



Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project

San Jose Newspaper Articles

April 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 These materials are provided in order to facilitate direct access to primary historical documents for those interested in the history of Chinese communities in 19th century Santa Clara County.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 transcription of newspaper articles from April 1886 was sponsored through the Stanford University UPS Endowment Fund and the Roberta Bowman Denning Initiative, under the directorship of Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project principal investigator Barbara Voss. Pearl Lun, Teresa Lau, Sabina Law, and Diana Wong assisted with article transcription. Claudia Engel provided web support.

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

"Boycotting Illegal." "A new phase of the boycotting controversy has been developed by the decision of Judge Sawyer of the United States Circuit Court yesterday. While the Mercury has steadily insisted that the attempt of irresponsible persons to boycott their white neighbors and fellow citizens was opposed to the spirit and the letter of American laws and institutions, and so manifestly dangerous and unjust that it could not be made effective in Santa Clara county, we have not so much discussed its aspects as it affects the Chinese because there is an unanimity of opinion on the desirability of getting rid of that injurious population. But that side of the question has been brought before a Court of the United States, and a most important decision has been rendered, which only intensifies the reasons for withholding countenance and sympathy from these local scatterbrains who propose to use the powers of despotism to coerce public opinion and regulate private business enterprises. ¶ The decision really turns upon the point whether the local administration of State laws, dictated and intimidated by mob violence can override, the power and right of the United States to enforce treaty obligations. To show that we do not misstate the proposition we quote from the arguments of ex-Attorney-General Hart for the petitioner and Hall McAlister who was retained for the opposition. It is only necessary to premise that the case came before the U.S. Circuit Court in the form of a petition from Thomas Baldwin, from the county jail at Sacramento, where he is now in the custody of the United States Marshall on a charge of conspiring with sixteen other residents of Nicolaus, Sutter county, to drive out of the town sixteen Chinese. In presenting his side of the case Mr. Hart said: ¶ 'The Chinese only come here as other people, and Chinamen cannot come here and expect the United States to discriminate in their behalf and get the Government to interfere in their petty quarrels. The rights of the Chinese have been secured to them under the provisions of the treaty, and under that treaty the Chinese are entitled to all the rights of the most favored nation, but no right can be derived from that treaty which is in excess of that enjoyed by an American. ¶ 'For,' continued Mr. Hart, 'if your Honor should rule that Congress had power to provide for a case like this and to punish a person who conspires against an alien, it would have the effect to greatly enlarge the duties of the Federal courts and it would take very much from the jurisdiction of the State courts. Why, if conspiracy is in the power of Congress, so is murder on an alien, larceny or assault, for the Chinese are just as much protected by the treaty as are our citizens by the Constitution. Congress has only such powers as are expressly granted by the Constitution, and the remainder of all other powers are in the States. There are certain enumerated subjects upon which the right to legislate is expressly given to Congress, and the subject of this prosecution is not one of these. The rights here claimed are such as can be controlled by the States, and so long as the States make their laws upon this subject in such manner as to avoid discrimination the Federal Government has no power to interfere. Nor has Congress power to legislate with reference to individual offenses between persons or citizens, but is confined to corrective legislation in cases in which the States as such undertake a violation of the treaty or Constitution right of persons or citizens. Congress derives its powers from the Constitution, and not from the treaty, and therefore those persons coming here asserting treaty privileges and rights can claim nothing more than that they shall be subject to the same general legislation and the same general system of jurisprudence as citizens are subjected. A trial of this case in a Federal Court will be tantamount to saying that there will have to be two tribunals—one for the punishment of citizens and the other of aliens; in other words, murder against an alien must be prosecuted in the Federal Courts, and when against a citizen in the State Courts.' ¶ In opposition to this, Hall McAllister maintained the jurisdiction of the United States courts over persons protected by treaties, and said: ¶ 'The case is of narrow compass. A body of men in Sutter county band together to drive alien Chinese from out of Sutter

county, and succeed in so doing. One of them was Thomas Baldwin. The object was to deprive the Chinese of all rights of labor and in the accomplishment of this several overt acts were done. Now the whole object was to defeat the treaty between the United States and the Emperor of China. If this is done to prevent a Chinaman from enjoying his rights acquired by treaty, it does come within the authority of the Federal Courts and Congress has a right to interfere. The Supreme Court has ruled that when an offense is committed to deprive parties of Federal rights, then the offense is under the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts. The complaint clearly shows that these men did conspire to deprive these Chinese of rights acquired under the treaty. When a Chinaman is beaten in the streets it is simply an assault, but when a party conspires to deprive a Chinaman of his rights, then it comes under the authority of the Federal Courts.' ¶ Judge Sawyer in his decision holds that the rights of the Chinese under the treaty must be protected, that boycotting is illegal, and that parties participating in any plot to drive the Chinese from the State and deprive them of the rights of labor, are liable to imprisonment and fine. ¶ Of course it is probable that this case may be carried to the Supreme Court, but it is a matter of doubt whether the decision will be reversed. But if it stands, while it will be a proper and wholesome check to lawless violence, it need not be regarded as an injury to the Anti-Chinese movement so far as that object is cherished by law-abiding, conservative and sensible men. It will bring the whole subject within the sphere of conscientious and proper action, from which it has been sought to be taken by the thoughtless, the rabid and the howling demagogues who always destroy whatever they advocate. It narrows the matter down to one of individual choice and personal action. There is no treaty, no law and no court in Christendom that can compel a citizen of the United States to employ, deal with or use the productions of Chinese if he does not wish to. The treaty, the law, the courts and respect for American institutions, all combined, do say that men shall not conspire, with or without force of arms to terrorize the citizens of Santa Clara or any other county, or to dictate how and by what means those citizens shall cultivate their fields, cook their food or gather the fruit of their trees and the grapes grown on their vines. ¶ The law, as thus expounded by Judge Sawyer, in effect throws the whole responsibility of deciding the continuance or departure of the Chinese upon the public spirit of the citizens, to be expressed in lawful ways. If the advocates of mob law and the aspirants for fame as 'bad men,' and communists are sincere in their desire for the removal of the Chinese, they will cease—as they have every legal and moral right to do—to patronize Chinese laundries and save a few cents by wearing Chinese overalls, shirts and boots and smoking Chinese cigars and opium. Will they do this? The experience of the past has shown that those who are most vehement in their demands that 'the Chinese must go,' and most voluble and arrogant in their attempts to suppress the expression of cool conservative views, have been the least sincere in practicing the methods they have desired to forcibly compel the adoption of by those on whose prosperity, personal safety and the stability of their property rights depends the welfare of the county, the State and the Nation."

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

"A Chinatown Fire." "Wadsworth, (Nev.), March 31.—A fire started in Chinatown about 5 o'clock this evening destroyed five buildings; loss about \$1,000. Chinatown being situated some distance from the other portion of town, no other damage was done. The fire was caused by a disjoined stovepipe."

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

"The Willows." "Important Meeting of the Fruit-Growers. ¶ Boycott Scheme Discussed. ¶ Some Plain Talk by Bradley Smith—Sensible Advice to the Anti-Chinese Agitators. ¶ A large number of fruit growers assembled at the Willows School house last evening for the purpose of forming a horticultural society. Miles Hills was elected Chairman and Mr. Wright Secretary. ¶ A committee of three was appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws. The committee consists of George Fleming, Bradley Smith and Byron Cottle. ¶ The following resolution was then offered: ¶ 'The subscribers, residents of Santa Clara county, believing that the question of Chinese labor can only be disposed of by proper legislation prohibiting their further entrance into this country and by the gradual departure of those already here as other labor is provided to supply their place; that to compel their departure from the State by force, or to compel those who find it a necessity to employ them to dispense with their labor by threatening them with boycotting, if successful would be a very serious injury to the fruit growers of this county and of the State; and believing that the threat of boycotting is brought up and is advocated in most instances by persons who have political aspirations, therefore those of the subscribers who are legal voters hereby pledge ourselves to vote against any person who becomes a candidate for any office, either State, county or city, at any election who supports and advocates the doctrine of boycotting any person whose opinions are in opposition to theirs. ¶ The resolution occasioned considerable discussion, and as some of the members seemed to think that the matter should not be discussed in a meeting of the society, the chairman suggested that the meeting could be adjourned and the resolutions discussed informally. ¶ W. E. Ward stated that if the members did not want to stand up for their rights the members of the anti-Coolie leagues would soon find it out. He thought some decided action should be taken as a means of self-protection. ¶ Mr. Fleming said he did not think it necessary to adjourn in order to discuss the question. They were organized for the purpose of protecting their interests. He was not hot-headed, but when a boycotter came to him he would tell him what he thought. ¶ Dr. Lewis stated that there seemed to be a difference of opinion as to the objects of the association. He came there as a stranger, but he would be in favor of joining an organization of fruit-growers. Such a society would, in many ways, be beneficial to the members. They could meet together and by the interchange of ideas as to the many matters in connection with orchards be mutually benefitted. Other kindred subjects could be taken up when necessary. When annoyances came then was the time to take measures for self-protection. ¶ Mr. Fleming said the object of the association was to deal with matters affecting the interests of the members. He looked on the question of boycotting as coming up first and thought the society should express an opinion against it. If necessary they could appoint watchmen to patrol the country, and offer rewards for the detection of transgressors. ¶ Mr. Ward moved to adjourn. Those who did not want to place themselves on record as opposed to boycotting could withdraw. The motion to adjourn was lost. ¶ Mr. Fleming explained that he had voted not to adjourn because he thought some action should be taken by the society. ¶ Mr. Plummer stated that the boycotters were going around with pledges and some of the storekeepers were signing them. These merchants pledged themselves not to purchase anything from persons employing Chinamen. These stores expect the fruit growers to patronize them and yet they pledge themselves not to buy their fruit. He believed in patronizing those who patronized him. The anti-coolieites say they won't let the Chinamen work, and make threats of an indefinite something if they are not discharged. The fruit-growers have either got to hire Chinamen or lose their crops. The speaker would give the preference to white labor, but as it could not be had he would hire Chinamen. ¶ Mr. Leach said that if Chinamen were not employed the fruit would go to waste. White men should have the preference if they can be obtained, but at present they can not. The Chinese did not take a great deal of work from white labor among the fruit-growers, but in towns and cities they did,

