost to supplant Chinese with such labor. We are not in favor of any unlawful methods, but so firmly are we impressed with the great importance of discouraging the employment of Chinese that we recommend that they be not patronized in any way, and we are in favor, at the very earliest moment, of boycotting any person who employs Chinamen directly or indirectly, or who purchases the products of Chinese labor. The date at which the boycott commences in different localities shall in all cases be left to the local leagues. ¶ Resolved, That a permanent State organization be perfected by this Convention, to be known as the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association. ¶ Resolved, That an Executive Committee be selected by the Convention, consisting of three from San Francisco and one from each other county of the State, who shall be fully empowered to have control of the State work, fill vacancies in their own body, call State conventions at such times and places as they may deem proper, and devise ways and means for advancing the cause. ¶ Resolved, That we recommend that a State Organizer be selected by the convention, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Executive Committee. ¶ Resolved, That the State Executive Committee be requested to solicit subscriptions in order that the work of excluding Chinese may not be crippled from lack of funds, and we recommend that printed copies of all subscriptions received, and of all expenditures made by the committee, be sent to every newspaper published in the State with request for publication. ¶ Resolved, That these resolutions be printed and that copies thereof be mailed to the President of the United States, Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, to members of the cabinet, to the California delegation in Congress, to members of the Senate and House of Representatives from other States and Territories, to the Governors of the several States and Territories and to each newspaper in California. ¶ The report was handed in by Horace Davis who moved that it be adopted. ¶ General John Bidwell of Chico suggested that it be taken up by seriatim. ¶ The Convention at first refused to consider the report other than as a whole. ¶ Sargent said he would not vote at all rather than vote on the report as a whole, and he felt that the voiced the sentiments of other delegates also. ¶ Bidwell's suggestion then prevailed and he immediately moved to strike out that portion of the report relating to boycotting. ¶ He was greeted with yells, groans, etc., and cries of 'sit down.' He was finally compelled to sit down, a point of order having been raised by Pixley that the boycotting resolution had not been reached and could not be considered at that time. ¶ The preamble and resolutions preceding the boycotting clause were adopted

without opposition. A long debate followed on the boycotting clause, but it was also adopted by a majority vote, after which the convention adjourned for the day."

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

"Chinamen Driven Out. Portland (Or.), March 12.—This morning five Chinese farmers living below the city, together with their employes, numbering in all thirty-three, were driven out by a crowd of twenty-five whites, all masked and armed. One of the Chiense dwellings was burned."

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

"Voice of the Press....Fresno Republican: If the evicting of the Chinese from the fruit-growing sections, and especially from the raisin-making districts, is accomplished without serious loss, we believe the work must be done gradually. White laborers must be encouraged to come and the Chinese dispensed with as fast as possible...."

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

"Local Brevities....A grand ratification mass meeting will be held this evening at the Baptist Tabernacle to endorse the action of the Anti-Chinese Convention held at Sacramento. ¶ Quong Lee and Hop Kee were yesterday convicted by Justice Pfister of violating the laundry ordinance. Ah Hong charged with a similar offense was discharged....The question of organizing an Employer's Association for the purpose of replacing Chiense, by white labor is being agitated in the vicinity of Haywards and San Leandro...."

3/13/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 1 column 2 (News)

"Protection to Chinese Demanded. Washington, March 12.—Congressman Long of Massachusetts presented a petition to the House yesterday, from the Boston Preachers' Meeting of the Methodist Church, stating that the most flagrant and grievous outrages have been perpetrated upon the Chinese in Wyoming and Washington Territories and the States of Oregon and California, and that in many places in that portion of the country the purpose is still opnely expressed of driving out the Chinese inhabitants. The petition further states that these outrages have disgraced our country in the eyes of the civilized world and subjected it to the just judgment of a righteous God. The clergymen further state that these lawless exhibitions should be rebuked, and they call upon Congress to deal quickly and sternly with all people who are engaged in driving the Chinese out of towns, villages and cities."

3/13/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"THE SACRAMENTO FAILURE. ¶ The people of California have no great reason to be elated with the results, nor to be proud of the methods pursued by the Anti-Chinese convention in Sacramento. It has done nothing to emphasize public sentiment on the Chinese question but it did things that would tend to lessen the hold we were beginning to obtain in Congress and among the voters of the Eastern States. Its proceedings were so manifestly infused with personal and political ambitions, its debates conducted in so disorderly and undignified a manner, and its conclusions were so lame and impotent as to be more injurious than beneficial to the interests it assumed to champion. It adopted a memorial which no President, Cabinet or Congressman can be expected to have time to read, and which is better fitted for the archives of an historical society than for general perusal. It is a document built on the model of a recent Presidential message, and not on the terse vigorousness of the Declaration of Independence. It was read in the Convention and will probably never be read again in its entirety. ¶ The resolutions adopted added nothing to the force of public sentiment here, so as to aid it to obtain a hearing elsewhere. Even the much and fiercely debated question of boycotting stands just where it did before the convention was held. A majority favored boycotting, but had not cohesion or votes enough to fix a date, or skill and force enough to decree how the edict should be carried into effect. The matter was

debated with turbulence and passion and the outcome of it all was that, in the opinion of those holding the greatest number of proxies, boycotting is desirable if people of towns and cities see fit to set a date when it shall go into local effect. ¶ Instead of an impressive gathering of men selected for the discharge of a grave trust, the convention seems to have been an agglomeration of incapables, or a concourse of irreconcilable partisans adopting the pretense of non-partisanship as an excuse for a brawl. If the Chinese obtain a firmer hold, if anti-Chinese legislation is set back and if the prosperity of California is retarded, it will not be difficult to find the cause in this culmination of all the local crankism with the superinduced folly of political aspirants. ¶ Instead of formulating practicable methods of relief, the members of the convention belabored each other instead of calmly debating the mighty interest at stake, they hissed and hooted and yelled; instead of presenting an imposing appearance to the world, they made such an exhibition as pained the people of their own State and amused those abroad who are willing that the Chinese curse should stay with us forever. ¶ Let us have no more ranting conventions, but meet this Chinese issues fairly, squarely and reasonably. That is the only method by which we can every hope to solve the problem.”

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

“PRACTICAL WORK. ¶ Action of the Dealers in Boots and Shoes. ¶ ANTI-CHINESE AGREEMENT. ¶ A Pledge to Buy No Chinese-Made Goods After the 1st of April –Committee Appointed. ¶ The boot and shoe dealers met last evening in William Osterman’s shoe store, E. J. Wilcox in the chair. ¶ George Koenig of the Committee appointed to prepare a suitable agreement reported the following: ¶ We the undersigned boot and shoe dealers of San Jose, realizing the importance of taking immediate and determined action tending to discourage the employment of Chinese labor in our branch of trade, and of assisting all other such movements in any lawful manner to rid this country of the Chinese element, deeming the same as detrimental to our prosperity; believing that their existence on this Coast has discouraged emigration, especially that of skilled labor; and knowing that they are an undesirable element in any civilized country; therefore pledge ourselves: ¶ First – Not to purchase any boots or shoes directly or indirectly, manufactured by Chinese; ¶ Second – We pledge ourselves to purchase no boots or shoes manufactured on this Coast without the White Labor League stamp on them; Third – We pledge ourselves to expose any party to this agreement whom we may discover violating this pledge. ¶ This agreement to take place on and after — — — ¶ Gentlemen, we the committee appointed by you to draw up an agreement present the above for your approval. ¶ GEO. KOENIG, ¶ Chairman. ¶ W. OSTERMAN, ¶ R. J. SEITH, ¶ W ZEIGLER. ¶ Mr. Osterman suggested that if any dealer had anything further to suggest to be added to the pledge he should do so. The committee had thought if the dealers would all sign the agreement it would go a great way toward effecting the desired object. If the pledge was adopted he suggested that it be presented to all boot and shoe dealers in the city for signature and if any refused to sign they should be reported at the next meeting. ¶ Mr. Schloss suggested that after the dealers had been seen a date at which the agreement should go into effect could be fixed. ¶ Mr. Zeigler thought a date should be fixed on now. ¶ Mr. Osterman suggested April 1st as a desirable date. ¶ Mr. Wilcox said that in view of the fact that a great many wholesalers had a large amount of unstamped goods on hand May 1st would be a better time. ¶ Mr. Osterman said that the object was to pledge the dealers not to buy any such goods after the date fixed. They would be at liberty to keep on sale those they had on hand. ¶ Mr. Wilcox replied that in that case he was willing to begin at once. ¶ Mr. Zeigler said that no dealer should receive any Chinese made goods after the date fixed. He thought that all manufacturers should be required to put a stamp on the Chinese goods so that dealers would know that they were Chinese made. ¶ Mr. Osterman moved that the agreement be adopted and the date fixed at April 1st. Carried. ¶ Mr. Regli moved that a committee be appointed to see that all dealers who signed the pledge lived up to it. ¶ Mr. Schloss said that they would have to depend on the honesty of the dealers. ¶ Mr. Osterman did not believe in the appointing of a committee. The pledge would be

presented to all dealers in boots and shoes, and they would either have to sign or refuse to do so. If it ever came to the knowledge of the dealers that anyone had received Chinese-made goods after April 1st, a committee then could be appointed to investigate. He did not think that any one who signed it would violate the pledge. ¶ Geo. Koenig said the present action of the dealers was voluntary, and for the good of the anti-Chinese cause, and those who would sign the pledge would do so conscientiously and they would be true to it. ¶ Chiarman [Chairman] Wilcox said that the questions of appointing a committee was premature, and if necessary could be done at some future time. ¶ R. J. Smith and W. Zeigler were appointed as a committee to wait upon dealers for their signatures to the pledge. ¶ Adjourned to meet next Friday evening at the same place.”

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

“THE CONVENTION. ¶ Closing Scenes at Sacramento. ¶ RAVLIN’S POSITION ¶ The Executive Committee - -- McGlashan and Ravlin’s Salaries.... ¶ Special dispatches to the MERCURY. ¶ ANTI-CHINESE CONVENTION. ¶ Third Day’s Proceedings – Additional Resolutions. SACRAMENTO, March 12. – The Anti-Chinese Convention was called to order at 10 o’clock this morning. In accordance with the motion offered by General Bidwell last night that the platform be taken up by sections, discussion on it began as soon as the Convention was called to order. The resolution providing for the formation of a State Non-Partisan Association was adopted. It was moved to amend by granting the clubs rights to fill vacancies in the Executive Committee. This amendment was accepted. ¶ The fifth resolution in the platform was amended to read as follows ¶ Resolved, That an Executive Committee be selected by the Chairman of the Convention consisting of three from San Francisco and one from each other county of the State, who shall be fully empowered to have control of the State work, call State Conventions at such time and places as they may deem proper and devise means and ways for advancing the cause; that all vacancies in said committees shall be filled by the election of the clubs and leagues of the county in which that vacancy occurs and that in case any county is not represented in this convention then the committee man from that county be filled by the election of the clubs and leagues in that county. ¶ Elwood Bruner of Sacramento offered the following: Resolved that the operation of the boycott mentioned in the resolutions adopted by this convention shall not extend to or include any person or firm which has or shall in good faith endeavor to supplant Chinese laborers in their employ with white laborers without success. This was received with cries of ‘ah.’ Horace Davis raised the point of order that nothing was now in order except the adoption of the resolutions as a whole and that every resolution must be referred to the Committee on Resolutions. The chair declared the point well taken. Several efforts were made by other members to introduce resolutions, but they were all shut off. The resolutions as a whole were then adopted by a rising vote the Convention, rising and giving three cheers for the platform. ¶ James H. Barry offered the following: Resolved, That this is not a political Convention and that action of the league or Executive Committee emanating from this Convention which might take separate party action or nominate a separate ticket at the ensuing election is hereby repudiated. On the motion of Horace Davis the rules were suspended and the resolution was unanimously adopted. ¶ President Freer stated he had been requested by many to appoint C. F. McGlashan on the Executive Committee as a delegate at large. If no objections were made he would do so. The Convention seemed satisfied and in order to obtain further time to select the committee he called on Vice-President McGlashan to occupy the Chair. ¶ Horace Davis reported from the Committee on Resolutions that many measures proposed had been considered without any action or recommendation on them being arrived at. He moved that they be referred to the Executive Committee. This was carried. ¶ N.F. Ravlin was elected State Organizer and the following resolutions were adopted: ¶ Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that ratification [ratification] meetings be held throughout the State on Saturday, March 21st, ratifying the action of this convention: Resolved, That this convention respectfully request the railroad companies to continue the present third class rate for a period of ninety days so as to enable white men and their

families to come to our State. ¶ Ex-Assemblyman Caminetti was appointed delegate at large on the executive committee. Rev. Mr. Ravlin returned thanks for the honor conferred on him, and made an anti-Chinese speech. The following resolutions were proposed by James H. Barry of San Francisco, and carried by a viva voce vote: ¶ WHEREAS, Leland Stanford as United States Senator is a pronounced enemy of Chinese cheap labor, therefore be it ¶ Resolved, that inasmuch as consistency is said to be jewel, we request Mr. Stanford to discharge without any unnecessary delay, the thousands of Chinamen in his employ and in the employ of the corporations which he controls, thereby giving an opportunity for labor to the race from which he has accumulated his vast wealth, and failing so to practice what he preaches, that it is his duty to resign as Senator. ¶ F. J. Clark of Sacramento proposed a resolution fixing the compensation of the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms at \$5 per day. It was adopted. ¶ Haskell of San Francisco presented a communication from the Portland Anti-Chinese Congress as its representative. He was granted the privilege of speaking upon it. ¶ James Galloway made a point of order that Haskell was talking about something which did not concern the convention. He feared that any implication with the violence of the northern part of the State would injure the people of California before Congress. 'I don't see how it can injure us before Congress,' observed Chairman Freer harmoniously, 'you can't spoil a bad egg.' At the request of Haskell, the chair directed that the communication be handed to the Executive Committee, and that copies of that anti-Chinese Congress and statement of its proceedings be sent to each member of the convention. ¶ Senator Filcher proposed a resolution of thanks to the officers of the Convention and the representatives of the press which were adopted. ¶ Mr. Ravlin read a letter from Modesto stating that speakers are needed in Stanislaus county to organize the anti-Chinese movement there. At Knights Ferry a company composed principally of Chinamen is about to erect a woolen mill, and the request is made that some means to buy them out be arrived at. ¶ Grove Johnson came in, and on learning of the Stanford's resolutions, called the convention's attention to the impropriety and lack of wisdom of calling in advance upon Senator Stanford to resign. ¶ Senator Reddy also deemed this impolitic, and by consent of Barry, the objectionable phrases were stricken out. ¶ The convention then adjourned sine die. ¶ Ravlin and McGlashan. ¶ SACRAMENTO, March 12. – The Executive Committee met in the Senate chamber this afternoon while the convention was still in session. C. T. [C. F.] McGlashan by virtue of his appointment as member at large acting as chairman. ¶ Senator Kellogg moved that the chairman, secretary and treasurer and four members from San Francisco, Messrs, Davis, Barry, Hinton and Clark and a member from Alameda, be constituted a sub-executive committee, and that the questions of the establishment of a headquarters be referred to that body. This motion after some debate was adopted. ¶ On motion of Houghton of Alameda, C. T. [C. F.] McGlashan was chosen chairman and J. H. Barry of San Francisco vice-chairman of the committee. ¶ On motion of the same gentlemen Senator Reddy, who it was subsequently ascertained, although representing none on committee, resides at San Francisco, was added to the sub-committee. ¶ The Chairman McGlashan brought up the subject of funds and asked for suggestions. ¶ U. S. Gregory moved to authorize the sub-Executive Committee to draft an appeal, and that each committeeman constitute himself a collector. This motion was adopted. ¶ Davis was unanimously chosen treasurer on the ground that he resides at a central portion of the State and has a reputation that will insure the confidence of all the people. ¶ On motion of Kellogg, it was ordered that C. F. McGlashan as Chairman of the committee be paid a salary of \$200 a month, to be paid by the Treasurer. The salary of Rev. N. F. Ravlin as State Organizer was fixed at \$100 per month and traveling expenses. The Committee adjourned."

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

"MASS MEETING. ¶ The Anti-Chinese Gathering at Turn Verein Hall. ¶ ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS. ¶ Temperate Speeches by Senator Jas. R. Lowe, H. H. Main, Wm. Vinter and C. J. Curtis. ¶ The citizens' anti-Chinese meeting at Turn Verein Hall last evening was largely attended. Robert Summers called the meeting to order and on motion of Wm. Vinter, V. Koch was chosen to preside. C. J. Curtis was elected

Secretary. ¶ In taking the chair Mr. Koch said he did not think it necessary to make any remarks. Addresses would be delivered by a number of gentlemen well qualified for the work. ¶ Hon. Jas. R. Lowe. ¶ The first speaker was the Hon. Jas. R. Lowe. Were it not, he said for the sympathy he feels with those who are engaged in this movement he would not, on account of physical ailment, be present as one of the speakers. The presence of the Chinese is the greatest curse, the greatest calamity that could have come to the people of this country. It was an evil that had brought suffering and distress, even starvation, to the people of our own blood. The speaker deplored the putting in force of the Burlingame treaty, and said that had it not been for this treaty the Pacific Coast would have seen a far more wonderful progress than it has. The Chinese have not only been the source of distress from an industrial point of view but they have introduced vices that ought to make every citizen abhor them. ¶ The letter of Senator Routier of Sacramento, recently published, was read by the speaker. Senator Routier is a fruit-grower and a gentleman in the best sense of the word. The Senator, as a horticulturist of thirty years experience, combatted the assertion that white labor for the orchards is not to be had when wanted. One reason why some fruit-growers find difficulty about securing laborers is that they do not furnish them with accommodation that a white man ought to have. The capacity of the white man as a fruit packer, the Senator says in his letter that he will put up three boxes to a Chinaman's one. ¶ The speaker here spoke of the vices and criminal instincts of the Chinese, and then related his experience at a restaurant, where he was advised by a friend not to send back to the kitchen a piece of beef which was not cooked to suit. Said the friend, ' Don't send it back. If the Chinese cook gets angry, he will spit in your plate.' ¶ The reading of Senator Routier's letter was now resumed. It stated that the boys and girls of white citizens are not willing to work by the side of vicious and criminal Chinese, and are they to be blamed? Much of the idleness and much of the prostitution in this State, continued the letter, are in a great measure due to Chinese labor, and it also ascribed the low prices of fruit last season to the same cause. ¶ It has been complained, said Mr. Lowe, that California fruit in the East is in a great many cases disappointing. This is owing to the frauds practiced by the Chinese packers. Were all the fruit packed by white labor the reputation of the State would find a gain and result would be far more profitable to the grower. ¶ Senator Routier also says that it is not true that enough white labor cannot be obtained, the letter closing with the statement that it is of the utmost importance that the laborers should take an active part in ridding the county of Chinese, for he who is a laborer to-day may be a landowner and employer tomorrow. ¶ Mr. Lowe closed with the prediction that this great Chinese evil removed, plenty and pleasure would crown the homes of this land. ¶ The speaker was frequently applauded. ¶ H. H. Main. ¶ The Chairman now introduced H. H. Main ¶ It is the laboring classes, said Mr. Main, that are at the base of the country's prosperity, and he was glad to see so large a number of merchants and other business men present. The Burlingame treaty was not sought by the people of this country. Burlingame became a naturalized Chinaman and represented China in negotiating for the compact. The Chinese are a great drain. In Santa Clara county one million dollars a year is taken from the channels of business by these aliens. It is the father's greatest pride to see his children grow up to be honored citizens. But in California the Chinaman is a great stumbling block [block] in this matter. He is an impediment to the progress of industry. The Chinaman is in the shoe trade and in other branches of manufactures. He is also in the fruit business. The speaker said this is a white man's country, and white men must see what they can do to protect themselves. Certain fruit growers say that they can do so without injury. This means that they will employ white labor when they will work at Chinese wages. And these men want a stiff protective tariff on prunes. How inconsistent for them to hire Chinese, who never buy a pound of prunes. It should be reflected that there is danger to the berry growers from the encouragement of Chinese labor. John Chinaman, if he is allowed to remain, will buy fruit land and then the white berry-growers will have to go. The menace is enough to set everybody to thinking on this great question. ¶ There is more or less talk, continued Mr. Main, as to the difficulty of employing white labor. Has the New Almaden Mining Company ever found any trouble in this particular! ¶ In closing Mr. Main said

when Mr. Hatch, of the State Horticultural Society, was asked, in connection with the Chinese question, what was to be done with the boys who were out of work, he replied: 'D — such boys.' A San Francisco paper in noticing this added: 'D — such men.' ¶ Mr. Main was warmly applauded during the delivery of his address. ¶ Resolutions. ¶ The following resolutions were presented to the meeting by William Vinter, who introduced them with vigorous remarks: ¶ The business men of the City of San Jose, in mass meeting assembled, declare their unqualified belief in the necessity for prompt and vigorous action in securing the removal of the Chinese from the Pacific Coast, always providing that any and all action taken in that connection shall be lawful and peaceable: wherefore they ¶ Resolve, That from this time henceforth they will do all in their power to assist in bringing about the desired result as expressed in the foregoing declarrtion [declaration]. And it is further ¶ Resolved, That this assemblage, in full accord with their fellow citizens elsewhere throughout the State of California, views with earnest satisfaction the intelligent action and fixed determination of the people's representatives during the session of the Non-Partisan Anti-Chinese Convention of California convened at Sacramento on the 10th of the present month. ¶ Resolved, That the business men of San Jose perfect an organization for active work and co-operation with other organizations in behalf of white labor and its interests. ¶ Resolved, That the residents of this city and county, without distinction as to sex or financial status, owe it to themselves and to the coming generation of Americans to leave nothing undone that shall tend to discourage Chinese cheap labor and to ameliorate the present depressed condition of the white laborer in this State. ¶ The resolutions were enthusiastically adopted and the accompanying remarks by Mr. Vinter were warmly received. ¶ C. J. Curtis. ¶ The last speaker was C. J. Curtis, formerly of this city, but later of Oregon. He did not want to see antagonism between the producing classes, but hoped to see all working for a common end. The question is a broad one. He did not want to see the system of boycotting carried on. He trusted the capitalists would unite with the movement. In Astoria thousands of Chinese are employed in the salmon canning business — an employment that ought to be carried on by white boys and girls. The boycotting system is practiced in Oregon. But boycotting should only be employed as a last resort. Mr. Curtis' address met with a reception that was complimentary to the speaker."

3/13/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro, cigars) page 3 column 5 (Advertisement)

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

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

"No Witnesses Against Them. Sacramento, March 13.—The men who were arrested at Nicolans yesterday by the United States Marshal for driving out the Chinese were up before United States Commissioner Bugby. No witness could be produced, and the case was postponed until Tuesday, March 16th. Twenty-one prisoners were admitted to bail at \$15 each and three were released on bail."

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

"The Chinese Are Going. San Francisco, March 13.—The China steamer which sailed to-day carried away nearly 1,200 Chinamen, of whom about 150 were aged and indigent Chinese sent back by the Six Companies and benevolent associations. No return certificates were given to this class. Deputy Collector of Customs Scott issued 388 return certificates to the Chinese who went to-day out of nearly 1,200."

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

"Local Brevities....Hartzoke manufactures white labor cigars—near the Court-house....Buy Heyler's own make of boots and shoes, cheapest for the quality and no Chinese labor....Dr. J. L. Berry is the member from this county of the State Anti-Chinese Executive Committee....State Organizer Ravlin and W. H.

Holmes were among the speakers at a large meeting of the Knights of Labor held in sacramento last evening....A grand ratification mass meeting will be held this evening at the Baptist Tabernacle to endorse the action of the Anti-Chinese Convention held at Sacramento....."

3/13/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"The memorial to Congress adopted by the Anti-Coolie State Convention is a very strong presentation of the case against the Chinese, but it will have no effect. At the very moment it was being prepared, the House Committee on Foreign Relations, with a full knowledge of the feelings of the people of the Pacific Coast was stripping even the milk-and-water measure proposed by Congressman Morrow of everything that could make it effective. nothing can therefore be expected from Congress, and the people of California must do what they can to help themselves."

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

"Boot and Shoe Dealers. A Pledge to Buy No Chinese Made Goods After This Month. A meeting of dealers in boots and shoes was held at Wm. Osterman's shoe store last evening, E. J. Wilcox in the chair. ¶ George Koenig, of the committee appointed to prepare a suitable agreement to be signed by dealers, reported a pledge for the approval of the meeting. The pledge was that the dealers will not purchase any boots or shoes, directly or indirectly, manufactured by Chinese, and non manufactured on this Coast without the White Labor League stamp on them, parties violating the pledge to be exposed. The date of the taking effect of the agreement was left blank in the report, but subsequently April 1st was fixed as the date and the report was then adopted. ¶ The discussion on the pledge was participated in by Messrs. Osterman, Schloss, Ziegler, Wilcox, Regli and Koenig. ¶ R. J. Smith and W. Ziegler were appointed as a committee to wait upon the dealers for their signatures to the pledge and the meeting then adjourned until next Friday evening at the same place."

3/13/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"COOLIE POLITICIANS. ¶ No intelligent man can read the minority report of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, submitted by W. W. Rice, a Republican from Massachusetts, without being convinced that the politicians of the Eastern States generally are fully determined to favor the Chinese, even to the extent of giving them the suffrage. They are evidently not at present prepared even to listen to reason on this matter. Under these circumstances, we shall not be at all surprised to have a bill introduced even in the present congress to give the right of suffrage to the coolies, as a means of protecting themselves from the alleged violence and brutality of white laborers. That is the logical result of the attitude assumed by Mr. Rice, and those who supported him. But it will be an evil day for the politicians who are responsible for such a step, if ever a bill granting the suffrage to the slaves of the Six Companies is introduced, and for the party which claims their allegiance. There is a gathering popular sentiment against coolieism in all parts of the Union which will continue to increase until all who oppose it are swept from the stage of public life. And the vote in Congress on the question will be very closely watched by the people this session, so that those who vote in favor of coolieism may be branded for all time to come as the enemies, not only of white labor, but of free institutions."

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

"Ravlin and McGlashan. Sacramento, March 12.—The Executive Committee met in the Senate chamber this afternoon while the convention was still in session. C. T. McGlashan, by virtue of his appointment as member at large, acting as chairman. ¶ Senator Kellog moved that the chairman, secretary and treasurer and four members from San Francisco, Messrs. Davis, Barry, Hinton and Clark and a member from Alameda, be constituted a sub-executive committee, and that the question of the establishment of a headquarters be referred to that body. ¶ On motion of Houghton, of Alameda, C. T. McGlashan was

chosen chairman and J. H. Barry of San Francisco vice-chairman of the committee. ¶ On motion of the same gentlemen Senator Reddy, who it was subsequently ascertained, although representing none on committee, resides at San Francisco, was added to the sub-committee. ¶ The Chairman, McGlashan, brought up the subject of funds and asked for suggestions. ¶ U. S. Gregory moved to authorize the sub-Executive Committee to draft an appeal, and that each committeeman constitute himself a collector. This motion was adopted. ¶ Davis was unanimously chosen treasurer on the ground that he resides at a central portion of the State and has a reputation that will insure the confidence of all the people. ¶ On motion of Kellog, it was ordered that C F. McGlashan as Chairman of the committee be paid a salary of \$200 a month., to be paid by the Treasurer. The salary of Rev. N. F. Ravlin, as State Organizer, was fixed at \$150 per month and traveling expenses. The Committee adjourned.""

3/13/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 6 (News)

"MOUNTAIN VIEW. ¶ Resolutions Adopted by the Anti-Chinese Club-Boycotting. ¶ The Mountain View Non-Partizan [Partisan] Anti-Chinese Club met in Margot's Hall Friday evening, and received delegate Chas. Detoy, who had just returned from the State Convention. Mr. Detoy, after the preliminary work of the Club, gave a graphic account of his stewardship, which was received with enthusiastic applause. The resolutions adopted by the State Convention were read, and the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, indicate the sentiments of the anti-coolie people of Mountain View. ¶ WHEREAS, The people of the State of California (represented by their accredited delegates) have assembled in the chambers of the State Capitol and publicly promulgated a series of resolutions, and have formulated an intelligent and peaceful method of ridding the Pacific slope of the coolie or Chinese incubus, which so seriously threatens the stability of industrial interest, and the peace and welfare of our country therefore, ¶ Be it resolved, By the Mountain View Anti-Chinese Club that said resolutions are deemed wise and the methods practical and are heartily endorsed by this club, and be it further ¶ Resolved, That in voting for and in aiding in the adoption of the same our delegate, Mr. Chas. Detoy, is entitled to the gratitude—which is hereby extended—of the Mountain View Clubs. ¶ The following resolutions were also adopted: ¶ Resolved, That inasmuch as the people throughout the State, in convention assembled, have recommended the peaceable mode of boycotting as the most practical mode of getting rid of Coolieism; now, therefore, be it ¶ Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to circulate Circular No. 1 for signatures, and to ascertain who employs Chinamen or buys their products, and report at the next meeting. ¶ On motion the time for boycotting was fixed for May 15, 1886. ¶ The white laundrymen was called on for a schedule of prices and were requested to post copies in conspicuous places. ¶ A committee who had previously been appointed reported that they had called on the various parties who rent houses to Chinamen and were assured that such rentals would be discontinued within thirty days. ¶ The meeting was largely attended and much earnest work was accomplished. ¶ On motion the Secretary was instructed to send synopses of proceedings to the San Jose HERALD and Mercury for publication. A large number signed the pledges contained in Circular No. 1."

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

"The Convention Finishes its Work. ¶ SACRAMENTO, March 13—The Anti-Chinese Convention yesterday elected N. F. Ravlin State Organizer and adopted the following resolutions. ¶ Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the ratification meetings be held throughout the State on Saturday, March 21st, ratifying the action of this convention: ¶ Resolved, That this convention respectfully request the railroad companies to continue the present third class rate for a period of ninety days, so as to enable white men and their families to come to our State. ¶ Ex-Assemblyman Caminetti was appointed delegate at large on the executive committee. Rev. Mr. Ravlin returned thanks for the honor conferred on him, and made on [an] anti-Chinese speech. The following resolutions were proposed by James H. Barry, of San Francisco, and carried by a viva voce vote. ¶ WHEREAS, Leland Stanford as United States

Senator is a pronounced enemy of Chinese cheap labor, therefore be it ¶ Resolved, that inasmuch as consistency is said to be jewel, we request Mr. Stanford to discharge without any unnecessary delay, the thousands of Chinamen in his employ and in the employ of the corporations which he controls, thereby giving an opportunity for labor to the race from which he has accumulated his vast wealth, and failing so to practice what he preaches, that it is his duty to resign as Senator. ¶ F. J. Clark of Sacramento proposed a resolution fixing the compensation of the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms at \$5 per day. It was adopted. ¶ Haskell of San Francisco presented a communication from the Portland Anti-Chinese Congress as its representative. He was granted the privilege of speaking upon it. ¶ James Galloway made a point of order that Haskell was talking about something which did not concern the convention. He feared that any implication with the violence of the northern part of the State would injure the people of California before Congress, 'I don't see how it can injure us before Congress,' observed Chairman Freer, harmoniously. 'you can't spoil a bad egg.' At the request of Haskell, the chair directed that the communication be handed to the Executive Committee, and that copies of the anti-Chinese Congress and statement of its proceedings be sent to each member of the convention. ¶ Senator Filcher proposed a resolution of thanks to the officers of the convention and the representatives of the press which were adopted. ¶ Mr. Ravlin read a letter from Modesto stating that speakers are needed in Stanislaus county to organize the anti-Chinese movement there. At Knights Ferry a company composed principally of Chinaman is about to erect a woolen mill, and the request is made that some means to buy them out be arrived at. ¶ Grove Johnson came in, and, on learning of the Stanford's resolutions, called the convention's attention to the impropriety and lack of wisdom of calling in advance upon Senator Stanford to resign. ¶ Senator Reddy also deemed this impolitic, and by consent of Barry, the objectionable phrases were stricken out. ¶ The convention then adjourned sine die."

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

"WHITE LABOR. ¶ An Enthusiastic Meeting at Turner Hall. ¶ ADDRESS BY SENATOR LOWE. ¶ Speeches by H. H. Main, William Vinter and C. J. Curtis—The Resolutions Adopted. ¶ Enthusiastic local expression was given at the citizens' mass meeting at Turn Verein Hall last evening to the anti-Chinese sentiment which prevails in all parts of the State and which was so grandly reflected in the work of the non-partisan convention at Sacramento this week. The meeting was a large one, nearly every seat on the main floor and in the galleries being occupied, and, what is particularly gratifying, many of our leading business men were present. Robert Summers called the assemblage to order, and, on motion of Wm. Winter, V. Koch was chosen Chairman. C. J. Curtis was elected Secretary. ¶ JAS. R. LOWE. ¶ After briefly stating the purpose of the meeting, the Chairman introduced the Hon. Jas R. Lowe. Were it not, he said, for the sympathy he feels with those who are engaged in this movement he would not, on account of physical ailment, be present as one of the speakers. The presence of the Chinese is the greatest curse, the greatest calamity, that could have come to the people of this country. It was an evil that had brought suffering and distress, even starvation, to the people of our own blood. The speaker deplored the existence of the Burlingame treaty, and said that had it not been for this treaty the Pacific Coast would have seen a far more wonderful progress than it has. The Chinese have not only been the source of distress from an industrial point of view, but they have introduced vices that ought to make every citizen abhor them. ¶ The letter of Senator Routier of Sacramento, recently published in the HERALD, was read by the speaker. Senator Routier is a fruit-grower and a gentleman in the best sense of the word. The Senator, as a horticulturist of thirty years' experience, combatted the assertion that white labor for the orchards is not to be had when wanted. One reason why some fruit-growers find difficulty about securing laborers is that they do not furnish them with accommodations that a white man ought to have. Of the capacity of the white man as a fruit-packer the Senator says in his letter that he will put up three boxes to a Chinaman's one. ¶ The speaker here alluded to the vices and criminal instincts of the Chinese, and then related his experience at a restaurant, where he was advised by a friend not to

send back to the kitchen a piece of beef which was not cooked to suit. Said the friend: 'Don't send it back. If the Chinese cook gets angry he will spit in your plate.' ¶ The reading of Senator Routier's letter was now resumed. It stated that the boys and girls of white citizens are not willing to work by the side of vicious and criminal Chinese, and are they to be blamed? Much of the idleness and much of the prostitution in this State, continued the letter, are in a great measure due to Chinese labor, and it also ascribed the low prices of fruit last season to the same cause. ¶ It has been complained, said Mr. Lowe, that California fruit in the East is in a great many cases disappointing. This is owing to the frauds practiced by the Chinese packers. Were all the fruit packed by white labor the reputation of the State in this respect would find a gain and the result would be far more profitable to the grower. ¶ Senator Routier also says that it is not true that enough white labor cannot be obtained, the letter closing with the statement that it is of the utmost importance that the laborers should take an active part in ridding the country of Chinese, for he who is a laborer to-day may be a landowner and employer tomorrow. ¶ Mr. Lowe concluded with the prediction that this great Chinese evil removed, plenty and pleasure would smile over the homes of this fair land. ¶ The speaker was frequently applauded. ¶ H. H. MAIN. ¶ The next speaker was H. H. Main, It is the laboring classes, said Mr. Main, that are at the base of the country's prosperity, and he was glad to see so large a number of merchants and other business men present. The Burlingame treaty was not sought by the people of this country. Burlingame was a naturalized Chinaman and represented China in negotiating for the compact. The Chinese are a great drain. In Santa Clara county one million dollars a year is taken from the channels of business by these aliens. It is the father's greatest pride to see his children grow up to be honored citizens. But in California the Chinaman is a great stumbling block in this matter. He is an impediment to the progress of industry. The Chinaman is in the shoe trade, and in other branches of manufacturers. He is also in the fruit business. The speaker said that this is a white man's country, and white men must see what they can do to protect themselves. Certain fruit-growers say that they will employ white labor when they can do so without injury. This means that they will employ white laborers when they will work at Chinese wages. And these men want a stiff protective tariff on prunes. How inconsistent for them, then, to hire Chinese, who never buy a pound of prunes! It should be reflected that there is danger to the berry-growers from the encouragement of Chinese labor. John Chinaman, if he is allowed to remain, will buy fruit land and then the white berry-growers will have to go. The menace is enough to set everybody to thinking on this great question. ¶ Mr. Main made the point with clearness and force that for many years capitalists had been boycotting white laborers by the employment of Chinese. What is now proposed is a simple turning of the tables as a matter of self-protection, and those who persist in employing Chinese ought not to complain. About \$30,000,000 is taken out of the State yearly by the Chinese, every dollar of which represents labor of which white men have been deprived. ¶ There is more or less talk, continued Mr. Main, as to the difficulty of employing white labor. Has the New Almaden Mining Company ever found any trouble in this particular? Neither do such viticulturists as Lefranc and Portal find any difficulty about securing white labor. Those who complain that white laborers are not to be had, or that they are inferior to Chinese as fruit packers, are certain owners of small fruit patches. ¶ In closing Mr. Main said when Mr. Hatch, of the State Horticultural Society, was asked, in connection with the Chinese question, what was to be done with the boys who were out of work, he replied: 'D — such boys.' A San Francisco paper in noticing this added: 'D — such men.' At several points during the delivery of his address Mr. Main was warmly applauded. ¶ WM. VINTER. ¶ Wm. Vinter was now introduced and presented the resolutions which follow. In doing so he reviewed the progress of anti-Chinese work on this coast and urged that what had been so earnestly done should not be suffered to be lost by apathy and inaction. The speaker referred in vigorous but apt language to the proceedings of the convention at Sacramento and appealed to his hearers to remain true to the cause of white labor. His remarks were warmly received. ¶ THE RESOLUTIONS. ¶ The resolutions introduced by Mr. Vinter and enthusiastically adopted by the meeting were as follows: ¶ The business men of the city of San Jose, in mass meeting assembled,

declare their unqualified belief in the necessity for prompt and vigorous action in securing the removal of the Chinese from the Pacific Coast, always provided that any and all action taken in that connection shall be lawful and peaceable; wherefore they ¶ Resolve, That from this time henceforth they will do all in their power to assist in bringing about the desired result, as expressed in the foregoing declaration. And it is further ¶ Resolved, That this assemblage, in full accord with their fellow citizens elsewhere throughout the State of California, view with earnest satisfaction the intelligent action and fixed determination of the people's representatives during the session of the Non-Partisan Anti-Chinese Convention of California convened at Sacramento on the 10th of the present month. ¶ Resolved, That the business men of San Jose perfect an organization for active work and co-operation with other organizations in behalf of white labor and its interests. ¶ Resolved, That the residents of this city and county, without distinction as to sex or financial status, owe it to themselves and to the coming generations of Americans to leave nothing undone that shall tend to discourage Chinese cheap labor and to ameliorate the present depressed condition of the white laborer in this State. ¶ C. J. CURTIS. ¶ The final address of the evening was made by C. J. Curtis, formerly of this city, but later of Oregon. He did not want to see any antagonism between the producing classes, but hoped to see all working for a common end. The question is a broad one. He did not want to see the system of boycotting carried on. He trusted that capitalists would unite with the movement. In Astoria thousands of Chinese are employed in the salmon canning business—an employment that ought to be carried on by white boys and girls. The boycotting system is practiced in Oregon. But boycotting should only be employed as a last resort. The speaker dwelt upon the suffering which results to our own people from the presence of Chinese, and at the close of his remarks, which were well received, the meeting came to an end.”