and there was no question but that the presence of the Chinese was a great evil. The labor of the young men and women should be patronized as much as possible. ¶ Bradley Smith said: We have nearly all grown up here together, raised our orchards and watched them grow. Now we are faced with the proposition that we cannot employ a certain class of labor—a class that we are obliged to depend on. We all would prefer to give employment to young Americans and prefer the gradual expulsion of the Chinese from the country. When, however, millions of dollars are at stake and thousands of men must secure their crops or suffer, there will be trouble if the crops cannot be harvested. It was once said that the Willows was full of Chinamen. Why are they not here now? It is not because we are afraid to hire Chinese, for there is no fear in American hearts when faced by hordes from foreign lands. [Applause.] When we first began no other class of labor could be had but Chinese. If you asked a young man to pick strawberries he would almost knock you down, and say ‘that is a Chinaman’s work.’ But times have changed; immigration is pouring in, and in time we will be able to secure white labor, and gradually the Scandinavians, Germans, Italians and others will come to us and displace the Chinamen. The matter of wages will regulate itself, for the laborer is worth his hire and we are all willing to pay \$1.50 for one dollar and a half’s worth of work. This change, however, cannot be made in 60, 90 or 100 days. In the meantime we will pursue the even tenor of our ways; assemble here and deliberate and meet all questions that come up in the proper way. And if it is necessary to patrol our orchards, patrol them. ¶ Mr. Fleming said that last year his firm had employed about twenty-five white men and girls, the experiment had proven so satisfactory that this year they had made arrangements to employ nearly all white help. They would, however, employ all the Chinamen they needed. ¶ The chairman asked Mr. Fleming if he thought sufficient white labor could be had to do all the work in the Willows. ¶ Mr. Fleming replied decidedly that it could not. In the next five years the demand for labor will be much greater than at present, and the anti-coolieites would have plenty to do if they would turn their attention to the matter of supplying competent white labor. He stated that in the fruit producing districts of Europe the packing is mostly done by school children who have vacation during the fruit season. He thought this custom should be established in this country. Industry should be taught in the schools. The vacations should come in the first season so that the children could work. Heretofore this has been neglected. The children would turn up their noses at fruit picking and say it was Chinamen’s work, and they have been allowed to spend their vacations in idleness, or go off to the coast. ¶ Mr. Ward moved that the meeting adjourn till next Wednesday evening and that the discussion be then resumed; carried.”

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"Coast Notes." "...Petaluma claims to have but nine Chinamen employed in private families, and sixteen employed in washhouses....An opium smuggler has been defrauding Chinese at Seattle by selling them a fine article of Victoria mud, covered by a layer of the drug, at \$10 a pound...."

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"What They Say." "Views of Candidates and Prominent Citizens. ¶ Archie McDonald’s Status. ¶ The Discouraged Boycotter and the Prominent Democrat—The Revival in the Fourth Ward. ¶ J. J. Bradley—The political firm of Bradley & O’Brien is still in existence. It hath no wings and therefore cannot fly, but

it gets there all the same. ¶ Tom C. Barry—‘With malice toward none and with charity for all.’ I accept the situation, and turning my eyes from April, look hopefully at November. It is a long lane that has no turning, a bird in the hand is worth two in the chaparral and honesty in politics is the best policeman. When the autumnal birds begin to warble and the fields are yellow and sere, shall my gentle voice be attuned to victorious delectability. In other words, I can wait. ¶ W. F. Hughes—Michael James O’Brien was too many for me. ¶ L. S. Cavallaro—I am a mild boycotter, but I am afraid that I have made myself too conspicuous in radical boycotting circles to give me a winning grip on the Second Ward. If I am beaten it will be on account of the boycott and the superabundance of Republicans. ¶ Archie McDonald—I am not an office seeker, but I am always ready to serve the Republican party, and if it is the general desire that I stand for the nomination of Mayor, then count me in. ¶ Chorus of Republicans—Archie is the man, and with him as our standard bearer, victory is certain. ¶ John Britton—Yes, the Fourth is a hard ward to tackle, but my ministrations have had such an effect that if the Republicans do not carry it, the Democratic victory there will be nothing to brag of. Brother Holman will please lead, while we sing the sockdology [pun on doxology.] ¶ T. A. Carroll—Why didn’t the Democratic Convention take up the Chinese question and ‘resolute’ on it? You ask me that? Good gracious man, the boycotting matter is too ticklish to handle. That’s why there was no ‘resoluting.’ ¶ Boycotter—I am getting discouraged. I get no sympathy, except at the club meetings, but that is vested with so little substantiality that a mouse would starve on it. I am seriously considering the idea of going to work. I know I ought to give my mouth a rest. I know that wind is cheap and a drug in the market, but I hate, I loathe, abhor, despise to do something that will make me tired. ¶ Reuben Burdett—Purcell’s election, they tell me, is a foregone conclusion. They why was I nominated? To be knocked down? No, no, for that would be the acme of cruelty, and besides raw recruits are generally treated with more consideration than battle-scarred veterans. Will I make the fight? Yea, verily. I’ll toot my horn if I don’t sell a clam. ¶ Councilman McKannay—My essay on the political degeneracy of the times is nearly finished. The last chapter was furnished by the Fourth ward meeting the other night. I shall do the subject up Brown. ¶ Prominent Democrat—The situation is a little dubious. If the Republicans nominate Archie McDonald we are gone, for he will give sufficient strength to the ticket, be it otherwise weak or strong, to carry it through to victory. Archie is a clear-headed, sagacious, public-spirited business man, and if we are to have a Republican Mayor, he is the man I would like to see in the chair. ¶ W. D. Brown—I feel first-rate now, but maybe I won’t feel as well after the Republicans have nominated their ticket.”

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

"The Nicholas Affair." "Judge Sawyer Dismisses the Writ of Habeas Corpus. ¶ The habeas corpus case which was argued Tuesday in the United States Circuit Court on the petition of Thomas Baldwin asking his release from the County Jail at Sacramento where he is now in custody of the United States Marshal on the charge of conspiring to drive the Chinese out of Nicholas, Sutter county, was decided yesterday. Petitioner claimed that the United States Commissioner of the Circuit Court had no jurisdiction to issue a warrant of arrest or to commit him to jail for the offense alleged in the complaint. Judge Sawyer held that the Federal authorities have jurisdiction in the matter. He therefore ordered the writ dismissed and petitioner was remanded into custody. Judge Sawyer stated that he gave the decision against petitioner in order that the case might be carried to the United States Supreme Court, as the point involved was too important to be decided by a subordinate court."

4/1/1886 Morning Mercury (Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Asso'n) page 3 column 8

"Grand Ball!" "Grand Ball by the Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Asso'n ¶ At Turn Verein Hall on ¶ Saturday Evening, April 3d ¶ Grand March at 9 O'Clock ¶ Admission: Gentlemen 75c | Ladies 25c ¶ To be had at Cavallaro's cigar store. Wm. Vinter's stove store, Dr. Shaner's office, of members of the Leagues and at the door."

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"Plums for Boycotters." "To Be Eaten Uncooked—Save the Pits for Planting. ¶ A boycotter was not nominated for School Trustee in the Third Ward. ¶ A boycotter was nominated for Councilman in the Second Ward. Why? Because the Democrats wanted him to lead a forlorn hope and have some fun with him. ¶ McGlashan works for love, not money. The other boycotters are not named McGlashan. ¶ Large numbers of the boycotters were with Kerney seven or eight years ago shouting for liberty of speech, action and printed expression. They sing a different tune now, because they have no love for 'chestnuts.' ¶ The Democrats do not want to tackle the boycott question for there is a county election this fall and the fruit men and farmers have votes, and lots of them. ¶ A man who has nothing to lose whether school is in session or not, is generally gifted with plenty of nerve. There be boycotters in San Jose who could settle up their affairs in five minutes, and put their belongings in their vest pockets, if they made up their minds to emigrate. It may be added that if there is a desire on the part of any of them to leave, pecuniary considerations should not deter them, for the walking is good."

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

"Sawyer's Kluklux Decision" "Judge Sawyer has evoked the grim spectre of Kluklux legislation to frighten those who are engaged in this anti-coolie agitation. It matters not to him that the constitutionality of this legislation has always been disputed by the best lawyers in the country, and that even the Republican politicians who framed it never ventured to enforce it, except in some remote corner of the Southern States, and to favor the spoliation schemes of Republican carpet-baggers. He is oblivious to all these considerations. These coolies must be favored at all hazards. If constitutional legislation will not answer his purpose, he will take that which is unconstitutional. He will even go so far as to deny to constitutional rights of American citizens, if the so-called 'privileges and immunities' of these Asiatic pests can be multiplied or extended thereby. After reading his decision people naturally begin to ask whether we are living in Russia, or in the United States—under a despotism or a democracy. His language is certainly very startling. He says: ¶ 'The acts of all the public meetings throughout the land looking to and providing for depriving Chinese subjects of the rights, privileges, immunities and exemptions secured to them by our treaty with China, by means popularly known as boycotting, or any other coercive means, no matter in what form, or through what channels applied, are criminal, and all those participating in them must be subject to the very severe penalties provided by the statute (against conspiracy.)' ¶ If this decision be correct, then every one who has attended an anti-coolie meeting, all the members of the Anti-Coolie State Conventions, and in deed, every gathering of two or more persons on the streets to discuss means of ridding the streets to discuss means of ridding the State of the coolie

curse, are criminals, and liable to fine and imprisonment. And yet everyone knows this is absurd. The Constitution of the United States expressly provides for the peaceable assembling together of the people to discuss all such matters, and to take measures to redress all such grievances. ¶ It should also be said that if the law of conspiracy is to be maintained in the United States a great many people besides anti-coolie agitators are liable to fine and imprisonment. It was constructed to serve the purposes of tyrannical forms of government, and was therefore purposely made broad and loose, so as to over any form of opposition to oppression. 'The offense of conspiracy,' says Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, 'is more difficult to be ascertained precisely than any other for which an indictment lies.' And certainly he is right. One has only to look at the various decisions which have been rendered on this subject to see that two or more persons cannot meet together or combine for hardly any purpose without becoming liable to an indictment for conspiracy. One definition is that no combination can be made to 'prejudice the public' against an individual or a corporation. If this is to be strictly construed no political meetings can be held at all because the object of all of them, or nearly all, is to 'prejudice the public' against the opposition candidate. Another definition is a 'combination of employers to depress the wages of journeymen.' This, if strictly construed, would land four-fifths of the employers of labor in the country in the penitentiary. Other definitions of conspiracy relate to 'raising the price of public funds by false rumors,' to 'raising tolls on the public roads' and such like. These brand every manager of a railroad that has entered a pooling combination, and every stock-jobber in the country, as a criminal liable to fine and imprisonment. Even the combinations of fruit-growers as 'Committees of Safety' and the like, clearly render all concerned liable to punishment under these laws of conspiracy. ¶ The truth of the matter is that there is a conspiracy among capitalists and corporations to keep the Chinese now here in the country and to permit others to come. They want just the kind of servile labor which these coolies represent. We may therefore expect that the most audacious attempts will be made to overawe and intimidate all who make themselves conspicuous in this Anti-Coolie agitation. Every legal technicality—every precedent of old world jurisprudence—will be brought to bear against them. This whole law of conspiracy is a relic of old-world despotisms—of the times of Laud and Jeffries and the Star Chamber—when it was a crime to whisper a word against dissolute tyrants and the shameless prostitutes who practically shared their thrones, and who literally usurped the reins of authority. But in this free government it is wholly out of place, and is never evoked except in favor of capital as against labor. Who ever heard of a criminal conspiracy against employers who depress wages, or against a pooling combination of corporations to increase fares and freights? No one. It is one of those curious anomalies which run through all the practices of our Courts that the rich are always right and the poor always wrong. ¶ But, however we may denounce a vicious and one-sided law, we must abide by it, at least until a decision is given by a higher court, or the law itself can be changed. According to Judge Sawyer's decision boycotting by organizations is so clearly unlawful and must be abandoned. Each individual, however, can work against the Chinese and those who prefer Chinese labor as earnestly and energetically as before. Meetings can be held, speeches made, and every effort made to influence public opinion in favor of white labor. And, meanwhile, let it never be forgotten that the friends of white labor can use the ballot. If the boycott cannot be used against the Chinese it can be used against the politicians who favor the Chinese, and used very effectively, too. Organize, then, for this purpose in every school district in the State, and sweep the whole coolie crowd from every official position. White workingmen and their friends have at least three-fourths of the votes in the State and in the Nation, and if they will only organize fully and work for their own interests, the coolie question and several others of equal importance will soon be settled to their entire satisfaction."

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

"A Decision." "The Nicolaus Habeas Corpus Writ Denied. ¶ Definition of Conspiracy. ¶ The Chinese Must Be Protected in Their Privileges Under the Burlingame Treaty. ¶ Yesterday Judge Sawyer of the United States Circuit Court rendered a decision in the case of Thomas Baldwin on habeas corpus. Baldwin was charged with a conspiracy with other persons to deprive certain Chinese residents of the town of Nicolaus of their rights to reside and pursue their lawful vocations in that town—in short, a conspiracy to drive out the Chinese. Baldwin was arrested by a United States Marshal at the instance of a United States Commissioner, and thereupon he sued out a writ of habeas corpus, returnable before the United States Circuit Court, taking the ground that the offense with which he was charged came within the purview of the State courts and was not under the jurisdiction of the United States. Judge Sawyer, after a long review of the case, decided yesterday that under the Revised Statutes of the United States and our treaty with China the matter comes exclusively under the jurisdiction of the United States, and accordingly he denied the petition and remanded Baldwin to the custody of the United States Marshal for future trial before a United States court. Judge Sabin, who sat with Judge Sawyer on the hearing of the writ, dissented from Judge Sawyer's opinion. ¶ In his opinion Judge Sawyer starts out with the broad proposition that the conspiracy was against laws of the United States, and that the charge against Baldwin was based on Section 5,519 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which provides that 'if two or more persons in any State or Territory conspire * * * for the purpose of depriving, directly or indirectly, any person or class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or of equal privileges or immunities under the laws, * * * each of such persons shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, not less than six months nor more than six years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.' ¶ There can be no doubt, continues the Court, that the acts charged are within those provisions and that they constitute a grave offense against the United States. If this provision of Section 5,519 be questioned in its application to a State, there can be no doubt of its application to a Territory. [Nicolaus is in the State of California.] ¶ In the case of U.S. vs. Harris (100 U.S. 629) this provision, so far as it applies to citizens of the United States in a State, was held unconstitutional; and if that decision is applicable to this case it follows that the petitioner, Baldwin, is unlawfully held. ¶ But the case of Harris depended solely on the Fourteenth Amendment, which was held to apply only to State in matters of State action, and not to acts of individual citizens toward other citizens in the State. In the Nicolaus case, however, the Chinese aliens do not rely upon the Fourteenth Amendment except in so far as they claim the right to enjoy the privileges and immunities guaranteed by it, but they rely mainly upon other provisions of the Constitution, Article VI of which provides that 'this Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United State, shall be the supreme law of the land'; and the same document empowers the President and Congress to make treaties and laws for carrying these powers into execution. The States have thus surrendered the treaty-making power to the general Government, and the laws of the general Government under this grant of power are accordingly supreme. ¶ The subjects of China come within the treaty-making power of the general Government. The privileges guaranteed to the Chinese under treaty must therefore be protected by the United States. The Government is pledged to protect them from violence. (110 U.S. 628; 112 U.S. 80) From this it follows that a conspiracy such as is here charged is a criminal offense against the United States, as provided by Section 5,519. ¶ The Burlingame Treaty proclaims the