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

“ANOTHER VICTORY. ¶ From present indications the Boot and Shoemakers White Labor League of San Francisco will be successful in their fight against the Chinese as the cigar makers have been. At a recent meeting of the League a statement was made that no Chinese are now employed in any factory owned by white men in San Francisco. So much for cool headed leaders and perfect organization.”

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

“STUCK BY HIS CONSTITUENTS. ¶ The Anti-Chinese State Convention completed its labors in Sacramento last evening by the appointment of a State Executive Committee composed of men who are active agitators and pronounced boycotters. Rev. Ravlin was employed as State Organizer at a salary of \$100 per month. Pixley is not on the committee. In fact the Convention did not seem to have any use for Pixley unless it was to hiss and yell at him when things were getting too quiet. But Pix. did his duty to his constituents and remained to the end.”

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

“CITIZEN'S MEETING. ¶ Addresses by Senator James R. Lowe, H. H. Main and Others. ¶ A citizen's anti-Chinese meeting called by the Mayor at the request of business men was held last evening at Turn Verein Hall. ¶ The meeting was called to order by Robert Summers, and V. Koch was elected chairman. Senator Lowe addressed the meeting and in the course of his remarks said that the presence of the Chinese was an evil that had brought suffering and distress, even starvation, to the people of our own blood. The speaker deplored the putting in force of the Burlingame treaty, and said that had it not been for this treaty the Pacific Coast would have seen a far more wonderful progress than it has. The Chinese have not only been the source of distress from an industrial point of view, but they have introduced vices that ought to make every citizen abhor them. ¶ Senator Lowe also read extracts from a letter written by Senator Routier of Sacramento relative to the superiority of white labor in the orchards.”

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

"THEY MUST GO. ¶ Meeting of the White Boot and Shoe Dealers – An Agreement. ¶ The Boot and Shoe dealers met last evening at Osterman's shoe store. ¶ Pertinent remarks were made by Messrs. Koenig, Wilcox, Smith, Osterman, Zeigler, Schlass and Regli, and the following agreement, to be signed by all the dealers of the city was adopted. ¶ We, the undersigned boot and shoe dealers of San Jose, realizing the importance of taking immediate and determined action tending to discourage the employment of Chinese labor in our branch of trade, and of assisting all other such movements in any lawful manner to rid this country of the Chinese element, deeming the same as detrimental to our prosperity, believing that their existence on this Coast has discouraged immigration, especially that of skilled labor; and knowing that they are an undesirable element in any civilized country, therefore pledge ourselves. ¶ First – Not to purchase any boots or shoes, directly or indirectly, manufactured by Chinese; ¶ Second – We pledge ourselves to purchase no boots or shoes manufactured on this Coast without the White Labor League stamp on them; Third – We pledge ourselves to expose any party to this agreement whom we may discover violating this pledge. ¶ An adjournment was then taken until next Friday evening at Osterman's."

3/14/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 5 column 1 (News)

"Local Brevities....Buy a white labor cigar of Hartzoke next door to the Court House....The mass meeting called by N. F. Ravlin for last evening at the Baptist Tabernacle, did not take place on account of the lack of attendance...."

3/14/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 5 column 7 (News)

"Coast Notes....Two giant powder cartridges were exploded in a Chinese wash-house at Portland Friday, demolishing the porch and smashing the glass in the building....The names of those arrested for driving the Chinese from Nicolaus are: A. Wagner, C. Wilson, W. Hayes, Charles Engasser, M. Musculber, E. Wessing, Charles Wessing, D. Redfield, L. Stopher, Frank Vahle, J. Elliott, M. Wagner, Joe Laihen, Tom Baldwin, J. McElroy, George Scott...."

3/14/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 7 column 2 (News)

"A Chinese Bombshell. New York Sun. ¶ That remarkably intelligent Celestial, Ah Wong Chin Foo, ex-journalist, essayist, novelist, translator and official interpreter, has launched a bombshell into Chinadom in America. He announces that the imperial government of China has ordered the return to that country before May 15, 1886, of every Chinese subject in the United States, and furthermore, that China, indignant at the outrages to which its people have been subjected, will sever official intercourse with our own government immediately after the exodus. Now, if Mr. Wong Chin Foo will please produce the official tea chest documents of the ruler of sun and moon and lord of the universe we will talk further on the subject."

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

"Superior Court Notes....An information was presented charging Chung Lee with practicing medicine without a license...."

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

"Club No. 3. Anti-Coolie Club No. 3 will hold its regular weekly meeting at the Baptist Tabernacle this evening. Mr. Ravlin will be among the speakers."

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

"Local Brevities....Buy Heyler's own make of boots and shoes, cheapest for the quality and no Chinese labor....Mon Lee and Wo Kee were convicted in Justice Pfister's court on Saturday on charges of violating the laundry ordinance, and will be sentenced on Friday at 10 a.m...."

3/15/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro, cigars) page 3 column 5 (Advertisement)

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

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

"Ratification Meeting. Saturday next having been fixed as the date for holding meetings all over the State for the purpose of ratifying the work for the State Anti-Chinese Convention, the meeting announced for last Saturday evening was postponed until that time. The ratification meeting in this city will without doubt be a most enthusiastic one."

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

"One Wong Hing has sued the town of Eureka to recover \$130,000, the alleged value of the property lost at the time the Chinese were expelled from that place. It would be interesting to note the value of Wong Hing's property on the Assessor's books. Probably he did not pay taxes on \$130; and the discrepancy should be brought out at the trial, if the case ever comes into the Courts. These coolies are very rich when the question of damage is involved, but they pay little or not taxes. That is to say, they want white men to be taxed for the protection of property, which is not even on the books of the Assessor."

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

"FROM SACRAMENTO. ¶ An Anti-Chinese Delegate Lifts the Curtain. ¶ THE CAUSE OF THE WRANGLE. ¶ A Danger That Threatens This County – What the Knights of Labor Are Doing. ¶ A member of the State Fusion Anti-Chinese Convention held at Sacramento last week was interviewed on the subject of the Convention. He was a member of the San Jose branch. ¶ 'The personnel of the Convention,' he said, 'was the finest I ever saw in any convention in this State. It certainly was far ahead of the last Republican and Democratic State Conventions.' ¶ 'In what respects?' ¶ 'In respect of intelligence and wealth. Arrayed against us and on the side of the Chinese were such men as Pixley, May, Sargent, Bidwell and Newlands, and on our side were such men as Estee, Sears, Anthony and many others. There were 700 men in the Convention, and out of all these there were not over fifty who were in favor of the Chinese. It was a great oversight that the roll was not called on the boycotting resolution, as that would have shown the division exactly, but it is about as I have stated it.' ¶ 'How did the Convention impress you as a representative body?' ¶ 'It was composed of men of wealth, men of small means and poor men. In that respect it represented all classes. Further, every industry was represented – fruit-growers and manufacturers especially; and a large majority of the fruit-growers in attendance were against the Chinese and in favor of the boycott. General Bidwell, a man of great wealth, was a notable exception.' ¶ 'We noticed,' said the reporter, 'that the San Jose Convention manifested a desire at the first to fuse with the Sacramento Convention, but that the latter entered into a long wrangle over one thing and another and delayed the fusion a long time. Can you give the reason for this?' ¶ 'Certainly,' replied the delegate. Then he balanced his cane on his finger and said: 'The Sacramento Convention was like this – balanced in uncertainty. The pro-Chinese men saw it and realized the fact that a fusion with the San Jose Convention would undoubtedly turn the scale against them, because the San Jose Convention was solidly anti-Chinese. All the wrangling in the Sacramento Convention was solely for the purpose of delay and to kill the fusion. When the fusion was finally effected the spirit of the San Jose Convention

pervaded the fused Convention and carried everything before it, including the boycotting resolution.’ ¶ Continuing, the delegate said: ‘The Knights of Labor were well represented in the fused Convention. There is one thing I should like to state that does not seem to be generally understood. It is a danger that threatens this country. This boycotting resolution is a very serious matter and its importance is not fully realized in this county. That resolution represents the prevailing sentiment in this State. The anger that threatens this county is that a boycott may be ordered against all the fruit-growers in this county.’ ¶ ‘In that event,’ it was suggested, ‘those in this county who do not employ Chinese will suffer will [with?] those who do.’ ¶ ‘It must be so in every great movement. If that should happen the fruit-growers of this county could not find even a market in the East, as the Knight of Labor are so thoroughly organized there that they can stop the sale of Santa Clara county products in the Eastern market. The matter is now being taken in hand, I understood, by the Knights of Labor are behind this whole anti-Chinese movement.’ ¶ This led to conversation concerning trades unions and strikes. ¶ ‘Trades unions,’ said the gentleman, ‘will soon be a thing of the past, and strikes will go with them.’ ¶ ‘You mean to say that strikes will soon be done away with?’ ¶ ‘I do.’ ¶ How will differences between employers and employees be adjusted?’ ¶ ‘By arbitration. The Knights of Labor four times in five have effected compromises between employers and employees solely by arbitration and have thus prevented strikes. The tendency now is toward the absorption of all trades unions by the Knights of Labor. This is an order to which all can belong who desire to see the workers protected in their rights. It embraces all trades and business. By doing this it exercises a power which no separate trades union can possibly enjoy. It will bring the working classes all in close relationship and enable them to work in all directions for their own good. An example of the harm that divided organization may do is seen in the cigar making business. There are two cigar labels – the blue and the white. They are at drawn swords with each other. The blue-label organization takes in only journeymen, while the white-label society includes small manufactures as well. That is the bone of contention. Thus the white-label order is slightly in advance of the other. Efforts are now being made to bring the two together, with encouraging prospects. The whole tendency of the industrial classes is to organize on a broader basis the Federated Trades in San Francisco is an example. The Knights of Labor are organized on that idea, and the superior benefits to be derived from such organization are manifest. It will do away with strikes, which are always disastrous.’ ¶ Returning to a discussion of the fused Convention at Sacramento, the delegate said: ¶ ‘One delegate in the Convention—I don’t at this moment recall his name—made a speech in which he said that on his vineyard of 700 acres he had never expended a single cent for Chinese labor—not a cent had ever gone from his vineyard to China; yet his business was profitable. Pixley fought us hard. He is one of the smartest men I ever saw; but you know the character of Mephistopheles, don’t you?’ ¶ ‘Yes.’ ¶ ‘Well, Pixley reminded me of Mephistopheles.’ ¶ What about Grove Johnson?’ ¶ ‘Grove Johnson, replied the delegate, ‘surprised me by his warm advocacy of anti-Chinese doctrine. He was one of our best fighters.’ ¶ ‘What does he want?’ ¶ The delegate looked around and, leaning forward and lowering his voice, uttered this one word: ¶ ‘Governor.’”

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

“A Chinese Doctor Arrested. ¶ Information was filed in the Superior court to-day charging Y. Chung Lee with practicing medicine without a license. ¶ The Chinaman was convicted a few weeks ago on a similar charge, but seems determined to violate this law.”

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

“GAINING GROUND. ¶ It is said that a Chinese company have leased a large tract of land in Merced county for dairy purposes, and that they have 100 head of cows. It is evident that they are slowly but surely aiming to take this country.”

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

“OUGHT TO HAVE KNOWN BETTER. ¶ A boycotted Stockton saloon keeper has been arrested for turning the hose on the boycotters who were stationed in front of his place. He should have known better than to turn water on boycotters. Whisky or beer is what he should have used if he wanted to avoid trouble.”

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

“WHAT DOES IT MEAN? ¶ The anti-Chinese mass meeting called by Rev. Ravlin for last Saturday night at the Tabernacle for the purpose of ratifying the action of the State Convention, did not take place, on account of lack of attendance. Are we to understand from this that the masses in this part of the State do not approve of the platform presented by the State Convention? It certainly looks that way.”

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

“CHINESE BOYCOTTERS. ¶ The Carson Appeal says that Mr. Gibson of that place who started out a vegetable wagon to compete with the Chinese, was compelled to take it off. He began business with a large route and seemed in a good way making money, but the Chinese wagons followed just behind him and noted all his customers and offered them a large reduction to quit patronizing him. So many families accepted the bribe that he was compelled to suspend business.”

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

“GIVE THEM A REST. ¶ If there was some way of successfully working a wash-tub with resolutions it would not take long to settle the Chinese laundry question in this city. If the words ‘whereas’ and ‘resolved’ had any physical feeling they would have been laid away in the cold grave some time ago. As it is they are doing more than their share of work in this agitation and some arrangement ought to be made for giving them a rest.”

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

“DROPPED A LINE. ¶ A Commotion on Market Street – Almost a Runaway. ¶ A Chinaman was driving a horse attached to a spring wagon on Market street opposite the City Hall at noon to-day, when he dropped one of the lines. He immediately squatted on the foot board of the wagon and endeavored to reach the line while the horse continued to trot along, apparently unconscious that anything was wrong. A crowd in front of the City Hall took in the situation and yelled and hooted at the ‘terrible incubus’ on the wagon, until a bystander stepped into the street and caught the horse and stopped the fun. ¶ Then the Chinaman was happy, and he laughed at everybody as he took up the lines and drove away.”

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

“PIXLEY’S NERVE. ¶ His Characteristic Speech to the Anti-Chinese Convention. ¶ Ex-Senator A. A. Sargent withdrew from the Anti-Chinese State Convention when the boycotting platform was adopted. Frank Pixley remained, and when the noes were called on the adoption of the resolutions, he stood up amid the jeers of the convention and said: ¶ ‘I approve of what has been done gentlemen, in this connection. More than that, gentlemen, you are the victors. We are the vanquished. You have swallowed and we are now undergoing the process of digestion. We asked you in the commencement to segregate the resolutions. [Interruption and cries of ‘Go on.’] We asked the privilege of voting upon these resolutions seriatim. Mr. Newlands, myself and a minority of the convention adopted them as they passed, until you got to a resolution we did not approve of. We desired to have been recorded as opposing the boycott. We called for the roll. We demanded the roll call. I asked for that so that I could go on record there. Unfortunately the chairman did not hear us. He states to me that he didn’t hear us, but that accident has deprived me of the privilege of being recorded on the roll as opposed to the infamous system of boycotting. Now you call on me to vote for these as a whole. Do you want me to go before the

community on this record as falsifying the record of my life? simply because I will not submit to the infamous boycott. I will not submit to any living man coming to my house and crossing its threshold and telling me to discharge the help in my kitchen.' Mr. Pixley finished amidst much confusion."

3/16/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 8 (News)

"Superior Court. Monday, March 15, 1886. Department 1—Belden, J. ¶ Call of calendar continued until next Friday. ¶ People vs. Y Chung Lee, practicing medicine without a license—information presented..."

3/16/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 3 column 8 (News)

"News of the Coast....At many of the interior towns Saturday night receptions were given by the Anti-Chinese Leagues to their delegates at Sacramento, whose action seems to have been commended generally....The Citizens' Anti-Chinese Association of Sacramento adopted the following resolution Saturday last: 'That after May 1, 1886, each member of this association will as strictly as he possibly can exercise his personal right to not patronize those persons that he is satisfied could dispense with Chinese help, and that no general boycotting be attempted by this association until after November 10, 1886, for the purpose of giving all persons resonable time to prepare for it."

3/16/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 6 (News)

"ANTI-COOLIE LEAGUE. ¶ The Regular Meeting – Remarks by Messrs. Ravlin and Berry. ¶ The regular weekly meeting of Anti-Chinese League No. 3 was held last evening in the lecture room of the Baptist Tabernacle, President Berry in the Chair. ¶ Mr. Ravlin suggested that the League raise the amount of the expenses of the delegate to Sacramento. The amount was stated as \$15. He then proceeded to carry out his suggestion by calling for the names of those who were willing to contribute a dollar. Two members gave a dollar each. Then he asked for those who would give four bits. When about \$12 was raised, Dr. Berry suggested that Mr. Rizer take his list and pass through the audience for small contributions. ¶ Mr. Ravlin said that they would have to take up a collection to pay the room rent, and the matter of raising the balance of the delegate's expenses was deferred. The committee appointed to solicit signatures to the pledge, with the exception of Mrs. Schwartz, was discharged, for the reason that the members had done no work. ¶ The Chairman suggested that it would be a good idea to appoint a committee to canvass for contributions to the State funds. ¶ Mr. Ravlin moved that a committee be appointed. ¶ Mr. Holmes at this point whispered to the Chair that the work of raising funds belonged to the County Executive Committee. ¶ The Chair announced that the money was needed for immediate work, and he thought a committee should be appointed, and if there was no objection he would appoint one before the close of the meeting. ¶ Mr. Ravlin then made an address. He spoke of the work of the recent anti-Chinese Convention. The convention, he said, was a great triumph for the anti-Chinese cause over politicians and the pro-Chinese element. Santa Clara county, he said, is further behind than any other, and if the orchardists and farmers do not change their pro-Chinese views, the entire products of the county will be boycotted. If the pro-Chinese element should be successful in opposing the movement and prevent the removal of the Chinese by lawful means there is no power on earth that can prevent them being swept away by unlawful means. In regard to the salary paid him, he said that it was no more than he received as pastor of the church. The speaker read a dispatch requesting his presence at Merced, Saturday night, and announced that he could not be there, as he was to be at the meetings in Oakland and San Francisco. In closing he urged his hearers to stand firm, regardless of opposition. ¶ The Chair announced the committee to solicit funds, as follows: Mrs. Bartell and Mrs. Qugargiola, and Messrs. Adcock, King and Rizer. ¶ Mr. Bruch announced that there were two women who recently came from San Francisco, and were anxious to get work. ¶ Mr. Moran stated that he would get them places in the morning. ¶ Chairman Berry then made a speech in defense of boycotting. ¶ Adjourned."

3/16/1886 Evening Herald (Heyler's boots and shoes) page 3 column 4 (Advertisement)

"Local Brevities....Buy Heyler's own make of boots and shoes, cheapest for the quality and no Chinese labor...."

3/16/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"An Invitation from Merced. Mr. Ravlin last evening received a telegram from Merced, inviting him to address a meeting in that town on Saturday evening, but was compelled to decline, as he had made arrangements to be in Oakland and San Francisco on Saturday and Sunday."

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

"Laundry Cases. Hop Son, convicted on three charges of violating the laundry ordinance, was this afternoon sentenced by Justice Buckner to pay a fine of \$10 in each case. Hong Lee received a similar sentence on one charge. Bird & Clark, attorneys for the defendants, filed an appeal bond in each case."

3/16/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro, cigars) page 3 column 6 (Advertisement)

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

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

"Who Did It? Last week Mrs. Edson, mother of J. E. Edson, living in the southeastern part of town, employed a Chinaman to cultivate the young ornamental trees on her premises. On the morning after he finished the work Mrs. Edson discovered that every one of the trees had been cut down during the night."

3/16/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 3 (Editorial)

"Let every business man in San Jose consider from whom his profits come. The Chinese never patronize him in any way, and it must therefore follow that if the Chinese could be supplanted by white laborers a large increase in business must necessarily result, while the increase in the general prosperity would add indefinitely to the business of San Jose in the future."

3/16/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"Wine-Makers. Viticulturists Meet for a Week's Talk. Fourth Annual Convention. The Programme for the Meeting—No Talk on the Chinese Question. ¶ About fifty prominent vineyardists met last evening in Irving Hall, San Francisco, at the opening of the fourth annual convention of the State viticulturists....¶ Mr. Haraszthy closed his remarks by a decided intimation that no resolutions on the Chinese, pro or con, were wanted by the convention or would be tolerated from any one...."

3/16/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 2 (News)

"No Anti-Chinese Legislature. Washington, March 16.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day by a very close vote, 7 to 6, postponed the consideration of the Morrow Chinese bill, and will instead take up the President's message recommending the payment of an indemnity to China for the outrages perpetrated on Chinese subjects in this country. The Chairman (Belmont) who cast the deciding vote, declared himself opposed to the Morrow bill on the ground of its being a violation of treaty obligations."

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

"The Laundry Ordinance. A decision was rendered yesterday by Judge Sawyer in the habeas corpus case of Foo Loy, a Chinese laundry keeper in San Francisco, who contested the Chinese laundry ordinance

recently passed by the Board of Supervisors. The principal ground for opposing its constitutionality was that it was passed by an illegal body, as the State Constitution provides that in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants two houses of local legislation should exist. Judge Sawyer did not agree with the petitioner and remanded him to the custody of the Chief of Police. The prisoner's counsel thereupon stated that he would appeal to the United State Supreme Court."

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

"THE BOYCOTT MOVEMENT. ¶ The State Anti-Chinese Sub-Committee Organized. ¶ The sub-committee of the Executive Committee of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association held its first meeting and effected an organization last evening in the office of Senator Reddy, in San Francisco, C. F. McGlashan of Truckee presiding. V. Hoffmeyer was elected Permanent Secretary. ¶ President McGlashan read a communication from Horace Davis, expressing his regret that he had been placed on the committee only because it would be impossible for him to act in any capacity whatever. His resignation was accordingly tendered; but the committee thought wise to defer action for the present, as the committee could ill afford to lose him. ¶ The committee decided that the chair appoint a committee of three, including himself, to fix upon a permanent place of meeting. The committee consists of Messrs. McGlashan, Barry and Hinton. ¶ The matter of drafting an appeal to the people for subscriptions – delegated by the convention to the sub-committee – was freely discussed and the decision was reached that each of the five members constituting the Executive Committee should formulate his views and present them for approval at the next meeting. ¶ On motion of Mr. Barry it was decided to call a mass meeting at Metropolitan Hall on Saturday night, and a committee of Arrangements, consisting of Messrs. McGlashan, Barry, Kinne, Davis, Clark, Hinton and Reddy, were appointed. ¶ The Secretary was instructed to issue official invitations, both through the press and by circulars, to the Federated Trades, Knights of Labor and all other labor unions. ¶ It was decided to make the mass meeting the initial step of the boycott. ¶ Mr. Caminetta quoted Senator Delong as asking what form the boycott will take. As representing the State horticulturists he approved the movement. ¶ Adjourned till this evening."

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

"THE CHINESE. ¶ Organizer Ravlin Speaks to Club No. 3. ¶ THE LATE STATE CONVENTION ¶ A Grand Victory for White Labor – Remarks of President Berry – Club Work. ¶ The regular weekly meeting of Anti-Coolie Club No. 3, at the lecture room of the Baptist Tabernacle last evening, was largely attended, many ladies being among those present. President J. L. Berry occupied the chair. ¶ The Secretary, Mrs. R. H. Schwartz, reported that some new names had been added to the roll and that one lady had brought in twelve names. The club now has 271 names. ¶ N. F. Ravlin made the suggestion that the expense of sending the club delegate to Sacramento be now paid. A collection was taken up. ¶ The committee appointed to solicit signatures was asked for a report. Mrs. Schwartz complained that some of the members had done nothing. The committee was discharged, the understanding being that the individual efforts of members would be depended on for the present for work of this kind. ¶ The President made an appeal for aid to further the State work. Many subscriptions, he said, will be forthcoming which will not be small. The speaker thought that there will be \$100,000 collected in a short time. Merchants and other business men of San Francisco and other parts of the State who are interested in manufactures have signified their intention to contribute sums ranging from \$100 to \$1,000 each. But money is needed at once by the State Executive Committee, and a committee should be appointed to solicit subscriptions. ¶ Being authorized to make the appointment the following solicited: Miss Qugargiola, Mrs. Schwartz, R. J. Adcock, H. King and Mrs. Bartel [Bartell?]. ¶ State Organizer Ravlin now addressed the meeting. He said he did not expect to be in San Jose much for some time to come. He would be busy elsewhere. The Sacramento Convention was a stupendous failure. It

puzzled the most shrewd and sagacious who were in attendance. It made some people very much depressed in spirits. The failure was the failure of well laid schemes, the failure of the millionaires, the failure of the pro-Chinese element. It was the triumph of labor over capital – a victory over the pro-Chinese forces. When the composition of the convention is considered, the result is astonishing. Two conventions first met in Sacramento, the members of one having been appointed by the Supervisors and the members of the other by the labor organizations. When the proposition for fusion came it was received by the speaker with misgivings. He feared that the San Jose Convention would be gobbled up by the other. That was certainly the programme, cut and dried. It was intended to absorb the San Jose Convention, pass a memorial to Congress and then adjourn, thus, if possible, putting an end to the agitation. ¶ ‘How different was the result!’ said Mr. Ravlin. Chairman Freer was indeed a fair and impartial officer. He showed capital no favor. A laborer without a collar in that convention was as quickly recognized as the millionaire. Judge Freer thus won the respect and the hearts of the friends of labor. The speaker reviewed the preliminary work of the convention and said that the men with millions soon discovered that they could not dominate in that body by virtue of their money possessions. It was Wealth, for once in the world, sitting at the feet of Manhood. The brains of the State were well represented in that convention. Sargent was there, and Frank Pixley, who is a smart man, but is nearly always on the wrong side, and Bidwell, and Newlands and others were there. They made addresses and delivered arguments, but all were answered with great force by Senator Pat Reddy. M. M. Estee, much to the surprise of the speaker, made a speech, and a good one, defending the boycott. Now, Mr. Estee is a vine-grower, having large interests in the vine industry, and knew what he was saying when he declared that there is nothing wrong about the boycott. Grove Johnson, too, despite his professional relations with the railroad corporations, spoke in favor of boycotting Stanford in case he should refuse to discharge his coolies. The convention was a grand success, nor can it truthfully be said that anything in its proceedings indicated that it was governed by the mob element. ¶ The Chinese must be made to go, continued Mr. Ravlin, by lawful methods; but if it should happen that these are not sufficient, then the storm of lawlessness may come; and if it does come, if the streets of San Francisco run red with blood, then the responsibility will be with the supporters of the Chinese. As to the power of the boycott, it is something not to be laughed at. The pro-Chinese fruit-growers should understand this; they should understand that it is possible to boycott all the products in which they are interested as producers. ¶ Mr. Ravlin denied that he was in this movement because of the salary, which is no more than he received in the church in this city and not so much as he could receive elsewhere. He was in the movement because it is right and because he intends to do all in his power to elevate the condition of labor in this fair State. He asked his hearers to follow him in his work throughout the State and advised them to stand by their friends. Mr. Ravlin was warmly applauded. ¶ Two ladies who had just arrived from San Francisco and were looking for work were reported as worthy of assistance. Mr. Moran gave assurances of furnishing employment to one. ¶ Mrs. Schwartz reported the case of a young man who had been from door to door in the Willows district, where Chinamen are employed, seeking work, but had been unable to find it at living wages. ¶ President Berry gave notice that employers of Chinese are standing in their own light, and they will so find before long. Violence is not proposed, but the means adopted against the supporters of Chinese will be effective. The speaker defended the system of boycotting and claimed that it may be honestly and legitimately pursued. The shoe and cigar manufacturers have freed their trades to a large extent of Chinese labor and boycotting will do the rest. Referring to the Sacramento Convention he said that when the boycotting resolution was pending Sargent represented that he had received a dispatch from Senator Mitchell declaring that his bill was in good position for favorable report and argued that the passage of the boycott resolution would hurt the cause. It was passed, nevertheless. Afterwards it was learned that even the mild and worthless Morrow bill was adversely reported upon and that there was not, therefore, the slightest probability of favorable action on the Mitchell bill. It would thus seem that either Mitchell was a fool (for sending the dispatch

referred to) or Sargent was a liar. President Berry closed by declaring that since there was no hope of obtaining any relief from Congress, the weapon of boycotting would have to be used. ¶ After the transaction of routine business the club adjourned.”

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

“Without a License. ¶ Chung Lee, the Chinaman charged with practicing medicine without a license was arraigned before Judge Belden to-day and pleaded not guilty.”

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

“ANTI-CHINESE. ¶ Meeting of Club Number Three at the Tabernacle. ¶ The Anti-Chinese League No. 3, met last evening at the lecture room of the Baptist Tabernacle. ¶ A subscription was taken up to pay for hall rent and the expenses of the delegate to the State convention. ¶ The committee appointed to solicit signatures to the pledge, with the exception of Mrs. Schwartz, was discharged, for the reason that the members had done no work. ¶ Mr. Ravlin said that if the orchardists and farmers do not change their pro-Chinese views, the entire products of the county will be boycotted. ¶ Mrs. Bartell and Mrs. Qugargiola, and Messrs. Adcock, King and Rizer were appointed a committee to solicit funds. ¶ Dr. J. D. Berry made a speech in defense of boycotting, and the meeting adjourned.”

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

“LAYING PLANS. ¶ Organization of the Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Committee. ¶ The subcommittee of the Executive Committee of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association effected an organization in San Francisco last evening. ¶ A mass meeting was called for next Saturday night at Metropolitan Hall. ¶ Mr. Caminetta addressed the meeting in regard to a certain interview which he had had with Senator Delong on the boycott question. The Senator wished to know just what shape the boycott movement would assume; whether or not it would be immediate and unrelenting, or would permit those in favor of it a chance for a remedy. As representing the State horticulturists he said the movement was heartily approved, but that in many cases it would work hopeless ruin if the fruit growers were called upon to discharge all their Chinese at once and without any means of supplying the demand with white labor.”

3/16/1886 Evening News (New York Times) page 3 column 2 (Letter)

“A HARD BLOW. ¶ A CALIFORNIA LETTER TO AN EASTERN PAPER. ¶ Chinese Methods of Moulding Opinions In the East – A String of Falsehoods. ¶ A letter from San Francisco appears in a recent issue of the New York Times, that seems to have been written for the purpose of creating prejudice in the East, against the anti-Chinese movement. A portion of the letter is as follows: ¶ ‘There is a class who are constitutionally opposed to work. Personally they devote their energies to the good of their fellow creatures. It is the element that is opposed to the Chinese and cheap labor. They are the followers of Kearney and help to swell the ranks of the sand-lot agitators. These are the fellows that cry, “We are ruined by cheap labor!” They want to see white labor get \$2.50 a day because that implies more free whisky – more “treats” – for them. They are ever ready to weep over the woes of the down-trodden white man – and drink with him. They will shed tears over the miseries of the laboring class and scorn to make his condition worse by entering the field against him – the labor field. They were never known to do a day’s work or have a dollar. How they live is one of the great mysteries. Some poor wife takes in washing to support them probably. ¶ When the city elections come around they reap their harvest. Then they are in demand, and revel in free whisky and free lunches. Their votes are their capital, they vote early and often. Strangers remark this crowd of idle men filling the streets and blocking the corners and say, “What dull times there must be when so many men appear to be out of work.” If wages were \$5 a day there would be no diminution in their ranks. ¶ Every country town also has its quota of this

same class. It is the element that howls about the Chinese and draws up resolutions warning them to "get up and dust" by a certain date. In every country town there is one or more Chinese laundries. Hop Kee and Ah Sam hang out their signs, and constitute a society for the encouragement of wearing of clean shirts. As this element owns no shirts they have no sympathy with the cause; hence, in their estimation, such institutions are useless, and they proceed to demolish them. They say the Chinese take the bread from the mouths of the poor white women. The Chinese do the family washing for \$1 a week; the poor white women want \$3, or \$1 a dozen. In the neighboring little city of San Jose recently the Chinese wash houses were abated and the poor white had it all their own way; but for some reason, because they had plenty of bread, perhaps, there was no suffering element willing to do the town's washing, and up to the present writing there has been no clean shirts seen in the place, a deprivation that does not, however, seem to bring much inconvenience or unhappiness. ¶ The wife of an acquaintance who read the papers became imbued with the idea that it was wrong to patronize Chinese labor when poor white women were suffering for the chance to earn their daily bread, and expressed her views to her husband, saying she knew a poor woman next door who would be glad to do their washing at \$3 a week – they were paying the Chinaman \$1.50. It was an advance, but white labor must be encouraged, so the washing was handed over to Mrs. Murphy. The husband met Ah Sam a few months after, and, feeling a little qualm of conscience and interest in him, inquired how he was getting along. Sam seemed to be in a cheerful state of mind and answered: "Fuss rate; plenty wash business. All samee me do your washee. all samee me catchee close Missy Murphy house. She pay me one dollar hap week." It turned out that Mrs. Murphy had been giving out the washing to Sam and paying him \$1.50 a week, and making a profit of the other \$1.50. Sam was restored and that is about the way the thing goes.' ¶ It is hardly reasonable to expect much assistance from Congress as long as the leading Eastern papers are publishing such stuff as the above. It is evident that the letter was written in the interests of the Chinese, and was probably paid for at the rate of one dollar per line, by Chinese gold."

3/17/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"Police Court Jottings....Hop Som, convicted on three charges of violating the laundry ordinance, was yesterday sentenced by Justice Buckner to pay a fine of \$10 in each case. Hung Lee, convicted on one charge, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$10. Bonds were given immediately, and an undertaking on appeal filed...."

3/17/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 6 (News)

"The Wine-Makers. Fourth Annual Convention in San Francisco. The Week's Programme. Haraszthy's Remarks—The Chinese Question Ruled Out, Sampling Wines—Eastern Experiences. ¶ The fourth annual state convention of the viticulturists met in San Francisco on Monday evening.....¶ Mr. Haraszthy closed his remarks by a decided intimation that no resolutions on the Chinese, pro or con, were wanted buy the convention or would be tolerated from any one...."

3/17/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 1 column 2 (News)

"The Morrow Bill. Washington, March 16.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day by a very close vote, 7 to 6, postponed the consideration of the Morrow Chinese bill, and will instead take up the President's message recommending the payment of an indemnity to China for the outrages perpetrated on Chinese subjects in this country. The Chairman (Belmont) who cast the deciding vote, declared himself opposed to the Morrow bill on the ground of its being a violation of treaty obligations."

3/17/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"An Anti-Coolie Campaign. San Francisco, March 16.—A Chronicle's Omaha special says: Thomas Neesham of Denver, Chairman of the Western Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor, with his

seven delegates from the western divisions of the Union Pacific Railway held a conference of several hours to-day with General Manager Callaway and General Superintendent Smith of the Union Pacific, but the definite character and result of the conference could not be obtained. It is rumored that one of the matters concerning which the committee came to confer with the officials was the employment of Chinese by the Union Pacific. It is stated that the Knights of Labor are about to enter upon an anti-Coolie campaign and have sent this committee to Omaha to open the warfare."

3/17/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Laundry Cases. Cam Wo was convicted in Justice Pfister's court this morning of violating the laundry ordinance. Several other cases of the same kind were set for trial this afternoon."

3/17/1886 Evening Herald (Heyler's boots and shoes) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Local Brevities....Buy Heyler's own make of boots and shoes, cheapest for the quality and no Chinese labor. ¶ The Felton Anti-Chinese Club have decided to boycott every house in Santa Cruz employing Chinese...."

3/17/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 2 (News)

"Fraudulent Importation of Coolies. Washington, March 17.—In the Senate, the Chair laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting the report of special agent Spaulding in relation to the importation of Chinese. The letter was referred."

3/17/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro, cigars) page 3 column 2 (Advertisement)

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

3/17/1886 Evening Herald (New York Star) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"The New York Star has evidently taken a correct estimate of Consul Bee. It says: 'Colonel Bee, Vice-Consul-General for the Empire of China, stationed at San Francisco, is one of the cleverest manipulators of news in the land. He used to be a lobbyist for the Pacific Mail and other ship owners who have sought to obtain mail subsidies. Soon after Chinese laborers were brought over in large numbers by the railroad there, Mr. Bee became the paid attorney and agent of the Chinese Six Companies. When consuls were sent here from China he got his present fat place. his salary is \$10,000, and his principal duty seems to be to manufacture Chinese outrages for eastern consumption.'

3/17/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"An Anti-Coolie Campaign. San Francisco, March 16.—A Chronicle's Omaha special says: Thomas Neesham of Denver, Chairman of the Western Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor, with his seven delegates from the western divisions of the Union Pacific Railway held a conference of several hours to-day with General Manager Callaway and General Superintendent Smith of the Union Pacific, but the definite character and result of the conference could not be obtained. It is rumored that one of the matters concerning which the committee came to confer with the officials was the employment of Chinese by the Union Pacific. It is stated that the Knights of Labor are about to enter upon an anti-Coolie campaign and have sent this committee to Omaha to open the warfare."

3/17/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"Poverty-Stricken Coolies. Ex-Custom-House Interpreter John E. Vrooman, who has returned from a visit to British Columbia, says that there is much suffering among the Chinese in Victoria, where there are

5,000 to a total population of 12,000 and 12,000 in the entire province. Many are reduced to beggary, and the Chinese merchants, aided by the Mission Church people, have been compelled to open three soup-houses. Robberies are of almost daily occurrence, and efforts are being made to ship the surplus population to Mexico. Mr. Vrooman asserts that the custom house officers at Port Townsend are not as diligent in preventing Chinese coming as they might be if the authorities at Washington lent the necessary assistance. The officers are more vigilant as regards opium because the seizure of the latter pays a premium."

3/17/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"BOYCOTTING. ¶ The Plans of the Anti-Chinese State Executive Committee. ¶ The Sub-Committee of the State Executive Committee of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association met at Senator Reddy's office in San Francisco last evening. ¶ The result of the session was the appointment of W. M. Hinton to formulate a certificate for hotels, restaurants and other places not employing Chinese help, and a label for white labor goods. These are to be adopted for the State outside of San Francisco, where labels of this character are already in use. ¶ It was also decided that local organizations, in order to unite with the State Executive Committee, should ratify the resolutions adopted by the convention and assume the name of California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association of whatever place they happen to be in. ¶ Chairman McGlashan rendered an account of moneys received. ¶ Messrs. Roney, Hulton, McKinley, Crandall, Watson, Thurman and Owen appeared as a special committee from the Federated Trades and Labor unions, to protest against the action taken by the Citizens' Anti-Chinese Association of Sacramento in postponing the general boycott until November 10th – after the election. The committee stated that the mechanics and laborers of Sacramento are now, and have been engaged for some time past, in boycotting employers of Chinese. ¶ The members of the Executive Committee present expressed their disapproval of the action taken by the association at Sacramento. ¶ H. D. Houghan of Alameda and Chairman McGlashan said that the Sacramento association had called the Supervisors' Convention in order to render the work of the San Jose Convention useless and to create disunion. ¶ McGlashan declared that a great deal of chicanery had been resorted to to keep the Supervisors' Convention from uniting with the other at Sacramento, and Mr. Houghan said that the association, because its plans then failed and it did not capture the convention, is now trying to injure and delay its work. ¶ The visiting committee was informed that proper action would be taken by the Executive Committee to repudiate the action of the association and of Mr. Dray. ¶ It was announced that the following speakers will address the mass meeting next Saturday night, called to endorse the resolutions of the Sacramento convention: Horace Davis, Patrick Reddy, M. M. Estee, A. Sharboro, C. F. McGlashan, James H. Barry, C. W. Owen and A. Caminetti of Amador."

3/17/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"Boycotting in Mayfield. ¶ It is said that the Chinese in Mayfield have instituted a boycott against the members of the Mayfield anti-Coolie League. How Chinamen expect to boycott members of the League has not been explained."

3/17/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (News)

"GOOD FOR LAWYERS. ¶ Every Chinaman in Oakland who conducts a laundry in a frame building has been arrested, and since the decision of the Supreme Court, that the ordinance imposing a license on laundrymen is legal, arrests are making for conducting a business without a license. The Chinamen have employed Henry Vrooman to defend them. The agitation is evidently destined to prove profitable to lawyers, if to no one else."