‘inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of the free migration * * * from one country to another, for the purposes of curiosity, of trade or as permanent residents’; and it secures to Chinese residents ‘all the rights, privileges, immunities and exemptions enjoyed by the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation.’ It further provides that ‘Chinese laborers shall be allowed to go and come of their own free will and accord,’ and that ‘if Chinese laborers, or Chinese of any other class, * * * meet with ill treatment at the hands of any other persons, the Government of the United States will exert all its power to devise measures for their protection.’ The Government thus assumes an obligation that it must meet an obligation extending to the protection of individuals in a State, and hence not limited by the limitations of the Fourteenth Amendment.’ This obligation extended to the Chinese at Nicolaus, whose case is easily distinguishable from that given in U.S. vs. Harris, as the case of the Chinese rests upon a broader foundation. ¶ The only objections that can be urged against Section 5,519 are that it is too broad—That it does not apply to the Nicolaus case simply because it does not specify Chinese; and that it vitiates itself by being so comprehensive as to include persons over whom its power cannot extend. But in such a case as this, where the injured persons clearly come within its provisions, the statute can be held constitutional as affecting them, even though void as to others, relying upon other provisions of the Constitutions in determining what persons are affected by the statute. ¶ Under the principle adopted in Packet Co. vs. Keokuk, affirmed in Presser vs. Illinois, at the present term of the Supreme Court, the Chinese may be regarded as a subject matter entirely distinct from the citizens of the United States. But it must be confessed that the language in U.S. vs. Harris is very broad, and the rule there laid down may in fact be intended to cover any case brought within the terms of the statute. If so, that ruling must control the present case; still the Court may have used broader language than was intended, as Congress did in Section 5,519. ¶ The cases of Reese and Harris (brought under the Kuklux Act) were employed in the announcement of the principle that the constitutional parts of a statute can be separated from the unconstitutional parts. The statute provisions and the facts raised in those cases were not similar to those raised in the present case, and Section 5,519 has never been construed in the light of the facts here presented. ¶ Judge Sawyer finds no practical difficulty in applying the Harris principle of segregation (of constitutional from unconstitutional parts of a statute) to the present case, ‘if there is none,’ he says, ‘it should be applied. The specific question is one of vast consequence to the entire Chinese population of the United States, and of the utmost importance to the peace and good order of society throughout the entire Pacific Coast. It is of international consequence, involving the honor and good faith of the United States, and possibly the question of peace or war. If this section of the statute is valid as to Chinese subjects residing in the United States, and embraces the acts set out in the petition and returns, then the acts of all the public meetings throughout the land looking to and providing for depriving Chinese subjects of the rights, privileges, immunities and exemptions secured to them in our treaties with China by means popularly known as ‘boycotting’ or any other coercive means, no matter in what form, or through what channels applied, are criminal, and all those participating in them must be subject to the very severe penalties denounced by the statute. I can perceive no way of escaping this conclusion.’ ¶ If the statute is not valid, there is no way of protecting the rights guaranteed the Chinese by treaty, unless the acts of violence come within the provisions of Section 5,508 or Section 5,335 of the Revised Statutes. The latter provides punishment for obstruction of the laws of the United States. A treaty, says the Constitution, is a part of the supreme law of the land. To obstruct the operation of a treaty, therefore, is to obstruct the operation of a supreme law; but the Court does not insist that this reasoning applies to the present case. ¶ ‘The specific questions now presented,’ says Judge Sawyer, ‘are

of too vast consequence to be finally determined by a subordinate court, * * * and should be at once be presented to and promptly decided by the Supreme Court of the United States.' If there is any doubt of the authority of Congress to enact so comprehensive a law as Section 5,517, so far as it embraces the specific acts disclosed in this case, the doubt should be resolved by the lower court in favor of the constitutionality of the statute. In making this decision and remanding the prisoner Judge Sawyer declares he does not desire to be considered as finally determining the question in the sense that it will not be open for reconsideration by him should the question be again presented in other cases before a decision can be had from the Supreme Court. Especially in view of Judge Sabin's dissent does Judge Sawyer urge an immediate appeal; 'and in case,' he says in conclusion, 'the appeal is pressed to an early hearing, it is suggested that the Government do not prosecute other similar cases * * * until an authoritative decision can be had.'"

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"Chinese Convicted at Mayfield." "Last Sunday evening Constable Guth, Gussie Guth and F. C. King, together with the members of the Anti-Coolie Club of Mayfield surrounded a Chinese house in that town and captured three Chinamen, who gave their names as Charley Bark, Chung Wong and Wing Sing. They also took in charge opium pipes and the paraphernalia need in playing fan-tan and over 2,000 lottery tickets. They were taken before Judge Beverly of Mountain View, who fined them \$20 each. They paid the fines. It is believed by many that there are several Caucasians who patronize these places in Mayfield, and it was hoped and expected that some of them would be arrested with the Chinamen, but the officers were too eager and raided the premises before the whites got around."

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

"A New Society. The Meeting of Fruit-Growers in the Willows District." "A meeting of fruit-growers was held last evening at the Willows schoolhouse for the purpose of forming a horticultural society. Miles Hills presided and Mr. Wright acted as Secretary. ¶ George Fleming, Bradley Smith and Byron Cottle were appointed a committee to prepare a constitution and bylaws. ¶ An anti-boycotting resolution was offered which provoked considerable discussion. ¶ Some of the members thought that the matter might best be discussed after the meeting. ¶ W. E. Ward said that if the members did not want to stand up for their rights the anti-coolie leagues would soon find it out. He thought some decided action should be taken as a means of self-protection. ¶ Mr. Fleming did not think it necessary to adjourn in order to discuss the question. ¶ Dr. Lewis said that when annoyances came then was the time to take measures for self-protection. ¶ Mr. Fleming thought the society should express an opinion as to boycotting. If necessary, watchmen could be appointed to patrol the county and rewards could be offered for the detection of transgressors. ¶ A motion to adjourn for the purpose of counseling together on the subject of boycotting was lost. ¶ Mr. Plummer declared that he was in favor of white labor, but as it could not be had, he would hire Chinamen. ¶ Mr. Leach said that young men and women should be patronized. At the same time he was of the belief that without Chinese labor the fruit would go to waste. ¶ Bradley Smith referred to the time when it was said that the Willows was full of Chinamen, and pointed to the reduced number now employed in that district. Immigration is now pouring in, and in time we will be able to secure white labor, and gradually the Scandinavians, Germans, Italians and others will come to

us and displace the Chinamen. The matter of wages will regulate itself, for the laborer is worth his hire and we are all willing to pay \$1.50 for one dollar and a half's worth of work. This change, however, cannot be made in 60, 90, or 100 days. In the meantime we will pursue the even tenor of our ways; assemble here and deliberate and meet all questions that come up in the proper way. And if it is necessary to patrol our orchards, we will patrol them. ¶ Mr. Fleming said that last year his firm had employed about twenty-five white men and girls, and the experiment had proven so satisfactory that this year they had made arrangements to employ nearly all white help. They would, however, employ all the Chinamen they needed. ¶ The chairman asked Mr. Fleming if he thought sufficient white labor could be had to do all the work in the Willows. ¶ Mr. Fleming replied that it could not. In the next five years the demand for labor would be much greater than at present, and the anti-coolieites would have plenty to do if they would turn their attention to the matter of supplying competent white labor. He stated that in the fruit-producing districts of Europe the packing is mostly done by school children who have vacation during the fruit season. He thought this custom should be established in this country. Industry. Should be taught in the schools. The vacations should come in the fruit season so that the children could work. Heretofore this had been neglected. ¶ The society adjourned until next Wednesday evening."

4/1/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 4

"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."

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

[No title] "The Chinese are a peculiar people. When a Chinaman has a complaint brought against you he speaks English fluently. When you have a complaint against a Chinaman, he 'no savvy.'"

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

"What Next?" "After all the noise made by the State Anti-Coolie Convention, it seems that the memorial to Congress, upon which John F. Swift wasted many a weary hour, was not even read in Congress and it was just filed away like any ordinary petition. And now what will we do next?"

4/1/1886 Evening News (Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association) page 2 column 6

"Grand Ball" "BY THE...¶ Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association. ¶ AT TURN VEREIN HALL¶ ...ON...¶ Saturday Evening, April 3d. ¶ GRAND MARCH AT 9 O'CLOCK ¶ ADMISSION: ¶ Gentlemen..... 50c Ladies.....25c ¶ To be had at Cavallaro's cigar store, Wm. Vinter's stove store, Dr. Shaner's office, of members of the leagues, and at the door."

4/1/1886 Evening News (Socratic School of Science) page 2 column 6

[No title] "WANTED – PEOPLE TO KNOW THAT THEY can procure good white help, male and female, and good places pointed out free of charge by leaving ordes [sic] at the Socratic School of Science 280 South Third street, San Jose."

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

"Fruit Growers." "Men of the Willows Take a Stand Against Boycotters. ¶ There was a large meeting of fruit men in the Willows last evening at the school house. ¶ The meeting was called for the purpose of forming a horticultural society. Miles Hills was elected Chairman and Mr. Wright Secretary. ¶ A committee was appointed to prepare resolutions and by-laws and the following resolution was offered: ¶ 'The subscribers, residents of Santa Clara county, believing that the question of Chinese labor can only be disposed of by proper legislation prohibiting their further entrance into this country and by the gradual departure of those already here as other labor is provided to supply their place; that to compel their departure from the State by force, or to compel those who find it a necessity to employ them, to dispense with their labor by threatening them with boycotting, if successful would be a very serious injury to the fruit growers of this county and of the State; and believing that the threat of boycotting is brought up and is advocated in most instances by persons who have political aspirations, therefore those of the subscribers who are legal voters hereby pledge ourselves to vote against any person who becomes a candidate for any office, either State, county or city, at any election who supports and advocates the doctrine of boycotting any person whose opinions are in opposition to theirs.' ¶ An adjournment was suggested in order to discuss the resolution. Mr. Fleming said they were organized to protect their interests, and the object of the association was to deal with matters affecting the interests of its members. Last year his firm had employed twenty five white men and girls the experiment had proven so satisfactory that this year they had made arrangements to employ nearly all white help. They would, however, employ all the Chinamen they needed. Sufficient white labor could not be had to do all the work in the Willows. In the next five years the demand for labor will be much greater than at present, and the anti-coolietes [coolieites] would have plenty to do if they would turn their attention to the matter of supplying competent white labor. He stated that in the fruit producing districts of Europe the packing is mostly done by school children who have vacation during the fruit season. He thought this custom should be established in this country. Industry should be taught in the schools. The vacation should come in the first season so that the children could work. Heretofore this had been neglected. The children would turn up their noses at fruit picking and say it was a Chinaman's work, and they have been allowed to spend their vacations in idleness, or go off to the coast. ¶ Bradley Smith said: We have nearly all grown up here together, raised our orchards and watched them grow. Now we are faced with the proposition that we cannot employ a certain class of labor – a class that we are obliged to depend on. We all would prefer to give employment to young Americans and prefer the gradual expulsion of the Chinese from the country. When, however millions of dollars are at stake and thousands of men must secure their crops or suffer, there will be trouble if the crops cannot be harvested. It was once said that the Willows was full of Chinamen. Why are they not here now? It is not because we are afraid to hire Chinese, for there is no fear in American hearts when faced by hordes from foreign lands. [Applause.] ¶ When we first began no other class of labor could be had but Chinese. If you asked a young man to pick strawberries, he would almost knock you down and say 'that is a Chinaman's work.' But times have changed; immigration is pouring in, and in time we will be able to secure white labor, and gradually the Scandinavians, German's [sic] Italians and others will come to us and displace the Chinamen. The matter