3/17/1886 Evening News (wire) page 2 column 1 (News)

"TROUBLE IN PORTLAND. ¶ Portland is said to be full of tramps, and street robberies are of frequent occurrence. It is believed that this class assembled in Portland for the purpose of taking part in an anticipated anti-Chinese riot. A citizen's meeting, called by the Mayor, was held last evening at which it was decided that no one should be prevented by violence or intimidation from working for a living and that all rioters should be prosecuted."

3/17/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"CAM WO CONVICTED. ¶ Found Guilty of Conducting a Laundry in a Wooden Building. ¶ Cam Wo was tried and convicted in Justice Pfister's Court to-day on a charge of conducting a laundry in a wooden building in this city. ¶ M. H. Hyland acted as City Attorney and Bird & Clark represented the defendant. ¶ Counsel for defendant objected to the introduction of the ordinance, on the ground that it is unconstitutional. The 24th inst. at 10 o'clock a.m. is the time set for passing sentence. Like all other cases of this character, this one will be appealed."

3/18/1886 Morning Mercury (Pacific White Laundry) page 1 column 1 (Advertisement)

"Again to the Front. Pacific White Laundry, Adams Street, East San Jose, Reduced Prices! Everything neat and new. Office at the bath-house under the New York Exchange Hotel. N. Kamp, Proprietor."

3/18/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 3 column 5 (News)

"News of the Coast....The Chinese at San Luis Obispo hold a monopoly in the vegetable business, and when a white man starts in they cut prices so low that he has to give up...."

3/18/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"Police Court Jottings....Cam Wo, Hop Hing and Ty Chung were convicted of violating the laundry ordinance in Justice Pfister's Court yesterday, and will receive sentence on March 24th. Similar charges against Hop Lee and Sam Wah were dismissed."

3/18/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 1 column 2 (News)

"Spaulding and the Chinese. Washington, March 17.—In the Senate, the Chair laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting the report of special agent Spaulding in relation to the importation of Chinese. The letter was referred."

3/18/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 3 column 6 (News)

"At the Bay City....United States Circuit Judge Sawyer Monday dismissed the petition of Foo Loy for a writ of habeas corpus and remanded the applicant. The petitioner was arrested for violation of laundry ordinance no. 11,569, prohibiting the conducting of laundry business in any building except it be constructed of stone, or brick, etc. The attorney for the petitioner took an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States."

3/18/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Anti-Chinese Association. San Francisco, March 17.—The Executive Committee of the State Non-Partisan Anti-Chinese Association took action this evening on the complaint made against the Local Anti-Chinese Association of Sacramento, which passed a resolution postponing boycotting until November 10th. The committee recommended the Sacramento Association to reconsider and rescind the resolution in question, which was not in harmony with the spirit of the recent State Anti-Chinese Convention. The resolutions passed at the State Convention advocated boycotting at the earliest possible time."

3/18/1886 Morning *Mercury* (staff) page 2 column 2 (Editorial)

"A Chinese Strategem. There is room for a grave suspicion that the movement to colonize Chinese direct from China in Mexico is intended as a plan to gather thousands of the obnoxious laborers in territory so adjacent to the United States that they can be gradually smuggled into our Pacific States. It is strange that with all the pretenses that are made about sending Chinese back to China from California, and the tales that are told of the numbers that are becoming destitute from want of employment, it is also stated that few Chinese are expected to leave here for Mexico. If Chinese labor is in demand in the neighboring republic and is both unpopular and in excess of the demand in California, it would seem to be the most natural, and certainly would be the cheapest, plan to ship them out of San Francisco. With the experience we have had of wholesale smuggling of Chinese into Washington Territory from British Columbia, it is only a reasonable supposition that the dealers in Chinese slaves are using Mexico as a cover for their intention to evade the Restriction law even more extensively than they have heretofore done."

3/18/1886 Evening *Herald* (Anti-Chinese Meeting) page 3 column 3 (Advertisement)

"Anti-Chinese Meeting. The regular weekly meeting of Anti-Coolie Club No. 2 will be held at Druids' Hall this evening."

3/18/1886 Evening *Herald* (L. S. Cavallaro, cigars) page 3 column 2 (Advertisement)

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

3/18/1886 Evening *Herald* (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"The Democratic State Central Committee could not do better than to meet and endorse the action of the Sacramento Convention on the Chinese question. The Democratic party has always sided with the people in this matter, and such action by the Committee would not only be in line with the general policy of the party, but would meet the approval of nine-tenth of the people of California."

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

"Anti-Chinese Convention. San Francisco, March 17.—The Executive Committee of the State Non-Partisan Anti-Chinese Association took action this evening on the complaint made against the Local Anti-Chinese Association of Sacramento, which passed a resolution postponing boycotting until November 10th. The committee recommended the Sacramento Association to reconsider and rescind the resolution in question, which was not in harmony with the spirit of the recent State Anti-Chinese Convention. The resolutions passed at the State Convention advocated boycotting at the earliest possible time."

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

"Local Brevities....The anti-Chinese club of Felton will hold a ratification meeting on Saturday evening....Buy Heyler's own make of boots and shoes, cheapest for the quality and no Chinese Labor....Tom On was convicted by Justice Pfister this morning of violating the laundry ordinance and will be sentenced on the 25th inst. At 2 p.m. The trial of Hung Lee, who pleaded not guilty, was set for 10 a.m. on the 22d. ¶ Cam Wo, Hop Hing and Ty Chung were convicted of violating the laundry ordinance in Justice Pfister's court yesterday, and will receive sentence on March 24th. Similar charges against Hop Lee and Sam Wah were dismissed...."

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

“Coast. Chinese Warned to Keep Out of the United States. ¶ San Francisco, March 18.—The steamer Oceanic arrived to-day with Hong Kong dates to February 23d and Yokohama dates to March 4th. On February 2d, previous to leaving Hong Kong for Yokohama, four of the crew of the United States war ship Prenton were sent ashore suffering from smallpox. The China overland mail of February 23d stated the following cablegram was received February 21st by the Committee of the Tung Wah hospital from the committee of Chung Wa Wui Kun of San Francisco. ¶ ‘We call your attention to the condition of the Chinese in the United States of America. Anti-Chinese riots are of frequent occurrence. Over five hundred thousand dollars of our property has already destroyed and many of our people killed. The merchants business is seriously injured and there is great suffering and destitution among the laboring classes. We request you to immediately issue a proclamation warning our people not to come to the United States, also send copy of this to Chang Tung Viceroy of Two Kwang and To-Bi-Yuk Tung, of Canton.[’] We have cabled Tseung L. Yamen. ¶ The information contained in the above has already been circulated as requested.”

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

“THE CLERGY AND THE COOLIES. ¶ The Oakland Times very pertinently asks why it is that a majority of the ministers of religion are always found fighting the battles of slavery? During the days of slavery in the South the clergy were the strongest advocates of that crime against humanity, and it was mainly through their efforts that the question was not settled amicably, and slavery abolished without bloodshed. And during all the struggles for liberty in England and elsewhere the clergy were always found on the side of the oppressors. So it is in California now. Instead of standing with the people on the Chinese question, the clergy are going out of their way to denounce the Anti-Coolie movement, and to encourage the immigration of coolies. The ministers of Los Angeles and other places have adopted resolutions absolutely favoring coolie immigration, on the ground that the coolies can be more readily converted if brought to the United States. They persistently ignore all the suffering that has already been caused by coolie competition, and the manifold evils which must follow the continued immigration of coolies, and declare, in effect, that the white race may go to the devil, if they can only have the chance of saving the souls of a coolie or two. ¶ This persistent disregard of the plainest principles of free government and human progress is one of the main reasons why intelligent men refuse to join the churches. They see that the pulpits generally are filled with fossils, who stick to a lot of musty theories and ignore the plainest doctrines taught by the Great Master, and they refuse to submit to such dictation. When the pulpits are filled with men of broad intellects and warm hearts, full of sympathy with the struggles of oppressed humanity, and always ready with a word of cheer for the poor, then the church will regain its power over the hearts and the consciences of mankind – then, and not till then. ¶ Brethren, think on these things.”

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

“CALL FOR HELP. ¶ Contributions Wanted for the People’s Cause. ¶ THE SACRAMENTO BOYCOTT. ¶ It is Repudiated by the Anti-Chinese State Executive Committee – A Resolution. ¶ The sub-committee of the Executive Committee of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association held a meeting in San Francisco last evening. ¶ Horace Davis was requested to reconsider his resignation. ¶ The following appeal to the people was adopted: ¶ HEADQUARTERS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CALIFORNIA ANTI-CHINESE NON-PARTISAN ASSOCIATION. ¶ To the People of California: The Executive Committee needs funds to carry on the anti-Chinese work. Therefore, by authority of the late Anti-Chinese Convention held at Sacramento, we appeal to you for contributions of money to aid this contest for the supremacy of white labor over Chinese, and the expulsion by peaceful means of the latter from the State. Believing that we are engaged in a cause the success of which will inaugurate a new era of prosperity on this coast, and will forever banish that feeling of unrest and insecurity for investing capital

which the presence of the Chinese in our midst has occasioned, we confidently appeal to you to contribute generously in accordance with your means. You are earnestly requested to send contributions at once to the members of the Executive Committee in your county, to either of the undersigned or Hon. Horace Davis, Clay-street Bank, San Francisco. All subscriptions received and all donations made by the committee will be published in the papers of the State. ¶ C. F. MCGLASHAN, ¶ J. H. BARRY. ¶ P. REDDY. ¶ WM. M. HINTON. ¶ J. M. CLARK. ¶ H.D. HOUGHAN. ¶ Sub-committee, State Executive Com. V. HOFFMEYER, Secretary. ¶ J. H. Barry referred to the citizens' meeting which was held in Sacramento after the adjournment of the convention, at which the date of beginning the boycott was set for next November. He then introduced the following resolution, which, after a desultory discussion in regard to the powers of the sub-committee on the proposition, was passed: ¶ WHEREAS, F. R. Dray, a member of the Executive Committee of the C.A.C.N.P. Association, supported the action of the Citizens' Anti-Chinese Association of Sacramento in postponing the boycott until November 10th, which is an abuse of the power accorded the local association to fix the date of a boycott, and in violation of the direction of the convention to fix the date of the boycott at the earliest moment, therefore be it ¶ Resolved, That we condemn the conduct of F. R. Dray, and declare that he is not in harmony with the command of the convention, and we request the association aforesaid to reconsider its resolution and act in consonance with the expressed direction of the convention. ¶ President McGlashan announced that the committee had secured room 122, Phelan building, which it would use hereafter as a headquarters. ¶ The committee then adjourned to meet in the new room this evening."

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

"Found Guilty. ¶ Tom On, a Chinese laundryman was convicted in Justice Pfister's Court to-day on a charge of doing business in a wooden building. The case will be appealed. A similar charge against Hung Lee was continued."

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

"THE Citizens' Anti-Chinese Association of Sacramento adopted the following resolution: 'That after May 1, 1886, each member of this association will as strictly as he possibly can, exercise his personal right to not patronize those persons that he is satisfied could dispense with Chinese help, and that no general boycotting be attempted by this association until after November 10, 1886, for the purpose of giving all persons reasonable time to prepare for it.'"

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

"Police Court Jottings....Lum Wah, Sam Long, Hung Lee, Tom On, Hop Son and Yut Wah were yesterday convicted in Justice Pfister's court of violating the laundry ordinance. They will be sentenced on March 25th."

3/19/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Santa Clara Items....A number of our citizens met Wednesday evening, and held a caucus for the pupose of nominating a list of town officers to be voted for at the coming charter election, with the following result: [names omitted]...Notwithstanding the various tickets in the field there is a proposition on foot to hold a convention next nonday evening in Justice Herrington's court-room, for the purpose of nominating an Anti-Chinese ticket. The matter is being earnestly discussed, and as the idea has been suggested as a good one, the ticket will be announced in due time...."

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

"ANTI-COOLIE LEAGUE. ¶ The Boycott on the Fruit Cannery – Ratification Meeting. ¶ The regular weekly meeting of the Anti-Coolie League, No. 2, was held last evening in Druids' Hall, Al. Kennedy in the chair.

¶ Secretary Allen read a letter from a friend in Los Angeles stating that he thought all the dealers in oranges in that place employed Chinese. ¶ Mr. Kennedy made a report of the proceedings of the State Convention. ¶ A few remarks were made by Mr. Schmidt. ¶ Louis Cavallaro also made a report. He praised Judge Freer for the impartial manner in which he presided over the Sacramento Convention. ¶ Mr. Kennedy stated that he had called on Controller Dunn while in Sacramento, and that official told him that if he heard of anything used in the construction of the Insane Asylum of Agnews that was made by Chinamen he would not audit the warrant. ¶ Under the head of good of the order, Louis Cavallaro suggested that a collection be taken up, and the suggestion was acted upon. ¶ In regard to the master of the San Jose Packing Co., Mr. Vinter stated that the matter was in the hands of the Knights of Labor. He had written yesterday the last communication that would probably ever be sent to Mr. Bendel on the subject. Mr. Bendel was given until the 23d to discharge the Chinamen – that is, if he did not do so by that time it would be too late to recall the order. He wrote to Mr. Bende [Bendel] that he would not treat with either Mr. Hayes or Mr. Wright, because they were both too strongly pro-Chinese. ¶ Mr. Crane reported that he had met with a great deal of success in canvassing for signatures to Circular No. 1 of the State Association. ¶ Dr. Berry then made a speech. He gave an account of the late convention. He said in concluding that the committee he had appointed to solicit funds had met with much success, and the money would be ultimately sent to the Executive Committee. In regard to the boycott, he was in favor of beginning immediately. ¶ Mr. Vinter spoke of the meeting to be held Saturday night and said that it would determine whether the anti-Chinese movement was to be successful. He urged the members to induce all the people they could to attend, especially their pro-Chinese friends, in order that they might be converted. ¶ The League then adjourned and the Executive Committee met to make arrangements for the ratification meeting.”

3/19/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

“LAND AND LABOR. ¶ Sooner or later - and the sooner the better - this valley must have a labor supply which can be depended upon and which will contribute more than its labor to the general good. In those parts of California which may cling to the system of immense wheat ranches, machinery may in part supply the want of resident and permanent labor, but in our region of orchards and vineyards we must have human hands and fingers to pick and care for the fruit and vine products. There was a time when New England farming was all done by permanent residents - men who owned a few sterile acres were glad to work for others 'in haying and harvest,' and were none the less respected because in the busy seasons they earned wages which enabled them to build houses and gradually add to their little farms, and educate their children. The young men and the young women earned their clothing and saved money to marry and establish themselves, by working for days' or months' wages. Those wages were small, a dollar a day for working from 'sun-up till sundown' being considered a fair remuneration, but the habits of industry so formed produced the men and women who penetrated the forests, broke up the prairies, and finally founded the empire of the West on the golden shores of the Pacific. ¶ We shall not again see the same class of American pioneers of labor and founders of American prosperity, but there is a teaching in their history which might be of vast practical benefit to the owners of property in the Santa Clara valley. The best way to secure permanent labor is to fasten it to the soil with an anchor of self-interest. Induce families of industrious people to come here and settle, by building cheap but sufficiently comfortable houses, add two or three acres of land, and then sell these homes and small plots of ground to people who show themselves to be the right sort of persons to be encouraged. Give them long time in which they may pay for their little homesteads out of their earnings as laborers as well as by what their land produces, and you would soon have a sober, reliable class of resident laborers, whose sons and daughters would supply the place of Chinese to their own profit and the great good of the State. ¶ They would not only grow up to be interested in the good order and prosperity of

the State, but they would by their example make labor honorable and aid in removing the danger of hoodlumism which has been the worst injury caused by the presence of the Chinese in California."

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

"Superior Court Notes....Cases as follows was set for trial in Department 1: Chung Lee, practicing medicine without a license, April 13th;..."

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

"Six Convictions. Six Chinese laundrymen were convicted in Justice Pfister's court yesterday for violating the ordinance forbidding work in wooden buildings."

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

"Local Brevities....White labor shoes at Wilcox's....Buy Heyler's own make of boots and shoes, cheapest for the quality and no Chinese labor....Jung Quong Sing, who murdered Henry Vandervorst on the 7th of last October, will be hanged one week from to-day...."

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

"Chinese Sentenced. Quong Lee, Hop Kee, Maun Lee and Wo Kee, convicted of violating the laundry ordinance, were sentenced by Justice Pfister this morning to pay a fine of \$20 each or be imprisoned in the County Jail for twenty days. An undertaking on appeal was filed in each case."

3/19/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro, cigars) page 3 column 2 (Advertisement)

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

3/19/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 6 (News)

"Blood Near Chinatown. A gentleman who passed Chinatown about 7:30 this morning noticed large spots of blood near the edge of the sidewalk and the ground showed that some body had been dragged along for a considerable distance. Careful inquiry has been made by the officers, but no solution of the mystery has yet been made."

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

"Has He Escaped? The steamer City of New York which took Ang Tai Duck, the murderer of the Wickershams, from Yokohama to Hongkong, arrived at the latter port on Saturday last. In view of the fact that Chief Crowley of San Francisco has received no information concerning the fugitive murderer's arrest, he is very much inclined to think that there has been some hitch, and that the fellow eluded the authorities."

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

"The Ratification Meeting. The action of the Sacramento Anti-Chinese Convention will be ratified at a grand mass meeting to be held at Turn Verein Hall to-morrow evening. The importance of the subject demands that all whose sympathies lie in the direction of the removal of the great Chinese evil should by their presence make attestation of the earnestness they feel in the matter. Addresses will be delivered by N. Bowden, Jas. G. Kennedy (of San Francisco), H. H. Main, M. H. Hyland, C. W. Kennedy, Mrs. Wilson (of Santa Cruz) and others."

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

"The Pork Butchers. San Francisco, March 18.—The pork butchers of this city met to-night at Eintracht Hall for the purpose of devising means for rescuing the monopoly in the pork trade from the Chinese butchers. About 200 butchers and pork dealers were in attendance, and effected a temporary organization. A number of speeches were made and all present advocated boycotting to its fullest extent. A committee of nine was appointed from retail butchers, wholesale butchers and pork packers to meet at the call of the chair to confer as to the best method of boycotting the Chinese."

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

"The Knights of Labor in the Eastern States can do us good service in this anti-coolie crusade by boycotting every politician who votes against the restriction of Chinese immigration. Let the local assemblies everywhere pass resolutions pledging their members never to vote for any member of Congress who favors coolie immigration, and let those resolutions be everywhere published. This would bring not a few of those who, corrupted by the gold of the Six Companies, have done their best as legislators to degrade white labor. Let this step be taken at once, and we venture to say that there will be a majority of the House of Representatives in favor of the most stringent anti-Chinese measures that can be introduced."

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

"It seems that the British Government prompted the Chinese Minister to demand indemnity for the alleged outrages upon coolies and probably British subjects make more than anybody else out of the coolie trade between the British province of Hong Kong and the United States. John Bull is always willing to make all the money he can out of the misfortunes or the follies of his neighbors, and this Chinese business is another illustration of the fact. The Chinese were excluded from British India some years by an order of the Imperial Council, and the British colonies are more rabid in their hostility to Chinese immigration than ever the people of America knew how to be. The British Government should occasionally be treated to a dose of its own medicine."

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

"Two or three instances have been reported of the loss of trees and shrubs following the employment of Chinese. Of course, it cannot be said positively that the one is the cause of the other, but in the present excited state of public opinion this is at once assumed. Such crimes cannot therefore be too strongly condemned by all interested in the success of the Anti-Coolie movement. It is a mean and cowardly trick to sneak into a person's orchard in the darkness and cut down his trees and should be punished with the utmost rigor of the law. Openly refuse to buy fruit produced by coolie labor, and persuade everybody else to do the same if possible, but no injury must be done to property, no matter how many coolies be employed."

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

"Boycotting Work. The sub-committee of the Executive Committee of the California Non-Partisan Anti-Chinese Association held a meeting at its new quarters in the Phelan building, San Francisco, last evening. ¶ A letter was read from F. R. Dray of the Sacramento Anti-Chinese Association, declaring that the Sacramento boycotting resolution had been misunderstood; that it was not intended to prevent special boycotting that could be done successfully, but that he did not believe a full boycott could be made successful at Sacramento. ¶ Horace Davis insisted on the acceptance of his resignation, as business would interfere with his duties. He declared himself in full accord with the cause. No action was taken on the resignation, but A. Sbarboro was appointed temporary treasurer in his stead. ¶ The address to the people, prepared by W. M. Hinton, was discussed and was referred back for revision. It will be presented this evening."

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

"Republicans Favor Coolies. The vote in the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to postpone the consideration of Morrow's bill to restrict Chinese immigration shows plainly to which party the people of California must look for help on this Chinese question. The Committee is composed of seven Democrats and six Republicans, and the six Republicans, with Perry Belmont of New York, a Democrat, voted to postpone, while the other six Democrats on the Committee voted in favor of the bill. And thus it has been all through this struggle against the coolies. The Republicans uniformly have favored the free immigration of coolies, and the Democrats have been just as uniformly against it. Actions speak louder than words, and we hope that thereafter we shall hear less about Republican hostility to the Chinese. Plainly enough, if Republican politicians had the power they would not only favor the free admission of the coolies, but give them votes to use for the Republican ticket."

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

"A CHARGE PROVED. ¶ The charge made by the HERALD prior to the holding of the Anti-Chinese Conventions at Sacramento that the Sacramento branch was called in the interest of the Chinese and for the purpose of killing the anti-Chinese movement, has been fully sustained. ¶ As the HERALD charged, the call for that convention emanated from the so-called Best Citizens' Anti-Chinese Club of Sacramento, composed principally of Republican politicians. The Boards of Supervisors of the various counties were requested to send delegates to that convention. A large majority of these Boards are Republican. When the convention assembled its whole conduct was a fight against fusion with the San Jose Convention and against a boycott. ¶ Now, having been beaten in the fusion, this same so-called Best Citizens' Club, using one of the members of the State Executive Committee as a tool, passes a resolution fixing a boycott to take effect just after the fall election, in open opposition to the expressed wishes of the fused convention, and shrewdly puts the resolution in such a shape that it could easily be mistaken for the action of the State Executive Committee. This committee has promptly repudiated and rebuked the resolution, but it should go further and oust the man Dray who was used as the tool. ¶ The Executive Committee is formulating a plan for the organization of all the anti-Chinese clubs in the State on a common basis and in common harmony, and with one common name for all. Those clubs which will refuse to comply with these regulations will be exposed and ruled out, and doubtless the only one in the State that will meet such a fate is the so-called Best Citizens' Anti-Chinese Club of Sacramento."

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

"Poisoned Pork. A Warning to Those Who Persist in Employing Chinese Cooks. The other day four hogs which were in a box car at the Southern Pacific depot died from the effects of some unknown disease. It might be supposed that in the face of this fact the carcasses would have been disposed of for other than food purposes. It becomes the duty of the Herald to report, however, that the dead animals were sold by their owner, a well known business man of this city and a public official, to a Chinese butcher, and it is very probable that parts of the carcasses have by this time found their way to the table of more than one man who employs a Chinese cook. The assertion is made by those who are familiar with the habits and methods of Chinese cooks that they plead with their employers for the privilege of buying the family pork, representing that they can obtain the choicest cuts from their countrymen at a far less rate than would be charged by white butchers, The reason this is done is perfectly clear. The cooks receive a commission. But what is to be said of the quality? It makes one shudder to think of it, knowing that the Chinese scruple not in the least at selling diseased pork or other meats so long as they can make a few dimes by the transaction. Is it not time that the employers of Chinese cooks were putting on their thinking caps, or will they wait until some calamity visits their homes and destroys members of their

families, or until an epidemic runs riot over our fair city of the result of the criminal acts of Chinese in dissemination poison in the form of unwholesome meats?"

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

"THE LABOR QUESTION. ¶ Regular Meeting of Anti-Coolie Club No. 2. ¶ SOME GOOD WORK REVIEWED. ¶ The Sacramento Convention – The Fifth Street Cannery – Ratification Meeting Saturday Evening. ¶ Vice-President Al. Kennedy occupied the chair at the regular meeting of Anti-Coolie Club No. 2, held last evening at Druids' Hall. ¶ Secretary Allen read a letter from C. K. Lamb of Los Angeles, promising to inform the club as to orange-growers employing Chinese. ¶ A report from delegates to the State Convention was called for and the presiding officer made a few remarks. He said that there was a great rumpus at Sacramento on the first day and at one time the prospect really looked disheartening. But by good management the Supervisors' Convention was captured by the sons of toil. The speaker complimented Senator Reddy on the manner in which he squelched Pixley, and added that the people should support what had been done in Sacramento. On Saturday evening a grand ratification meeting will be held in this city which he hoped would be attended by the mechanics, the laborers and the businessmen of San Jose. ¶ Mr. Schmidt, the sewer contractor, related that after the last meeting he was met by a citizen of this city and asked by him whether he was helping this anti-coolie movement. The speaker replied that he was, and he was then told that many of the members of the anti-coolie club had been 'across the bay.' This remark was resented in vigorous style, Mr. Schmidt telling the man that the clubs were composed of good citizens who knew their duties and their rights. ¶ L. S. Cavallaro made a brief address, in which he spoke of the impartial bearing of President Freer of the Sacramento Convention. The fused gathering was an orderly and well conducted affair. The fight on boycotting commenced in the conference committee meeting, Mr. Sargent being the only member who opposed the proposition. As we all know boycotting was carried by the convention, and by a large majority. ¶ The Chairman stated that while in Sacramento he had called on State Controller Dunn, who told him that the work of constructing the new insane asylum must be let by contract, but that he would audit no bill for material which was not of white laborer manufacture. ¶ Mr. Cavallaro reported that all but one of the Chinese who had been arrested for violating the laundry ordinance had been convicted. The announcement was received with applause. ¶ The Secretary reported that he written to C. F. McGlashan in respect to boycotting the San Jose Fruit Packing Company and that gentleman had written that the matter was now in the hands of a committee. ¶ Wm. Vinter said the Knights of Labor have the matter in hand and the last letter which will be written has been written to the President of the company, Mr. Bendel. He has been given to the 23d inst. to make a change as to the Chinese in the service of the company – that is to say, if a change is made by the 23d the boycott that has been ordered may be recalled; otherwise it will be too late. ¶ Mr. Crane urged that the work of canvassing for signatures be proceeded with. He had done considerable work and had handed several hundred names to the Executive Committee. ¶ Dr. J. L. Barry reviewed the work done at Sacramento. The organization which called the Supervisors' Convention is really pro-Chinese and that convention was intended to break the force of the anti-Chinese movement. He contrasted the two conventions and spoke of the adjourned session of the San Jose Convention as representing the earnestness of intelligent labor. The system of boycotting drew many advocates who were first opposed to it. M. M. Estee was one of those men. Many others found similar conversion after due reflection. Pixley spoke against the boycotting resolution, and the convention generally extended his time when his five minutes had been exhausted. He was allowed to say all he wanted. Sargent also spoke vigorously against the boycott, and so did Bidwell. Bidwell had before this discharged men in his service because they had united with anti-coolie clubs, but it had also happened that Bidwell's flour had been boycotted. The work of the convention and that of the Executive Committee was further reviewed, and the speaker said that with united action success will surely crown the movement. ¶ A committee from Club No. 3, added Dr. Berry, had been at

work collecting money to be forwarded to the State Executive Committee, and much more money had been collected than he had supposed could be got together in so short a time. With regard to fixing the date for boycotting, it ought not to be too long delayed. There are many people out of employment here. Why, a firm in this city advertised for a dozen sewing girls, and the ink was hardly dry on the paper before two hundred girls applied for places. There is plenty of labor here for the fruit-growers, also. If white labor is not to be had, then the speaker would be in favor of allowing the fruit men to employ Chinese rather than let the fruit rot. But he was sure that there is white labor enough in the county, and to spare. ¶ Wm. Vinter called attention to the ratification meeting to be held on Saturday evening and said that it is full of importance. Pro-Chinese people should be induced to attend the meeting. The speaker urged that the gathering be arranged for with the care that the subject demands. ¶ The club now adjourned and the Executive Committee held a meeting to consider arrangements for Saturday night's meeting."

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

"Sentenced. ¶ Five Chinese laundrymen convicted of doing business in wooden buildings, were sentenced to-day by Justice Pfister to pay fines of twenty dollars each."

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

"Anti-Coolie League. ¶ The Anti-Coolie League No. 2 met last evening and took up a collection. Several speeches were made and something was said about boycotting."

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

"WE ALL KNOW HIM. ¶ The Carson, Nev., Appeal is authority for saying there is a well known State official who always discharges his Chinamen just before election and hires him again just afterwards."

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

"THEY ARE SILENT. ¶ There is some talk of running an Anti-Chinese ticket at the approaching town election in Santa Clara. The agitators in this city have not been heard from on that question yet. Perhaps they will do something when they get through talking about boycotting."

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

"SET FOR TRIAL. ¶ Criminal and Civil Cases to be Tried in Judge Belden's Court ¶ The following cases were set for trial to-day in Judge Belden's Court: ¶ Bridget Dawson vs. Charles Wade, et al., March 30th. ¶ Marie Albert vs. Jean Lucas, April 1st. ¶ Charles Dawson, charged with burglary, April 12th. ¶ Y. Chung Lee, charged with practicing medicine without a license, April 13th. ¶ G. Giacomella, charged with attempt to commit arson, April 14th. ¶ Antonio Belosi, burglary, April 15th."

3/20/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 1 column 2 (News)

"Police Court Jottings....Quong Lee, Hop Kee, Mon Lee and Wo Kee, convicted of violating the laundry ordinance, were yesterday sentenced by justice pfister to pay fines of \$20 each or be imprisoned for twenty days. They gave bonds and filed undertakings on appeal...."

3/20/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"Ratification Meeting. A mass meeting will be held at Turn Verein Hall this evening, for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Sacramento Anti-Chinese Convention. Addresses will be delivered by N. Bowden, J. G. Kennedy, H. H. Main, M. H. Hyland, W. C. Kennedy, Mrs. Wilson of Santa Cruz, and others."

3/20/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"Local Brevities....It is reported that a Chinese washerman of Watsonville recently offered a young white girl \$1,000 if she would elope with him. That Mongolian needs a most stringent boycotting....The Chinese manufacturers of shirts and underwear, located on Second street near San Fernando, are reported to have several white women and girls working for them as cutters and fitters....A gentleman in passing Chinatown about 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning noticed large spots of blood near the edge of the sidewalk, and from the appearance of the ground some body had been dragged along for quite a distance. The officers investigated the matter but could find no solution of the mystery."

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

"Boot and Shoe Dealers. The Signers to the Anti-Chinese Pledge. ¶ The retail boot and shoe dealers met last evening in Osterman's shoe store. E. J. Wilcox in the Chair. ¶ Mr. Smith, of the Committee appointed to visit the shoe dealers and request their signature to the pledge not to buy Chinese-made goods after April 1st, reported that the following dealers had signed the agreement: ¶ William Osterman, Holly & Smith, H. Kaeding, Zeigler & Althaus, Boston Shoe Bazaar, B. Myers, George W. Alexander, Phil. Herold, F. Schumaker, Levy Bros., J. J. Lenzen, J. Koenig & Son, P. Egli, L. Bloom, Moses Isaacs, J. Wilkowsky, L. Hart, T. W. Spring, H. O. Edson, A Zimmerman and E. J. Wilcox. ¶ Mr. Zeigler reported that Messrs. Schelbe, Silva, Mrs. Hill and Turel & Co., had refused to sign. ¶ Mr. Osterman suggested that some action be taken in the case of those who refused to sign. ¶ Mr. Schloss suggested that the parties be seen again and action be decided upon next Friday, when the names of the signers could be published, and the public notified that all others dealt in Chinese goods."

3/20/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"OUR BOYS AND GIRLS ¶ One of the most pressing problems for Californians to solve is what shall be the future of our boys and girls who must depend upon their own exertions for their success in life. Chinese competition, although it has a bad influence upon our social condition which it is desirable to curtail and finally remove, has not been the only thing which has exposed the boys and girls of California to hoodlumism and vicious lives. Society has not discharged the duty it owes to the rising generation. We may talk as we please about the necessity of repressive measures and of stamping out hoodlumism, but until employment is provided for white boys and girls, as well as for white men, hoodlumism and immorality will increase with the growth of the population. ¶ While the world does not owe any one a living unless he earns it, affording an opportunity to form industrious habits and to become self-reliant and self-respecting is an obligation due from society to its children, from which the only escape is through the avenue of social disaster. ¶ Idleness on the part of the youth of a city increases the burden of taxation and depreciates the value of property. From the noblest motive of a desire to faithfully discharge its social duties as well as from the meaner but frequently more powerful incentive of obtaining the largest return for its investments, it is both the duty and the best policy of California to open avenues of industry to the boys and girls which will educate them in habits of self-reliance and self-respect."

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

"Yreka Chinatown Burned. Yreka, March 19.—Chinatown at Sawyer's Bar was completely destroyed by fire, probably due to carelessness, though some think it was incendiary."

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

"A People's Jury. Portland, Or., March 20.—Albert Lee, a resident of Mount Tabor, on trial for driving out the Chinese, was acquitted, the jury being out only a few minutes."

3/20/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 6 (News)

"Local Brevities. Hartzoke's white labor cigars....White labor cigars at Hartzoke's, near the Court-house....No Chinese goods at Hartzoke's cigar store, near the Court-house....Buy Heyler's own make for boots and shoes, cheapest for the quality and no Chinese labor...."

3/20/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro, cigars) page 3 column 6 (Advertisement)

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

3/20/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"The next step taken by the Anti-Coolie Leagues of this and other counties should be to open a Labor Bureau, and, as far as possible, furnish reliable white labor to all who will discharge their coolies. There should be the utmost friendliness in this Anti-Coolie movement, except to those who prefer coolies to white men. To them no favors should be shown."

3/20/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"In condemning the ministers of religion for their attitude on the Chinese question, the Herald must not be considered as condemning all alike. There are some noble men in the pulpits of San Jose who deserve no such sweeping censure, and for them the Herald has always manifested the utmost friendliness. But there are always cranks, fanatics, cowards and trimmers, and for these no language can be too severe."

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

"The Ratification Meeting. A grand anti-Chinese mass meeting, to ratify the work of the Sacramento Convention, will be held at Turn Verein Hall this evening and will doubtless be well attended, for the question to be discussed is one of the highest possible importance. Speeches will be delivered by N. Bowden, Jas. G. Kennedy (of San Francisco), H. H. Main, M. H. Hyland, C. W. Kennedy, Mrs. Wilson (of Santa Cruz) and others and it is probable that resolutions embodying the sentiment of the gathering on the labor question will be adopted."

3/20/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"The Mayfield Anti-Chinese Club. ¶ The Mayfield Anti-Chinese Club held a meeting on Wednesday night for the purpose of receiving Mr. Ducker, their delegate to the Sacramento convention. The Sacramento resolutions were accepted unanimously. A committee was appointed to ask the town officers to stop opium-smoking and Chinese lotteries in Mayfield, as these are carried on there to an alarming extent, the Chinese from surrounding towns congregating there for the purpose of gambling and opium-smoking. Not a few white boys participate in the gambling, but have not yet taken to opium-smoking. The meeting adjourned at 10:30 o'clock, with eighty members on the roll. The anti-Chinese feeling is very strong in Mayfield, and the pro-Chinese element consists of only a few persons whose corns are being trodden upon by the anti-Chinese advocates pushing the cause. White-labor goods are coming rapidly into demand in Mayfield."

3/20/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"WHITE LABOR SHOES. ¶ Meeting of the Dealers Last Evening – The Pledge. ¶ A meeting of retail boot and shoe dealers was held last evening at Osterman's shoe store, E. J. Wilcox in the chair. ¶ Mr. Smith, of the committee appointed to visit the shoe dealers and request their signature to the pledge not to buy Chinese-made goods after April 1st, reported that the following dealers had signed the agreement. William Osterman, Holly & Smith, H. Kaeding, Ziegler & Althaus, Boston Shoe Bazaar, B. Myers, George

W. Alexander, Phil Herold, F. Schumaker, Levy Bros., J. J. Lenzen, J. Koenig & Son, P. Regli, L. Bloom, Moses Isaacs, J. Witkowsky, L. Hart, T. W. Spring, H. O. Edson, A. Zimmerman and E. J. Wilcox. ¶ Mr. Ziegler reported that Messrs. Schelbe, Silva, Mrs. Hill and Turel & Co had refused to sign. ¶ Mr. Osterman suggested that some action be taken in the case of those who refused to sign. ¶ Mr. Schloss suggested that the parties be seen again, and action be decided upon next Friday, when the names of the signers could be published, and the public notified that all others dealt in Chinese goods.”

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

“CHINESE SHOES. ¶ Hints Both to Consumers and to Dealers. ¶ TEMPTATIONS IN THE TRADE. ¶ The Difficulty of Identifying Shoes of Chinese Manufacture – Concerning Honor. ¶ While the organization of shoe dealers in the interest of white labor shoes is to be commenced, there must be no overlooking the fact that the most effective work in this direction is to be done in suppressing Chinese shoe factories. It is true that no white shoe factories in the State employ Chinese, but the fact remains that the factories owned and conducted by Chinese are still in existence. As long as they exist there will be more or less danger that some white manufacturers will surreptitiously buy the Chinese goods, attach the white stamp and sell them for white goods. Therefore it is all-important that the Chinese factories be suppressed if possible. This can be done only by refusing to purchase their goods. The very fact of their continued existence will be more or less evidence that they are selling their goods to white manufacturers or white dealers. ¶ Among those purchasers who honestly work to the good of white labor there is more or less an idea that the white labor stamp on the bottom of the shoe is the only evidence that the shoe was made by white labor. The white-labor stamp is attached only to those white-labor shoes that are made in this State – that is to say, in San Francisco. None of the white-labor shoes that come to California from the East have the white-labor stamp. If purchasers boycott all shoes that do not have the stamp they will create a monopoly for California white manufacturers. ¶ What protection is there, then, for consumers? Evidently none but the honor of the merchant. It is nonsense to say that a purchaser can determine from inspection whether a particular shoe is made by Chinese or by whites, and even the most experienced dealers are often at a loss to decide. They find no difficulty in settling the question so far as rough, coarse shoes are concerned, but when it comes to finer work even the most skillful experts are often at sea. Chinese are born imitators and they can make and finish a shoe to look exactly like white men’s work. ¶ Chinese shoes are already feeling the pressure. Prices are dropping and the San Francisco auction houses are offering more than ever before. This will have a bad effect on the trade, as it will increase the temptation of white dealers and manufacturers to secure them and will correspondingly embarrass the white manufacturers. The principal protection to the people must come from the Knights of Labor and the anti-Chinese organizations, in watching the Chinese factories and tracing up all the shoes that leave them. Whenever and wherever they discuss such shoes going to white manufacturers or dealers they should publish the fact and warn the public. ¶ The people should also note the merchants who pledge themselves not to handle Chinese shoes, and give them their trade; but whenever it is discovered that any merchant is violating his pledge he should be treated with even greater severity than those who never took the pledge. This is not saying that any San Jose shoe dealer who has taken the pledge will deliberately violate it, and at least they should be given the confidence they invite until they or any of them prove recreant. They should be given the preference. It should not be a difficult matter for any dealer to trace his shoes to the factory that turned them out, and as a rule it will not be a valid defense for him to declare, when caught, that he was innocently handling Chinese shoes. ¶ If those merchants who have entered into the movement will stand firmly and honorably by one another, all those who have thus far held aloof will be compelled to follow suit. But in view of the many opportunities that exist in this business for double dealing, the temptations to swerve from the right will be many and strong. If they remain true and firm they will be amply rewarded. They should bear in mind, too, that with the vigilance with which the labor organizations are watching the shoe

trade, any betrayal of a trust on the part of a dealer will be surely detected, and with such detection will come exposure and ruin.”

3/20/1886 Evening News (staff) page 8 column 4 (News)

“British Columbia proposes to boycott the Chinese by withholding miners’ licenses from them.”

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

“Mass Meeting. ¶ A mass meeting will be held at Turner Hall this evening for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Sacramento Anti-Chinese Convention.”

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

“Mass Meeting Tonight. ¶ A mass meeting will be held at Turn Verein Hall this evening, for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Sacramento Anti-Chinese Convention. Addresses will be delivered by N. Bowden, J. G. Kennedy, H. H. Main, M. H. Hyland, W. C. Kennedy, Mrs. Wilson of Santa Cruz, and others.”

3/20/1886 Evening News (staff) page 5 column 4 (News)

“BOOTS AND SHOES. ¶ A Meeting of the Dealers – Signing the Pledge. ¶ At the meeting of the boot and shoe dealers last evening, the committee appointed to secure signers to the pledge not to buy Chinese-made goods after April 1st, reported the following signatures to the agreement: ¶ William Osterman, Holly & Smith, H. Kaeding, Zeigler & Althaus, Boston Shoe Bazar, B. Myers, George W. Alexander, Phil. Herold, F. Schumaker, Levy Bros, J. J. Lenzen, J. Koenig & Son, P. Regli, L. Bloom, Moses Isaacs, J. Witkowsky, L. Hart, T. W. Spring, H. O. Edson, A. Zimmerman and E. J. Wilcox. ¶ Other dealers will be visited during the week, and a meeting will be held on next Friday evening.”

3/20/1886 Evening News (staff) page 4 column 1 (Editorial)

“SENSIBLE SHOE DEALERS. ¶ The white shoe dealers of this city have organized against the Chinamen and are instituting a plan that is not only sensible but all that is necessary. They simply pledge themselves not to deal in goods manufactured by Chinese. This plan will quickly settle the question of Chinese labor as far as boots and shoes are concerned in this city. And it will be done without threats or antagonism among the white people. In ridding ourselves of Chinese competition, the boycotting of whites as suggested by agitators is not only unnecessary, but will almost certainly prove to be detrimental to the anti-Chinese cause. In refusing to purchase goods made by Chinamen it is certainly neither necessary nor wise to refuse to buy goods made by white people. In doing so, the innocent white laborers who made the goods are placed in jeopardy and unjustly punished. A refusal to buy the Chinese-made goods is sufficient. No merchant will give shelf room to goods he cannot sell. This boycotting business is an extremely dangerous weapon to handle and it would be well for those who are making so much noise about it to hold their yawp and allow their brains to thoroughly dissect the boycotting proposition as they present it. Let them ask themselves if they are in the majority, and if not, what will become of them if the anti-boycotters should retaliate. It is a significant fact that storekeepers and other business men who are in a position to be damaged by loss of patronage are seldom found in the ranks of the would-be boycotters. No great results beneficial to humanity can be accomplished by threats under a Republican form of government, and it is reasonably safe to say that boycotting, in the true sense of the word, can never be a general success where political power is so equally divided and where race prejudice is so abundant.”

3/20/1886 Evening News (staff) page 5 column 2 (News)

“THE GALLOWS. ¶ ANOTHER MAN TO BE DROPPED TO DEATH. ¶ The Old County Jail – Recollections of Some of the Horrors in Santa Clara County. ¶ The approaching execution of the Chinaman who murdered Henry Vandervorst, brings to mind the fact that Sheriff Branham has had much more than his share of the horrible work to do. If he was less efficient in catching murderers, he would doubtless be as fortunate as most of his predecessors, in escaping the necessity of hanging them. ¶ However this may be, the fact remains that the Chinese murderer who will be dropped from a trap door to eternity next Friday, is the third man whom Sheriff Branham has been required to execute within two years, the other being Joseph Jewell, who murdered Renowden and McIntyre in the hills near Alma, and Juan Warsielewsky alias Vacillo, who cut his divorced wife to pieces in Los Gatos. ¶ Jewell was the first man executed in this county since March, 1875, when Tiburcio Vasquez the notorious Mexican bandit and murderer, paid the penalty of his many crimes on a scaffold in the yard of the present County Jail. ¶ J. H. Adams was the Sheriff at the time Vasquez was hanged, and although he had served in that capacity a great many years, and always proved to be a faithful officer, that was the only time he was required to act as an executioner. ¶ Very few executions have taken place in this county, and when it is remembered that some of the most desperate men in the State resided here in early days, and murders were not infrequent, it seems remarkable that so few should have died on the scaffold. ¶ It is probable that most of them died with their boots on, and from the effects of a shower of bullets while they were resisting arrest. That seemed to be the favorite method of dying chosen by the horsethieves and murderers of early days in California. ¶ In the yard of the old County Jail, which was located on the southwest corner of Third and San Fernando streets, where Andrew & Coykendall’s pork packing establishment is now, a gallows was erected in July 1863, upon which on the 10th of that month, one Abner Smith was hanged for the murder of Van Cleave in Santa Clara. The gallows was left standing, and although never used again it was in position – an old weather beaten structure – when the old jail was abandoned in 1871, and the occupants were moved into the commodious building now occupied as a jail in the rear of the Court House. ¶ The old jail was a plain two-story brick building and was formerly used as a County Court House. There was an office and three iron cells on the lower floor, and two large rooms above. ¶ The iron cells were very secure but the escapes were frequent from the rooms above, as it was merely necessary to remove a few bricks and drop through the hole to the ground, a distance of about twelve feet. ¶ It was in the middle cell in the old jail that Martin J. Roohan, the jailer was murdered on Thursday the 23d of October, 1862, by Felipe Hernandez, a Mexican murderer who was to have been hanged on the following day. ¶ Felipe Hernandez was about 30 years of age and was sentenced to death for the murder of John Bee the son of Harry Bee, the old and well known pioneer of this city, who lost a leg at the same time his son was killed, and by a shot from the same pistol. ¶ Roohan, the jailer was 63 years of age and he was murdered with his own knife, taken from him by Hernandez while the cell door was open and the unfortunate jailer was passing food to the prisoner. ¶ Although heavily ironed, Hernandez found files in the jail office and with the assistance another prisoner he succeeded in freeing himself from the irons and escaped taking with him \$800 of the dead jailer’s money. The daring murderer was never seen again in this county, but it is generally believed that he went to Mexico where some years later he was killed by a companion outlaw.”

3/21/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 4 column 2 (Editorial)

“'People are not to be boycotted for every fiddle-faddle,' was a recent phrase of the may or of Limerick, and it has passed into general currency in Ireland. One bad thing in the midst of the boycotting hitherto has been that under cover of patriotism a man could take a petty spite out against another.”

3/21/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 4 column 5 (News)

“The Agitation at Nevada. Carson, Nevada, March 20.—The anti-Chinese feeling here gathers strength daily. There was a rousing meeting here this evening. W. N. Harris of Dayton made a stirring talk. The

people have begun to discharge their Chinese, and over 700 have signed a pledge to discharge the Chinese by April 1st. The Chinese have begun to leave already."

3/21/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 4 column 5 (News)

"Ratification Meeting. San Francisco, March 20.—An immense mass meeting was held at Metropolitan Temple to-night to ratify the proceedings of the recent Anti-Chinese Convention held at Sacramento. Overflow meetings were also addressed on the street outside the building and from the U.S. Mint steps. Among the speakers were Hon. Horace Davis, Hon. M.M. Estee, State Senator Patrick Reddy and C. T. McGlashan, Chairman of the State Executive Committee of the Anti-Chinese Association. Similar meetings also were held throughout California."

3/21/1886 Morning Mercury (Albuquerque NM Journal) page 1 column 7 (Editorial)

"John Is Moving On. ¶ Albuquerque, New Mexico, Journal. ¶ The war on the Chinese in California, is driving large numbers of the celestials to Arizona and New Mexico. They are a curse to the country they infest, and prompt measures should be taken to prevent their colonization in these territories. Anti-Chinese leagues are being formed, and they are doing much to prevent the increase of these pests. Every peaceable means should be employed by the people to prevent the increase of the Chinese in Arizona and New Mexico."

3/21/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 4 column 5 (News)

"Assaulted by Chinamen. Victoria, B. C., March 20.—A Colonist special from Hope says: Three Chinamen entered the store of Henry Hunter, seven miles below here, at 7 o'clock last evening and asked for crackers and beef. A woman accompanied two of the Chinamen to the storeroom, where they attacked her with a knife, cutting her dangerously on the head and face. Hunter sprang to the rescue with a shotgun. One Chinaman drew a revolver, but it did not go off. Hunter fired and thinks he wounded one Chinaman, as only two crossed the river afterwards some distance below. Officers are in pursuit."

3/21/1886 Morning Mercury (Sacramento Record-Union) page 6 column 3 (News)

"It Cuts Both Ways. ¶ Record Union. ¶ A Sacramento drummer paid a visit to the town of Tehama last weekend and on his arrival put up at the ———Hotel. Shortly afterwards he called on one of his customers and solicited an order. 'Where are you stopping?' was the merchant's query. 'At the ———, was the commercial tourist's answer. 'Well,' replied the merchant, 'you can't sell any of your goods here. You are putting up at a boycotted house. They employ Chinese cooks at that hotel.' Two other stores were visited with like results. The drummer became discouraged, retraced his steps to the ———, paid his bill and removed his grip sack to another hotel, which was placarded all over with 'No Chinese employed here.' Again he sauntered out, and called upon the leading store in the town, where he was cordially greeted. When he asked for an order the merchant asked what hotel he was putting up at. Thinking he was solid this time, he replied. 'At a little hotel up town that is labeled "Anti-Chinese." ' 'You stopped at the ——— when you first came to town, didn't you?' 'Yes.' 'Well, what made you leave there?' 'Well, I found that place was under boycott, and so I got out.' 'Well, you can get out of there, too.' 'We want no boycotters in our store, nor none of their goods.' That drummer left Tehama without an order. He says when he goes to that town again he means to take his blankets and lunch basket along with him and camp out."

3/21/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 4 column 1 (Editorial)

"A Misleading Report. ¶ A report has been made to the Treasury Department by Special Agent Spaulding who was detailed to investigate the facts as to the violation of the Chinese Restriction Act. The conclusions of the report are so entirely at variances with facts that are notorious in California that it

appears as if the hand is the hand of Spaulding, but the voice is the voice of Bee. For some reason which has not been explained the Secretary of the Treasury did not send the report to Congress, until he was specially requested to do so by a vote of the Senate. ¶ Spaulding reviews the way the various Custom Houses on the Pacific Coast are carried out. When the Restriction Act went into force, he says that the regulations of the different Custom Houses to give it effect were crude and easily evaded, but they were amended and corrected from time to time, as events showed the weak places. He says that at Port Townsend return certificates were issued to Chinamen in a great hurry while the steamers touched at that landing and errors were made through haste. This was remedied by an officer accompanying the steamer as far as Victoria. He states that the United States Consul at Victoria issued consular certificates for a while, till the Collector at Port Townsend refused to recognize them, when the Consul wisely stopped. Spaulding denies that there was any great smuggling of Chinamen across the border. He admits that a number of Chinamen got into Washington Territory from British Columbia clandestinely, but he says that these were comparatively few. ¶ The report next reviews briefly the operations of the Custom House of Portland, and states that the same methods in issuing certificates prevailed there until it was clear that the law was being evaded, when the system was improved. The greatest part of the report deals with the law at San Francisco. He first takes up the method of issuing certificates there and states that there is ample opportunity for fraud through the collusion of the officers who issue tags and certificates. ¶ In conclusion Spaulding gives the figures in relation to the number of certificates issued and the number of Chinamen who have returned. The following is his table in regard to the movement of the Chinamen. Number of departures from San Francisco for three years to August, 1885, 32,441; number of departures from other Pacific ports, 8,881; total, 41,322. Number of arrivals in San Francisco during the same period, 15,313; at other Pacific ports, 4,764; total, 20,077. Number of Chinamen who have not returned, 21,245. ¶ The statement that the number of Chinamen who got into Washington Territory from British Columbia was comparatively few depends entirely upon what Spaulding makes the basis of comparison. As compared with the population of the Chinese Empire, it might be called few, but as an open, flagrant and frequent violation of the law of the United States, the numbers were enormous. The figures of departures and arrivals are manifestly inaccurate. If there had been a decrease of 20,000 in the Chinese population the quarters inhabited by those people in San Francisco and other cities of California would show it. But it is known to everybody that there are more Chinese here now than there were before the Restriction Act was passed. ¶ Whether Spaulding was acting under instructions or was privately disposed to belittle the facts, it is very certain that his report favors the Chinese. It is open to the suspicion that it was inspired by a desire of the Democratic Secretary of the Treasury, to create the impression that the complaints of California are baseless and that there is no necessity for the passage of the Morrow bill or any other improvement on the present lax and nearly inoperative law. ¶ The day has gone when this Chinese issue could be made a party question, and the time has arrived when it is not safe for any party to ignore or belittle it. Mr. Cleveland's administration will find this out, sooner or later."

3/21/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 4 column 4 (News)

"Ratification Meeting. The San Jose Fruit Packing Company Discharge Their Chinamen. ¶ The meeting called to ratify the work of the Sacramento Anti-Chinese Convention took place last evening in Turn Verein Hall. The meeting was called to order by L. S. Cavallaro and J. W. Hines was elected Chairman. ¶ Mr. Hines made a short address. A great many would wonder why he had been chosen to preside at this meeting, as he had been associated more or less with Chinese labor. Three years ago he had come to the conclusion that the Chinese were an unmitigated curse, and from that day to this he has not employed a Chinaman. It was true that he had leased a portion of his land to Chinamen, but he held that lease as he did his property and his life, subject to the will of a patriotic people. If a committee came to him to request him to sever his connection with the Chinese, they would find his gate open and his dog

chained up. ¶ C. J. Curtis was elected Secretary. ¶ Mr. Curtis then read the report of the Committee on Resolutions to the Sacramento Convention. ¶ Mr. Vinter moved that the convention ratify the resolutions. The motion was carried. ¶ J. L. Berry was then introduced, and made a speech about the Sacramento Convention. ¶ William Vinter was the next speaker. He said that the friends of the movement had the proud satisfaction of knowing that the San Jose Woolen Mills and the Lick Paper Mills had employed white labor, but he had now on announcement to make that the San Jose Fruit Packing Company had employed white labor. The arrangements had but a short time before been settled between himself and the representative of Mr. Bendel, and Mr. Wright had later informed him that he had bowed the last Chinaman out. In justice to the company he stated that in all his dealings with their representatives he had received the most courteous treatment. In conclusion he proposed three cheers for the company, which were given. ¶ Nick Bowden was then presented. He was opposed to any more Chinese coming here and to those who were here being allowed to remain. He reviewed the work done by the State Convention, and referred to it as a triumph of labor. The sort of argument used by the pro-Chinese elements could but stem the tide of this great movement. In the Eastern States the Knights of Labor are doing much to elevate the position of free white labor. The heads of the organization tried to settle all difference between the employers and the employed by arbitration, and when these means failed the desired end was accomplished by the boycott. The speaker thought that in every county, or city if necessary, there should be a board of arbitration for the settlement of these differences. In his opinion the time was coming when the Legislators would consider what could be done for the welfare of the workingmen as eagerly as they now did for the rich. Two-thirds of the population of this county are working men and women. The politicians could not ignore this large proportion of the population of the country, and it was for the laboring classes to say that their rights must be respected. He spoke of boycotting as the last resort of honest workingmen to compel respect for their rights. He advised his hearers to treat those who differed with them with a spirit of fairness. In the case of those who persistently employed Chinese when they could get other labor, this was the time to act. Where there are men who are willing to discharge their Chinese when other labor can be had, it is wrong to enter their orchards and drive out their labor and crush them. ¶ Mr. Vinter announced that he would wait on the managers of the Fourth street cannery next Monday as a representative of the Knights of Labor and request the discharge of their Chinamen. ¶ Mrs. Wilson of Santa Cruz was then introduced. She compared the action of the Sacramento Convention in passing the resolutions with that of the body that signed the Declaration of Independence, and said that his movement was a revolution as glorious in its purposes as the revolution which resulted in the independence of America. Before this campaign is over she desired to bring facts concerning the Chinese to the notice of the ladies. This she could not do before a mixed audience. ¶ M. H. Hyland was called for, and made a brief address. He proposed that a vote of thanks be given to William Vinter for his efforts to induce the Packing Company to discharge the Chinese in their employ. The motion was carried. ¶ Mr. Vinter responded with a few appropriate remarks and the meeting adjourned."

3/21/1886 Morning *Mercury* (staff) page 5 column 1 (News)

"A Firm Stand. The Horticulturists and the Boycotters. The Resolutions Adopted. Appointment of a Committee of Safety—The Quarantine Guardian Sustained—Other Proceedings. ¶ The Santa Clara County Horticultural Association met yesterday at 1:30 p.m. in Grand Army Hall. I. A. Wilcox presided and Mr. Brainard wielded the goosequill. ¶ The action of the Board of Supervisors in making provision for the payment of the salary of A. L. Bascom, Quarantine Guardian, was approved. ¶ The following resolutions, prepared by I. A. Wilcox and introduced by John Britton, were, after some discussion, unanimously adopted. ¶ Whereas, There is being carried on in this State a crusade against the Chinese, who are here by treaty stipulation, and ¶ Whereas, Measures of force and violence, anti-American in precedent, are being inaugurated against a portion of our own people to their great injury, destroying

the peace and threatening the prosperity of the State; and ¶ Whereas, It is the avowed purpose of many of these agitators to tear down and destroy industries, especially the fruit industry, unless they can dictate the way in which this industry shall be carried on; therefore, ¶ Resolved, That we, as practical farmers, hereby declare that the pioneers in this industry have done as much, in sunshine and storm, as has any class of people, and more, too, to build up this fair land and make it blossom and fruit, and it has been done under many disadvantages, discouragements and privations, such as these agitators shrink from. ¶ While our grain and our fruits must ever find a chief market in foreign lands, attended by many extra extra expenses in cartages, freight, insurances, commissions, packages, and heavy taxes, etc., we do not forget that we are competing in the marts of trade with the cheapest labor of other lands; and we do not forget that the farm is the base underlying nearly all other business enterprises of the State; and to cripple this industry means the crippling of all other industries. ¶ The plea that the hired man is poorly paid on the farm on account of the Chinaman, or on any other account, is a palpable mistake; and it is a mistake equally palpable to assume that the farmer can pay twice as much as is paid elsewhere for farm labor, without destroying the industry. ¶ It is no fault of the farmer that he cannot pay more; and it is no fault of the farmer that in existing emergencies he employs Chinese help. ¶ It is as much an error to suppose that a jeweler or a tinker can do the work of the farm, as that the farmer can do the work of the jeweler, the tinker, or the tailor. ¶ We are free to say that we hope the time will come when Chinese and foreign contract labor will be drained from the country; and we oppose the return of these laborers to the State whenever legally and rightfully out of it, to the end that suitable and abundant labor in due time may be supplied from among our own people. But until that time legitimately comes, we protest against any lawless interference with our our [sic] rights and interests. ¶ The boycotting system, as being invoked, is a species of coercion adopted by one class of people to injure another, and although it may look like a legitimate and suitable means of accomplishing a purpose, it is a measure that may lead to counter-movement tending to unsettle the affairs of mankind and lessen the sympathy that should characterize their relations one with another. No one can foretell the end of such a movement, and the conservative portion of the boycotters should pause and reflect on the legitimate fruits of the practice. ¶ It already seeks to override law, and the rights acquired by law, and it would be well for those who love our system of government; those who favor the peace and stability of society, under the supremacy of law, while yet they may, to frown down any unjustifiable attempts against private rights, remembering that the general prosperity cannot be subserved through violated law. ¶ Resolved, That a time of definite action has come. Organization must meet organization. It is therefore further ¶ Resolved, That a committee of three be elected by this meeting, who shall appoint an Executive Committee of twenty suitable persons, taken from different sections of the county, whose duty it shall be to devise ways and means for self-protection against the intemperate agitation of the Chinese question, and the lawless acts against us and our interests, and to do everything prudent and proper to be done to maintain and guard our interests from whatever source threatened, directly or indirectly. ¶ Self protection requires that this Executive Committee shall have the power to appoint sub-committees, to act under and report to them; and they shall have the further power, and it shall be their duty to act in view of the foregoing declarations, according to their best judgment, and we severally and unitedly agree to act in connection and in concert with them in such ways and manner as they may deem proper under the circumstances; and we further empower said Executive Committee to call future meetings of the fruit-growers and farmers of this county whenever they shall see fit to do so. ¶ The President appointed the following as a committee to act in accordance with the spirit of the resolutions: John Britton, D. C. Feeley, N. J. Haines. L. D. Combe called the attention of the Society to the necessity for the appointment of a committee to act in conjunction with the committees heretofore appointed by the Grangers and Viticulturists in establishing a bureau of information to advertise the resources and attractions of the county. There being no objection, the following were appointed: S. P. Sanders, Warren

Oliver, — Kellogg and G. W. Tarleton. ¶ It was stated that the Committee on Horticultural Hall had secured a lot and was ready to take subscriptions. ¶ Adjourned."

3/22/1886 Evening Herald (Anti-Chinese Meeting) page 3 column 3 (Advertisement)

"Club No. 3. Anti-Coolie Club No. 3, a large and growing organization, holds its regular weekly meeting at the Baptist Tabernacle this evening."

3/22/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Laundry Case Postponed. The trial of Hung Lee, charged with a violation of the laundry ordinance, was postponed by Justice Pfister this morning until the 24th inst. at 10:30 a.m."

3/22/1886 Evening Herald (Anti-Chinese Meeting) page 2 column 4 (Advertisement)

"Anti-Chinese Meeting. The Regular Weekly Meeting of the Anti-Coolie Club No. 3 Will Be Held This Evening! At the Baptist Tabernacle. Important business will come before the meeting. J. L. Berry, President. Mrs. R. H. Schwartz, Sec."

3/22/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro, cigars) page 3 column 3 (Advertisement)

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

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

"NOT OF MUCH CONSEQUENCE. ¶ The action of the fruit-growers of this county in organizing for 'self-protection,' and in appointing a 'Committee of Safety,' was both legal and proper. If they believe their rights to be imperiled by this anti-coolie agitation, it is clearly their right to form a counter organization. But of the wisdom and justice of branding nine-tenths of their neighbors and friends as communists and incendiaries there can hardly be two opinions among fair-minded citizens. There may possibly be one hundred and fifty fruit-growers in this county, who will insist on employing coolies, to the exclusion of white labor, but the great majority of the fruit-growers are on the side of white labor, and will not employ coolies while white labor is to be had. There are also at least ten thousand persons in the county, who either labor themselves, or employ labor, who will not have anything to do with coolies themselves, and who will do all that is possible and proper to discourage the employment of coolies by others. The action of the handful of men who arrogate to themselves the title of the fruit-growers of Santa Clara county is therefore of little consequence, so far as the Chinese are concerned. It will not hinder or delay for a moment the great uprising of the people generally in behalf of white labor."

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

"SATURDAY NIGHT MEETINGS. ¶ The immense mass meetings held in all parts of the State Saturday night show that the enthusiasm of the Anti-Coolie movement is increasing every day. The meeting in San Francisco was an overwhelming one. The speeches by Senator Reddy, M. M. Estee and others were strongly in favor of boycotting, and the whole temper of the audience was evidently in favor of using all lawful and orderly means for getting rid of the Chinese. So it was in Oakland and other cities. ¶ The meeting in San Jose was also large and enthusiastic. The announcement made by Mr. Vinter that the San Jose Fruit Packing Company had discharged all its coolies, and would henceforth employ none but white labor, was received with shouts of applause. And it was indeed a triumph. The San Jose Fruit Packing Company is the largest and most successful on the Pacific Coast, and its action shows that coolies are not wanted in the fruit packing business at all. If it can do without coolie labor, certainly no other fruit-packing concern can plead the necessity of coolies. It is to be hoped that the Knights of Labor and the

friends of white labor generally in all parts of the Union will see that the San Jose Fruit Packing Company lose nothing by this patriotic action. Such fidelity to the cause of honest industry at such a crisis deserves the utmost encouragement. ¶ Mr. Bowden sounded the keynote of the agitation when he stated that we had 'the right to associate with whom we please, to trade with whom we please, and to vote for whom we please.' That is all there is of the whole matter. If there is to be any division of sentiment on this Chinese matter, as some people seem to think, of course the line must be drawn on one side as on the other. But we do most certainly hope that there will be no division. Our interests are all one in this matter, and we should all stand together. But in any case, there should be no coercion, and no hint even of violence. The anti-coolie forces are strong enough to resist successfully all opposing individuals or organizations, and they can afford to be magnanimous. All the great labor organizations of the Eastern States are with us to a man, so that there is no fear of the future, no matter what may be the opposition of unscrupulous politicians, and of the selfish few who would ruin the State to put a dollar or two into their own pockets."

3/22/1886 Evening *Herald* (staff) page 3 column 7 (News)

"THE GALLOWS. ¶ Hanging of Jung Quong Sing Next Friday. ¶ Demeanor of the Prisoner. ¶ An Interview With One of the Guards – Jung Says That He Is Ready to Die. ¶ The days of Jung Quong Sing are numbered, in his case it is literally true that 'the Chinaman must go.' He will be hanged on Friday next for the brutal murder of Henry Vandervorst in October last, at his saloon about two miles north of town on the Milpitas road. It was shown at the trial that the Chinaman and Vandervorst had both been in the service of J. H. M. Townsend and that while at work at Mr. Townsend's ill feeling had sprung up between them. This fact taken in connection with other circumstantial evidence that went to fix the crime upon the Chinaman – the disappearance of the handle of the kitchen hatchet, the blood bespattered shoes, the finding of articles belonging to Vandervorst in the possession of Jung – and the Chinaman's failure to explain any of the damaging circumstances that told so strongly against him, left no doubt in the minds of the trial jury as to the defendant's guilt. ¶ Since the day of Jung's conviction he has occupied Cell No. 1 in 'the little tank' and has been closely guarded by two prisoners who are confined in jail for minor offenses – James Price, who is serving out a term for vagrancy, and William Walden, a negro (called 'the coon'), who is in jail for petit larceny. As is well known, it is rarely, if ever, that a Chinaman goes to the scaffold if he has the opportunity of committing suicide. And in the case of Jung, say the guards, they find it necessary to be extremely vigilant. The condemned man watches the guards quite as closely as the guards watch him. The guards watch alternately, day and night, and find that they must constantly be on the alert. ¶ Walden was asked this morning: 'Does the Chinaman sleep now?' ¶ 'He sleeps very little. Last night I don't know whether he slept at all.' ¶ 'Does he eat well?' ¶ 'Not as much as did some days ago.' ¶ 'Does he say anything about the crime or about his death?' ¶ 'Well, he said yesterday that he had \$500 in San Francisco and that he wanted to send it to his mother and father before he died, as they did not have much. I told him he was foolish – that he ought to give the money to a lawyer and do everything possible to obtain a new trial [trial] and save his life. "No," he said, "I want to die. Fi'day mo'. I no want new trial." It looks as if he had made up his mind to go to his death.' ¶ Jung looks pale and gaunt and would probably cheat the scaffold if he had a chance. A Catholic priest has been paying him regular visits for several weeks past, and this morning, when the reporter called, he was expecting his spiritual adviser. ¶ Nothing has been done in Jung's behalf in the way of appeal proceedings or towards obtaining a stay of execution. Last week his brother in Oregon was in communication with attorneys in this city, but it is understood that negotiations looking to a stay of execution were not consummated."

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

“IMMIGRATION. ¶ The Enormous Influx of Eastern People. ¶ THE EFFECTS IT WILL HAVE. ¶ Supplying Workmen and Fruit Hands – The High Rates Never to Be Restored. ¶ A glance at the passenger lists of the overland trains shows that never before was there such an enormous influx of Eastern people to California. This will bring about an unprecedented boom, as a large number of those who come will remain. This is true especially of passengers on the emigrant trains, nearly all of whom are coming to make their homes in California. Immigrants alone are coming at the rate of 400 or 500 a day. This means 12,000 to 15,000 a month, besides the other passengers. In ten months at this rate there will be just enough to take the places of the Chinese. As it is, the influx, if it continues a few days longer, will bring an abundance of laborers to harvest the fruit crop, without any necessity for the employment of Chinese, even should it be argued that there are not enough white hands for the work. ¶ The situation is thus made a very peculiar and interesting one. The railroads are the principal employers of Chinese, and yet by reason of the cut they have made in overland fares they are opening the easiest way for the expulsion of the Chinese. In short, the railroad war promises to solve the Chinese difficulty with the help of the boycott. Many persons might see the hand of Providence in this arrangement. ¶ It is true that there is also a large outgo of California residents; but not one in a hundred goes to remain, if that many. They are doing too well in California to remain away. ¶ A good deal of anxiety is felt in railroad circles on account of the enormous amount of passenger and freight traffic that is being done; but as the business so far has been managed with perfect smoothness and in spite of bad weather, and as the employes are daily becoming more and more expert in transacting the heavy business, there is ground for absolute assurance that the doubling and even trebling of freight and passenger daily trains will work no inconvenience to the public. Meanwhile, the force of railroad employes have been increased by hundreds of men, and all this is good for the State. ¶ Some have wondered why it is that when they buy a ticket in San Francisco for an Eastern city they are required to pay about double the price of the ticket and are given a voucher for the over-amount, upon presenting which at the other end the excess will be refunded. The explanation is simple. The cut rates apply only to through tickets, and it thus happens that the price of a ticket to Chicago, for instance, is less than the price of a ticket to a station in Nevada. A person wishing to go to Nevada would therefore find it cheaper to buy a ticket to Chicago and sell it to a scalper when he stops in Nevada. But the railroad people are too sharp for that. They require the deposit of an excess, which will be refunded only at the point to which the ticket is bought. If the purchaser stops in Nevada he loses the excess. This arrangement is so ingeniously made that it is impossible to save money on a way trip by buying a through ticket. ¶ There can hardly be any question that this exaction is illegal and that a test in the courts would put a stop to it. Up to this time no one seems to have thought of putting the matter to a test. The railroads carry it through with a high hand and the people submit. ¶ It is generally believed that there will be no material advance over present rates for a long time. C. P. Huntington himself declares that they will continue for at least six months as at present, and perhaps always. Certain it is, however, that the old exorbitant rates will never be restored, either passenger or freight. This should afford the greatest encouragement to the anti-Chinese workers, for these low rates will cause a steady and heavy influx of working people, farmers and small capitalists, and the State will suddenly spring into unwonted activity in every one of its many industries.”

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

“FRUIT-GROWERS. ¶ Resolutions in Opposition to Boycotting. ¶ THE QUARANTINE GUARDIAN. ¶ A Bureau of Information for Advertising the County – Building a Horticultural Hall. ¶ The Santa Clara County Horticultural Society met at Grand Army Hall on Saturday afternoon, President I. A. Wilcox in the chair. ¶ The action of the Board of Supervisors in providing for the compensation of A. L. Bascom, Quarantine Guardian, was approved. ¶ Resolutions as follows, prepared by President Wilcox and introduced by John Britton, were adopted: ¶ WHEREAS, There is being carried on in this State a crusade against the Chinese, who are here by treaty stipulation; and ¶ WHEREAS, Measures of force and

violence, anti-American in precedent, are being inaugurated against a portion of our own people to their great injury, destroying the peace and threatening the prosperity of the State; and ¶ WHEREAS, It is the avowed purpose of many of these agitators to tear down and destroy industries, especially the fruit industry, unless they can dictate the way in which this industry shall be carried on; therefore, ¶ Resolved, That we, as practical farmers, hereby declare that the pioneers in this industry have done as much, in sunshine and storms, as has any class of people, and more, too, to build up this fair land and make it blossom and fruit; and it has been done under many disadvantages, discouragements and privations, such as these agitators shrink from. ¶ While our grain and our fruits must ever find a chief market in foreign lands, attended by many extra extra [sic] expenses in cartages, freight, insurances, commissions, packages, and heavy taxes, etc., we do not forget that we are competing in the marts of trade with the cheapest labor of other lands; and we do not forget that the farm is the base underlying nearly all other business enterprises of the State; and to cripple this industry means the crippling of all other industries. ¶ The plea that the hired man is poorly paid on the farm on account of the Chinaman, or on any other account, is a palpable mistake; and it is a mistake equally palpable to assume that the farmer can pay twice as much as is paid elsewhere for farm labor, without destroying the industry. ¶ It is no fault of the farmer that he cannot pay more; and it is no fault of the farmer that in existing emergencies he employs Chinese help. ¶ It is as much an error to suppose that a jeweler or a tinker can do the work of the farm, as that the farmer can do the work of the jeweler, the tinker, or the tailor. ¶ We are free to say that we hope the time will come when Chinese and foreign contract labor will be drained from the country; and we oppose the return of these laborers to the State whenever legally and rightfully out of it, to the end that suitable and abundant labor in due time may be supplied from among our own people. But until that time legitimately comes, we protest against any lawless interference with our rights and interests. ¶ The boycotting system, as being invoked, is a species of coercion adopted by one class of people to injure another, and although it may look like a legitimate and suitable means of accomplishing a purpose, it is a measure that may lead to a counter-movement tending to unsettle the affairs of mankind and lessen the sympathy that should characterize their relations one with another. No one can foretell the end of such a movement, and the conservative portion of the boycotters should pause and reflect on the legitimate fruits of the practice. ¶ It already seeks to override law, and the rights acquired by law, and it would be well for those who love our system of government; those who favor the peace and stability of society, under the supremacy of the law, while yet they may, to frown down any unjustifiable attempts against private rights, remembering that the general prosperity cannot be subserved through a violated law. ¶ Resolved, That a time of definite action has come. Organization must meet organization. It is therefore further ¶ Resolved, That a committee of three be elected by this meeting, who shall appoint an Executive Committee of twenty suitable persons, taken from different sections of the county, whose duty it shall be to devise ways and means for self-protection against the intemperate agitation of the Chinese question, and the lawless acts against us and our interests, and to do everything prudent and proper to be done to maintain and guard our interests from whatever source threatened, directly or indirectly. ¶ Self-protection requires that this Executive Committee shall have the power to appoint sub-committees, to act under and report to them; and they shall have the further power, and it shall be their duty to act in view of the foregoing declarations, according to their best judgment, and we severally and unitedly agree to act in connection and in concert with them in such ways and manner as they may deem proper under the circumstances; and we further empower said Executive Committee to call future meetings of the fruit-growers and farmers of this county whenever they shall see fit to do so. ¶ The President appointed the following as a committee to act in accordance with the spirit of the resolutions: John Britton, D. C. Feeley, N. J. Haines. ¶ L. D. Combe called the attention of the Society to the necessity for the appointment of a committee to act in conjunction with the committees heretofore appointed by the Grangers and Viticulturists in establishing a bureau of information to advertise the resources and attractions of the county. There being no objection, the

following were appointed: S. P. Sanders, Warren Oliver, -- Kellogg and G. W. Taretton. ¶ It was stated that the Committee on Horticultural Hall had secured a lot and was ready to take subscriptions.”

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“RATIFICATION. ¶ Several Stirring Speeches at Turner Hall. ¶ A DEFENSE OF BOYCOTTING. ¶ The Discharge of Chinese by the San Jose Fruit Packing Company Announced. ¶ Every seat in Turn Verein Hall was occupied on Saturday evening at the mass meeting held to ratify the work of the Anti-Chinese Convention, held in Sacramento, and many people were compelled to stand. The meeting was called to order by L. S. Cavallaro, of the Executive Committee, and J. W. Hines was called to preside. ¶ In taking the chair Mr. Hines said that he regarded the selection as an honor as well as a pleasure to himself. He landed on these shores thirty-three years ago, when he looked forward to the time when this western land should be inhabited by large numbers of prosperous people. Those hopes had in great part been realized. His interests and his sympathies are with the industrial classes. He was glad to see so large a meeting and trusted that the proceedings of the evening would be characterized by sobriety and earnestness such as imbued the men who directed the work of the Sacramento Convention. [Applause.] He said that he long ago found that Chinese labor is a curse, and though he had leased a part of his land to Chinese, he held that lease as he did his life, at the will of a sober and patriotic people. [Applause.] Would he oppose this crusade now because he had had business relations with Chinese? No; he would not turn his back on the interests of his own kind. [Applause.] ¶ C. J. Curtis was chosen Secretary of the meeting and read the resolution adopted by the Sacramento Convention, and by a rising vote the action of the convention was enthusiastically ratified. ¶ DR. BERRY. ¶ Dr. J. L. Berry was introduced as the first speaker. He said that the Sacramento Convention was one of the most notable gatherings that ever assembled west of the Rocky Mountains. He reviewed the proceedings that led to a fusion of the two bodies and described the scenes that preceded the adoption of the resolutions. It is not true, he said, that those who are taking part in this anti-Chinese agitation are a lawless element. The spirit of the convention was that which animates honest and law-abiding citizens, and a plan has been put before the people of California by following which a great evil will be removed. There are many people who don't like the word boycott, but it is a good word, nevertheless, and expresses the idea of refusing to patronize employes of Chinese as no other word does. It was not intended that people should sacrifice their all in this movement, but it was intended to boycott those who will not assist their own flesh and blood in preference to Chinese. The purpose is to elevate labor and to put our sons and daughters in such position that they shall not be put down to the level of Chinese slaves. His remarks were received with applause. ¶ MR. VINTER BRINGS WELCOME NEWS. ¶ Wm. Vinter was next introduced. He was glad to see so large a meeting, and he was especially glad to know that among the speakers was a lady from Santa Cruz. It goes to show that our cause is just. The movement is gaining in force and strength here as elsewhere. The woolen mill some time ago discharged its Chinese. The Lick Paper Mill no longer employs Chinamen, and the speaker now announced with pleasure that the San Jose Fruit Packing Company had discharged all its Chinese. [Great applause.] Mr. Vinter hoped that the good work of this company would be heralded far and wide. The speaker closed with three cheers for the company, which were given with a will. ¶ MR. BOWDEN'S SPEECH. ¶ N. Bowden now addressed the meeting. He desired to say that he was opposed to further Chinese immigration and he was in favor of those Chinese leaving who are now here. He was in favor of free white labor, and opposed to slave labor. The resolutions adopted by the Sacramento Convention were spoken of with earnest approval, and the speaker said that the bone and sinew of the land must not make unjust demands. Only what is fair and just should be asked for. Then, if fairness is not shown in return – put on the screws. [Applause.] It is charged that those who are identified with the anti-Chinese cause are the rabble – the idle, the vicious and the degraded. The statement is false. In this meeting are assembled American citizens who are qualified for the highest positions. The speaker would like to show to Mr. Pixley this meeting and then ask him whether he still

adhered to the charge that this agitation is in the hands of the rabble. The British Constitution was adopted that the tenantry might not be trodden under by the knights of old, and there is a spirit in this people which will see to it that the people's rights are maintained, but by lawful methods. The Knights of Labor are doing much towards the solution of the great labor question. They demand that the rights of the laborer shall be respected by capital and they show that if those demands are not granted the consequences will come swiftly and terribly. Many have been the laws passed to protect the manufacturer, but the time is not far off when the laboring classes will command as much attention and respect from legislators as have the manufacturers. Organization of labor is bringing this about. The speaker advised that nothing be done, that nothing be said, which may be taken hold of to defeat the object of the present movement. Three-fourths of the voters of this country are laboring men. Can the politicians afford to ignore these men? As to the boycott, it has been said that it is dangerous and destructive. Such it is, but it is the last resort of honest labor. The anti-Chinese people do not contemplate lawlessness, and it cannot be shown that by the system of boycotting any law is infringed. We have a right to associate with whom we please, to trade with whom we please. [Applause.] The second party of freedom has now risen up, in whose hands is the abolition of Chinese slave labor. The contest is at hand. But let the work be done temperately and fairly. Organize thoroughly, and you will not only be respected for your methods, but for your numbers. In closing Mr. Bowden counseled his hearers to proceed lawfully and in order and to use the boycott only as a last resort. [Applause.] ¶ FINAL REMARKS. ¶ Mr. Vinter said that in a day or two he intended to call on the management of the Golden Gate Fruit Packing Company with the view of inducing that company to discharge its Chinese, as had the San Jose Fruit Packing Company. ¶ Mrs. Wilson of Santa Cruz made a few remarks in praise of the work of the Sacramento Convention, and paid her respects to the enemies of the anti-Chinese cause and the traitors. The monopolies, she said, have ground the people down with the aid of Chinese labor, and yet they are defended in their course by such papers as Pixley's. The speaker referred to the opium evil, saying that the exposures that have just been made in Santa Cruz are but an example of what exists in other parts of the State. Isn't there room here for work by the W.C.T.U.? [Applause.] Mrs. Wilson made a very entertaining speech, which was well received, and closed by saying that before long she would bring facts concerning the Chinese to the special notice of the ladies. ¶ M. H. Hyland proposed that a vote of thanks be tendered to Wm. Vinter for his efforts in inducing the San Jose Fruit Packing Company to discharge the Chinese, and such acknowledgment was heartily made by the meeting. ¶ Mr. Vinter made appropriate response and the meeting was closed."