of labor will regulate itself, for the laborer is worth his hire and we are all willing to pay one dollar and a half for one dollar and a half's worth of work. This change, however, cannot be made in sixty, ninety or one hundred days. In the meantime we will pursue the even tenor of our ways; assemble here and deliberate and meet all questions that come up in the proper way. And if it is necessary to patrol our orchards, patrol them. ¶ Mr. Leach said that if Chinamen were not employed the fruit would go to waste. White men should have the preference if they can be obtained, but at present they cannot. The Chinese did not take a great deal of work from white labor among the fruit-growers, but in towns and cities they did, and there was no question but that the presence of the Chinese was a great evil. The labor of the young men and women should be patronized as much as possible. ¶ Mr. Plummer stated that the boycotters were going around with pledges and that some of the store keepers were signing them. These merchants pledged themselves not to purchase anything from persons employing Chinamen. These stores expect the fruit growers to patronize them, and yet they pledged themselves not to buy their fruit. He believed in patronizing those who patronized him. The anti-coolieites say they won't let the Chinamen work, and make threats of an indefinite something if they are not discharged. The fruit growers have either got to hire Chinamen or lose their crops. The speaker would give the preference to white labor, but as it could not be had he would hire Chinamen. ¶ On motion of Mr. Ward an adjournment was taken until next Wednesday evening."

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

"Ghastly Discovery." "Human Bones Unearthed in the Rear of the Convent. ¶ Another large lot of human bones were discovered this morning by workmen who were digging trenches on San Augustine street near Pleasant for the purpose of laying gas pipes. ¶ Bones enough to make the skeleton of several bodies were placed in a box and taken to the police office. ¶ Skulls and pieces of jaw bones with the teeth as good as ever are there. The extraordinary size of the jaws attached to one of the skulls causes the suspicion to arise that the man who used it must have been an agitator, and the development of his jaws bones took place during a long and useless career. ¶ It is suggested that the boycotting brigade call at the police office and take a look at the old yellow claw covered bones, and try to remember that the time is not far distant when their remains may be rooted out in the same manner, by a shovel handled by a Knight of Labor with a clay pipe in his mouth, who will be making a trench in which to lay a gas pipe. ¶ It will be entirely in accordance with the laws of evolution – a mere substitution of gas for gas. ¶ At any rate it can do no harm for the agitators to look at the bones and it may do a heap of good. ¶ It is believed that the bones are those of Indians who died many years before California was settled by Americans. The large quantity found in that vicinity indicates that a cemetery must have been there. ¶ It must have been a very long time ago, however, as the oldest inhabitant has no recollection of it."

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

"Anti-Chinese League." "The Boycotting Resolutions Discussed and Laid Over. ¶ The regular weekly meeting of Anti-Chinese Association No. 4, was held last evening in Druid's Hall, Al Kennedy in the chair. ¶ A communication was received from the State Executive Committee asking for information concerning the League and the prospect of increasing membership. It also instructed the Committee, if they had not commenced boycotting, to communicate with other leagues and fix on as early a date as possible for a

general boycott. ¶ Mr. Prayne reported that he had visited East San Jose and found one laundry that employed Chinese, and another that had white help. In a laundry visited in this city Chinese help was employed. ¶ Mr. Anderson stated that the Gilroy potatoes had been received by a merchant in this city and they were all sold. ¶ Paolo Salisbury stated that on Tuesday the Mercury published an article discussing the action of the County Executive Committee, on Sunday. He wanted to know if the proceedings of the Executive Committee were published with the authority of the committee. ¶ L. S. Cavallaro stated that he believed that the Secretary was authorized to give it to the papers. ¶ Mr. Adcock, who acted as Secretary, stated that the proceedings were to be sent to the State Committee and he was not sure whether the matter was to be given to the papers of this city or not. ¶ Mrs. Schwartz said it was her impression that the matter was not to be published until acted upon by the committee. ¶ Mr. Salisbury stated that he had been informed that the committee was to meet at 2 o'clock, but that they met at 10 o'clock. ¶ Mr. Cavallaro raised the point of order, that the meeting was called for the Executive Committee and members of the League had nothing to do with it. The point was ruled well taken. ¶ Mr. Salisbury said that he did not approve of the resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee and believed that the Executive Committee should be instructed to submit all such resolutions to the Club before they were sent to the State Committee or published. If resolutions were passed, let it be by the League and not by the Executive Committee, for the League was held responsible for their actions. He moved that the Executive Committee be instructed to hereafter leave all such matters to the League. ¶ The Chair declared the motion out of order, stated that full power to act had been given to the Executive Committee. ¶ Mr. Salisbury appealed from the decision, and the Chair was sustained. ¶ Mr. Adcock said the resolutions did not declare a boycott, but left the matter to the State Committee. ¶ Mr. Allen stated that every member of the association was committed to the boycott and should not squirm around. 'There are week kneed members in the League and some of them have been very conspicuous to-night.' ¶ Mr. Salisbury asked the Secretary to look back on the minute book for a resolution giving the Executive Committee full power to act. The Secretary was unable to find any record of such a resolution. ¶ Mr. Allen then moved that the action of the Executive Committee be endorsed. ¶ Mr. Salisbury raised the point of order that no official report had been made. The point was ruled well taken. ¶ Mr. Cavallaro reported for the Executive Committee that the proceedings as published were correct. ¶ John Roberts, the Treasurer, at this point stepped forward and announced his intention of resigning. He turned over an account book to the Secretary and started to leave the room. The Chair asked him to remain until the meeting closed, but Mr. Roberts said 'good bye' and left the room. ¶ Mr. Vinter stated that as there were several members of the Executive Committee present he wanted to know if the publication of the resolutions was authorized. ¶ The Chair—They have said they were. ¶ Mr. Vinter—Well, I was present, and I say that they were not. ¶ Mr. Schwartz stated that the resolution boycotting the Chinese was adopted, but the others were not. They were discussed, and the decision arrived at was to refer them to the State Executive Committee. ¶ The previous question was demanded, and while it was pending a motion that the matter be laid over was carried. ¶ Mr. Wampach was elected Treasurer, and the meeting adjourned."

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"How It Works." "The Boycotters and their Queer Experiences. ¶ Boycotting the 'Mercury.' ¶ The Merchant and the Boycotter—A Double-Edge Dagger—Some Political Suggestions. ¶ The boycotters met yesterday. They met; one did not overtake the other. ¶ First boycotter—What shall we do? ¶ Second