3/22/1886 Evening Herald (Sacramento Bee) page 2 column 2 (News)

"Danger to Fruit-Growers. While the large fruit-growers of this State, whose products are shipped to Eastern markets, cannot be made to suffer to any extent by any local boycott, a hint is thrown out that California fruit, cultivated, pickled or packed by Chinese labor, may be boycotted by the Knights of Labor in the East. This means that carloads of such fruit would be side-tracked, and left to rot. The fruit-growers cannot afford to take this risk, no matter what they may think of the boycott. All should try to guard against the danger, by engaging white help at the earliest opportunity. It is said that a white labor stamp will be provided for the use of fruit-shippers, by which the secure transportation of non-boycotted fruit may be assured. ¶ There is reason to believe that this is a real and not an imaginary danger. Few people in California comprehend the enormous power of the Knights of Labor organization, which is daily increasing in numbers. It includes an army of railroad men, and the probability is that a boycotted carload of perishable fruit, consigned to Chicago or any other Eastern city, would not be worth its weight in sawdust. We think it the part of prudence for the growers and the shippers to take action in time against this risk. It would be folly to underrate the power of a transcontinental boycott.— Sacramento Bee.

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

“INDORSING THE BOYCOTT. ¶ Ratification Meeting – Chinamen Discharged from a Canning Factory. ¶ The meeting called for the purpose of ratifying the work of the Anti-Chinese Convention held in Sacramento, was called to order at Turner’s Hall last Saturday night by L. S. Cavallaro, and J. W. Hines was elected Chairman. ¶ Speeches were made by J. W. Hines, Dr. Berry, Nick Bowden, M. H. Hyland, Mrs. Wilson of Santa Cruz and others. It was stated that all Chinamen had been discharged from the San Jose Canning Factory. ¶ The resolutions of the Sacramento Conventions were approved.”

3/22/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

“WAITING FOR DEATH. ¶ Vandervorst’s Murderer Apparently Reconciled to His Fate. ¶ ‘He is looking just about the same as usual. I can’t see any difference in him. He seems to be willing to die,’ said Deputy Sheriff Stone to-day in reply to the question of a NEWS reporter concerning Jung Quong Sing the condemned Chinese murderer whose execution is fixed for next Friday. ¶ ‘A priest has visited him several times and will be here again to-day,’ continued the officer ‘and if you come this afternoon he will talk to you. But he says he don’t want to see anyone until after he has conversed with the priest to-day.’ ¶ The murderer and his guards, James Price and William Walden occupy cell No. 1, better known as the ‘Vasquez cell’ in the murderers tank in the south end of the main building. ¶ It appears that the doomed man does not like Walden and he took occasion to say to Price last night that in five days more Walden would have no more chance to watch him. ¶ It is said that he has \$500 which he intends to have sent to his mother in China. When asked by one of the prisoners why he did not use the money in paying an attorney and to try to get out of his trouble, he said he did not care to live; that he might as well die now as any other time. ¶ It is believed by some of the officers that he will make a confession and tell the true story of the brutal murder of Henry Vandervorst, the gray-haired old man whose mangled body was found in his saloon on Milpitas road a few months ago. ¶ So far, however, Jung Quong Sing has not uttered a word in regard to the matter. He is evidently abandoned by his countrymen and as no effort is being made to assist him, it seems certain that he will die on the gallows next Friday.”

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

“THROWING THE GAUNTLET. ¶ The Farmers and Fruit Growers Preparing for Defense. ¶ At the meeting of the Santa Clara Horticultural Society last Saturday afternoon resolutions were adopted of which the following is the substance: ¶ That the crusade against the Chinese is threatening the prosperity of the State and fruit industry; that the plea that the hired man is poorly paid on the farm on account of the Chinamen, or on any other account, is a palpable mistake; and it is a mistake equally palpable to assume that the farmer can pay twice as much as is paid elsewhere for farm labor, without destroying the industry; that it is not the fault of the farmer that he cannot pay more, and that in existing emergencies he is compelled to employ Chinese help. ¶ After expressing the hope that the Chinese may soon be drained from the country and never permitted to return and condemning the boycott as tending to unsettle affairs of mankind and lessen the sympathy that should characterize their relation one with another, the following resolutions were adopted: ¶ Resolved, That a time of definite action has come. Organization must meet organization. It is therefore further ¶ Resolved, That a committee of three be elected by this meeting, who shall appoint an Executive Committee of twenty suitable persons, taken from different sections of the county, whose duty it shall be to devise ways and means for self-protection against the intemperate agitation of the Chinese question, and the lawless acts against us and our interests, and to do everything prudent and proper to be done to maintain and guard our interests from whatever source threatened directly or indirectly. ¶ Self-protection requires that this Executive Committee shall have the power to appoint sub-committees, to act under and report to them, and it shall be their duty to act in view of the foregoing declarations, according to their best judgment, and we severally and unitedly agree to act in connection and in concert with them in such ways and

manners as they may deem proper under the circumstances; and we further empower said executive Committee to call future meetings of the fruit-growers and farmers of this county whenever they shall see fit to do so. ¶ The President appointed the following as a committee in accordance with the spirit of the resolutions: John Britton, D. C. Feeley and N. J. Haines. ¶ Mr. S. P. Saunders, Warren Oliver, A. L. Kellogg and G. W. Tarleton were appointed a committee to act with the Grangers and Viticulturists in establishing a bureau of information to advertise the resources and attractions of the county."

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

"Police Court Jottings....The trial of Hung Lee, charged with violating the laundry ordinance, was continued by Justice pfister yesterday until the 24th inst. at 10 a.m...."

3/23/1886 Morning Mercury (Pacific White Laundry) page 4 column 1 (Advertisement)

"Again to the Front. Pacific White Laundry, Adams Street, East San Jose, Reduced Prices! Everything neat and new. Office at the bath-house under the New York Exchange Hotel. N. Kamp, Proprietor."

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

"Anti-Chinese Steps. ¶ Prescott, A. T., March 22.—The preliminary steps were taken here to-day towards forming an anti-Chinese League. The meeting was presided over by ex-Mayor J. P. Ingerson. Prescott has not suffered much from the Chinese curse, but since the active operations in California they ahve commenced to arrive pretty rapidly. A public meeting will be held in a few days at which stringent measures will be adopted to prevent a further influx."

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

"Pacific Coat [Coast]. ¶ A Steam Laundry Company—Have Not Surrendered. ¶ Merced, March 22.—A joint stock company has been formed here with a capital of \$5,000, all of which has been subscribed for the purpose of building and operating a steam laundry. At present there are in this town 130 Chinamen who subsist entirely from work done by Chinese laundries. A careful estimate places the amount annually paid for washing at \$35,000, enough to support a steam laundry employing thirty white men, and realize to the stockholders a fair profit."

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

"How He Fixed Him. ¶ Two Chinamen stood at the corner of Market and San Fernando streets about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, hurling their native expletives at each other in a highly energetic manner. Finally the smaller of the two struck the other a blow in the face, and was about to follow it with another when the object of his wrath turned and ran down San Fernando to First street, where he stood caressing his cheek and uttering threats of vengeance. ¶ 'What's the matter, John?' asked a reporter. ¶ 'Him sol-of-a-gun, makee love my cousin's wife. Me tell him no do that. He getee mad, hit me. Me fixee him, bime-by.' ¶ 'Here he comes now, John!' said a bystander, and the Chianman looked hastily in the direction of his approaching foe, whirled on his heel and disappeared down First street."

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

"In the Shadow. ¶ Preparations for the Hanging of Jung Quong Sing. ¶ Jung Quong Sing, the murderer of Henry Vandervorst, will be hanged on next Friday. Yesterday forenoon he was taken from cell No. 1 in the 'little tank,' which was occupied by Vasquez, Jewell and other murderers, pending execution, and placed in the 'sky parlor,' the room in the northeast corner of the second story. Before the change was made he was stripped and provided with a new suit of clothes. The following will act as the 'death watch,' until the fatal hour arrives: Captain Quivey, John Mulvany and Sam Bane. 'Nothing has been done in Jung's behalf in the way of appeal proceedings or towards obtaining a stay of execution. Last

week his brother in Oregon was in communication with attorneys in this city, but it is understood that negotiations looking to a stay of execution were not consummated."

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

"Santa Clara Items. ¶ More Political Conventions—An Anti-Chinese Ticket Probable—Etc.....The citizens and taxpayers of Santa Clara held a meeting Saturday evening in the Hook and Ladder House for the purpose of selecting a non-partisan ticket to be voted for at the coming charter election. The ticket was suggested some two weeks previously, and met with general approval among the majority of the citizens of the community. [names omitted]...The above selection of candidates by the convention are mostly the present incumbents, with the exception of the Clerk and the last named on the Board of Town Trustees. The nominations, made by the Young Men's Convention last week are leading citizens of the town and first class in every respect, and it is generally concluded that both tickets will run very close. Two more conventions are yet to be heard from, and in all probabilities four tickets will be presented to the voters of Santa Clara on the day of the election. A meeting has been announced for Wednesday evening for the purpose of presenting an anti-Chinese ticket and the transaction of business in connection with the approaching charter election...."

3/23/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Anti-Chinese League. ¶ Proposed Lecture to Ladies Only—Committee on By-Laws. ¶ The regular weekly meeting of Anti-Chinese League No. 3 was held last evening in the lecture room of the Baptist Tabernacle. Dr. J. L. Berry in the chair. ¶ Mrs. R. H. Schwartz, the Secretary, after reading the minutes, announced that the lack of attendance was probably due to the fact that no notice had been inserted in the Mercury. ¶ A communication was read from the State Executive Committee stating that if the League wished to become a member of the State Association it would have to ratify the proceedings of the State Convention and adopt the name of the Association and be governed by its rules. Another communication was read from the same body, stating that funds were needed to carry out the work. ¶ It was decided to comply with the requirements of the first communication and adopt the name of the California Non-Partisan Anti-Chinese Association, No. 3. ¶ The circular requesting funds was placed on file. ¶ R. J. Adcock was appointed a member of the County Executive Committee. ¶ The following were appointed as a committee to prepare by-laws: Mr. Barthol, R. J. Adcock and Mr. Calbert. ¶ Mr. Rizer of the committee appointed to solicit funds, turned over to the Chair \$15.50. Mr. Rizer asked if it would be in order for him to make a speech. He was told that it would be and proceeded to do so. ¶ The Chair announced that the total amount received was \$42. The thanks of the League were tendered for the work done. ¶ Dr. Shaner stated that the lovers of strawberries could get white labor fruit the coming season from Mr. La Mont, who employed solely white labor. ¶ The Secretary announced that there was a young man present who wanted work very badly. He was highly recommended by Prof. C. W. Childs. A lady had told the Secretary that she had endeavored for some time to get employment and the only offer she had received was from the Chinaman on the corner of Second and San Fernando streets, who offered her six bits a day if she would bring her sewing machine into the store and do sewing. Mrs. Schwarz also announced that Mrs. Wilson had many important facts in regard to the Chinese which she wished to bring to the attention of the ladies, and could not do so in a mixed audience. She thought it would be wise to have the lady deliver a lecture to the ladies of San Jose. ¶ Dr. Shaner believed it was the duty of the W. C. T. U. to take this work in hand. The evil of opium smoking was the greatest of all. Opium fiends never could be redeemed, while drunkards could. It was therefore obligatory on the ladies of the W. C. T. U. to endeavor to stop the growth of this curse. ¶ Mrs. Schwartz stated that the League should set the Christian ladies a good example. ¶ Mr. Calbert was in favor of inviting the ladies of the W. C. T. U. to meet Mrs. Wilson, and hear what she had to say on the question. ¶ Mr. Salisbury wanted to know why the League should confer with an organization which had persistently refused to discharge

the Chinaman in their employ. 'Boycott' was the word to use in connection with them. Boycott their restaurant until they discharge their Chinese dishwasher. ¶ Considerable discussion ensued on the objects, duties, and performances of the W. C. T. U., and the matter of inviting the members of that organization to attend the lecture of Mrs. Wilson, if one was delivered, was referred to the ladies of the League, and they were requested to meet at Mrs. Schwartz's residence, for the purpose of making arrangements to secure the services of Mrs. Wilson. ¶ The Secretary read from a newspaper, an article by Dr. May, giving the history of the Chinese troubles in the Philippine [Philippine] Islands nearly 300 years ago, the complaints against them being the same as made here. ¶ A collection was then taken up, and the League adjourned."

3/23/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro, cigars) page 3 column 2 (Advertisement)

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

3/23/1886 Evening Herald (Barry & Clevenger) page 3 column 4 (Advertisement)

"Picked by a Young Lady. A placard bearing the following words appeared on one of the boxes of luscious strawberries offered this morning by Barry & Clevenger, fruit dealers on South First street, near San Antonio: 'Picked by a young lady of sixteen summers.' The probability is strong that berries picked by Chinese will go begging this year."

3/23/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 3 (Editorial)

"Governor Stoneman has affirmed the caucus decision of the party, and appointed Hon. George Hearst to be United State Senator. The Governor was doubtless prompted to this action by the firm and decided stand which Mr. Hearst has taken on the Chinese question. No man in the State has been more pronounced than he in favor of white labor, and his intelligent efforts in the Senate will doubtless be productive of much good to the cause."

3/23/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 3 (Editorial)

"The assertion of the fruit-growers that white labor cannot be obtained is met by the official statement of the United States Commissioner of Labor that a million of men were unemployed during the year 1885, and that this number is likely to be increased in 1886. A million of white men out of employment, and yet it is asserted that coolie labor is an absolute necessity in California. Only let it be known there is no coolie competition here, and in three months we should have white labor enough and to spare."

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

"The Condemned Murderer. Jung Quong Sing, the condemned murderer, has been removed to a cell on the third floor of the jail, and Capt. Quivey, John Mulvany and Sam Bane have been appointed as the 'death watch.' ¶ This afternoon C. L. Witten informed a reporter of the Herald that M. E. Power and himself had been employed to take an appeal to the Supreme Court from the judgment of conviction. Appeal proceedings were to be commenced to-day. It thus seems probable that the hanging of Jung Quong Sing will not take place on Friday, after all."

3/23/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"Congressman Morrow is still babbling about certificates, photographs, in transit, and such nonsense. The fact is that no restriction act will be enforced. The Chinese will find means to evade it one way or another. Either they will bribe Federal officials, as they have done hitherto, or they will land in Mexico or Canada, and make their way across the border, as they can do without the least difficulty. The way to

deal with the Chinese question is to prohibit Chinese immigration altogether, and take the most stringent measures for the identification of those that are now in the country. Even this latter will not be without its difficulties, but by placing it in the hands of local officials much might be done to mitigate the evils of coolieism."

3/23/1886 Evening Herald (Levy Bros.) page 3 column 1 (Advertisement)

"Friends of White Labor. If the people of this city and county desire to show their faith by their works in relation to the Chinese question, they will give a liberal patronage to the Great Bargain House of Levy Bros., which is employing a large number of white men and girls in making gentlemen's suits to order. What makes this announcement all the more gratifying to the public is that the prices are no higher than have been charged for ready made, ill fitting clothing. Considering, too, that the work done at this house is first-class in all respects and that the public is appreciative of such offerings as are made by it, the business of Levy Bros. is sure to increase rapidly. The location is 74 and 76 South First Street."

3/23/1886 Evening Herald (City of San Jose) page 2 column 4 (Legal Notice)

"Ordinance Calling a Charter Election...There will be held in the City of San Jose on the Second Monday in April, 1886 [April 13], A Charter Election in and for said City, for the purpose of electing the following officers of said City, to wit: A Mayor, who shall hold office for two years, or until his successor is elected and qualified. ¶ A City Treasurer, who shall be Collector, who shall hold office for two years or until his successor is elected and qualified. ¶ A Chief of Police, who shall hold office for two years, or until his successor is elected and qualified. ¶ A Commissioner of Streets, who shall hold office for two years, or until his successor is elected and qualified. ¶ Four Councilmen...one from each of the [four wards]..."

3/23/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"THE BOYCOTT. ¶ Address to the People – The Canmakers' Union Speaks. ¶ The Executive Committee of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association held a brief session at San Francisco last night, C. F. McGlashan presided. ¶ Secretary Hoffmeyer stated that the Council of Federated Trades had made a request that the committee assist the Canmakers' Union in its present anti-Chinese fight to protect their industry from heathen encroachments. A committee had been appointed to wait upon the proprietors of canneries and endeavor to convince them that it would be to their interest to discharge their Chinese employes. In this work the committee received encouragement from all the proprietors visited, the latter readily promising to get rid of their Chinese help. The Executive Committee was asked by the union to instruct its representatives at Petaluma to visit canneries there and make an effort to have Chinese employed there discharged. ¶ W. M. Hinton presented the committee's 'Address to the People,' as revised, and it was again subject to amendments. It was then adopted and will be issued to the public to-night. It outlines the plans and purposes of the committee, and its views upon the most feasible manner of carrying out the boycott. ¶ State Organizer N. F. Ravlin of San Jose, who since the adjournment of the Sacramento Convention has been travelling through the State, was present, and he made a report that he had in course of preparation a formulated plan according to his ideas, of organizing the State for boycotting purposes. He promised to lay this plan before the committee on Thursday night. ¶ Senator Patrick Reddy donated \$100 for the good of the cause. ¶ It was announced that N. F. Ravlin would speak at a meeting to be held in Lodi on Friday night, and that E. J. Dahms will address a Merced meeting to-morrow night. ¶ The committee adjourned to meet to-night."

3/23/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"FEAR COOLIE COMPETITION. ¶ Rev. J. W. Ingram made a remark in the HERALD office the other day, which very forcibly illustrates the difficulty of obtaining white laborers, while the coolies continue to occupy the State. He said: 'I am constantly in receipt of letters from the Eastern States asking what

chance there is for laboring men in California, and I always reply, none at all, while you have to compete with the Chinese. If you must depend entirely upon your labor, there is no chance for you here, but if you have money enough to support yourself and family until you can make acquaintances and show of what you are capable, you may, possibly, do well. But this is a poor State for a laboring man at best and will be so while he has to compete with coolies. ¶ This is certainly a correct view of the situation, and it shows very forcibly the necessity for a change. Probably every one in the county who has acquaintances in the East is constantly receiving the same kind of letters as Mr. Ingram, and is compelled to make the same kind of a reply. Sometimes a dozen or more in a day come to this office, and though we are anxious to encourage white working men to come to California, we cannot conscientiously recommend our old friends and neighbors to come here to compete with coolie labor. But once let it be known in the Eastern States that constant employment at fair wages can be obtained in the orchards and vineyards of California, and we are confident that we should have all the laborers we need in a short time. There are at least a hundred thousand men in the Eastern States, accustomed to farming operations generally, who would be only too glad to change the frosts and snows and cyclones and thunder-storms of the East for the glorious climate of California, if only they could hope to make an honest livelihood for themselves and their families. Only show them that they can do this and in three months there will be no trouble about obtaining reliable white labor.”

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

“THE LIVING TRUTH. ¶ A Pro-Chinese Mask Torn to Shreds. ¶ SPEECH BY SENATOR ROUTIER ¶ The Chinese and the Fruit-Growing Business – A War of Freedom Against Slavery. ¶ At the meeting held in Sacramento on Saturday evening, for the purpose of ratifying the acts of the late Anti-Chinese State Convention, Senator Routier of that county was one of the speakers. He spoke as follows, after some preliminary remarks: ¶ Fellow-citizens, the assertion that our own people are ignorant of the complicated art of picking and packing fruit is a grand humbug. There is not a young man from 15 to 25 years old who cannot be taught that very simple business of picking fruit in one week. There is not one of them who cannot become a good packer in another week. My experience of over thirty years in the fruit-raising business has proved to me what I advance. Some of the best white pickers of the State came to my orchard, or to the orchards of my neighbors, not knowing anything about it, but soon became masters in that business, and the work of one white man is equal to the work of from two to three Chinese. ¶ Do not be deceived by that most extraordinary affirmation, that, without the Chinamen, the fruit crop cannot be handled. There are to-day in the State enough white men and women, enough boys and girls, to do that kind of work. More than that, immigrants are pouring in by the thousands, in consequence of the low rates of travel on the railroad. Are we, after inviting them here, going to refuse them work? Are we going to pretend that European foreigners are but very little better than Chinamen for California? There are no foreigners here except the Chinese. Any white man who has once landed here, who has once tilled our soil, who has one crop in California, who has seen our orange groves, our olive and fig trees, our vineyards and orchards, that man exclaims, ‘Eureka! Here will I live, here I will bring my wife and children. I will add to the beauty and prosperity of my new country and home, and here I will rest forever.’ Let us be frank and honest. Let us step out of a vicious circle, if I can use that figure of speech. Fruit-growers and hop-raisers say that they will employ white men as soon as the Chinamen are gone. The Chinamen will never go so long as they are employed. They say also that they will employ white men when they become expert at fruit and hop picking and packing. But how can they become so if they are not hired and given a chance to learn? ¶ Do not believe for a moment that the Chinamen are natural fruit-packers. It takes them a long time to learn. The most of the fruit men took the trouble to teach their Chinamen what they wanted them to do. We must now do the same thing for white men. The crash has come, the inevitable is here. Now or never. This is an irresistible conflict. No more half-way measures, no more meaningless resolutions; to be a free State or a coolie State; to be a

State wherein honest labor will be honored and exalted, or to be a State where it will be a shame to work for a living; to be finally a State of a few large landed proprietors, either white or yellow; a State of 10,000,000 coolies, or the garden of America and the paradise of the working classes. ¶ Let us strike now or never; let us strike for our homes, for the homes of our children and their descendants for centuries to come. The fruit business of the last few years has been ruined by the competition of the Chinese. They do not work for daily, monthly or yearly wages. They work the whole year on the orchards, hop-yards, or vegetable land that they rent on shares. It is immaterial to them what the price is of what they raise: everything is gathered, everything is sent to market and sold for what it may bring, and the landlord gets his share. If a coolie, after paying ten cents a day for rice, has \$40 or \$50 left at the end of the year, he is satisfied – he is rich; he sends that amount to China, and starts again to work for another year. ¶ If a white fruit-raiser works his place himself, he has to hire white men at an average of \$1 per day and board. If he hires Chinamen, they are paid \$1 per day. He keeps picking and sending to market as long as he makes enough to pay his help, but if the price of fruit is too low for that, he has to stop. His only remedy then is to go to some Chinese company and surrender his place to them. They will give him one-half of what they make, and where he loses money they make some. That runs all the white men out of the business, and no man can stand that competition very long. Who can live with 25 cents per day? This state of things cannot exist much longer, or every orchard must be surrendered to Chinamen. How long is this going to last? Just as long as you are willing to stand it, not one hour longer. Boycotting is our remedy, and it is the only one within our reach. ¶ Let me tell you here that I am firmly opposed to any violence, to any threats against anybody. I am in favor of a legal, silent, complete, unrelenting boycott. Nobody can, and nobody will stand against it. If they try they will soon quit. I am also in favor of a reasonable time to be given to everybody to put his house in order, to get rid of his Mongolians, employed directly or indirectly; say, for example, thirty, sixty, or, as an extreme limit, ninety days, and then a universal boycott ought to be declared all over the State on the same day. Any other measure it seems to me would be oppressive, unjust and discriminating. ¶ This is a conflict in which somebody must suffer. It is the war of freedom against slavery, the war of manhood and womanhood against State prisons and licentiousness. Do not hesitate a moment. Backed as we are by the brains and intellect of the country, our cause, that of the right, we shall surely win. Then no hesitation; no backward step. Let us press onward and the victory is ours. Let our battle-cry be ‘Boycott forever.’”

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

“NUMBER THREE. ¶ The League Meeting at the Baptist Church. ¶ ‘CRACKED WHEAT AND MILK’ ¶ The Stand of the W. C. T. U. on the Chinese Question – Opium and Chinese Go Together. ¶ Anti-Chinese League No. 3 held its regular meeting in the lecture room of the Baptist Tabernacle last evening, President J. L. Berry in the chair, the attendance being very good. ¶ Mrs. Schwartz, the Secretary, read the minutes of the previous meeting and the roll was opened for signatures. Several names were added and the Secretary stated that the membership now numbered 289. ¶ A communication was received from the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association asking whether the League desired to become attached to their organization, and, if so, all they would have to do would be to adopt the name, ratify the action of the Sacramento Convention and be governed by the rules of the Association. On motion it was decided that the League would join the Association, and hereafter it will be known as the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association of San Jose, No. 3. ¶ A communication from the State Executive Committee, in which they appealed for aid in the State work was read and placed on file. ¶ Dr. Berry stated that the League was entitled to one more member on the County Executive Committee, and on motion the chair was requested to name a suitable person for that position. R. J. Adcock was chosen. ¶ Mr. Barthol, R. J. Adcock and Mr. Calvert were appointed to a Committee on By-Laws. ¶ S. S. Rizer of the Soliciting Committee handed in \$15.50, stating that a gentleman had given \$10 and signified his willingness to contribute again; also that a lady had generously given \$5 for the cause. Mr. Rizer called

on a gentleman for aid but the party refused to respond if boycotting was in order. He was informed that this weapon would not be sacrificed if the League did not receive a cent of aid. The matter of wages was brought up and the gentleman told Mr. Rizer that he was of the opinion that the pay of the laborer was very good. nO [On] being told that twenty-five cents a day was not a sufficient compensation for any man to live on, he differed with Mr. Rizer, saying that three meals could be secured for that amount. He was asked what those meals would consist of and replied: 'Cracked wheat and milk.' ¶ The President reported \$42 received from the Soliciting Committee. Miss Ingargiola reported that \$10 more had been promised her, while another member was certain of another addition of \$8. The President returned thanks to the committee for the manner in which they had performed their labors. ¶ Dr. Shaner stated that all lovers of white labor strawberries could secure the same by applying to Mr. Lamontague. ¶ Mrs. Schwartz stated that so far the League had not been able to secure employment for any of the parties who had left their names with her, and hoped the members of the League would stir themselves and endeavor to aid the unemployed who applied. The case of a woman who was in destitute circumstances was cited. The lady had been tendered work by a Chinese firm in the city, sewing at 75 cents per day. She thought it rather humiliating to be compelled to labor for a Chinaman and declined the offer at the time, but if something did not turn up soon she would be compelled to accept the offer of the Chinaman. ¶ Dr. Shaner stated that the firm of Levy Bros. were employing women and girls and paying \$1.50 per day. The lady might secure work there. ¶ Mr. P. Salisbury thought that it would be well for those seeking employment to call on Mr. Vinter, as that gentleman was making a special business of finding work for those who desired it. ¶ Mrs. Schwartz warned those having their washing done to be sure as to the employment of white labor. The lady also stated that Mrs. Wilson desired to address the ladies on the Chinese question, as she had some very important matters to communicate to them. ¶ Dr. Shaner thought the ladies of the W. C. T. U. ought to take the matter of inviting Mrs. Wilson to lecture in hand, as they should be interested in all that would tend to elevate mankind. He had spoken with the President of the Society a short time ago, when the lady addressed an audience at Saratoga on the evils of rum, and informed her of the still worse curse – opium. The lady appeared much affected by what was said on the subject, and he afterwards learned that she had two sons who had been addicted to the use of this drug. He did not see how the ladies of this organization, if they had any heart at all, could help but be on the right side of this movement. If they were earnest in this matter of assisting the fallen, certainly here was a glorious opportunity for them to aid in the cause. ¶ Mr. Prayne said that opium and Chinamen go together, and as the W. C. T. U. had a Chinaman in their employ and were unwilling to give him up, it was pretty certain they would never aid in getting rid of either. ¶ Mr. Calvert thought this matter should be brought home to the ladies of the W. C. T. U. and possibly they could be made to see the inconsistency of their stand in the matter. ¶ Mr. Salisbury said boycott was the word of the times and the W. C. T. U. restaurant should be boycotted as well as any other place that employed Chinamen. Stick to your principles, he said, and do not falter. For himself, he did not have any sympathy with any organization that wanted to put down rum and tobacco and would not lend a helping hand to get rid of a far worse evil – opium. No further overtures should be made to them; all that could consistently be done had been performed by the League. ¶ While Dr. Shaner thought that the restaurant should be boycotted, still he was in favor of treating further with the ladies on this matter. ¶ Mr. McLellan [McClellan?] was of the opinion that the ladies of the W. C. T. U. were engaged in a noble work and should be permitted to give their whole attention in the cause they were enlisted in and not be hampered by boycotting. ¶ On motion, the ladies of the League were empowered to confer with Mrs. Wilson and see what arrangements could be made in regard to an address before the ladies of San Jose, and also as to the advisability of inviting the ladies of the W. C. T. U. to listen to Mrs. Wilson in case her services should be secured. The ladies will therefore meet at the residence of Mrs. Schwartz, corner of Sixth and St. James, on Thursday next at 2 P. M. ¶ Mr. H. Brosins thought the ladies should be induced by some means to be brought into the movement, as their assistance was needed. ¶ Dr. Berry referred

to the wise action of the Fifth street cannery in discharging all their Chinamen and stated that in a short time all those employing coolies would be glad to give them up, as the boycott was a powerful weapon. ¶ Mr. Prayne informed the League that a Mr. Delmas, at 47 El Dorado street, had refused to sign their pledge and that he was buying his dressed pork from Chinamen. ¶ Mrs. Schwartz read a short history of the crusade of the Spanish in the Philippine [sic] Islands against the Chinese some 300 years ago, showing that the coolies have not changed their tactics up to the present day. ¶ Dr. Berry called attention to the Chinaman who was employing white help at the corner of Second and San Fernando streets. It was done simply in order to get a better insight into the business. The Chinaman wanted to learn the art of cutting and fitting. They will therefore keep this white help long enough to learn this part of the business, then discharge them and give the work to Chinamen. It is utterly impossible for any white labor to compete with Chinese in this or any other class of work. L. Lion had cited to the doctor an instance of a Chinaman offering a glove cutter in his employ \$100 to teach him how to cut gloves and the man was about to snap at the bait when Mr. Lion informed him that if he gave the Chinaman that start in the business it would not be long before the coolie would have a place of his own, employing only his own class and making gloves at a far less figure than any white hand could think of working for. ¶ There being no further business, the League adjourned."

3/23/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"THE CHINESE MURDERER. ¶ His Attorneys Will Appeal to the Supreme Court. ¶ It is reported to-day that Messrs. Witten & Powers will taken an appeal to the Supreme Court in the case of Jung Quong Sing, whose execution has been set for Friday next. This action will give the condemned man a new lease of life. It may be several months before a decision is rendered by the Supreme Court."

3/23/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"ANTI-CHINESE. ¶ Proceedings at the Meeting of Club Number Three. ¶ The Anti-Chinese Club No. 3 met last evening in the lecture room of the Tabernacle. ¶ The Name of the Non-Partisan Anti-Chinese Association No. 3 was adopted. ¶ R. J. Adcock was appointed a member of the County Executive Committee. ¶ Prof. S. S. Rizer who had been appointed on the committee to solicit funds turned over \$15.50 to the Chair. ¶ After discussing the advisability of securing Mrs. Wilson to lecture to ladies only on the Chinese question, a collection was taken up and the meeting adjourned."

3/24/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 1 column 3 (News)

"Hearst for Senator. ¶ Sacramento, March 23.—Governor Stoneman has appointed George Hearst United States Senator Vice Miller."

3/24/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Local Brevities....The Sheriff's office was besieged yesterday by applicants for permits to attend the execution of the Chinese murderer, Jung Quong Sing...."

3/24/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 1 column 2 (News)

"Denial from Senator Stanford. ¶ Washington, March 23.—Senator Stanford is greatly annoyed by the stories in circulation that he is intriguing for the Presidential nomination of the Republican party. He said he has no ambition in that direction whatsoever, and expects, when the close of his Senatorial term is reached, if not, in fact, before, to return to private pursuits for the remainder of his life."

3/24/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"A Chinese Murderer Confesses. Nevada City, March 23.—A Chinaman, arrested at North Bloomfield yesterday for shooting in the head his mining partner a week ago and leaving the dead body in the road

between Relief Hill and North Bloomfield, where it was found the same evening by travelers, admitted the crime to a friend, saying he wanted to get the gold taken out previously by the two."

3/24/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"The Cabinet. Enforcement of the Chinese Restriction Act Considered. Washington, March 23.—To-day's session of the Cabinet was devoted to the consideration of measures designed to secure a more rigid enforcement of the Chinese restriction law, particularly with reference to preventing the landing of Chinese laborers on fraudulent certificates. It was represented that trouble constantly arises in cases where immigrants claim to have lost or mislaid their certificates, and bring witnesses to prove that they were in this country at the time of the passage of the Act, and were actually provided with the certificate prescribed by law, which entitled such persons to return to the United States after a visit to China...."

3/24/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"The New Senator. ¶ The Senatorial agony is over, by the appointment of George Hearst to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Miller. Governor Stoneman successfully resisted the importunities of aspirants for the position until after the funeral of the late Senator and has not surprised anyone by the appointment he has announced. There was a great deal of presumptuous talk about the probability of the appointment of D. M. Delmas, but the United States Senate was altogether too high a position for that aspiring gentleman. As between the two men Hearst had infinitely larger claims upon the Democratic party and for the short time the position will be filled by a Democrat, the Governor has not made a bad choice, though he might have done better by selecting C. T. Ryland of this city, who has been as faithful to his party as Hearst."

3/24/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Jung Quong Sing. ¶ A Probability that he Will Not Be Hanged on Friday. ¶ It now seems more than likely that the execution of Jung Quong Sing, for the murder of Henry Vandervorst in last October, which was set for Friday next, will be postponed. Messrs. C. L. Witten and m. E. Power, the attorneys who defended him on his trial, having yesterday served the annexed notice upon the District Attorney and Sheriff: ¶ 'The People of the State of California vs. Jung Quong Sing.—You will please take notice that the defendant herein, Jung Quong Sing, hereby appeals from the final judgment of conviction herein made and entered against him, the said defendant, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1886, in the above entitled cause, and from the whole thereof.' ¶ This notice, it is claimed is, of itself sufficient to stay the execution, though there are those who contend that an order from the Supreme Court is essential. Those who hold to the latter view, cite the action taken in the case of Lloyd L. Majors. Majors was sentenced to be executed may 23, 1884, in Alameda county. A few days prior thereto his counsel, Judge Lamar, made a motion for a recall of the death warrant. This was heard and denied. Counsel then gave notice of appeal, and insisted that the notice must operate as a stay. Sheriff McClerverty and those with whom he counseled took a different view, and the execution took place at the specified time. What the result will be in the case of Jung Quong Sing remains to be seen. ¶ Sheriff Branham, soon after the notice of appeal was served upon him, dismissed the guards employed to watch the murderer and removed the latter from his cell up stairs to his old quarters in the little tank."

3/24/1886 Evening Herald (Anti-Chinese Meeting) page 3 column 6 (Advertisement)

"Meeting of Executive Committee. The Executive Committee of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association are requested to meet at Dr. J. L. Berry's in new Odd Fellows' Building on Sunday March 28th, at 2 p.m. By order of L. S. Cavallaro, chairman."

3/24/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro, cigars) page 3 column 2 (Advertisement)

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

3/24/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 3 (News)

"More Laundry Cases. Three Chinese, Cam Wo., Hop Hing and Ty Chung, were convicted to-day in Justice Pfister's court of violating the laundry ordinance and sentenced to pay fines of \$20 each or be imprisoned for twenty days. Hung Lee was also convicted, but his sentence was postponed till the 31st inst. at 10 a.m."

3/24/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 3 (News)

"The Chinese Murderer. It is understood that the appeal proceedings commenced yesterday in the case of Jung Quong Sing, the murderer of Henry Vandervorst, will stay the execution of the death sentence, which had been set for Friday next. The Sheriff has withdrawn the 'death watch' and removed the prisoner from the third floor of the jail to his former quarters in the 'little tank.'"

3/24/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"A Chinese Murderer Confesses. Nevada City, march 23.—A Chinaman, arrested at North Bloomfield yesterday for shooting in the head his mining partner a week ago and leaving the dead body in the road between Relief Hill and North Bloomfield, where it was found the same evening by travelers, admitted the crime to a friend, saying he wanted to get the gold taken out previously by the two."

3/24/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"A dispatch from Washington states that Secretary of State Thompson has requested Senator Kenna to make a speech in the Senate on the Chinese question, and has promised to furnish the necessary facts and figures. And there is no man in the Senate better qualified for such a task. The oolie evil, under the eloquence of Mr. Kenna, will be shown in all its horrible details, and will, perhaps, compe the attention of Congress and the Executive to the subject."

3/24/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Coast. The Wickersham Murderer Arrested. ¶ San Francisco, March 24th. To-day Chief of Police Crowley received the following telegram dated Washington from John D. Porter, Assistant Secretary of State, relative to the Chinese murderer of the Wickershams: ¶ We informed Senator Stanford to-day of the arrest of Ang Tai Duck at Hong Kong. The Consul urges that the papers and agent be sent promptly. ¶ Should the necessary papers reach here in time from Washington Detective Cox will leave on the steamer City of Sidney, which sails for Hong Kong to-day, to return the prisoner to this country."

3/24/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 3 column 6 (News)

"The Cabinet. Enforcement of the Chinese Restriction Act Considered. Washington, March 23.—To-day's session of the abinet was devoted to the consideration of measures designed to secure a more rigid enforcement of the Chinese restriction law, particularly with reference to preventing the landing of Chinese laborers on fraudulent certificates. It was represented that trouble constantly arises in cases where immigrants claim to have lost or mislaid their certificates, and bring witnesses to prove that they were in this country at the time of the passage of the Act, and were actually provided with the certificate prescribed by law, which entitled such persons to return to the United States after a visit to China...."