boycotter—We must boycott the Mercury. ¶ First boycotter—How can the snap be worked? ¶ Second boycotter—Why, we'll quit borrowing it. First boycotter—But how shall we find out what is going on? ¶ Second boycotter—Patronize the barber. First boycotter—Won't work. Second boycotter—Why not? ¶ First boycotter—Because he doesn't trust. ¶ A boycotter called on a prominent merchant yesterday to induce him to sign the pledge not to patronize those who employed Chinese, or purchased Chinese made goods. ¶ 'In other words, remarked the merchant, 'I must boycott my best customers.' ¶ 'I don't know about that. Please explain,' said the boycotter. ¶ 'I will do so. My best customers are the farmers and fruit raisers, men who are forced, at present, to employ Chinese, but who will make a change in favor of white labor as soon as they can do so without crippling their business. I have patronized them in the past because they have patronized me. In order to live myself, I must let them live. If I boycott them, they will undoubtedly boycott me, by withdrawing their patronage. I can't afford to take the step you propose. It is un-American and contrary to every rule of right and justice.' ¶ 'But how are we to get the Chinese out of the country if the boycott scheme is not carried out?' ¶ 'Oh, they will go in time, never you fear. Public sentiment is a powerful factor and will cause their departure before we are many years older. Congressional legislation will assist in sending them away. Anything but the boycott plan.' ¶ 'I see you don't like it.' ¶ 'Don't like it! I should say I didn't, if carried out it will ruin my business and the business of my neighbors, for it is like a double-edged dagger—it cuts both ways. If you were putting up a scheme to bring about hard times, business panics and universal suffering, you could not devise a better weapon than the boycott to attain that end.' ¶ 'Then you won't sign the pledge?' ¶ 'Not to-day. Some other day. Good day.' ¶ Three boycotters in a room—some other fellow's room. ¶ Number One—I went into the fight on principle, not for money, and lately I have been following the advice of those of our leaders who either want money or office. I'm getting disgusted and am about ready to quit. ¶ Number Two—Doesn't the boycott work to suit you? ¶ Number One—No. It is too sweeping. It will kill the whole business. The leaders ask too much. If they would go a little slower, not talk so much about bulldosing, the anti-Chinese movement could be carried out beautifully. By advising extreme measures, however, they antagonize a large element, who though anti-Chinese and patriotic, yet decidedly object to being treated as if they were slaves, or subjects of a despotic monarchy. ¶ Number Three—Look here, pals, you don't understand. You eliminate the boycott business from the anti-Chinese plan, and the agitation will die out before fall. Now that won't do at all. Mr. Rear-and-tear-'em, one of our leaders, wants to be Governor; Mr. McGoogleberry Gubbons wants to go to Congress and Mr. Binglebody wants to be Coroner. They are relying on the boycott snap to keep the agitation up and sent them through with flying colors. Would you be so cruel as to wish the bottom knocked out of their scheme? ¶ Number One—I thought the anti-Chinese movement was non-partisan. ¶ Number Three—So it is by itself. But that does not prevent any member from obtaining a nomination from either of the two political parties. The boycott organization is non-partisan, but it may throw its influence in favor of any candidate, after the nominations are made. Now, Cavallaro is the Democratic nominee for Councilman in the Second Ward. As a Democrat he is an office-seeker. As a member of the Anti-Chinese League of boycotters he is non-partisan and would not look at an office. See? ¶ Number One—Yes, I see. Go on. ¶ Number three—Now, let us suppose—this is mere supposition, mind you—that Dr. Ravlin, the State organizer, whose salary is \$150 a month, wants to go to Congress. Let us also suppose that McGlashan also has a Congressional bee in his bonnet. Well, each would try to get a nomination from one or the other of the two great parties, and if successful they would naturally rely on the support of the non-partisan boycotters to send them through to victory. ¶ Number Two—Oh, let's quit. I'm tired."

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"Local Brevities." "...The greatest danger in the plan of boycotting, says the Watsonville Pajaronian, lies in the probable abuse of the weapon; and this is what is threatened in San Jose and other places, and what may be expected in nearly every place judging from the radicalism of the men who are getting to the front in the movement. And what has the boycott accomplished to date? Can any one tell?"

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"Reverence for Law." "This Anti-Coolie agitation has developed a sudden reverence for law in quarters where it was least to be expected. Judge Sawyer, for instance, has never been very solicitous about enforcing the law when it was against the Chinese. A hundred times his decisions have practically nullified the plain law against coolie immigration. Hardly a day passes that he does not override the decisions of Collector Hager, and admit coolies on one pretence or another, sometimes, even without any pretence of legality at all. And yet Judge Hager is certainly as sound a lawyer as Judge Sawyer, and as capable of understanding and enforcing the laws. In fact, it is just because Judge Sawyer has practically nullified the law that this Anti-Coolie movement has attained its present proportions. If the law restricting Chinese immigration, passed by a Democratic Congress, had been faithfully interpreted by Judge Sawyer, and enforced by Republican officials, this Anti-Coolie agitation would never have been thought of. It was because the laws passed for their protection had been systematically nullified and defied that the people of California indignantly took the matter into their own hands, and proposed to prevent coolie immigration by methods of their own. ¶ Take another instance. The people of California, after long discussion and deliberation, adopted a new constitution by a large majority, and notwithstanding the united and desperate opposition of the corporations and capitalists generally. It was a calm and deliberate attempt on the part of the people to somewhat curb the insolence of confederated capital and bring the corporations under the control of the law. How has this constitution been enforced? There has not been a moment since its adoption that the corporations have not been fighting it, and to-day its plainest provisions are defied by capitalists generally. Elaborate provisions were made by its framers to compel the corporations to pay their fair proportion of taxation, and not a dollar of taxes have they paid since. And, more and worse than this, it is now quite evident that, aided by such corporation tools as Sawyer, Field, Matthews et als. They never will pay only just what amount of taxes they please—perhaps, none at all. Meanwhile, the provisions of the constitution, so far as they relate to the taxation of honest industry, are carried out to the letter, even to the extent of an extra tax on the poor man's acres of trees or vines. ¶ What can be thought by intelligent citizens of such one-sided reverence for the law as this? What, but that by bribery, corruption and bulldozing, the capitalists and the corporations have set aside the laws that were made for the protection of honest industry from their rapacity? But do these confederated capitalists think that in a country where every man has a ballot, and among a people that still retains some traditions of liberty, they can long continue in that course with impunity? If they do, they never made a greater mistake. As sure as the sun is shining they will be made to disgorge their plunder, and the longer their punishment is delayed, the harder it will be when it comes. Pass laws to prohibit coolie immigration and enforce them, if you will; but, if not, be sure that laws will be passed and enforced by the people themselves which will not be to the interest of confederated capital, which needs and employs coolie labor. Pay your taxes and treat the people fairly and equitably, if you will; but if not be assured that your taxes will have to be paid and your fares and

freights placed on an equitable basis. You have purchased the special legislation by which and through which you have plundered the people, and the people by special legislation will compel you to restore the spoils you have taken from honest industry. And the longer the reckoning with you is delayed the greater will be the score, and the more radical will be the means taken to collect it. Be wise in time. Obey the laws yourselves. Pay your taxes as other people do. By such means your punished may be delayed, and perhaps averted, but only in that way."

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[No title.] "It is evident that a special fight is to be made against Mr. Cavallaro on account of his devotion to the cause of white labor; and it will be the duty of the Democrats of the Second Ward, and of the friends of white labor generally, to make special efforts on his behalf. If the time has come that opposition to coolieism is to be made the cause of political ostracism, it is well that the fact should be known. We think, however, that that time has not yet arrived, and that the attempt to defeat Mr. Cavallaro on that pretext will be properly rebuked at the polls."

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

"Chinese Massacre of Catholics." "Paris, April 1.—Despatches from Annam report fresh massacres at the Catholic missions in the province of Quang Bang. The number of victims is said to be 442."

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

[No title.] "The Chinese are granted privileges and immunities which are denied to American citizens and to all other aliens. They alone can appeal to the Federal Courts, with the absolute certainty of a ruling in their favor. Other people must obey the laws of the State, and go to the State Courts for redress when they are wrong. But these coolies can defy all State laws and municipal regulations with impunity, and the Federal Courts will sustain their illegal acts. This is an outrage upon a free people."

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

"What Coolie Lovers Want." "What the coolie lovers want is to have all the advantages of cheap coolie labor, and all the patronage of white labor. They would thus save the difference between the cost of white labor and coolie labor, and would be able to drive those who refused to employ coolie labor out of the market. For instance, a firm of clothiers that employed white labor could not possibly compete with one that employed only coolies. Again, a grower of strawberries that employed only white labor could not possibly compete with his neighbor that employed only coolie labor. It is therefore the bounden duty of every one who favors white labor to make a distinction between the employers of coolies and the employers of white labor, else the latter would soon be bankrupted. And, of course, there will always be selfish and greedy men, who would drive every white laborer out of the State if they could make an extra dollar by the process for themselves. The only way to reach such men is through their

pockets by refusing to buy their products, and this can be done very effectively. If the friends of white labor will be true to their pledges."

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

"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."

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

"White Labor. "The Executive Committee Criticised. ¶ Laundries and the Chinese. ¶ The Potatoes from Gilroy—Powers of the County Committee with Reference to Boycotting. ¶ Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association No. 4 held a spirited meeting at Druids' Hall last evening. President Al. Kennedy in the chair. ¶ A communication was received from the State Executive Committee asking for information concerning the Anti-Chinese organizations of the county, and was placed on file. ¶ Mr. Prayne reported in regard to the Gilroy potatoes that were placed under boycott that A. Anderson was to look into the matter. As to the laundries, there are two in East San Jose, one kept by Mr. Ward and the other by Mr. Kamp. Mr. Ward does not employ Chinese. Kamp does. At Mrs. Hudson's laundry also Chinese are employed. ¶ Mr. Anderson reported that the Gilroy potatoes had been bought by Mr. Raggio and by the time had probably been sold. Mr. Kelley's laundry is still employing Chinese. ¶ Secretary Allen wanted to know what Mr. Raggio had to say about the potatoes. ¶ Mr. Anderson said that Mr. Raggio was not in when he called, and the clerks did not seem to know anything about the potato transaction. ¶ Mr. Allen believed that Mr. Raggio would not knowingly purchase produce grown or owned by Chinese. Mr. Prayne said that nearly all the business men in Mr. Raggio's part of town signed a pledge not to patronize Chinese or handle their goods and they ought to take some pains to find out where the produce they buy comes from. ¶ P. Salisbury called attention to the published report of the County Executive Committee, and he asked whether such publication had been authorized. Chairman Cavallaro was asked for information. ¶ Mr. Cavallaro stated that he was not present at the meeting when the authorization as to the publication was made. ¶ Secretary R. J. Adcock was asked what he knew about it, and he replied that the report was ordered sent to the State Executive Committee and to be published in the papers. ¶ Mrs. Schwartz said she had been surprised to see the resolutions passed by the Executive Committee published. ¶ Mr. Salisbury declared that the proceedings of the County Executive Committee should have been sent to the State Executive Committee before being published. He wanted to know whether the County Committee met at the appointed hour. ¶ Mr. Cavallaro rose to a point of order, saying that a person who is not a member of the Executive Committee has no right to criticize its actions as to the hour of meeting. If any member of the committee has any complaint to make he can present it at the next meeting of the committee. ¶ Mr. Salisbury wanted to submit questions respecting boycotting to the associations, the committee to be guided by the action of these bodies, and he made a motion to this effect. ¶ The Chair ruled the motion out of order, as the power of ordering boycotts had been delegated to the Executive Committee and the motion could not be entertained until that granted power had been withdrawn. ¶ Mr. Salisbury appealed from the decision of the Chair, but the Chair was sustained. ¶ Mr. Adcock stated that the proceedings of the Executive Committee had been distorted by