3/24/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"A BLOW TO COOLIEISM. ¶ It is not a little amusing to note that comments of the Republican press upon the appointment of Hon. George Hearst to be United States Senator. Most of them favored his appointment before the announcement was made, but now most of them discover that they would have preferred some other man. Doubtless, however, the Governor did not consider himself bound to consult the wishes of Republican politicians, and he wisely accepted the decision of the Democratic party in caucus, and has given general satisfaction. ¶ As the HERALD stated yesterday, Mr. Hearst's pronounced position on the Chinese question had doubtless something to do with his appointment. That is the all-absorbing question in California just now, and to have appointed any man who was not in full sympathy with the people on that subject, would have been a grave error. But Mr. Hearst's paper had gone further than any journal on the Pacific Coast in its hostility to all forms of coolie labor, and as it doubtless reflected the personal sentiments of its owner, there could be no mistake about his position. His appointment will therefore be eminently satisfactory to the people in general, as well as to the Democrats of the State."

3/24/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"To the Higher Court. ¶ The papers on appeal to the Supreme Court were prepared to-day by the County Clerk in the case of Jung Quong Sing."

3/24/1886 Evening News (wire) page 1 column 5 (News)

"Boycotting Vineyardists. ¶ FRESNO, March 23. – The Anti-Chinese League last night passed resolutions boycotting Robert Barton, George H. Eggers, Joseph T. Goodman, W. Forsyth, F. L. Elsen, A. B. Butler, Mrs. Blatchley, nee Austin. They are all prominent vineyardists."

3/24/1886 Evening News (wire) page 3 column 5 (News)

"Wickersham's Murderer Caught. [Special to the DAILY NEWS.] ¶ SAN FRANCISCO, March 24. – News has just reached this city announcing the capture at Hong Kong of Ang Tai Duck, the brutal murderer of the Wickersham family near Cloverdale a few months ago. Duck was stopped at Yokohama, but allowed to proceed on his journey. An officer will be sent on the next steamer."

3/24/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 6 (News)

"CHINESE LAUNDRYMEN. ¶ Notice of Appeal in Several Cases To-Day. ¶ Justice Pfister was kept busy to-day in the trial of Chinese charged with conducting the laundry business in wooden buildings. ¶ Hung Lee was found guilty and will be sentenced on the 31st inst at 10 a. m. ¶ In the case of Cam Wo, recently convicted under the 'laundry ordinance' a motion for a new trial was denied, and the defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of \$20. Papers were filed on appeal. The case of Hop Hing and Ty Chung were disposed of in the same way."

3/24/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"NOT THIS TIME. ¶ The Execution of the Chinese Murderer Postponed. ¶ As stated in yesterday's NEWS, the execution of Jung Quong Sing will not take place on Friday, his attorneys Messrs. Witten & Powers having filed the following notice upon the District Attorney and Sheriff Branham: ¶ 'The People of the State of California vs. Jung Quong Sing. You will please take notice that the defendant herein, Jung Quong Sing, hereby appeals from the final judgment of conviction herein made and entered against him, the said defendant, on the 30th day of January, A.D., 1886, in the above entitled cause.' ¶ The death watch that had been in the cell with the condemned man, have been dismissed, and he has been removed to his former quarters in the little tank, in the rear of the jail office."

3/25/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 6 (News)

"Police Court Jottings....Hung Lee was convicted in Justice Pfister's court yesterday of violating the laundry ordinance. He will receive sentence on March 31st...."

3/25/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 1 column 3 (News)

"News of the Coast....The front of a Chinese wash-house at Portland, Oregon, was blown out Tuesday and the building pretty well demolished by a powerful explosive...."

3/25/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"At the Bay City....Chief of Police Crowley was notified yesterday of the arrest of Ang Tai Duck, the murderer of the Wickershams, at Hongkong. Detective Cox will probably sail on the Oceanic, April 3d, and return with the fugitive...."

3/25/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Boycotting Condemned. Sacramento, March 24.—The meeting of hop men here to-day was attended by all prominent growers of this section. Dr. Durst of Wheatland acted as President. Resolutions were passed condemning the boycott policy, and declaring that unless Chinese can be employed much of this year's hop crop must go unpicked, but calling on Congress to abrogate the Burlingame treaty."

3/25/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Ang Tai Duck. San Francisco, March 24.—The papers in the case of Ang Tai Duck which were sent to Washington for the president's signature and approval on the 5th inst. and which were expected back to-day, did not arrive. Detective Cox who expected to leave to-day on the steamer City of Sidney for Hong Kong to take possession of the murderer cannot now leave until the 3d of April."

3/25/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"Local Brevities....It is now definitely settled that the execution of Jung Quong Sing will not take place on Friday, nor until the Supreme Court shall have passed on his appeal....The Supreme Court yesterday decided that the laundry ordinance, passed by the Board of Trustees of the city of Modesto, July 2, 1885, is a valid order. The ordinance provides that it 'shall be unlawful for any person to establish or carry on the busienss of a public laundry, washhouse, etc.,' except within certain prescribed limits."

3/25/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"The Boycott. ¶ Will Receive No Attention from the W. C. T. U....A meeting of the W. C. T. U. was held yesterday afternoon in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Mrs. A. G. Bennett in the chair....Mrs. Carey asked if the ladies had seen anything in the papers abou the coffee house being boycotted for the reason that a Chinese dishwasher was employed. ¶ The President—I believe I saw something of the kind. ¶ Mrs. Eyster—I move that we decide not to be boycotted. ¶ Miss Morris stated taht the assertions made by members of the Anti-Chinese Leagues that the Union did not work against the opium habit were not true. She had distributed a number of anti-opium tracts and more were expected in a short time. ¶ It was decided to pay no attention to the boycott.¶ Adjourned."

3/25/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"The Outlook. ¶ How a Democratic Politician Regards It. ¶ A Discouraging Prospect. ¶ What the Democrats Have to Contend With—The Strength and Solidity of the Republican Party of San Jose. ¶ His brow was corrugated, and he worked his jaws vigorously, as he leaned against the bulletin board at Spring's corner and gazed at the electric tower. ¶ 'Think of buying it?' asked a voice at his elbow. ¶ The man started, but when he recognized the questioner, a bitter smile curved about his yellow lips. ¶ 'Naw."

My mind was on something else.' ¶ On what—the April election?' ¶ 'You're dead right; I'm a Democrat, you know, and time was when I possessed sufficient political influence to carry me anywhere. But now—' ¶ 'Your influence has vanished, eh?' ¶ 'That's about the size of it. Not because I have lost caste myself, that my individual grip has weakened, but for the reason that the party is on the road to the demnition bow-wows [Note: A turn of phrase used by the Dickens character Mr Mantalini in the novel *Nicholas Nickleby*. It means something like "going to the damned dogs." —BKM] The smartest wire-puller and manager in American couldn't do anything with the Democratic party of San Jose as it exists to-day. And that is why I am tired, why now and again I feel inclined to let tears flow adown these wasted cheeks.' ¶ 'What has produced this disruption disruptiousness in the party?' ¶ 'Don't you know?' ¶ 'I might guess.' ¶ 'Go ahead—guess.' ¶ 'Well, the united front that the Republican party presents—all differences healed and enthusiasm from end to end—has had a sort of depressing effect on the Democrats, I reckon.' ¶ 'You reckon aright. Try another.' ¶ 'Gov. Stoneman has about bankrupted the party in the State and San Jose has suffered with the rest of the country.' ¶ 'Correct again. Take another whack.' ¶ 'President Cleveland—' ¶ The speaker did not finished the sentence, for the look of supreme, unadulterated disgust on the Democrat's face caused him to pause. ¶ 'I beg your pardon,' the friend continued after a painful silence, 'for I quite forgot that you are an applicant for the Postmastership.' ¶ The Democrat sighed. ¶ 'I was in the field awhile ago,' he replied, 'but now I am out of it. I was induced to pull out on the representation that I would receive the nomination for—(naming an important city office).' ¶ 'Didn't that satisfy you?' ¶ 'It did on the start, but it doesn't now.' ¶ 'Why?' ¶ 'Because there's nothing in it. I can get the nomination, but what good will that do me? I will be led like a lamb to the slaughter. The strikers will get my money and I will get—' ¶ 'What?' ¶ 'A through ticket to Salt River by the Bouillon Express.' ¶ 'You appear to be discouraged over the political outlook.' ¶ 'Who wouldn't be. The Republicans have a strong, determined organization and they are going in to win. We, the Democrats, are divided among ourselves. There is no such thing as unity—we are rent in twain by dissensions that cannot be healed. The old workers have lost heart, and just now they don't seem to care a continental whether school keeps or not. They have lost confidence in Stoneman, to think of Cleveland makes them sick, and not one of the old time "producers" feels inclined to produce a cent to make the fight. Now, there's Brown. He wants to be Chief-of-Police again. A big gang in the party is fighting him, and if he gets the nomination they will cut his throat at the polls. If, by chance, any other candidate shall beat Brown in the convention, Big William's friends will rally at the polls to shut his wind off. Pleasant prospect, isn't it? Then there's the Street Commissioner's berth. Who wants to run against John Purcell? I don't for one. And as for Mayor, we can't find a man who will beat the Republican nominee. We're gone, I tell you.' ¶ 'Won't the anti-Chinese agitation help you?' ¶ 'No. The Republicans are anti-Chinese, and as for boycotting, any unreasonable or unlawful scheme in that line will damage the party that inaugurates or favors it. Do you know what I have a good notion to do?' ¶ 'No.' ¶ 'Turn over a new leaf and join the Republicans. You always know where to find them and they are generally in the right, if I do say it.' ¶ 'I am of your opinion. We have had a Republican Council for two years past and they have accomplished wonders for the city in the way of improvements. ¶ They have not squandered a cent, either, and the city to-day, with its magnificent sewerage system nearly completed, and with its river and street and park improvements, is out of debt and in a most prosperous condition.'"

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

"They Feel the Pressure. On Kee & Co., Chinese shoe dealers, have been adjudged insolvent by Judge Lawler of San Francisco upon the petition of their creditors."

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

"Local Brevities....N. F. Ravlin's P. O. Address is 1069 Grove Street, Oakland, Cal....Buy Heyler's own make of boots and shoes, cheapest for the quality and no Chinese labor...."

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

"Anti-Chinese Meeting. The regular weekly meeting of Anti-Coolie Club No. 2 will be held this evening at Druids' Hall. Important reports will be presented and addresses of interest will be made."

3/25/1886 Evening Herald (Anti-Chinese Meeting) page 3 column 6 (Advertisement)

"Meeting of Executive Committee. The Executive Committee of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association are requested to meet at Dr. J. L. Berry's in new Odd Fellows' Building on Sunday March 28th, at 2 p.m. By order of L. S. Cavallaro, chairman."

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

"Mountain View....The Mountain View Non-Partisan Anti-Coolie Club will meet in Margot's Hall on Friday evening March 26th. The Hon. C. F. McGlashan of Truckee, the Hon. George H. Buck of Redwood City and H. H. Main of San Jose will address the meeting. All are invited and a good time is anticipated...."

3/25/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro, cigars) page 3 column 2 (Advertisement)

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

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

"Free Labor Bureau. To meet the wants of the many working people who are out of employment and who cannot spare the money to pay the fees usually charged by employment agents, a free labor bureau has been established in this city, with offices at H. Teichner's, No. 37 South First street, opposite the Universal Restaurant, and E. Bacquie's, No. 36 South market street, opposite the branch of the Pacific Hotel, Messrs. Teichner and Bacquie having kindly offered the use of their barber-shops for this purpose. People of all nationalities (except Chinese) will be cheerfully assisted without charge."

3/25/1886 Evening Herald (Levy Bros.) page 3 column 5 (Advertisement)

"More White Labor Wanted. The Great Bargain House of Levy Bros. is really a bargain house in the fullest sense of the term. There are bargains all over the store, and the result is that people daily flock to this house and take the benefit of the excellent offerings. Levy Bros. employ a large number of white hands and business is so rapidly pressing upon them that they find it necessary to increase their force. They are receiving orders for clothing and furnishing goods from all parts of the county and are in need of more help. Promptness is a feature of this establishment. A pair of pants is turned out in two and a half hours from the time they are ordered and a full suit in twelve hours. Fine dress suits for which \$45 are charged elsewhere are furnished at \$25, and other goods are sold in proportion. The store is at 74 and 76 South First Street."

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

"CHINESE LAUNDRIES. ¶ Prescribing Limits for the Business. ¶ SUPREME COURT DECISION. ¶ A Provision Which is Within the Competency of Municipalities – The State Constitution. ¶ The following opinion was delivered yesterday by the Supreme Court in bank in the case of Hang Kie, on habeas corpus. The opinion was written by Chief Justice [Justice] Morrison and concurred in by Justices Myrick, Sharpstein, Thornton and Ross. ¶ Petitioner complains that he is unlawfully restrained of his liberty because the ordinance under which he was arrested and imprisoned is unlawful and void. ¶ On the 2d day of July, 1885, the Board of Trustees of the city of Modesto passed an ordinance in the following language: ¶ 'It shall be unlawful for any person to establish, maintain, or carry on the business of a public laundry or

wash-house where articles are washed, and cleansed for hire, within the city of Modesto, except within that part of the city which lies west of the railroad tract and south of G street.’ ¶ A section of the ordinance further declares that any laundry carried on in violation of the foregoing section is a nuisance and by Section third a violation of the ordinance is declared a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, or both. ¶ The defendant was charged with a violation of the ordinance and is now suffering by imprisonment the penalty thereof, from which he seeks to be relieved on this application under the Habeas Corpus Act. ¶ The only question submitted for our consideration involves the legality of the ordinance in question, or, in other words, the power of the Board of Trustees of the City of Modesto to pass it. ¶ The objections to the ordinance are two: ¶ 1. That it is unreasonable, the rule being that when a power to pass an ordinance is not given in express terms, but is derived from a general power to legislate, the ordinance must be reasonable. (Ex parte Chin Yan, 69 Cal., 78.) ¶ 2. That it violates State Constitution, Article I, Sections 11 and 21, inasmuch as it is not uniform. ¶ Both of these objections seem to be answered by ex parte Moynier, referred to hereafter. ¶ It is claimed, in answer to the prayer of the petitioner for a discharge, that the power exercised by the Board of Trustees was duly vested in that body, not only under the Act approved March 13, 1883, but also under the provisions of the State Constitution. We will confine ourselves to a consideration of the powers vested in the municipal corporation by the Constitution, as that will be sufficient for the present case. ¶ By Section 11 of Article XI of the Constitution it is provided: ‘That any county, city, town or township may make and enforce within its limits all such local, police, sanitary and other regulations as are not in conflict with general laws.’ ¶ In the case of Ex parte Moynier (1 W. C. Rep., 782), this Court had under consideration an ordinance very similar in its provisions to the one now under consideration, and held that the power exercised by the Board of Supervisors of the city and county of San Francisco, fixing certain limits in the city for the carrying on of the laundry business, was properly exercised under the section of the Constitution above referred to. The opinion in that case says: ‘That the regulations of the order are, as to portions (perhaps all), police regulations, and, as to some, sanitary, we have no doubt.’ ¶ And in the case of Barbier vs. Connolly (113 U.S., 27), the Supreme Court of the United States in a laundry case says: ‘The fourth section, so far as it is involved in the case before the Police Judge, was simply a prohibition to carry on the washing and ironing of clothes in public laundries and wash-houses, within certain prescribed limits of the city and county from 10 o’clock at night until 6 o’clock in the morning of the following day. * * * The provision is purely a police regulation within the competency of any municipality possessed of the ordinary powers belonging to such bodies.’ The case of Hoon Sing vs. Crowley (same volume, p. 703), which was also of the same character, lays down the same doctrine. Other cases might be referred to, but a decision of the Supreme Court of this State and two of the Supreme Court of the United States, holding such an ordinance to be a police or sanitary regulation, are deemed sufficient. We can see nothing unreasonable in the ordinance, but, on the contrary, good reasons may have moved the Board of Trustees to pass the order in question. ¶ Writ dismissed and petitioner remanded.”

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

“THE ADDRESS. ¶ The General Plan of a Boycott Made. ¶ NO CONGRESSIONAL HELP. ¶ Evasion of the Laws – The Only Remedy – Suffering of White People – The Plan. ¶ A meeting of the Sub-Executive Committee of the Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association was held at San Francisco last evening, visiting representatives of various labor organizations being present to urge the establishment of a grand State Free Labor Bureau for procuring employment for whites in all places vacated by Chinese. ¶ The proposition was favorably received, but no action was taken. ¶ In response to applications from local leagues the committee selected the following speakers to address meetings of local clubs: N. F. Ravlin at Lodi to-morrow evening; C. F. McGlashan, Mountain View, to-morrow evening; E. J. Dahms, Santa Rosa, Saturday evening; C. F. McGlashan at Patterson’s Hall, corner of Church and Thirtieth streets, San

Francisco; J. H. Barry and C. F. McGlashan at Redwood Thursday evening, April 1st. ¶ President McGlashan was authorized to provide for future emergencies of thi [this] nature. ¶ Reports of twenty ratification meetings held Saturday night in addition to those reported by telegraph in the daily papers were received. ¶ The following address was then adopted: ¶ The curse must be entirely removed, not indefinitely perpetuated by cowardice and inaction. For thirty years has the presence of the Chinese been the constantly recurring of riot, incendiarism and bloodshed. We have sought in vain to remedy this evil by Congressional legislation. The so-called restriction act has been entirely inefficient. It has proved but a network through which the wily Mongolian has easily passed. Large numbers of Chinamen are brought here in transitu, and transferred to vessels going to British Columbia or to Mexico. In addition, Mexico is importing large numbers of coolies directly from China. Both on the northern and southern borders, a profitable traffic is being carried on by assisting these coolies to cross the boundary lines into the United States. No sensible diminution of the number of Chinese in California is apparent. On the contrary, it is increasing. This state of things has become intolerable, and we have at last been compelled to take the matter into our own hands. ¶ The Sacramento convention represented all classes of citizens from all parts of the State, and by its firm and united action evinced a determination to forever stamp out the evil. The convention pointed out the means to attain an end so justifiable and so earnestly desired. The remedy suggested has been taught us by the Chinese themselves. It is the boycott. From their first landing on our shore, the Chinese have pursued us with a thoroughly organized and skillfully commanded army of boycotters, which has driven our workingmen, our women and our children from the factory and the workshop with a persistent and relentless energy. The Mongolian boycotts as effectually when he works at so low a rate that the wages he receives will not provide an existence acceptable to the Americans as though he forced him by violence from his employment. Thousands of our people have been driven back to their homes in the East, and hundreds of thousands have been prevented from availing themselves of the unrivalled advantages of our Western paradise. Not only have the Chinese boycotted our laboring men and women, but they boycott our productions and manufactures, and have obtained monopolies of many branches of business from which we are completed [completely] excluded by their serf labor. This is the curse which has blighted the prosperity of the State, and from this curse it is our hope that the people will redeem themselves. ¶ The time for discussion and deliberation is ended. The time for action has come. The determination to boycott was fully considered by the convention, and almost unanimously adopted. We ask your earnest approval and united and hearty aid in making this plan successful. We are confident that when it becomes an established fact that the Chinaman is leaving this coast, not to return, an era of prosperity will be immediately inaugurated. The sacrifice which the individual may be called upon to make will be more than compensated by his share of the great benefit which will result from the expulsion of the Mongolian serf. ¶ This committee does not advise the application of the boycott with any more rigor than is necessary to accomplish the end desired. We are confident that the request to discharge the Chinese will be generally acceded to as a response to the expressed desire of the great majority of the people. Opposition, as is already apparent, will come mainly from large land-owners who desire to extort excessive rentals out of their estates, and from manufacturers who seek to enhance profits by employing cheap labor. These men sell their produce and wares to people of their own race, and should therefore give them employment. Against their indefensible selfishness the full rigor of the boycott should be enforced. The boycott is a passive measure. It consists in refusing to have any dealings with the person under its ban. Its proper enforcement requires no violence, no irritating language, but can be made fully effective by observing the utmost courtesy in all cases. ¶ To successfully carry out this measure, perfect organization is necessary. In every county throughout the State the formation of leagues should go on with the utmost activity. As soon as the organizations are completed, a list of the officers of the club or league should be transmitted to the office of the subcommittee, 122 Phelan block, San Francisco, Cal. ¶ All organizations formed or to be formed in the different localities should request

all persons employing or patronizing Chinese to discontinue such patronage or employment, and in case of refusal or neglect to comply with such request, unless satisfactory reason is given, they should be immediately boycotted. This is what the Sub- Committee understands to be the injunction of the resolution of the State Convention, requiring the boycott to be begun at the earliest moment. In localities where general boycotts are established, this committee should be forthwith notified. In cases where parties are shipping goods beyond the limits of the local boycott, notice should be sent to the organizations in the locality to which such goods are shipped, with a description of the goods, that they may be boycotted. ¶ C. F. MCGLASHAN, Chairman, ¶ J. H. BARRY, Vice-President, ¶ P. REDDY, ¶ WM. M. HINTON, ¶ J. M. CLARK, ¶ H. D. HOUGHAM.”

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

“IT IS NOT KNOWN. ¶ The Supreme Court has decided that a city has a right to determine by ordinance, certain limits outside of which a laundry may not be conducted. It is not known what course the Court will pursue if called upon to pass on an ordinance fixing limits for groceries, saloons etc.”

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

“JUNG QUONG SING. ¶ Vandervorst’s Murderer is Reprieved for Sixty Days. ¶ Sheriff Branham at 2 p. m. to-day received the following telegram: ¶ SACRAMENTO, March 25, 1886. ¶ B. F. BRANHAM, Sheriff – Jung Quong Sing, the Chinaman sentenced to be executed to-morrow, has been reprieved by me for sixty days. Papers will be forwarded to-day. GEORGE STONEMAN, GOVERNOR.”

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

“A Valid Ordinance. ¶ The Supreme Court has decided that the Laundry ordinance passed by the Board of Trustees of their city of Modesto on July 2d, 1885, is a valid order. The ordinance provides that it ‘shall be unlawful for any person to establish or carry on the business of a public laundry, washhouse, etc.,’ except within certain prescribed limits.”

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

“ANTI-BOYCOTTERS. ¶ A new Anti-Chinese Organization in Santa Cruz. ¶ Another Anti-Chinese Association has just been organized in Santa Cruz with the following officers: U. McCann, President; J. J. Doren, Secretary; J. Williamson, Treasurer, and Prof. W. H. Daily, Sergeant-at-Arms. This association is understood to be opposed to the boycotting resolutions passed by the Sacramento Convention. The Sergeant-at-Arms was formerly a swimming teacher in this city.”

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

“THEY WON’T SCARE ¶ The Ladies of the W. C. T. U. Ignore the Boycotters. ¶ There was a meeting of the W. C. T. U. yesterday afternoon. ¶ Mrs. Field was elected as delegate to the semi-annual convention at Sacramento. ¶ Mrs. Eysler stated that she had formed an association of the boys belonging to the Temperance Guard and it was the intention to secure the California Theater and give an entertainment some time in April. ¶ Mrs. A. G. Bennett read an interesting essay on ‘The American Custom of Treating.’ The lady stated that anti-treat pledges would be ready next week. ¶ The ladies decided to ignore the threatened boycott of the W. C. T. U. restaurant by the anti-Coolie league.”

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

“A ‘FO’ MINUTE HORSE. ¶ A Chinese Laundryman’s Horse Causes a Sensation. ¶ Sam Long the Chinese laundryman of East San Jose has a stylish looking wagon and a fast horse. The animal moves along at about a four minute gait and is generally so restless that Sam is compelled to have another man with him to hold the nag while he (Sam) gets off to get the ‘washee.’ ¶ For some reason not explained, the

horse was left standing unhitched and without a driver last evening and he skipped towards Los Gatos in a way that made Sam very unhappy. ¶ Two newspaper carriers on horseback followed and caught the runaway several miles out on the road to Los Gatos. The boys picked up several bundles of clothing that had dropped out of the wagon and brought the rig back in good order."

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

"News of the Coast....Santa Rosa has but one Chinese vegetable peddler....The Chico steam white laundry promises to be a success...."

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

"Local Brevities....An anti-Chinese organization, opposed to the boycotting resolutions of the Sacramento Convention, was organized at Santa Cruz Thursday night. The officers chosen were: U. McCann, president; J. J. Doran, Secretary; J. Williamson, Treasurer, and Prof. W. H. Daily, Sergeant-at-Arms...."

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

"At the Bay City....The Chinese merchants in this city are closing up their business as fast as they can and nearly every steamer takes one or more away. The business of the merchants is being ruined by the expulsion of the Chinese from the interior."

3/26/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 4 column 2 (News)

"Police Court Jottings...In Justice Pfister's Court yesterday the sentencing of Sam Long, convicted of violating the laundry ordinance, was continued till the 31st inst. Lun Wah, Hop Son, Yut Wah and Tom On were each sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 or be imprisoned for twenty days. Notices of appeal were filed."

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

Poisoned by a Chinese Cook. San Luis Obispo, March 25.—The family of Thomas Cashin, living on Paso Robles road, narrowly escaped death by poisoning. Cashin threatened to discharge his Chinese cook Ah Lee. The Chinaman poisoned a six-year-old niece of Cashin's, supposedly with opium. After hard work the child improved, although she is at times comatose. A batch of bread was found to contain opium. The Chinaman was held in \$25,000 bail to a charge of felony."

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

"Forged Chinese Certificates. San Francisco, March 25.—Collector Hager to-day received a dispatch from A. L. Blake, Collector of Customs at Port Townsend, in reference to the forged Chinese certificates presented at this port by the Chinamen who came down from Victoria on the City of Mexico. Collector Blake furnishes evidence conclusive of the forgery. Collector Hager has written to District Attorney Hilborn advising him of the crimes. The Chinamen will be arrested and taken from the steamer City of Mexico, where they now are."

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

"Some Quotations ¶ From the Local Political Market Report. The Jobbing Estimates. ¶ The Democratic Spring Chicken and the Boycott—A List of Probable Candidates for Office. ¶ The political market is beginning to show signs of activity. The genial and timely change in the weather has greatly benefited the younglings, and the general outlook is favorable for an immense Republican crop. Democratic persimmons closed weaker than usual yesterday...[continues on in this humorous vein]. ¶ There is a noticeable a slight falling off in Spring Democratic chickens. operators in this commodity are cautious on

account of the weak spiritedness of the average chicken, and the uncertainty of capturing the offices. Boycotts are weak and selling at low prices, with few takers. A boycott offered to the W. C. T. U. as a gift was refused, on the ground that the Union has a Mascot, and therefore has no use for a Boycott. Chinese are going steadily, and it is thought that none of this stock will be left in the market after 1886...."

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

"Pictured Falsehood. ¶ The exceptional persistence with which Harper's Weekly misrepresents the people of the Pacific coast and their views and actions in connection with the Chinese question, shows that the conductors and caricaturists of that 'journal of civilization' are either woefully ignorant of Western affairs or are inspired by some latent and unaccountable hostility to this section of the country. As a result of a land quarrel, the main features of which bear a strong resemblance to the Prewett and Powers case in the neighboring county of San Benito, two men were very recently murdered near Seattle. This was bad enough—murder is always bad—but because one of the murdered men happened to have been the foreman of the grand jury which indicted the Seattle anti-Chinese rioters, Harper's Weekly jumped to the conclusion that the murders were instigated by the anti-Chinese sentiment on this coast. It is not very clear why the work of vengeance should have been extended to another man who had no connection with the indictment. But the opportunity suited the pencil of Nast and a cartoon appears in which two assassins are made to say, 'The Chinese must go, and all whites that enforce the laws of the land. We don't stop at color.' ¶ Whatever motive may have inspired this cartoon—and it is, only charitable to suppose it was prompted by a bad habit of some Eastern papers to attribute nothing but lawless violence to the rowdy West—it is a scandalous perversion of facts. It is not only unjust to that large majority on the Pacific coast who have constantly insisted that the laws shall not be broken, even to get rid of the universally conceded evil of Chinese residents among us, but it is equally untrue of those who have been most voluble in their advocacy of boycotting. The people of this State certainly, and we believe it to be true of the whole coast, do not sanction murder, and the unanimous voice of the press of California has been raised for maintaining the supremacy of the law. It is a grave thing to charge a whole people, even by implication, with complicity in murder, and it is not only a foolish but a very discreditable act for a paper with the standing that Harper's Weekly assumes to have, to catch up so slender an excuse for misrepresenting public sentiment on one of the most momentous issues of American civilization." [See this cartoon at <http://thomasnastcartoons.com/2014/02/11/murderers-stop-at-nothing/>]

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

"Anti-Coolie League. ¶ Chinese Goods from Gilroy—Laundries Employing Chinamen. ¶ The regular weekly meeting of Anti-Coolie League No. 2 was held last evening in Druid's Hall, Al. Kennedy in the chair. ¶ In accordance with the suggestions of the Executive Committee the League adopted the name of the San Jose Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association No. 4. ¶ A communication from the State Executive Committee asking for contributions to the State Fund was received, and Messrs. Prayne and Anderson were appointed to solicit funds. ¶ Secretary Allen, by request, read the recent address of the Executive Committee. ¶ A communication was read from the Gilroy League stating that boycotting had not been begun there yet, but that George Reeves had shipped a quantity of potatoes grown by Chinamen to this city. The League asked for information how to proceed. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee. ¶ On the suggestion of Mr. Prayne the Secretary was instructed to write to the Gilroy League to send information when any goods raised by Chinamen were shipped to this city and telegraph the number of the car, so that the goods could be followed to their destination and a boycott immediately declared and the name of the firms receiving the goods published in the newspapers. ¶ Messrs. Prayne and Anderson were appointed as a committee to attend to the boycotting of such

goods. ¶ Resolutions denouncing the action of the Horticultural Society were read and adopted. ¶ Mr. Prayne stated that a Mrs. Hudson who kept a laundry, stated that she wanted a white woman for an ironer. He did not believe that she wanted a white woman, but if one could be furnished he would go to the place with her, and if she was not employed he would arrest the owners of the laundry for violating the ordinance. He also stated that the American Laundry had refused to give a woman work who had agreed to do the work of two Chinamen. He urged the members to be more firm. The working classes of this city were not 'slayers.' [?] They did not look after their own interests. They would take their bundle of washing into a Chinese wash house and buy goods from houses selling Chinese products. ¶ Mr. Salisbury reported that he had been informed that A. Kamp employed Chinamen in his laundry. He moved that the matter of boycotting the laundries employing Chinese be referred to the Executive Committee. ¶ Mr. Cavallaro stated that there was no need of referring the matter to the Executive Committee. If the laundries employed Chinamen it was the duty of the members to boycott them. He suggested that a committee be appointed to find out who employed Chinese. Messrs. Anderson and Prayne were appointed. ¶ Mr. Allen stated that Messrs. Dougherty ¶ Corkery had discharged the Chinamen employed in their brickyards. He stated, however, that they had a competitor in the Press Brick Company of San Francisco, who employed Chinese, and, he believed, intended to do so. He suggested that the Federated Trades and Knights of Labor at San Francisco be communicated with, to the end that the brickmakers be requested not to handle the bricks of this company. ¶ Mr. Holmes announced that he had been informed by the President of the Federated Trades that the Brickmakers' Union had resolved not to handle bricks made by Chinese; and also that they intended to adopt a trademark to be impressed in each brick made by white men. ¶ The names of several persons who raise strawberries by white labor were given. It was announced that a list of strawberry growers—those employing white labor and those employing Chinese—was being prepared. ¶ Mrs. R. H. Schwartz announced that Mrs. Wilson had stated that she would lecture to ladies only on the Chinese question if her expenses were paid. She asked the assistance of the League in securing the attendance of women, if the lady's services were secured. ¶ Mr. Salisbury stated that the W. C. T. U. Restaurant should be boycotted, as they persistently refused to discharge their Chinaman. ¶ Mr. Brossius stated that it was best not to antagonize the ladies. If they were let alone they would see the question in the right light and discharge the Chinaman. The ladies had done a great deal of good work in other ways, and he thought that if they were induced to listen to Mrs. Wilson they might change their views regarding the Chinese."

3/26/1886 Evening Herald (Anti-Chinese Meeting) page 3 column 4 (Advertisement)

"Meeting of Executive Committee. The Executive Committee of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association are requested to meet at Dr. J. L. Berry's in new Odd Fellows' Building on Sunday March 28th, at 2 p.m. By order of L. S. Cavallaro, chairman."

3/26/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro, cigars) page 3 column 2 (Advertisement)

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

3/26/1886 Evening Herald (Stockton Mail) page 3 column 2 (News)

"Chinese Preparing for War. About twenty Chinamen repaired on Sunday morning last to the old shooting grounds of the Stockton Gun Club, on the south bank of the Stockton channel, and engaged in target-shooting with pistols. As soon as one of their number fired a shot all the others ran to the target to see where the bullet struck.—Stockton Mail."

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

"The slanderous address to the President on the Anti-Coolie movement from a number of ministers of California shows that the Herald was not a whit too severe in its article the other day condemning the clergy for their attitude on this question. The address is a wilful and malicious slander on the people of California generally, and will be resented as such. But it is just what might have been expected. Modern ministers, with many noble exceptions, of course, always take the side of the rich and the powerful, and leave the poor to take care of themselves."

3/26/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 6 (News)

"For Strawberry-Growers. Cards as follows are to be sent to the berry-growers of this and Santa Cruz counties: ¶ Name ¶ School District ¶ How many acres of berries have you? ¶ How many Chinamen do you employ? ¶ How many white people? ¶ Do you wish more white help? ¶ If so, how many? ¶ We wish to get the names of all who employ white help in their strawberry fields, so we may have the same published. Should you desire white help please fill out this card and drop it in the office. ¶ By order of Committee."

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

"More Appeals. ¶ 'We move for a new trial,' said Mr. Clark, of the firm of Bird & Clark, attorneys for the Chinese, yesterday afternoon, as Justice Pfister called up four moon-eyed laundrymen for sentence. ¶ 'The motion is denied,' quietly remarked Justice Pfister. ¶ One after another of the defendants was then sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 or be imprisoned twenty days. One of the defendants will be sentenced on Wednesday next. Appeal bonds were at once prepared and the cases, with a number of others in which proceedings had already been commenced, will go to the Superior Court for adjudication."

3/26/1886 Evening Herald (SF Bulletin) page 3 column 6 (News)

"The Chinese Are Going. Last evening's Bulletin says: An attorney who is probably as well acquainted with the Chinese in this city as any white man can be, says that if the present agitation is continued for a year there will not be a Chinese merchant left in San Francisco. At the present time they are closing up their business as fast as they can, and nearly every steamer takes one or more of them away. The business of the merchant is being ruined by the expulsion of the laborers from the interior. The merchants in the interior of this State, in Oregon, Washington Territory and Nevada have no business, as their patrons have disappeared and they are unable to pay their debts. In consequence the merchants here are suffering. One large merchant has \$150,000 worth of bills which he cannot collect, and a recent tour of this and neighboring States enabled him to secure only \$3,000. Merchants have for some time been assisting each other to prevent failures, but it appears as if the limit were about reached. It is affirmed that there are more vacant stores in Chinatown than were ever before seen, and the prospect is that the number will grow larger."

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

"FAVOR YOUR FRIENDS. ¶ There is one phase of the coolie question which does not seem to have received the attention that it merits. By far the larger proportion of the fruit and vine-growers in this country do not employ coolie labor and many never did. So it is in other branches of industry. There are manufacturers who have discharged all their coolies and are employing only white labor, and there are others who continue to employ coolies. Among dealers also there is the same distinction. Some sell coolie-made goods because they can make a little more profit; others stand by their own race and lose the extra profit. ¶ It is therefore manifestly unfair to make no distinction between those who employ coolie labor, or sell coolie-made goods, and those who stand by their own race. The friends of white labor should make a strenuous effort to divide the two classes. If a strawberry grower, for instance,

employs none but white labor, means should be taken to distinguish his products from those grown and picked by coolies. So it should be with manufacturers. If a glove factory, or a woolen mill, for instance, persists in employing coolie labor, while others employ white labor, the white labor goods should always be preferred. When it comes to dealers it will also be found that there are some in San Jose who persist in selling coolie-made goods and even employ coolies on the sly themselves, while some sell only goods made by white labor. Care should be taken by the leaders of the anti-Chinese movement to ferret out the facts concerning these matters, and patronize only those who employ white labor exclusively. ¶ In other words, see that those who persist in employing coolies make no profit by their selfish policy, and that those who are manly and generous enough to stand by their own race are not the losers. There are men in every walk of life who will sell their souls for a dollar or two, and of these are the men who persist in employing coolies at such a crisis as this. They are not amenable to reason, and the only way to reach them is through their pockets.”

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

“AN ILLUSTRIOUS CONVERT. ¶ A great many people have been puzzled to understand why the Alta should have attempted to stem the tide of Anti-Coolieism. Especially was the position of the paper perplexing to those who had any personal acquaintance with Hon. John P. Irish. They knew that all his sympathies had always been on the side of the people, and that his keen intellect would be the first to appreciate the vast and growing evils of coolieism, and they expected him to favor even extreme measures when milder ones had been tried and failed. That he did not do so at once was doubtless due to the fear that the anti-coolie movement would degenerate into violence and mob rule. Now, however, he is evidently convinced that the leaders of the movement are peaceable and law-abiding citizens, and that all their operations will be orderly and within the law, and he gives it his hearty sanction. This is what he says: ¶ We do not pretend that it is possible to eradicate from thousands of whites now here the poison of idleness and crime bred in the bone by the horrible consequences of the Chinese contact. But as we all admit that one generation of people that should have been honest laborers and a grand army out of which every calling and profession recruits, has been degraded beyond cure, do we not owe to our race the duty of preventing the moral and physical damnation of another generation? ¶ The presence of the Chinese here is an extreme violation of the principles of political economy, and in the nature of cause and effect, it produces the boycott, which is the other extreme. The grinding frictions which afflict this State in its politics and other activities are traceable to the unnatural relations of its labor system. Slavery in the South produced the ‘mean white,’ who was a step below the negro who belonged to a gentleman. Chinese labor in California has produced the idle, criminal class of whites, and we appeal to the conscience of the State to take control of this labor reform and press it to a conclusion without risking a class war between whites, to the end that recruiting the idle and vicious ranks shall cease. We do not believe that men here must be forced to do right, when the most enlightened selfishness urges them to volunteer it. ¶ If those who should show a cheerful willingness to accept reputable white labor reject it when offered, the whole movement becomes an issue between increasing violence on one side and growing cowardice on the other.”

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

“THE BOYCOTT. ‘White’ Laundries Which Hire Chinese. ¶ THOSE GILROY POTATOES ¶ Active Work to Be Done – Resolutions Adopted – The Strawberry-Growers to Be Classified. ¶ The attendance was large at the regular weekly meeting of Anti-Coolie League No. 2, held at Druids’ Hall last evening. President Al. Kennedy was in the chair. ¶ Secretary Allen read a communication from C. F. McGlashan, Chairman of the State Executive Committee of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association, advising the league that if it desired to become a branch of the Association it would hereafter be known as Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association No. 4. The suggestion made in the communication was adopted. ¶ A

letter from the same source soliciting financial aid was read by the Secretary and Mr. Prayne moved that a committee to canvass for funds be appointed by the Chair. The motion was carried and President Kennedy said that he would do so during the evening. ¶ The address of the State Executive Committee, as published in last evening's HERALD, was now read. ¶ A communication was received from the Gilroy league giving the information that George Reeves had been shipping potatoes cultivated by Chinese to this city. The letter was referred to the Executive Committee. ¶ Mr. Prayne moved that the Gilroy league be requested to advise this association, whenever further shipments of that kind are made, of the number of the car and the consignee, so that the contents may be kept track of. He hoped, too, that a committee would be appointed to attend to this matter. ¶ Secretary Allen thought that the subject should be referred to the Executive Committee. ¶ The press was requested to publish the Gilroy letter and it is here given: ¶ GILROY, March 23, 1886. ¶ W. H. HOLMES, ESQ., Secretary A. C. L., San Jose: Our league here has passed no order for boycotting, as yet, but this evening information reached me from what I believe to be a reliable source that Geo. Reeves of this place this evening shipped to your place per S. P. R. R. a large quantity of potatoes raised here by Chinamen and belonging to them. Said potatoes are shipped in his name, though he is to act as their agent, sub rosa, in selling said potatoes to your people. Please take what action you think just and right in the premises, and oblige, yours, truly, ¶ P. F. HOEY, Secretary A. C. L. Gilroy. ¶ The Secretary was directed to correspond with the Gilroy organization, requesting it to send information as to like shipment, that the boycott might be declared in that connection. ¶ Archie Anderson and Mr. Prayne were appointed as a committee to look after such shipments as that from Gilroy and give notice, with the view of boycotting those who purchase the products. ¶ The following resolutions, introduced by the Secretary, were unanimously adopted: ¶ WHEREAS, There is being carried on in this State a well conducted crusade against the heathen Chinese who are on our shores against the wishes of a large majority of the law-abiding citizens of this coast, brought here as slaves and used by a certain class of people who think more of the almighty dollar than the welfare of their own race and the best interests of the nation; and ¶ WHEREAS, A few so-called horticulturists, men, as they call themselves, while their acts are subversive and unpatriotic, met in convention on March 20th and passed resolutions, anti-American in principle and rebellious in their nature, against the wishes and dignity of true and tried American citizens, whose homes dot this fair valley and whose labor administers to the success of our common country – those resolutions teeming with self-aggrandizement built upon the destruction of the only possible method of bringing relief and rewarding the labor of the rightful citizens of our common country; and WHEREAS, Our movement is for the good of all classes, we extend to the Horticultural Society an opportunity to unite and fall into line with us, or we will be compelled to let their produce share the inevitable; and ¶ WHEREAS, Under existing emergencies, our only means of redress is to use the boycott on our horticultural neighbors, ¶ Resolved, That as a progressive people we break no law and demand nothing but our just rights as a free and sovereign people, and all we ask of the Horticultural Society of Santa Clara county is to do right by themselves and they will do right by the Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association. ¶ Mr. Prayne called attention to a Mrs. Hudson, on the corner of Fourth and St. James streets, who professed to be conducting a white laundry, but who is really employing Chinese. The lady would be given an opportunity of making a change. The American Laundry is also employing Chinese. The speaker was informed that Joseph Delmas, the El Dorado street pork butcher, deals largely with Chinese. He further said that the working people of San Jose do not exhibit the spirit that they ought to show. There are Chinese wash houses all around them. Mr. Prayne then commenced to speak on over production, saying that there is in truth no such thing as over production. ¶ Secretary Allen rose to a point of order. Over production, he said, may not properly be discussed under 'New Business.' The point of order was held to be well taken. ¶ It was stated that Mr. Kelley persists in employing Chinamen, and Mr. Prayne said he would attend to his case at once. ¶ Mr. Cavallaro remarked that Mr. Kelley holds a permit from the Mayor and Common Council. ¶ Mr. Anderson said that Mr. Kelley had offered to discharge the

Chinamen he employs if he could find a white man to do the Chinaman's work. ¶ Mr. Teichner declared that Kelley refused to hire a competent white man who applied for work. He offered him Chinaman's wages and wanted him to board himself. ¶ P. Salisbury called attention to the Pacific 'White' Laundry in East San Jose, A. Kamp, proprietor, who, he was informed, employs Chinese. He thought that the Executive Committee should take the matter in hand. ¶ Members were informed that the Executive Committee would shortly issue a circular containing the names of employers of Chinese. ¶ W. H. Holmes spoke of the great amount of work which had been performed by the Executive Committee and expressed the hope that work would not be crowded up on it. ¶ Secretary Allen said that Messrs. Dougherty and Corkery will hereafter employ white labor in the manufacture of brick, and he suggested that the Federated Trades be communicated with in respect to the brick manufactured by the Pressed Brick Company, which still employs Chinese. ¶ Mr. Holmes announced that the Brickmakers' Union of San Francisco had determined not to handle any Chinese made brick. In view of this announcement Mr. Allen's suggestion was withdrawn. ¶ The berry question was now discussed. ¶ The names of several strawberry growers who do not employ Chinese were given by Archie Anderson and Dr. Shaner. The latter also said that he was preparing lists of growers who employ and who do not employ Chinese, and that these lists will be published in the HERALD. ¶ Mr. Prayne made some remarks on the labor question. He said that it is wrong to imprison tramps who cannot obtain work. He also declared that it is all humbug to claim that a white man cannot do what a Chinaman can. ¶ Brief remarks were made by P. J. Maguire and Mrs. Schwartz. The latter invited those present to be present at the meeting of Anti-Coolie Club No. 3 next Monday evening, when arrangements will probably be made for a lecture to the ladies by Mrs. Wilson of Santa Cruz. ¶ Mr. Salisbury read an entertaining extract from an Eastern paper and spoke in favor of the boycott. ¶ Mr. Brosius, when the matter of the Chinese dish-washer at W. C. T. U. coffee-house was brought up, said that it is sometimes very hard to Christianize Christians. The women of the W. C. T. U. have done good work in the temperance cause, he added, and if they can be made to see the right as to the Chinese question they will yet prove a great help. ¶ Mr. Rizer advised mildness in dealing with the coffee-house. ¶ The finances of the club were examined and the association adjourned."

3/26/1886 Evening News (Socratic School of Science) page 2 column 2 (Advertisement)

"WANTED – PEOPLE TO KNOW THAT THEY can procure good white help, male and female, and good places pointed out free of charge by leaving orders at the Socratic School of Science 280 South Third street, San Jose."

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

"ANTI-CHINESE. ¶ Regular Meeting of Club Number 2 Last Evening. ¶ The Anti-Coolie League No. 2 met last evening. ¶ The name of the club was changed to San Jose Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association No. 4. ¶ Messrs. Prayne and Anderson were appointed a committee to solicit funds. ¶ The action of the Horticultural Society was denounced. ¶ Messrs. Anderson and Prayne were appointed a committee to ascertain what laundries employed Chinese labor."

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

"ASK CONGRESS TO COME. ¶ The Congressmen who accompanied the remains of the late Senator Miller to this coast have been wined and dined and taken through Chinatown in San Francisco. It is safe to say that their visit to Chinatown will do more to set Congress right on that question than a string of resolutions forty miles long. It would not be a bad idea to have all of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives to come out here and look at the Mongolians. It would pay us to give them free passes and feed them on the fat of the land."

3/26/1886 Evening News (Levy Bros.) page 3 column 3 (Advertisement)

"More White Labor Wanted. ¶ The Great Bargain house of Levy Bros. is really a bargain house in the fullest sense of the term. There are bargains all over the store, and the result is that people daily flock to this house to take the benefit of the excellent offerings. Levy Bros. employ a large number of white hands and business is so rapidly pressing upon them that they find it necessary to increase their force. They are receiving orders for clothing and furnish goods from all parts of the county and are in need of more help. Promptness is a feature at this establishment. A pair of pants is turned out in two and a half hours from the time they are ordered and a full suit in twelve hours. We make suits to order for \$15, that cannot be duplicated elsewhere for \$25 and other goods are sold in proportion. The store is at 74 and 76 South First street."

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

"THEY ARE GOING AWAY. ¶ Chinese Merchants Returning to China on Account of the Agitation. ¶ An attorney who is probably as well acquainted with the Chinese in this city as any white man can be, says the S.F. Bulletin, says that if the present agitation is continued for a year, there will not be a Chinese merchant left in San Francisco. At the present time they are closing up their business as fast as they can, and nearly every steamer takes one or more of them away. The business of the merchants is being ruined by the expulsion of the laborers from the interior. ¶ The merchants in the interior of this State, in Oregon, Washington Territory and Nevada have no business, as their patrons have disappeared and they are unable to pay their debts. In consequence the merchants here are suffering. One large merchant has \$150,000 worth of bills which he cannot collect, and a recent tour of this and neighboring States enabled him to secure only \$3,000. Merchants have for some time been assisting each other to prevent failures, but it appears as if the limit were about reached. It is affirmed that there are more vacant stores in Chinatown that were ever before seen, and the prospect is that the number will grow larger."

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

"PLANNING A BOYCOTT. ¶ Rev. Ravlin Making a Record in San Francisco. ¶ At a meeting of the sub-Executive Committee of the State Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association in San Francisco last night Rev. N. F. Ravlin, State Organizer, submitted a plan for the organization of the State, which was approved. ¶ In the central part of the State grand mass meetings will be addressed at the county seats and principal towns throughout the different counties on the evening previous to the absolute boycott. ¶ It was suggested that all Knights of Labor assemblies, Federated Trades and labor unions should be invited to co-operate with the Anti-Chinese Association in executing the boycott. ¶ W. F. Hunt of Oakland was selected to travel as an assistant with the State Organizer at a salary of \$75 a month and expenses. ¶ A communication from W. M. Lytle of Sacramento, and signed by a number of citizens of that city, advocates the substitution of colored people for Chinese and details a plan by which the demand for colored persons can be supplied. ¶ A letter from the Knights of Labor of this city stated that Tillman & Bendel had been compelled to discharge all the Chinese employed in their cannery. There is another large cannery it was said that is run by the Chinese firm of Two Luck, which needed the attention of the committee."

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

"MINISTERS HEARD FROM. ¶ Shall We Cott Them Dead and Let the Boy be Unconfined? ¶ A petition from California was presented to the Senate last Wednesday, signed by a large number of clergymen and their parishioners. It purports to express the views of the better element of this State on the Chinese question. It states that the press of California has not been outspoken and bold, and that it condoned the crimes that were committed against the Chinese. It states that the expulsion of the coolies from the villages and towns of the State does not meet with the approval of the better part of

the population. It says that 'the strangers sojourning among us' have been treated in an unchristian manner. It says that 'innocent people, who have had no lot in this unrighteous work, must help to pay the damages inflicted by the rioters.' ¶ The petition also says that that part of the report of the Board of Supervisors which treats of mission work in San Francisco is a willful misstatement. ¶ This document is signed by the following clergymen: E. G. Beckwith, William M. Kincaid, E. A. Gray, W. A. Jarrel, J. H. Jones, P. G. Buchanan, F. F. Jewell, W. Carver, J. W. Ross, J. J. Cleveland, R. Bentley, H. C. Benson, John Coyle, J. N. Beard, W. D. Crabb, S. D. Simonds, T. J. Mastin, J. K. McLean, J. Rea, C. A. Hoyt, S. H. Willey, and H. J. McCoy, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of San Francisco. ¶ Accompanying the petition is a letter to the President, from Rev. Alexander J. Kerr, of 1224 Jackson street San Francisco, which he concludes as follows: 'Permit me to add, sir, that there are many loyal men in California, and that they hold the President in high esteem.' The petition was read in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs."

3/27/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Fire at Folsom. Folsom, March 26.—A fire this evening destroyed half of Chinatown and threatened the business part of Folsom. One block was burned. The loss is not yet known."

3/27/1886 Morning Mercury (Pacific White Laundry) page 1 column 7 (Advertisement)

"It Will Pay to Patronize the ¶ Pacific White Laundry, ¶ As all clothes are mended free before being sent home. ¶ Adams Street, East San Jose. ¶ Reduced Prices! ¶ Everything neat and new. Office at the bath-house under the New York Exchange Hotel. ¶ A. Kamp, Proprietor."

3/27/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 4 (News)

"Chinese Forgers Escape. San Francisco, March 26.—The two Chinamen who came here from Victoria on the steamer City of Mexico, and who tried to land by presenting forged certificates, escaped the authorities of this city to-day by leaving for Victoria on the steamer which sailed on the return trip to-day, before the United States Deputy Marshal could get to the dock with warrants for their arrest."

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

"Among the projects to get rid of Chinese labor, a Sacramentan proposes the importation of colored people from the South. As the South seems to afford all the work the colored people are willing to perform, perhaps it would be well to apply to Philadelphia and New York for an exchange of our Chinese, for the colored population of those cities. They are many degrees ahead of the Southern plantation hands."

3/27/1886 Morning Mercury (Sacramento Record-Union) page 2 column 2 (Editorial)

"Voice of the Press....Record Union: The late State anti-Chinese Convention missed one of its best opportunities when it failed to set on foot some organization to induce the incoming of labor needed to supplant the Chinese. It is one thing to say to the people 'discharge your Chinese cooks and domestics' but another and very different thing to point out the source of home supply from which may be drawn shite 'help.'"

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

"Boot and Shoe Dealers. At a meeting of the boot and shoe dealers at Wm. Osterman's shoe store last evening, the committee appointed to solicit signatures to the pledge not to buy Chinese made good[s] reported two new signers, H. H. Anderson and Mr. Silva. It was stated that all firms in the city with three exceptions, had signed the agreement. Those who refused to sign were Mrs. Hill, Turel & Co., and Louis Scheller."

3/27/1886 Morning Mercury (Santa Cruz Surf) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"Santa Cruz Surf: We believe there is white labor enough in American to supply all the demands, but it is not just now in California. The grain harvest and a portion of the fruit harvest will just be ready at the date fixed for this boycott, and to entirely dispense with Chinese help would be impossible. What has been thirty years in developing cannot be cured in thirty days, and if permanent good is to be accomplished by this agitation it must be conducted with patience and prudence."

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

"Jung Quong Sing's Reprieve. The reprieve of Governor Stoneman in the case of Jung Quong Sing, the Chinese murderer, of which mention has already been made in the Herald, was received at the Sheriff's office to-day. The execution is postponed until May 21st."

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

"Coast. Indignation Against Chinese. Sonora, Cala., Mar. 27.—Chinese Sam has imported thirty Chinamen to work on the Buchanan road, and there is great indignation. Last night unknown parties threw six giant cartridges against his room in Chinese row. The caps and fuse were not properly fixed, and no explosion ensued."

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

"Local Brevities....White labor shoes at the lowest prices at E. J. Wilcox's....Would you smoke a superb white labor cigar? Go to Hartzoke's, near the Court-house. ¶ Buy Heyler's own make of boots and shoes, cheapest for the quality and no Chinese labor....Members of Anti-Chinese League, No. 3, are earnestly requested to be present on Monday evening, march 29th, at the lecture room of the Baptist Tabernacle. Business of importance will come before the League."

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

"White Labor Shoes. At a meeting of the boot and shoe dealers at Wm. Osterman's shoe store last evening, the committee appointed to solicit signatures of the pledge not to buy Chinese made goods reported two new signers, H. H. Anderson and Mr. Silva. It was stated that all firms in the city, with three exceptions, had signed the agreement. those who refused to sign were Mrs. Hill, Turel & Co. and Louis Scheller."

3/27/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"As was to have been expected, as soon as the truth could be presented to him, President Cleveland announces himself in favor of the absolute prohibition of Chinese immigration. He is now convinced that the Chinese are a curse to the country, and that, while the Chinese already here must be protected from violence, no more of them must be permitted to come. And, having once come to the conclusion, we may be sure that the whole power of the Executive will be used to prevent the further immigration of coolies under any pretext."

3/27/1886 Evening Herald (Sacramento Bee) page 3 column 6 (News)

"What He Would Do. A pompous-looking Chinaman who is engaged in a clerical capacity to the Chinese consul in San Francisco, and who speaks English well, was heard on the street corner a day or two ago expressing his opinion of the anti-Chinese agitation. 'It is too bad that the Nicolaus men were not held to answer,' he said, 'so as to deter other men from committing offenses like that. If the Chinese would listen to me, we would use shotguns when people come to order us out of our houses. By ———, if I could have my way with the Chinese government, I'd get fifteen million men from China and take them

into Mexico, join forces with the natives and we would swarm up and take this country by force of numbers.' —Sacramento Bee."

3/27/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Ravlin's Proposition. At Thursday's meeting of the State Anti-Chinese Executive Committee, N. F. Ravlin, State Organizer, presented a detailed plan for speedily organizing the State. Assistant organizers are recommended for the northern and eastern portions of the State. Mr. Ravlin and one assistant are to devote their time to the central portion of the State. The Presidents of local leagues in each county are to form a County Central Committee auxiliary to the State committee. When the State is organized county boycotting conventions shall assemble on the day preceding the day of the absolute boycott, and the boycott shall be inaugurated with mammoth mass meetings held on the same night in every city and town in California. ¶ A communication from the Knights of Labor called attention to the fact that J. and T. Lusk are employing Chinese in their canneries at San Francisco and Oakland. Referred to the Chairman."

3/27/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 3 column 8 (News)

"MOUNTAIN VIEW. ¶ Anti-Chinese Resolutions – Messrs. McGlashan and Buck Speak. ¶ MOUNTAIN VIEW, March 27, 1886. – Pursuant to notice, Mountain View Non-Partisan Anti-Chinese Club met last evening, B. E. Burns presiding. After routine business, the Hon. C. F. McGlashan was introduced, and delivered an earnest, able and interesting address upon the subject of anti-coolieism. The hall was packed. Redwood City, Menlo Park, Mayfield, and the surrounding country were well represented. After McGlashan's address, resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted, one of them with regard to the petition sent to the President and Senate by a number of ministers on this coast, expressing sympathy for the Chinese. The following extract shows the spirit of the resolutions: ¶ 'We recommend that their congregations hereafter be composed of servile coolies. That upon the slave-pagan element, said ministers should depend for financial contribution and support, and that white races should lend their presence and contributions only to those ministers whose greater interest is centered in an assimilating race, capable of appreciating Christianity, and qualified to defend the interests of our country and to compose intelligent congregations for the moral support of a Christian ministry. ¶ 'We will earnestly and faithfully use all and every lawful means in our power to rid our fair land of the Chinese curse, and that, only, after our earnest supplications have been unheeded, after our entreaties and petitions have been disregarded, after all peaceable means have been exhausted, can we turn to invoke an appeal to the means of arbitration of last resort. Christianity, patriotism and loyalty demand it, and the interests of the white race must and shall be preserved.' ¶ Judge Geo. H. Buck, of Redwood City was then introduced and delivered one of the most interesting speeches of the campaign. The clearness, the earnestness and the logic of his discourse were well received and appreciated. His humor and wit contributed much to the interest of the meeting. His reference to the status of some divines who had espoused the cause of coolieism was clear and pointed. ¶ The meeting was one of the largest and most earnest yet held in Mountain View. The anti-coolie interest is growing among us."

3/27/1886 Evening Herald (Frank M. Pixley) page 3 column 4 (Editorial)

"PIXLEY'S STORY. ¶ He Gives the Origin of a Great Struggle. ¶ FIRST CHINESE COMPETITION. ¶ The Effect That It Had on a Wood Turner, and the Stirring Speech He Made. ¶ Frank M. Pixley, editor of the Argonaut, is a strong pro-Chinese advocate; yet how he can be, in the face of an editorial article that recently appeared in his paper, is a singular problem – one, however, that some may be inclined to say is peculiarly illustrative of Pixley's inconsistency. The article is a very interesting one, whether the story therein contained is true or not; but it appears too real and reasonable to be untrue, as it aptly epitomizes and illustrates the causes that have led to the present crusade against the Chinese. It is as

follows: ¶ Some twenty-five years ago a level-headed citizen of the middle class of society, of some means, honestly acquired, capitalized his brother – who was a mechanic – in a wood-turning establishment on Brannan street. A small building, a turning lathe, a stable with a single horse and wagon, and some tools comprised the outfit. The principal business was the making of broom handles. The horse and wagon, with a boy to drive, distributed the handles to the various broom factories located in that part of town. The labor force consisted of seven persons: the foreman was a German, two workmen were Irish men, the rest were Americans. Business prospered, and the proprietor was enabled from the profits to maintain himself, his wife and two children in comfortable condition; they lived in a rented house, had a pew in church, the children attended a public school, and the family was the type of a respectable, well-to-do American family. The foreman earned four dollars a day, the other laborers earned three dollars a day, and the boy was paid one dollar and a half. Four families lived upon the enterprise – altogether twenty-one white persons. ¶ It occurred to the German foreman that he could earn more money by setting up for himself in the broom-handle business; he took one of the Irishmen as a partner in the enterprise and established a rival establishment; they hired seven Chinese, whom they accomodated [accommodated] with quarters; sleeping-bunks in a loft over the stable satisfied the Asians; they cooked their rice and tea, dried fish and desiccated vegetables in an unoccupied stall, making profits off wages at one dollar a day. The concern prospered, and the other establishment was closed. ¶ Some months passed along, and it occurred to the Chinese that they could make broom-handles as well as the German and Irishman, and that they could dispense with the services; so they hired a shanty, bought machinery, a horse wagon and material; they lived over the stable, ate with the horse, slept in bunks, undersold everybody in the broom-handle trade, drove Hans and Paddy to the grief of bankruptcy, and monopolized the broom-handle business. ¶ The level-headed and observant citizen referred to purchased a farm for the brother, sent the family to the country, and watched the result, until he found the Chinese enjoying the industry upon which so many white persons had maintained themselves. The level-headed and observant citizen indulging himself in watching the conflict of labor, came to the conclusion that white men (with wives), of whom society demanded political duties, who had families to maintain, and children to educate, clothe and feed, could not survive in such a struggle, and would go to the wall in the conflict with the barbarian, who had no family, no public duty, and who could live in a stable with a horse, and turn out just as good broom-handles as the proud Saxon – this level-headed, observant, thinking citizen of the middle class attended a public meeting at old Platt's Hall. It was an 'anti-Chinese' gathering, and was composed of laboring men – Americans, Germans, Irish and others – who had been the first to feel and therefore the first to rebel against an immigration with which they were unable to contend; and having the courage of his convictions, he made a speech expressing his sentiments in sympathy with the laboring men of his own race. ¶ Not so eloquent as the gifted Tracey, or the silver-tongued Baker, or the man of magnetic oratory, the Rev. Starr King, he had the gift of saying what he meant in language within the comprehension, and argument within the understanding, of all who had emancipated themselves from the sham sentimentalism involved in the hypocritical and absurd doctrine of the 'fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.' In the enthusiasm and fervor of his oratory he went so far as to declare that the immigration of Chinese laborers should be restricted by law; pictured the ruinous consequences of this competitive labor; denounced the preachers and Sunday-school teachers, the politicians and cheap labor advocates; and in describing the demoralizing consequences certain to arise from the introduction of slaves, gamblers, prostitutes and contract laborers, declared: If this kind of immigration could be restrained in no other way; if Congress and the lawmaking power could not be induced to come to our aid; if the horseback class, of our money-making fellow-citizens would continue to be blind to the consequences and indifferent to the evils resulting from the Chinese invasion; after all peaceful, lawful means had failed, it would be the privilege of the men on foot, the infantry battalions of our civilization, 'to burn at their wharves those ships engaged in this nefarious traffic.' ¶ The utterance of this sentiment

created a sensation; capital scowled, preachers prayed for the utter damnation of this incendiary, old maids in the Sunday-school line lifted their skirts as they passed, and did not smile; the ever-contemptible and always cowardly and mercenary daily press misrepresented, misquoted and lied; the mustang journalism of the country village copied the misquotations and repeated the lies; still the world moved quietly along, the earth turned on its axis, and the man in the moon beamed down upon us all in calm reflection. The Chinese poured in upon us. Railroad builders imported them, public opinion welcomed them, manufacturers, agriculturists and fruit-growers employed them; they entered our families as domestic servants; they worked abandoned mines, leased lands, monopolized the laundry business, and in a thousand occupations became indispensable. ¶ During all this time the class that felt the evil consequences of their invasion increased in numbers and influence, till it embraced all classes [classes] of society. The working class was the first to experience the evil of their competition, and – embracing, as it did, the voting population – demanded of political organizations the arrest of the invasion, till finally both political parties wheeled into line, and each vied with the other in the effort to secure restrictive laws; the municipal government, through its Board of Supervisors, passed a series of absurd and annoying ordinances; the Legislature took up the cause, and distinguished itself by the passage of irritating and unconstitutional amendments. ¶ * * * * * ¶ During all this time the rights of the Chinese have been in the main respected, and the instances of outrage and violence have been infrequent.”

3/27/1886 Evening News (wire) page 4 column 3 (News)

“Chinese Quarters Burned. ¶ FOLSOM, March 27. – A fire destroyed half of Chinatown last night.”

3/27/1886 Evening News (wire) page 4 column 3 (News)

“Slew Himself. ¶ SACRAMENTO, March 26. – A Chinaman committed suicide this afternoon by jumping into the China slough.”

3/27/1886 Evening News (Socratic School of Science) page 7 column 1 (Advertisement)

“WANTED – PEOPLE TO KNOW THAT THEY can procure good white help, male and female, and good places pointed out free of charge by leaving orders at the Socratic School of Science 280 South Third street, San Jose.”

3/27/1886 Evening News (staff) page 4 column 6 (News)

“The Boot and Shoe Men. ¶ The boot and shoe dealers met last evening at Osterman’s shoe store and the committee appointed to solicit new signatures to the pledge not to purchase any more Chinese made goods, reported that the names of Mrs. Silva and H. H. Anderson had been added to the list.”

3/27/1886 Evening News (Levy Bros.) page 4 column 2 (Advertisement)

“More White Labor Wanted. ¶ The Great Bargain house of Levy Bros. is really a bargain house in the fullest sense of the term. There are bargains all over the store, and the result is that people daily flock to this house to take the benefit of the excellent offerings. Levy Bros. employ a large number of white hands and business is so rapidly pressing upon them that they find it necessary to increase their force. They are receiving orders for clothing and furnish goods from all parts of the county and are in need of more help. Promptness is a feature at this establishment. A pair of pants is turned out in two and a half hours from the time they are ordered and a full suit in twelve hours. We make suits to order for \$15, that cannot be duplicated elsewhere for \$25 and other goods are sold in proportion. The store is at 74 and 76 South First street.”

3/27/1886 Evening News (staff) page 5 column 4 (News)

"A BREATHING SPELL. ¶ The Document that Gave Jung Quong Sing a New Lease of Life ¶ Following is a copy of the order issued by Governor Stoneman, staying the execution of Jung Quong Sing. It was received by Sheriff Branham to-day: ¶ STATE OF CALIFORNIA, Executive Department. ¶ To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas on the 30th day of January, A.D. 1886, Jung Quong Sing in the Superior Court held in and for the County of Santa Clara, was sentenced to be executed for the crime of murder; and whereas said sentence of said Court will be carried into effect on Friday the 26th day of March A.D. 1886 unless stayed by some competent authority: ¶ Now therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the constitution and laws of this State, I, George Stoneman, Governor of the State of California do hereby reprieve the said Jung Quong Sing and order that the execution of said sentence be postponed until Friday the 21st day of May A.D. 1886 on which day the Sheriff of the County of Santa Clara is hereby directed to execute said sentence upon said Jung Quong Sing unless otherwise ordered by competent authority. ¶ Witness my hand and the great seal of State at office in the city of Sacramento, this 25th day of March, A.D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six. ¶ [SEAL] GEORGE STONEMAN, Governor. ¶ Attest: THOS L. THOMPSON, Secretary of State. ¶ By A. E. Shattuck, Deputy."

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

"Local Brevities....Members of the Anti-Chinese League No. 3 are earnestly requested to be present on Monday evening, March 29th, at the lecture-room of the Baptist Tabernacle. Business of importance will come before the League."

3/28/1886 Morning Mercury (Pacific White Laundry) page 3 column 7 (Advertisement)

"It Will Pay to Patronize the ¶ Pacific White Laundry, ¶ As all clothes are mended free before being sent home. ¶ Adams Street, East San Jose. ¶ Reduced Prices! ¶ Everything neat and new. Office at the bath-house under the New York Exchange Hotel. ¶ A. Kamp, Proprietor."

3/28/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 5 column 2 (News)

"The Boycott. ¶ How it is Regarded by Prominent Citizens. ¶ An Un-American Scheme. ¶ The Chinese Must Go, But By Lawful Means. ¶ Opinions From All Sides. ¶ Democrats and Republicans Speak Out in Condemnation of the Unreasonable Plans of the Boycotters. ¶ The boycott will not work in the county of Santa Clara. It ought not to be inaugurated anywhere on the American soil, for it is a product of monarchical oppression, and has no place under a free sky, in a free land, where each citizen is endowed with certain inalienable rights among which are 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.' The doctrine of boycotting is a monstrous one, and should not receive the sanction of any man who has a decent respect for the American flag, an enduring affection for a Republican form of government. Here, in Santa Clara county, the nucleus of the intelligence and patriotism of the Pacific Coast, each man is able, and of right should be allowed, to attend to his own business, so long as he respects the laws and does not encroach upon the rights of his neighbors. With a view of obtaining an expression of the sentiment of the prominent citizens of the community, irrespective of party, on the boycott question, a representative of the Mercury started out on a tour of investigation yesterday, with the following result: ¶ Mayor Settle said: 'I am not in favor of boycotting. I do not hire Chinamen, and I think they should be gotten rid of as soon as possible. I believe in enforcing the laws and I think it would be a proper thing on the part of Congress to abrogate the Burlingame Treaty. I am in favor of white labor as opposed to Chinese, and think our own people should be given the preference, even if higher wages are paid. But there is no necessity for boycotting, and the scheme should be frowned down.' ¶ W. B. Baker expressed himself in this wise: 'I am opposed to the boycotters, and the fewer they are the better for the country. If any of them should attempt to boycott me, as they threaten to do to others, I am of the opinion that their ranks would be thinned a little. Boycotting is a poor way to settle the Chinese question, and I think no quarter should be shown those who favor it.' ¶ Hon. Thomas H. Laine placed himself on record in

unmistakable terms, as follows: 'The boycott is an unmitigated humbug, and opposed to the best interests of the community, and was started to give a number of cheap politicians a little notoriety. I am anti-Chinese to the core. I never hired a Chinaman to do any work for me, and I have lived in this county for over thirty years, but I don't propose to turn barbarian for all that. The boycott agitation is a bubble that will soon burst. It originated in Ireland under a condition of affairs that has never existed here. What was the result? Famine, and we of the United States, had to send money and food to keep the people who favored the boycott, from starving. We are all anti-Chinese, but the Chinamen must be gotten rid of by lawful means, and in a decent and proper way.' ¶ L. S. Cavallaro, one of the leaders of the Anti-Chinese movement, and a delegate to the Sacramento Convention, is qualified to give some of his communistic co-workers, a few sensible points, for he talked moderately after the following fashion: 'You want my idea of the boycott? All right, I will give it to you. I believe in it, but not to an extent that shall cripple or destroy any man's business. I believe in boycotting a man who employs Chinese who, after being waited upon half a dozen times and asked to discharge them, refuses so to do, when he knows that white laborers will be furnished to take the places of the Mongolians. In other words I would boycott a man, who obstinately refuses to accept white labor in place of Chinese. I do not want any man to discharge his Chinamen, unless he can get white men, and at such prices as will not cause him to lose money in his business. I, for one, do not propose to disturb any man's business, or to act unjustly towards him. I think every employer of Chinese should retain his help until he can make the change in favor of white laborers without crippling his business. I don't want to crush the fruit men out, and I shall do all in my power to support my position in the councils of the League.' ¶ D. C. Vestal thus expressed himself: 'I think the idea of boycotting is a monstrous one, an outrage on American citizenship, and should not be tolerated. I am an anti-Chinese man on principle, but the boycott is not the weapon that should be used in hastening the Chinese exodus from this State.' ¶ S. F. Leib said: 'The fruit-growers ought to know what should be done in a matter that affects their own interests. I know they are in favor of white labor, and I believe that in time they will replace their Chinese with Caucasians. I employ white men altogether in my vineyard, but I do not see the necessity for the introduction of the boycott measure. It is un-American, unpatriotic, and if carried out, as proposed, will work incalculable injury to the leading industries of this State.' ¶ T. Ellard Beans remarked: 'I am opposed to boycotting on principle. I am anti Chinese, and I favor the Restriction Act and the use of all lawful means to rid the State of the Chinese. The process of sending them away should be a slow one, so that their places can be filled by white men without damage to the county's industries.' ¶ D. W. Herrington, City Attorney, shook his head when asked the stereotyped question: 'No,' said he, 'I don't like boycotting. But what can we do? If we must use any remedy at all for this Chinese evil, the boycott must be adopted. It is a cursed alternative, that's what it is. I have had a Chinaman employed for fourteen months, but I could not help myself. The neglect is on the part of Congress, and the case has become such a desperate one, that desperate remedies are required.' ¶ G. W. Rutherford: 'No boycotting in mine. I want the Chinese to go, but in a peaceable, American way. I have property leased to Chinamen, but I am perfectly willing when the lease expires, to give white men the preference in becoming my tenants. I do not believe that bulldosing [bulldozing] is necessary to settle this question. Let us talk sensibly and act sensibly and the matter will be righted in good time.' ¶ C. A. Pitkin offered the following: 'I own two ranches, one in the Willows and one near the Meridian. I have talked with my neighbors on the labor question, and all of us feel that we have the right, under the American Constitution, to employ who we please, when we please and where we please. I am not pro-Chinese by any means. On the contrary I want the Chinese to go. But they must be gotten rid of lawfully and gradually, so that when they are no longer with us, we will have a sufficiency of white labor to run our farms and harvest our crops. We are compelled to employ Chinese now, for in the busy season—July and August—a sufficient number of white men cannot be obtained. Therefore I oppose the boycott. As an American citizen, in favor of law and order, I protest against any unreasonable and unlawful interference with legitimate business. Unless the Anti-Chinese

League takes a more moderate course, Santa Clara county's prosperity will receive a blow from which it may never recover.' ¶ W. B. Hardy: 'The boycott scheme is un-American and should not be tolerated. The fruit men have to employ every season forty or fifty men each. At present they can't get white men on short notice to do this work. Therefore they are compelled to hire Chinese. Must they be boycotted for this? I say no. I sympathize with the anti-Chinese movement, and there is every reason why white men should be given preference over the Chinese. But there is no occasion for the boycott in this country. As a matter of fact, there are few white men at the present time who are out of work. Any man who wants a job can get it easily. The only men that are idle that I am aware of, are those who rub their backs against the bank walls, and they wouldn't work if they had a chance. No, sir, there can be no justification for extreme measures at this time. I do not employ any Chinese myself, and I am opposed to them on general principles. But the laws must be respected, and the rights of American citizens upheld at all hazards.' ¶ J. Alexander Yoell said: 'The boycott movement is unwarranted, un-American and revolutionary in its tendency. There is no question of temporary expediency that will justify a measure that strikes at the root of American liberty, at security of life and property. The remedy for the Chinese evil must be a peaceable one.' ¶ Tom C. Barry, Democratic candidate for Mayor, said: 'I am not in favor of extreme boycotting measures. I think the employers of Chinese should be dealt with reasonably and honestly, and given a fair show. I am not, however, in sympathy with those who seek to retain their Chinese help by technicalities. All such should be brought to a realizing sense of the position they occupy towards their neighbors and the community. I would neither disturb nor destroy any man's business, and I think the Chinese labor question can be settled without recourse to any other than lawful, honest means.' ¶ Dr. C. W. Breyfogle said: 'I do not want any man to tell me how I shall conduct my private business. I am anti-Chinese, but I am unalterably opposed to boycotting.' ¶ Chief-of-Police Brown said he was not prepared to give an opinion on the boycott question. He would take the matter under advisement. In regard to the Chinese now here he volunteered the assertion that they must be protected. ¶ In conclusion, we call the attention of the radical Anti-Chinese men to the following extract of Grand Master Workman Powderly's address to the Knights of Labor: 'Strikes must be avoided; boycotts must be avoided. Those who boast the most must be checked by their Assemblies. No move must be made until the court of last resort be appealed to.' ¶ You who swear by Powderly and the Knights, how does this sound?"

3/29/1886 Evening Herald (Anti-Chinese Meeting) page 3 column 5 (Advertisement)

"League No. 3. Important business will be brought before the meeting of Anti-Coolie League No. 3 to be held at the lecture room of the Baptist Tabernacle this evening. it is desirable, therefore, that there should be a full attendance."

3/29/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro, cigars) page 3 column 6 (Advertisement)

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

3/29/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"Local Brevities....Buy Heyler's own make of boots and shoes, cheapest for the quality and no Chinese labor....All persons desirous of obtaining white help can get them by applying or addressing H. Teichner, No. 37 South First street, near El Dorado. Free employment office....Members of Anti-Chinese League, No. 3, are earnestly requested to be present on Monday evening, March 29th, at the lecture room of the Baptist Tabernacle. Business of importance will come before the League."

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

“LOS GATOS. ¶ Speeches and Resolutions at an Anti-Chinese Meeting. ¶ An enthusiastic anti-Chinese meeting was held in Seanor’s Opera House on Saturday evening to ratify the proceedings of the Sacramento convention. Speeches were made by Prof. William H. Holmes of San Jose and Duncan McPherson and Elihu Anthony of Santa Cruz. The speakers devoted their attention generally to the boycott and explained it from the American standpoint. Elihu Anthony handled the clergymen who sent the pro-Chinese petition to Congress without gloves, and asserted that instead of representing the better class of the community they were good society’s worst enemies, because of their efforts to keep in our midst a class of criminals such as the Chinese. After the close of his speech the following resolutions were adopted: ¶ WHEREAS, We, the people of Los Gatos, are thoroughly in accordance with the sentiments expressed in the resolutions adopted by the State Convention of the Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association at Sacramento; therefore be it ¶ Resolved, That we endorse them in their entirety, and pledge ourselves to lend all aid possible in carrying them out. ¶ Resolved, That this league be known hereafter as the Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association of Los Gatos, and be governed by the rules and regulations of the State Executive Committee. ¶ A system of boycotting was then adopted, subject to the approval of the State Executive Committee. All seem to realize that there is going to be a very hard fight in this vicinity, but they are confident of winning in the end by the peaceful measures of the boycott.”