a morning paper. ¶ Mr. Allen declared that every member of these anti-Chinese associations is committed to the boycott, and though there may be some weak-kneed members, he for one would remain firm to the principles that were promulgated by the Sacramento convention. ¶ Mr. Salisbury requested the Secretary to refer to his minutes' for the purpose of ascertaining what powers had been granted by the club to the Executive Committee. ¶ The Secretary was unable to find any special grant of power, and moved that the action of the Executive Committee on Sunday last be approved. ¶ Mr. Salisbury had the point of order that no report had been made to this association by the committee. ¶ The point was held to be well taken. ¶ Mr. Cavallaro reported the action of the committee, as published in the Herald of Monday last, and moved that the report be accepted and endorsed. ¶ Wm. Vinter asked whether the publication of the Executive Committee's work was authorized by vote. ¶ Said the Chairman: 'It has been stated that the publication was authorized.' ¶ Mr. Vinter declared with firmness: 'I was present and can say that it was not.' ¶ R. H. Schwartz stated that there evidently had been a mistake about publishing the resolutions. ¶ Mr. Adcock read from the minutes of the Executive Committee, which showed that the plan of boycotting was authorized to be published, on motion of Mr. Altman. ¶ Action on Mr. Cavallaro's motion was laid over until the next meeting. ¶ The resignation of John Roberts as Treasurer of the association was accepted and Chas. Wampach was chosen as his successor. ¶ Mr. Prayne reported that he had again seen Mr. Delmas taking in Chinese pork. ¶ Arrangements for the ball on Saturday evening were discussed and the association adjourned."

4/2/1886 Evening News (Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association) page 2 column 6

"Grand Ball" "BY THE...¶ Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association. ¶ AT TURN VEREIN HALL¶ ...ON...¶ Saturday Evening, April 3d. ¶ GRAND MARCH AT 9 O'CLOCK ¶ ADMISSION: ¶ Gentlemen..... 50c Ladies.....25c ¶ To be had at Cavallaro's cigar store, Wm. Vinter's stove store, Dr. Shaner's office, of members of the leagues, and at the door."

4/2/1886 Evening News (Socratic School of Science) page 2 column 6

[No title] "WANTED – PEOPLE TO KNOW THAT THEY can procure good white help, male and female, and good places pointed out free of charge by leaving ordes [sic] at the Socratic School of Science 280 South Third street, San Jose."

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

"How They Talk." "Interesting Sayings of Some of Our Great Men. ¶ Something – a still small voice, tells me that I will knock down the persimmon and take a seat in the Board of Education on this occasion. – J. J., the printer man. ¶ I wonder if this anti-Chinese business will add much to my majority for Councilman in the Second Ward. Now if I was running in the Fourth I would feel as happy as a big sunflower, but I feel a little shaky about the Second Ward. I must try and think of somebody else in the Second who belongs to the League. Things don't look just right, somehow. I fear treachery in my own camp. – Cavy of the Komitee. ¶ Gentlemen; we will be there on the twelfth inst., attending strictly to business. When you see an old gray horse flying like a meteor from poll to poll, and straight Republican tickets dropping

in so rapidly at the Fourth Ward as to cause consternation in the 'Mansion' and the 'Fort' you can proceed to plank down your last big American dollar on the proposition that yours truly is seated immediately in the rear and within a few feet of the tail of that old gray horse – John Britton. ¶ This is my first experience in the business of running for office, but I can't say that I dislike it. There a certain something about it that seems to agree with me. I always was fond of excitement. And then you know, all the boys say that I am sure to win. Only a few minutes ago a man whose opinion is worth a great deal told me that I would just naturally have a walk over. I am sorry for Brown. He is a good fellow but I can't help it; the boys have forced it on me. – Tom Called-well. ¶ If you want to sweep the field in such a way that the other fellows won't know what struck them, then by all means see that every nomination is unanimous. If there is a contest for the places on the ticket there is sure to be more or less kicking and somebody will get left. Don't you see? Unanimity of action and all of the nominations by acclamation is what we want. We've got lots of harmony now: That's all right; but I tell you, gentlemen, and I don't want you to forget it either, that unanimity is very essential if not abso-lu-tely indispensable in this contest. Excuse me now, there is Jim Holman across the street and I must consult with him. – The Rea of Hope. ¶ I can see nothing to justify serious complaint. Of course the Democrats have a very strong ticket, but you should not forget that some of the best men in the world are to be found in the ranks of the Republican party of this city, and it need not surprise you to find some of them on our ticket shortly after to-morrow's sun goes down. Cavvy of the Komitee may get away with us in the Second, but if he does we will try to submit to the will of a sovereign people. But above all things don't be uneasy about us; we are used to hard knocks and we never kick, no matter what the result may be. ¶ Republicans may find consolation in the reflection that they will have at least one Hole-man left who was never known to hunt a hole, and a Rea of hope to cheer them at all times and under all circumstances. – Jim Holman. ¶ Something will have to be done or I'll have to move out of town. I am on record as a boycotter and I've been shouting about it for many long and weary days, without making a single point or turning even the shadow of a trick. Somehow or another the boycott brigade don't seem to count for shucks in this county. I am beginning to think that the NEWS man struck the situation on the dead center when he said several months ago, that this part of the country is no place for boycotters or agitators. Where so many flowers, potatoes and things bloom in the spring, the people don't seem to realize that anything except the soil should be turned upside down, and the result is that the only bloom there is to a genuine boycotter is found on his nose. This is getting so very ridiculous that I feel like leaning up against something, and laughing right out in the atmospheric air. I am firmly convinced that working for humanity on an empty stomach, and exclusively with the lower facial area assisted slightly by the lungs, will never place me in such a position as will enable me to open a bank without the aid of a crowbar, or something of that kind. There is something the matter with the town, or with me, and I am beginning to think that it is with me. – Boycotter."

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

"The Boycott Brigade." "Daring Deeds of Destroyers Dished up in Doggerel. ¶ The anti-Chinese patriots, as represented by League No. 2 met again last evening. ¶ A rod-nosed man with nothing to lose except a desire to plot, ¶ Waved his soft white hand from the speakers' stand and urged in a relentless boycott. ¶ The Potato Committee told how in this city a carload of spuds were sold ¶ By a Gilroy man who care not a d—n for the boycott brigade so bold. ¶ A laundry spy with a tear in his eye had visited East San Jose, ¶ Where he worked his chin, but gathered no tin, though he had lots and lots to say. ¶ Paolo, the pet, got

into a fret and tried to bust up the boycott, ¶ But Tommy said no, and it was no go, so upon the pet they sot. ¶ Up went the treasurer's back, as he dropped the patriot sack, ¶ And skipping out the door he said 'good-bye' ¶ And when out in the breeze he murmured through a sneeze. ¶ Oh! may the Lord forgive me e'er I die! ¶ The usual speakers spoke, but they never dropped a joke; ¶ They came, they saw – the worked their jaws and as usual went home broke."

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

"Boycotting Papers." "Labor Unions of 'Frisco' Handling a Boomerang. ¶ Of the boycott recently attempted by certain labor organizations against the Call and Bulletin, the Sacramento Bee says: ¶ 'Many of the labor organizations are injuring their reputations in the eyes of the general public by a foolish boycott of the Call and Bulletin. In this they have blindly followed in the path of the Printers' Union. ¶ 'The people should understand that the issue in this boycott is whether or not the proprietors of those papers shall discharge their printers by the order of the Union. There is no question of Chinese labor involved. The printers employed by the boycotted journals are paid good wages and have no complaint to make. But they are not all Union men, and the Union started the boycott because the proprietors refused to discharge the non-Union men. ¶ 'This is all there is in the case. Just now when the laboring men of this State should bend all their energies to be freed from Chinese competition, this boycotting of two anti-Chinese papers through the dictation of a handful of rule-or-ruin Union men, is in the last degree unwise.' ¶ It is generally conceded that the Bulletin and Call pay higher rates to printers than any other journals in the State, and under the circumstances it does seem that the would-be boycotters are acting without just cause, and that they are not altogether influenced by a sense of justice."