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

“A BOYCOTT. ¶ It Is Ordered by the County Committee. ¶ THE PLAN TO BE FOLLOWED ¶ Names of Chinese Employers To Be Secured – A Grand Ball Next Saturday Evening. ¶ The County Executive Committee of the various California Non-Partisan Anti-Chinese Associations of this county held a meeting at 2 o’clock yesterday afternoon in Dr. Berry’s office. About twenty members were present. L. S. Cavallaro presided and R. J. Adcock acted as temporary Secretary. ¶ A resolution declaring an immediate boycott on the Chinese was offered by Dr. Berry and was passed unanimously. ¶ A committee was appointed to procure the names of those employing Chinese or dealing in Chinese goods. ¶ Mr. Somerville of Los Gatos offered a plan of boycotting, which was adopted. It is as follows: ¶ 1. To boycott the Chinese. Method: By not employing them in any way or purchasing anything produced by their labor in this country. ¶ 2. To boycott those who deal in articles manufactured by Chinese. Method: By refusing to patronize them in any way and dissuading others from so doing. ¶ 3. To boycott those who employ Chinese in any capacity. Method: By asking them to substitute white labor for Chinese, and if they refuse to employ white labor when offered, to unrelentingly boycott them and to persuade others to do the same. ¶ 4. To boycott those who persist in dealing with parties who employ Chinese or buy or sell the products of their labor. Method: By going to them and explaining our reasons, and if they still persist in so doing after a reasonable time, boycott them. ¶ To boycott those who rent houses or lease land to Chinese. Method: By requesting them to eject such tenants at the earliest possible time which their leases or agreements will allow, and on failure or refusal to do so proceed, to boycott them in any way possible; if in business, by refusing to patronize them; or if they have other tenants, by persuading them to leave such tenements if possible. ¶ 6. To boycott those who are known enemies to the Anti-Chinese movement, such as newspapers, public speakers, merchants, etc., who while not employing Chinese or purchasing the products of their labor, are still patronizing them by encouraging them to resist this movement. Method: By requesting such persons to desist from pursuing such a course, and on refusal to boycott them. ¶ In order to carry out these measures there shall be a Central Bureau of Labor and Information in San Francisco, with a branch in each county seat and a sub-branch in each town where an agent can be secured; said Bureau to be under the control of the State Executive Committee and to be free to all persons wishing to obtain white help and to those desiring situations. It shall be the duty of all Associations to devise means to ascertain the names of persons requiring white labor at present or in the future, and the number required, and those of persons out of

employment, so that they may be registered in said Bureaux, in order to form a correct estimate of the state of the labor market; and we would further request all friends of this movement to lend all aid possible in this direction. No boycott of a general character can be ordered by a local Association, but must first be submitted to the State Executive Committee to obtain their sanction before it can go into effect. There shall also be a white labor stamp issued, which must be affixed to all goods of white manufacture. ¶ The Committee further decided to give a ball at Turn Verein Hall next Saturday evening for the purpose of raising funds for the movement. A committee to make the necessary arrangements was appointed. ¶ Adjourned."

3/29/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"ROUGH ON RAVLIN. ¶ Chairman McGlashan of the State Anti-Chinese Executive Committee refuses to accept the \$200 monthly salary which had been granted him by the Sacramento convention. He explained that his refusal was influenced by a fear that his publicly expressed sentiments might be regarded as empty mouthings at the rate of \$200 per month. While this sort of thing lands McGlashan away up on the top shelf among Anti-Chinese patriots, it appears to be a little hard on State Organizer Ravlin and is almost a direct hint to that gentleman to refuse to accept his monthly stipend of \$100. But perhaps Mac did not mean it that way."

3/29/1886 Evening News (Levy Bros.) page 1 column 5 (Advertisement)

"More White Labor Wanted. ¶ The Great Bargain house of Levy Bros. is really a bargain house in the fullest sense of the term. There are bargains all over the store, and the result is that people daily flock to this house to take the benefit of the excellent offerings. Levy Bros. employ a large number of white hands and business is so rapidly pressing upon them that they find it necessary to increase their force. They are receiving orders for clothing and furnish goods from all parts of the county and are in need of more help. Promptness is a feature at this establishment. A pair of pants is turned out in two and a half hours from the time they are ordered and a full suit in twelve hours. We make suits to order for \$15, that cannot be duplicated elsewhere for \$25 and other goods are sold in proportion. The store is at 74 and 76 South First street."

3/29/1886 Evening News (SJ Mercury) page 3 column 1 (Editorial)

"TO THE POINT. ¶ The 'Leading Interior' Speaks Boldly on the Boycott Question. ¶ The Mercury voices the sentiments of a large majority of the people of this county, in the following positive and timely words: ¶ 'The Boycott will not work in the county of Santa Clara. It ought not to be inaugurated anywhere on the American soil, for it is a product of monarchical oppression, and has no place under a free sky, in a free land, where each citizen is endowed with certain inalienable rights among which are "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The doctrine of boycotting is a monstrous one, and should not receive the sanction of any man who has a decent respect for the American flag, an enduring affection for a Republican form of government. Here, in Santa Clara county, the nucleus of the intelligence and patriotism of the Pacific Coast, each man is able, and of right should be allowed, to attend to his own business, so long as he respects the laws and does not encroach upon the rights of his neighbors.'"

3/30/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"Local Brevities....The Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association will give a grand ball at Turn Verein Hall next Saturday evening...."

3/30/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 2 (News)

"Anti-Chinese Memorial. Washington, March 29.—Senator Fair laid before the Senate to-day the memorial of the Anti-Chinese Convention held at Sacramento, Cal., praying for some relief from the Chinese evil."

3/30/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 2 (News)

"Bills Introduced. Washington, D. C., March 29.—In the House to-day the following bills were introduced: By Belmont of New York—A joint resolution appropriating \$147,748 to pay the Chinese Government for losses sustained by their subjects by mob violence at Rock Springs, Wyoming, the sum being intended for distribution among sufferers..."

3/30/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 4 column 1 (News)

"Anti-Chinese Club. ¶ Financial Secretary and Treasurer Elected—Resolutions Ratified. ¶ The regular weekly meeting of Anti-Chinese Association No. 3 was held last evening in the lecture-room of the Baptist Tabernacle. R. H. Schwartz in the chair. ¶ Mrs. Schwartz, the Secretary, announced that Mrs. Wilson of Santa Cruz had written her that she would deliver lectures in this city on the Chinese question provided her expenses were paid and she was given such other compensation as the Association saw fit. ¶ The Committee on By-Laws made a partial report, which was adopted. ¶ Mr. Barthel [Barthol elsewhere?] was elected Financial Secretary. ¶ The office of Treasurer was declared vacant, and Mr. Bishop was elected to the position. Mr. Adcock stated that the Executive Committee met Sunday afternoon and adopted some resolutions, etc. The resolutions, etc., were read and ratified. ¶ Mrs. Schwartz stated that there was not enthusiasm among the members. A meeting of the ladies had been called and only seven responded. She wanted to know how it was expected to accomplish anything if no one took interest enough to act. ¶ The Chairman began reciting a conversation he had with a Republican and was stating some of the criticism he had made on the actions of the party of which the gentleman was a member, when he was reminded by his wife that politics was out of order in a Non-Partisan Association. ¶ The matter of securing the services of Mrs. Wilson was discussed, and was laid over for one week. ¶ The matter of boycotting was discussed at length, but no plan or procedure decided upon. ¶ Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Schwartz and R. J. Adcock were appointed a committee to call on members for purpose of raising funds to defray expenses. ¶ Adjourned."

3/30/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 4 (News)

"The Boycott. ¶ The Latest Blast of the Executive Committee. ¶ What We Think of It. ¶ A Few Words of Advice to the Communists—The Position of the 'Mercury' And What It Has Done. ¶ A few small-brained communists who profess a love for their fellow creatures and a corresponding hatred of the Chinese, met on Sunday and proposed the following, among other measures, for booming the cause of their fellow man: ¶ 6. To boycott those who are known enemies to the Anti-Chinese movement, such as newspapers, public speakers, merchants, etc., who, while not employing Chinese or purchasing the products of their labor, are still patronizing them by encouraging them to resist this movement. Method: By requesting such persons to desist from pursuing such a course, and on refusal to boycott them. ¶ So any citizen who raises his voice, like Powderly of the Knights of Labor, against the boycott, is to be boycotted, eh? Lord love you, Messieurs, but the idea pleases us. Boycott the Mercury, you mean, of course. Boycott an institution that has never employed Chinese and that has always been anti-Chinese in sentiment; that has never failed when occasion demanded to espouse the cause of white labor as opposed to the Asiatic; that has never printed one hue, one word, in favor of the Chinese; that recognized the evil that their presence entails and that would like to see the last mother's son of them transported to far Cathay, there to remain until the crack of doom; that above all things respects the American flag, the Constitution, and bows to the laws, and for that reason will countenance no overt act, no incendiary language, no movement that threatens to override the law and bring anarchy and

confusion to a land that should be blessed with peace and plenty. Boycott the Mercury for these views? Every sentiment of good for our fellow-citizen, every act tending to make more prosperous the city and county in which we live, must pass unregarded, and condemnation be visited upon us, simply because we do not believe in your infernal boycott? Is that it? Very well, gentle gazelles, sail in; toot your horns and work your jaws, and if we don't knock out a few frauds in your organization who are trying to run it to further their own selfish ends, and who collectively have not done one hundredth part of the work accomplished by the Mercury in building up the best interests of San Jose and Santa Clara county, then we will confess our inability to perform a most puerile undertaking. ¶ Messrs. Wind-bags of the Executive Committee, you have bitten off more than you can masticate. You think the community is with you, and that what has been done in Ireland under a monarchical system can be done in American under a Republican form of Government. Wrong, as you will speedily find out. If we were to publish the names of all the leading men of San Jose, the men whose brains and money have made the Garden City what it is, who subscribe to anti-boycott views, you would be surprised, and wonder where you are likely to get off. ¶ Boycott a lover of his country, a believer in the superiority of the white race? Pshaw! Why not boycott God for bringing the Chinese into existence? ¶ You are patriotic and philanthropical, you say? Since when? You want to promote the interests of this beautiful valley, eh? Well, you are taking a nice course to attain your ends. If your boycott scheme could only be carried out, a famine would result, eastern immigration would cease, people would be driven from their homes, capital would be paralyzed and a reign of terror would ensue. ¶ Boycott a merchant, who neither employs Chinese nor buys Chinese made goods, would you, simply because he does not believe in your boycott plan and rather discountenances the idea of allowing such important affairs as the Chinese question to be managed by a lot of crack-brained fanatics? You would do that, would you? Then proceed, and we will see what you make by it."

3/30/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"Local Brevities....Buy Heyler's own make of boots and shoes, cheapest for the quality and no Chinese labor....The boycott against the Chinese commenced at Mayfield yesterday. Most of the employers of coolies have promised to discharge their Chinamen as soon as suitable white help can be procured...."

3/30/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 2 (News)

"Bills Introduced. Washington, D. C., March 29.—In the House to-day the following bills were introduced: By Belmont of New York—A joint resolution appropriating \$147,748 to pay the Chinese Government for losses sustained by their subjects by mob violence at Rock Springs, Wyoming, the sum being intended for distribution among sufferers..."

3/30/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro, cigars) page 3 column 3 (Advertisement)

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

3/30/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"The Chinese Problem. Washington, March 30.—Senator Sherman, as President pro tem of the Senate, presented to that body yesterday the memorial passed at the Anti Chinese Convention held at Sacramento a short time ago. It was sent to the Senate by George W. Peckham of Watsonville, and all communications addressed in that way are delivered to the President pro tem. The memorial did not come in very good shape. It was poorly printed on cheap paper, like a campaign document and did not indicate that it emanated from a great convention. It was lost in the mass of insignificant documents that are presented to Congress every day. A similar memorial was presented to the House a few days

ago, and, as is the custom, was dropped in the box unannounced. A great mistake has been made in getting this memorial before Congress. If it had been sent to one of the Senators from the Pacific coast, with the request that he present it to the Senate, with a statement in regard to the character of the convention that drew it it would have attracted some attention. It might have been printed in the Record if it had been pushed. As it is, it has excited no more attention among the mass of petitions and memorials that come to Congress than the falling of a leaf."

3/30/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 7 (News)

"A VITAL ISSUE. ¶ Anti-Chinese Club Meeting Last Evening. ¶ LECTURES BY MRS. WILSON. ¶ The State and County Executive Committees and the Boycott – A Benefit Ball. ¶ The regular weekly meeting of Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association No. 3 was held last evening in the lecture room of the Baptist Tabernacle, R. H. Schwartz presiding. ¶ Mrs. Schwartz, the Secretary, read a communication from Mrs. Wilson of Santa Cruz, with whom there has been correspondence regarding lecture work. She offered to come here and deliver several lectures, some of them to ladies exclusively, upon the payment of her expenses and such other sum as the Association might tender her. The communication was placed on file. ¶ The Committee on By-Laws made a partial report and the same was adopted. The report provides for voluntary monthly subscriptions instead of dues. ¶ Mrs. Schwartz urged the members to use their best endeavors to bring in new names. ¶ Mr. Bartel was elected Financial Secretary. ¶ The office of Treasurer was declared vacant and Mr. Bishop was elected to the position. ¶ R. J. Adcock of the County Executive Committee, reported the proceedings of the Committee at its meeting held on Sunday, as published in yesterday's HERALD. The report was read by the Secretary and ratified by the meeting. ¶ Chairman Schwartz, alluding to the ball to be given at Turn Verein Hall on Saturday evening in aid of the movement, said that he hoped it would be a success. The members should bring out their friends, their wives, their sisters and their aunts and make it a conspicuous success. ¶ Dr. Shaner stated that the tickets would be for sale to-day at L. S. Cavallaro's White Labor Cigar Store, Wm. Vinter's Stove Store and his own office in Jefferson Block. The admission will be 50 cents for gentlemen and 25 cents for ladies. ¶ Mrs. Schwartz called up the matter of lectures by Mrs. Wilson. A meeting had been called to arrange for the lectures, but owing to the meager attendance of ladies, nothing had been done. The speaker wondered sometimes whether those who vote at these meetings know the nature of the movement. Do they know what the boycott is? Do they know that it is their duty to inquire of themselves of whom they buy their groceries? This great question of Chinese cheap labor should not be suffered to rest on the surface. There is too much apathy regarding it. The speaker would like to have the ladies enjoy and profit by such an exposition of some features of the Chinese evil as Mrs. Wilson is able to make. ¶ The Chairman hoped that something would be done in regard to Mrs. Wilson's proposed engagement. ¶ Mr. Adcock wanted to see the lady come, but it might be well to wait until funds are more plentiful. ¶ Dr. Shaner suggested that the matter be postponed for one week. A good rule is to pay as you go. ¶ S. S. Rizer offered the suggestion that when the lecturer is engaged she deliver her first lecture on a Sunday afternoon. ¶ The whole matter was postponed until the next meeting. ¶ Mr. Adcock, referring to the system of boycotting adopted by the County Executive Committee, expressed the opinion that the club might well indicate to the State Executive Committee what date would be most acceptable to it for a general boycott. ¶ Al. Kennedy said that all the local organizations have the right to boycott. ¶ Mr. Adcock called attention to the Executive Committee's action, which forbids boycotting except under the direction of the State Committee. ¶ Mr. Altman explained that the County Executive Committee's plan is to go into effect when a general boycott is declared, not before. ¶ Mr. Bishop said that he wanted the mercantile people to understand that the boycott would be applied to them only so long as they handle Chinese goods and would not be continued after they should refuse to patronize Chinese. It is not proposed to ruin anybody, but it is proposed to refrain from patronizing

employers of Chinese or dealers in Chinese-made goods. ¶ Mrs. Schwartz and R. J. Adcock were appointed a committee to call on members for the purposes of raising funds to defray expenses.”

3/30/1886 Evening Herald (John A Burgess) page 3 column 4 (Letter)

“PIXLEY’S MULE. ¶ A Difficult Question Still Unanswered. ¶ WHO INVITED THE CHINESE? ¶ A Scrap of History That May Prove Interesting to Many Good Republicans. ¶ ED. HERALD: And the old, old slogan is verified, and it echoes in thunder tones from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific and from Shasta to San Diego, ‘The Chinese must go’ – but whither? ¶ In last Saturday’s HERALD appeared a a splendid (?) article from the pen of Pixley describing his and his brother’s pioneer efforts in inaugurating what has culminated in the present ‘irrepressible conflict’ between free Caucasian labor and the contract hordes of coolie Asiatic serfs that is now shaking the very foundations of the social fabric of our national existence. ¶ As Pixley now comes forth as a great anti-coolie champion in the present crisis, State and national, of industrial freedom and national existence through which the people and country are now passing, perhaps he has acquired sufficient wisdom and intelligence to answer the question that was asked him in answer to the one propounded by himself from the rostrum on which he was delivering his address to the voters of Salinas city, Monterey county, in 1867, whilst Phelps was a candidate for Congress on the black Republican ticket in opposition to Axtell, the Democratic nominee, when he said: ‘The Republican party never intend to make the negroes citizens nor allow the Chinese to become voters. When the Democrats accuse the Republican party of intending to do so, it is only political clap-trap, done for campaign purposes – a Democratic lie! Why, wasn’t it under a Democratic Governor and a Democratic Legislature that the Chinese first landed in California? and wasn’t it under a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress that they first landed upon this coast?’ Then with stentorian voice, in the thunder tones of another Boanerges, he exclaimed: ‘Is that not so? Is that not so? IS THAT NOT SO?’ ¶ Then your humble servant, lifting up his feeble voice, asked him this: ‘How about the time that England declared war against the Chinese (being the sequel to her previous opium war)? After England had declared war, France, having claims against China, joins England and helps her to prosecute that war to a successful termination. They capture the Emperor’s palace, loot it and burn it. They compel the Chinese Emperor to sign the treaty of peace which they had drawn up, compelling him to reopen his ports and to allow coolie emigration – a thing which he had sat down on twelve months previous to the commencement of that war. And our venerable Uncle Sam, who had no act or part in the war and could claim no share in the loot, steps in by his representative and demands the same privileges as other nations, coolie emigration included. And this act of Uncle Sam’s, as the whole world knows, raised a howl from Maine to the Gulf and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The fierce howl of the abolition press was: “We have already more slaves in the country than we know what to do with; and the national government has thus made provision to flood the whole country with another class of servile labor a thousand times worse in every feature than the African slavery of the South.” “And this too,” said I, “at the very time the black Republican party was only being organized – at the very time they were trotting out their Woolly Horse.” John Charles Fremont, in his race for the White House in order to destroy African slavery in the South. How about that?’ ¶ A thunderbolt from a clear sky would not have demoralized or paralyzed the ubiquitous Pixley more thoroughly or more effectually. His head fell, his chin resting on his breast for fully one minute; and – mark it well – one minute under such circumstances is a long and most painful suspension in the midst of a speech during the heat of a political canvass. Then, raising his head with dignity and gravity, and in the blandest tones, he answered thus: ‘Well, questions are sprung so suddenly during the canvass that we are not prepared to answer.’ ¶ Perhaps that after the lapse of eighteen years Pixley or his mule may have acquired sufficient knowledge or intelligence to answer the question propounded to him in Salinas City in 1868. ¶ Just yet, John Chinaman did not get an equal ‘divide’ with Sambo – forty acres and a mule; yet, under the benign administration of Uncle Sam’s affairs odd ones here and there, all over the Union, have been naturalized

into full fledged black Republican American citizens. ¶ The members of the recent visiting Congressional Committee, before taking their departure, gave expression to their views concerning California, Californians and the Chinese. In the San Francisco Call I find the following item of interest. Mr. Morgan said: 'While I clearly see the curse of the presence of the Mongolians, I do not think that you Californians are going about the cure the best way. You ought to put the proposition on the broad basis of general opposition to all forms of contract labor, and against every race which has not the intelligence nor desire to become citizens. The Eastern people will not I think, be inclined to take up the warfare against a sober, industrious people simply as a favor to California. Why not put it on the broad basis of exclusion of all contract laborers? Pennsylvania will join you like a flash. The New England States will lend their aid, and I can assure you of the support of a "Solid South."' ¶ To raise the question to its proper sphere, above sectional or party strife, above politicians and political parties, into a national one, is the sole object of the present effort. ¶ JOHN A. BURGESS."

3/30/1886 Evening News (Socratic School of Science) page 2 column 2 (Advertisement)

"WANTED – PEOPLE TO KNOW THAT THEY can procure good white help, male and female, and good places pointed out free of charge by leaving orders at the Socratic School of Science 280 South Third street, San Jose."

3/30/1886 Evening News (wire) page 3 column 5 (News)

"Agitators on Trial. ¶ [Special to the DAILY NEWS] ¶ SAN FRANCISCO, March 30. – The trial of the men who drove the Chinese from Nicolaus, Sutter Co. is progressing before Judge Sawyer to-day. The defendants claim that the State has no jurisdiction over persons charged with crimes against the Chinese."

3/30/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"ANTI-CHINESE. ¶ Meeting at the Tabernacle – A Committee to Solicit Funds. ¶ The Anti-chinese association No. 3 met last evening in the lecture room of the Baptist Tabernacle. ¶ The resolutions adopted by the executive committee on Sunday afternoon were ratified by the club. ¶ Mrs. Schwartz complained of the lack of enthusiasm on part of the ladies. At the meeting called for ladies, only seven responded. ¶ Mr. and Mrs. Schwartz and R. J. Adcock were appointed a committee to solicit funds."

3/30/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"SOMEWHAT FORCIBLE. ¶ To-day's Mercury strikes the nail squarely on the head when it says to the would-be boycotters: 'Why not boycott God for bringing the Chinese into existence?' It is barely possible that their neglect in this matter is due more to thoughtlessness than any lack of inclination. It is also probable that the boycotters don't know much of anything about God. A man who follows the commandments of God must necessarily be a complete failure as a boycotter. Now, however, that the matter has been called to their attention it is possible that those good old words 'whereas' and 'resolved' will be used once more as the framework of threatening resolutions addressed to the Creator of the Universe. ¶ Lucifer defied the Great God who made him and he was sent to hell. ¶ There is a startling similarity between Lucifer and the boycotters of this city. They threaten and apparently defy the press who made them, by giving them notoriety, and from present indications they will have to follow in the footsteps of the bold but misguided Lucifer."

3/30/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 4 (Editorial)

"HIS BROW IS SAD. ¶ Practical Jokers Working With a License Collector. ¶ Our genial, jovial, big-hearted and good natured License Collector has again been imposed upon by some friend. It must have been a friend, as everybody in this county is his friend. Now Jonathan, it is said, has aspirations, politically. For a

while he thought of being Sheriff, but he changed his mind. ¶ He then privately announced to his friends that he would enter the field as a candidate for the office of State Senator. In this he seemed very determined as he made a very thorough canvass privately, and his prospects appeared to be good, but this morning they were dashed upon receiving through the mails a very ominous missive in the shape of an invitation card such as were issued a few days ago by the Sheriff to those who desired to witness the execution of Jung Quong Sing. Jonathan's name was written thereon in full in large letters, and at the end of his name the outlines of a horn were to be seen and in the mouth or large end of it were written the words State Senator. The point of the joke will be apparent to all. It may be several days before Jonathan regains his equilibrium, but it is only a question of time. ¶ In the same mail he received a long letter from a general agent in San Francisco who desired a lively, energetic man to act as local agent here, to canvas for a valuable work written and published by a Democrat who for years has had a National reputation. ¶ Jonathan was recommended by some friend in San Jose for this agency, and he has already received a bill for \$1.50, which he is requested to forward to said general agent, to pay for an agency outfit, including prospectus, etc. ¶ It seems hardly necessary to add that Jonathan's brow is sad and his eye beneath flashed like a falchion from its sheath etc."

3/30/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 2 (Editorial)

"THE BOYCOTT. ¶ Now is the Time to Go on Record. ¶ WHO ARE TYRANTS? ¶ California Placed in a False Position. ¶ AT SACRAMENTO. ¶ The Time Has Come to Grasp the Gauntlet ¶ IN DEFENSE OF OUR HOMES. ¶ And Make the Agitators Thoroughly Comprehend that we Live in Free America. ¶ California has placed herself in an amazing attitude before the world. She has, through a State Convention of delegates, selected by the Board of Supervisors of the several counties of the State, resolved to enter into a conspiracy to ruin the business of every citizen who employs Chinese labor or patronizes Chinese industry of any kind. ¶ A step so at variance with human rights; so destructive of every principle of individual liberty; so tyrannical in principle, and so subversive of our Republican form of Government, should meet with condemnation of every true citizen. ¶ And yet as strange as it may seem, men who have hitherto stood high in the estimation of the people, are found – for what useful purpose God only knows – defending this most shameful and cruel act of tyranny. ¶ In the city of San Francisco a few days ago at a so-called 'citizen's meeting' called to ratify the action of the State Convention, a committee of fifty was appointed to visit the stores, manufactories and homes of the city, and demand the discharge of every Chinese porter, laborer and house servant employed therein. Every person who may refuse to be dictated to in this matter, is to be injured in his business in every dastardly way possible. ¶ The Committee appointed to carry out this work is made up of such American 'citizens' as Hannan, Subers, Reilly, Maloney, Medara, Gustadt, Kreblow, Gable, Demouche, Oweger, Finerty, Rampe, Born, Kavanagh, Trurin, O'Brien, Haggerty, O'Laughlin, and others of that ilk. ¶ We wonder if this is really a free country? ¶ After lending his countenance to this outrage we shall probably next hear of Horace Davis on Independence Day, spreading himself all over the American eagle, which his obtuseness of moral sense seems to mistake for a turkey buzzard. ¶ In a prospective Governorship or a seat in the United States Senate of such high worth that a man can afford to stultify his manhood and wade through dishonor knee-deep to win the prize? ¶ Shall the rights of American citizens be trampled upon in this manner? Is it for this that the founders of this Republic fought and bled in the days of '76? Are we to be compelled to admit that the constitution and the laws of this country count for nothing as against the will of a mob composed almost exclusively of representatives of the restless, discontented and revolutionary elements of nearly every place on earth except the land over which floats the stars and stripes? ¶ Echo answers No! A thousand times, No! And the echo is that the voice of a large majority of all good citizens – foreign born and native – who thoroughly comprehend that every political question can be, and should be settled in this country by the use of the ballot, and that in effecting such settlement, there is no occasion for the slightest infringement upon any of the rights and privileges of American citizens,

guaranteed by that greatest of all human documents – the Constitution of the United States of America. ¶ Once more we say to the handful of would-be boycotters, whose very existence in this peaceful and prosperous little city is due to the generous notices of their meetings given by the press, which they have had the temerity to threaten, that BOYCOTTERS CAN NEVER THRIVE IN THIS PART OF THE WORLD. Agitators can never prosper in this garden spot of earth. The conditions are such that the persistent efforts of would-be agitators can only result in great physical and perhaps (?) mental distress to themselves. ¶ We state it as a fact and we defy successful contradiction, that if the farmers, fruit-growers and other producing classes of this county shall grasp this double-edged weapon known as the ‘boycott,’ they can boycott San Jose and all her leagues completely and thoroughly off the map. ¶ We also suggest to that class of citizens who are subject to periodical attacks of restlessness on account of the ‘Chinese in our midst’ that in the removal of that class of labor, the muscles of the arms not of the jaws must be exercised. ¶ While it may be true that Sampson destroyed the Philistines by the use of a certain pattern of jaw bone which seems to be very plentiful among the agitators it is also true, and we should endeavor to remember, that the Chinese are not Philistines. ¶ As a matter of fact the waste of anti-Chinese jaw bone in this city alone since Dr. O’Donnell laid the foundation of fire-bug Bee’s retirement, is something appalling. ¶ Under the circumstances it seems ‘hin horder’ to suggest again to the agitators that the muscles of their jaws be permitted to slumber, while those of the arms be required to dally with white men’s garments in white men’s laundries and on such terms as will not necessitate the sale of the homesteads of the patrons of the establishment. ¶ But above all things, try to follow the golden rule and ‘do unto others as you would have others do unto you.’ ¶ Try also to cultivate confidence in the intelligence of the American people and to feel assured, as we do, that when it becomes apparent to the majority of the American people – as it soon will – that the Chinese are detrimental to the interests of this country, all stumbling blocks in the shape of treaties will be promptly abrogated and the brown men of the Orient will have to go.”

3/31/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Chinese Immigration. Washington, March 30.—The correspondence of the State Department relating to the immigration of Chinese, which was sent to the Senate in compliance with a resolution offered by Senator Mitchell of Oregon, is now made public. It is voluminous and relates chiefly to the detailed operations of the laws and treaty on the subject, to the issuance of certificates, to the transit of Chinese subjects across American territory and to cases of individuals whose interests were found to be involved, but contains very little of general interest at this time."

3/31/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 7 (Editorial)

"A Patriot Speaks. ¶ What He Thinks of the Boycott Scheme. ¶ A Common Sense View. ¶ Words of Advice that the Boycotters Would do Well to Follow—A Clear Defiance. ¶ A boycotter called at the residence of a prominent citizen the other day with a pledge to the effect that the signer would neither employ Chinese, buy Chinese made goods, nor patronize any one who opposed the Anti-Chinese movement as engineered by irresponsible boycotters. ¶ The p.c. read the pledge over carefully and then asked: ¶ ‘How long have you been in the country?’ ¶ ‘In the United States?’ ¶ ‘Yes.’ ¶ ‘Six years.’ ¶ ‘H’m, and you want to dictate to me, to tell me what I must do, to threaten me with your vengeance if I fail to follow the provisions of the plan you have mapped for governing my country? I want you to understand, sir, that I was born in America and that for over fifty years I have lived under the American flag and have been protected by it. I am American from the crown of my head to the sole of my feet, and my country’s interests are mine. For four years I carried a musket and there are scars on my body to show what I have done to prove my love for the old flag, my veneration for the Constitution, and my respect for the laws. You talk about boycotting me? You, with your six years of residence, pretend to dictate to an American born? My dear sir, you compel the admission that I have a musket yet, with twenty rounds of cartridges,

and you force me to declare that if you or any of your un-American, law-deriding friends come around these premises to carry into effect what you intimate, I will fill the whole outfit of you so full of lead that a cyclone would not have power enough to lift you from the ground. You will bear in mind, however that I am a more consistent anti-Chinese man than you are. If my vote could do it, I would send the whole Chinese kit and caboodle back to their native country, but neither your [you] nor any other man, or set of men, shall tell me what I must do. You say you need work and cannot get it. I don't believe it. There is plenty of work for the industrious. If you would work your jaw less and your hands more, you would get along in the world without any trouble. And if you would mind your own business and cease meddling with the affairs of your betters, of those who have a deeper and more patriotic interest in the country than you have, the community would be the gainer and your chances of salvation would be materially improved. Why, you confounded communist, if you got the Chinese out of the State by boycotting, you would next want to try the boycott on the native born. I believe you would, honestly. I am mistaken, eh? Well, find a job at sawing wood, if you can't get anything else, and change some of your spots, and I may be induced to change my opinion.' ¶ 'You are down on me because I was not born here.' ¶ 'Not at all. The foreign-born who come here, forswear their allegiance to their native country, and become honest, industrious, law-abiding American citizens, are my friends, and stand on an equality with me. Some of the most patriotic men in the Union are foreign born. In San Jose many of our very best citizens were not born on American soil But they are not boycotters. They love their adopted country too well to favor any scheme looking to its injury or destruction. I am down, however, on such men as you who come here from foreign lands and seek to engraft upon our political and domestic systems the disorganized principles that you espoused and which brought you into trouble in the old world. I am the enemy of those how, while claiming to be patriotic naturalized citizens, yet take every occasion to show that the old world's ideas are paramount to those that every true lover of the American flag should entertain. Until you show by your acts and by your conversation that you are at heart an American, I shall decline to listen to your proposals. And now, proceed with the boycott. I am ready for you.' "

3/31/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 2 column 1 (Editorial)

"Playing With Fire. ¶ in the absence of any topic of great public importance requiring editorial treatment, the Mercury proposes to waste some space this morning upon some very insignificant people who fancy that they are of consequence and dream that they represent the public sentiment of this city and have the power to dictate the exact form in which that sentiment shall be expressed. These persons have issued a manifesto which as a threat should be ridiculous, and as a prophecy belongs to the order of Joe Smith's predictions and crank astrologers' horoscopes. The substance of this effusion, so far as it affects the Mercury and other newspapers of San Jose, is to declare a boycott 'on those who are known enemies to the Anti-Chinese movement, such as newspapers * * * * who, while not employing Chinese, or purchasing the products of their labor are still patronizing them by encouraging them to resist this movement.' ¶ There is a vast deal of unnecessary hypocrisy about this statement. The irresponsible people who make this declaration of war know very well that there is not a newspaper in San Jose or in the State that is encouraging the Chinese to resist 'the movement.' Timorous by nature, instinct and habit, accustomed to burdening the air with exaggerated platitudes in little assemblages where no responsible or thoughtful citizen cares to answer them, they have caution enough not to utter their meaning in plain language. ¶ What they do mean is that they would like to boycott the Mercury and all other newspapers that will not submit to be dictated to by cranks, quacks, idlers and men too low in the social scale to be noticed except by accident. They need not mince their language. The Mercury is ready for all the boycott these frothy zealots are disposed to try to enforce. But in all kindness and forbearance we warn these people that they are playing with fire and are in danger of burning their fingers. We do not appreciate the consideration which proposes to request such persons (meaning the Mercury and other newspapers) 'to desist from such a course, and on refusal, to boycott

them.' We hope there will be no delay in attempting to put this threat into execution under the mistaken idea that the combined persuasion of a peddler of horoscopes, a political doctor, an ambitious barber or ne'er to do well Jacks-of-all-trades will induce the mercury to desist from the course it has pursued of advocating the abatement of the Chinese nuisance by orderly and lawful means only and without adopting the insane policy of cutting off the nose to be revenged on the face, in ruining white industry as a preliminary to the removal of Chinese labor. ¶ Under ordinary circumstances, the ebullitions of these persons who propose to rule Santa Clara county by sand-lot methods would be unworthy of the space we have already bestowed upon them, and we should feel like apologizing to our intelligent readers for the intrusion of so unimportant a subject, but while every responsible citizen is enlisted heart and soul and purse in the effort to advance the interests of the valley and Eastern visitors are beginning to make inquiries and personal investigations to ascertain if this is a desirable place for law-abiding, enterprising and sensible people to look for homes, we cannot afford to have the impression go abroad that we are governed by mob law and intimidation. ¶ We are considering the question whether the newspapers of this city might not commence the boycott. There is not a man among these defamers and censors of the press in San Jose whose name would ever have been heard of outside of an Anti-Chinese meeting but for the publicity given to it by the press. If the newspapers should cease to report the meetings and suppress the utterances, good, bad and indifferent, of these aspirants for local fame and local offices it would be a more effective boycott than any with which the newspapers are threatened. The only thing against it would be its excessive cruelty, for to see their names and their diatribes in print is, to the active movers of this insane crusade against the press, the hight [height] of their ambition and the crowning glory of their lives. Silence and contempt, we fancy, would be weapons more potent than those within the reach of these Quixotic parties who are ready to charge on a flock of sheep or a windmill, but whose prowess and power are only the figments of disordered or undeveloped mental processes."

3/31/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 1 (News)

"More Laundry Cases. Hung Lee and Sam Long, convicted of violating the laundry ordinance, were sentenced by Justice Pfister this morning to pay a fine of \$20 each or be imprisoned twenty days. Appeals are to be taken in both cases."

3/31/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro, cigars) page 3 column 4 (Advertisement)

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

3/31/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 6 (News)

"A Grand Ball. On next Saturday evening a ball will be given under the auspices of Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association of San Jose. The best of music will be furnished and all who attend will be assured a good time. As this is an opportunity to aid a good cause it is hoped tht the friends of the League will assist in making this affair a grand success."

3/31/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3 (News)

"Chinese Immigration. Washington, March 30.—The correspondence of the State Department relating to the immigration of Chinese, which was sent to the Senate in compliance with a resolution offered by Senator Mitchell of Oregon, is now made public. It is voluminous and relates chiefly to the detailed operations of the laws and treaty on the subject, to the issuance of certificates, to the transit of Chinese subjects across American territory and to cases of individuals whose interests were found to be involved, but contains very little of general interest at this time."

3/31/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 3 (News)

"A Correction. In Mr. Burgess' able communication in yesterday's issue a mistake in editing was made that put Mr. Burgess in a false light as a historian. He was made to say that Pixley made his Salinas speech in 1867 in favor of Phelps, who ran for Congress against Axtell; but what Mr. Burgess wrote was that Pixley himself was running for Congress in 1868 against Axtell, and that it was in his own behalf that he made the speech to which Mr. Burgess referred. Mr. Burgess' original statement was correct."

3/31/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 2 (News)

"The Executive Committee. At yesterday's meeting of the State Executive Committee of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association the Lusks, canners, said they are compelled to employ 600 Chinese, as Chinese understand canning, but white persons will be taken to learn the trade. Further time was given. A communication from the Secretary of the State Horticultural Society stating that J. S. Enos, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, C. F. McGlashan and the chief officer of the Knights of Labor had been invited to discuss the labor question with the society on April 30th was placed on file. A. Sbarboro urged the establishment of an employment office, saying he thought 5,000 white harvest hands could be secured. In a discussion of the meaning of the word boycott McGlashan said the movement precludes all ideas of violence. The matter was left to W. M. Hinton to report upon. It was decided to notify all organizations that politics must be excluded from the discussions. The committee adjourned to Friday afternoon."

3/31/1886 Evening News (wire) page 1 column 5 (News)

"The Chinese Bills. ¶ WASHINGTON, March 30. – The Morrow bill and the Belmont resolutions have been referred back to the Sub-Committee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee."

3/31/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 5 (News)

"Laundry Cases. ¶ Sam Long and Hung Lee convicted of conducting the laundry business in wooden buildings were sentenced to-day by Justice Pfister to pay a fine of twenty dollars each. A notice of appeal was filed."

3/31/1886 Evening News (Socratic School of Science) page 2 column 5 (Advertisement)

"WANTED – PEOPLE TO KNOW THAT THEY can procure good white help, male and female, and good places pointed out free of charge by leaving orders at the Socratic School of Science 280 South Third street, San Jose."

3/31/1886 Evening News (wire) page 3 column 5 (News)

"Obstinate Wickersham. ¶ [Special to the DAILY NEWS.] ¶ PETALUMA, March 31 – J. G. Wickersham the broker and a cousin of Wickersham who was recently murdered by a Chinese cook, refuses to discharge his Chinese servant. Some of the people are very indignant."

3/31/1886 Evening News (wire) page 3 column 5 (News)

"Sawyer on Boycotting. ¶ [Special to the DAILY NEWS.] ¶ SAN FRANCISCO, March 31. – In the case of the parties charged with driving Chinese out of the town of Nicolaus in Sutter county, Judge Sawyer of the U.S. Court, to-day rendered a decision in which he expressed himself strongly in regard to the illegality of the actions of defendants and of boycotting generally. ¶ The decision holds that all are guilty and liable to fine and imprisonment. Judge Sabin dissented for the purpose of having the case sent to the U.S. Supreme Court. It was understood, however, that Judge Sabin really concurred with Sawyer."

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

"The Boycott. How It is Regarded by Senator Stanford....Senator Stanford on the Boycott. ¶ Philadelphia, March 31.—A Press Washington special says: Senator Stanford, in consultation yesterday about the strikes, boycotting, etc., said: 'If the people would but live up to the creed of free government, as laid down in the Declaration of Independence, there would be none of these unhappy conflicts that result in labor troubles. No man has the right to interfere with the personal or political conduct of another, when such conduct is not unlawful. No man can be forced to spend his money, for example, in any manner he does not freely elect. He cannot be forced to relieve suffering or distress, excepting as to the laws of the community in which he lives provides by taxation for the maintenance of charitable institutions. If there are 60,000,000 people in the United States, 59,999,999 of them have no right to say what the other man shall do with his money, and it is the duty of the 59,999,999 to protect that one man in the free exercise of his inalienable rights. The inviolable maintenance of this principle is the great safeguard of the people against absolutism, the rock upon which the republican forms of government in the past have foundered. When a man boycotts he does interfere with another man's rights, therefore boycotting is wrong. It is nonsense to say a man will work for men when he can do better by working for himself. He has a perfect right to cease working for me whenever he chooses; but whenever he interferes with another man who wishes to work, he tramples upon rights guaranteed him by our form of government.'"