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

"'Like 'Melican Man.'" "It has often been remarked by Eastern 'journals of civilization' and the like dolers out of philanthropic platitudes, that one of the strong points in favor of the Chinese is that they are an imitative race. Fresh proof of this was afforded by a convicted Chinese murderer in San Francisco the other day who said he expects to meet his Jesus in heaven and be happy. The highbinder's idea of heaven as a place of reward is borrowed from the dying utterances of some of the most notorious white scoundrels that have been hung."

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

"How Sensible People Feel." "The Mercury has for several days past been receiving letters from prominent and responsible parties in this and several adjoining counties all expressing approval of the position of the paper on the Chinese and boycott questions. It is peculiarly gratifying to note the unanimity of expression and the discrimination which all the writers make between fealty to anti-Chinese sentiment and cowardly submission to the rule or ruin programme of the boycotters. It shows that the attitude of the Mercury is clearly understood by its intelligent constituency. That while we have successfully resisted the attempt of a few obscure persons to subordinate the public welfare to their

petty schemes for personal notoriety, our consistent and unchanging interest in some practical solution of the Chinese evil is understood and appreciated. In fact our opposition to the boycott fanatics in this city has been prompted as well by a foresight of the injury it would do the anti-Chinese movement as by our abhorrence of all forms of despotism whether embodied in a crown, an anti-coolie club or an executive committee of cranks. ¶ Some of the letters to which we have referred contain expressions of willingness to subscribe for extra copies of the Mercury if, as the writers seem to fear, our circulation has been affected by the withdrawal of the patronage of the advocates of the boycott. To this we have two answers to make, after acknowledging the good intent which prompted the offer. ¶ In the first place our books will show an increase of circulation for every week since the 1st of September last, when the paper returned into the hands of its present management. This increase has been large and the last six weeks show no diminution of the regular weekly average. If, therefore, any number of persons have 'stopped the paper,' they have been so few as not to be appreciable. Copies may have been stopped but the circulation has kept on increasing. The other answer is that in the eight hundred members claimed by the anti-Coolie leagues of this county there are seven hundred and eighty-eight very sensible men and women who have no intention of being deprived of their daily or weekly Mercury. Twelve is a large estimate of the number of cranks, zealots and demagogues who do all the howling and make all the boycott propositions. If, in the discharge of its conscientious duty, the Mercury should incur the wrath and be deprived of the patronage of this dozen or less of persons, it could still stagger along, inasmuch as our present daily circulation would even then only be reduced from 4,600 to 4,588. ¶ The Mercury is not in the habit of resorting to its private correspondence to prove either its popularity or its prosperity, but we have made this reference to letters recently received as an acknowledgement to the writers, who are too numerous to be replied to by the ordinary methods of correspondence."

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

"Ang Tai Duck to Return." "San Francisco, April 5.—Detective Cox and S. P. Weston o Petaluma sailed on the steamer Oceanic this afternoon for Hong Kong to bring back Ang Tai Duck, the murderer of the Wickershams. It is expected that they willr eturn in the early part of June."

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

"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."

4/3/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 7

"Fruit-Growers. Appointment of a Secret Committee." "Appointment of a Secret Committee. Branch of the Fruit Union. ¶ A Discussion on Packing and Shipping—Committee on Organization and Plan of Work. ¶ The meeting of the County Horticultural Society this afternoon, at Grand Army Hall, was attended by about twenty-five fruit-growers. President I. A. Wilcox was in the chair. ¶ After the reading of the

minutes the Chairman stated that the committee of three appointed at the last meeting to appoint an executive committee to provide means of protection against the work of intemperate anti-Chinese agitators had done its work, but the names of the executive committee had not been made public and probably would not be. He would say, however, that any person who might desire to communicate with the executive committee could do so through the committee of three, composed of Messrs. Britton, Haines and Feeley. Mr. Wilcox also spoke of the postal cards which had been sent by the County Committee of this county, asking for information from fruit-growers as to the persons employed and inquiring how many white hands were wanted. He said that probably no attention would be paid by growers generally to these cards. He certainly would not do so. When at school he had been taught by his teacher that 'offered help stinks,' and he would reserve the right of making such changes in his servants as he chose and at such times as he thought proper....[Rest of article on unrelated topics.]”

4/3/1886 Evening Herald (Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Asso'n) page 3 column 8

"Grand Ball." "Grand Ball by the Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Asso'n ¶ At Turn Verein Hall on ¶ Saturday Evening, April 3d ¶ Grand March at 9 O'Clock ¶ Admission: Gentlemen 75c | Ladies 25c ¶ To be had at Cavallaro's cigar store. Wm. Vinter's stove store, Dr. Shaner's office, of members of the Leagues and at the door."

4/3/1886 Evening News (Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association) page 2 column 6

"Grand Ball" "BY THE...¶ Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association. ¶ AT TURN VEREIN HALL¶ ...ON...¶ Saturday Evening, April 3d. ¶ GRAND MARCH AT 9 O'CLOCK ¶ ADMISSION: ¶ Gentlemen..... 50c Ladies.....25c ¶ To be had at Cavallaro's cigar store, Wm. Vinter's stove store, Dr. Shaner's office, of members of the leagues, and at the door."

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

"Labor Against Labor." "Unreasonable as are many of the boycotts lately ordered by inconsiderate labor organizations, says the Philadelphia Times, it would naturally be expected that Labor would not attempt to boycott labor, but several recent boycott orders are neither more nor less than labor boycotting itself. The boycott is a two-edged weapon. In ninety-nine cases out of one hundred it must boycott labor much more than capital. In nineteen cases out of twenty, it is simply a farce, as men of ordinary manhood will always buy and sell as suits them best, regardless of labor. The boycott is simply labor boycotting labor. There were 1,000,000 men idle last year by general depression of over productive industry, and the loss to labor and the consuming power of the country was not less than \$500,000,000."

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

"The Difference." "Powderly the Master Workman of the Knights of Labor says: 'I am opposed to the boycott because I think it is ruinous. We never resort to it but as a last remedy, and then only in

retaliation for a like offense on the part of the employers.' As an illustration of the peculiarities of great men it may be remarked that the head of the 'horder' in this city is everlastingly urging a relentless boycott."

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

"Turning the Tables." "Business Men Threaten Would-be Boycotters. ¶ A telegram from Tombstone Arizona says: 'The leading business men of this city never affiliated with the local anti-Chinese movement chiefly on account of the character of the men at the head of the movement, who are all candidates for office. This has caused the movement to be regarded as a political game of these parties. Discontent with their action has been growing for some time among the solid men of the city, and culminated yesterday evening, when the anti-Chinese league published in the local paper a so-called black list, containing the names of about a dozen persons who continue to employ or patronize Chinamen. As it is well known that over ten times that number in this city are in the same boat, this picking out shows a bad policy, and is bitterly resented by those persons and their friends, who threaten to make reprisals by boycotting the members of the league. It is also claimed with much show of justice that it is very difficult to obtain reliable white help in this section at short notice. Such help is much scarcer here than in California, for which reason it is claimed more time ought to be allowed.'"

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

"How They Talk." "Interesting Sayings of Some of Our Great Men. ¶ Why, of course I'll stand in. I have never refused to serve in the Council and why should I object to the nomination for Mayor. I'm with you boys for the best interests of everybody – C. L. Kennedy. ¶ I am satisfied to take things as they come. I never did seek a nomination [sic] and I don't intend to begin now. I will neither refuse the nomination nor try to put up any job to secure it. – V. Koch. ¶ I don't see how we could select a finer set of delegates. Why, the Republican convention that meets in this city to-night is good enough to nominate a candidate for Governor. There's no use talking, boys, we mean business, and if we fail to give you the best ticket you ever saw, why, just knock it out, that's all. – J. W. McKenzie. ¶ Say, who are the Republicans talking about running for Council in the Second Ward? – Cavy of the Komitee. ¶ I guess, we are all right in the Third. Surely no one can object to our candidates for Councilman and School Trustee. Take it altogether it is a very strong ticket, and it ought to win. – T. A. Carroll. ¶ Wait until you see the ticket that we'll give you this evening before making any predictions as to who will win. I tell you this is the best kind of a year for Republicans, I am taking an interest in this contest myself. – Jim Holman. ¶ What are you going to do if nobody else will take it. Is there anything to be done except to make the nomination unanimous? That's what I want to know? – The Rea of Hope. ¶ Where are we in this fight. I had an idea that we were going to sweep the town with a ticket of pledged candidates. It actually looks as if we might as well withdraw from the political arena. ¶ There's Cavy the Komitee running in the Second Ward, where a Democrat is never elected – well hardly ever. Of course Cavy is one of us and we'd like to help him. But we don't live in that ward. Now if he was running for Mayor, Treasurer, Street Commissioner or Chief of Police, we could whoop him up in good shape. But it's his own fault; why didn't he run for Mayor and give us all a chance to go for him – One of the League."

4/3/1886 Evening News (Socratic School of Science) page 7 column 2

[No title] "WANTED – PEOPLE TO KNOW THAT THEY can procure good white help, male and female, and good places pointed out free of charge by leaving ordes [sic] at the Socratic School of Science 280 South Third street, San Jose."

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

"Chinese Labor in Maine." "It is devoutly to be wished that the statement is well founded that is made by a Portland, Maine, newspaper to the effect that the Chinese six companies in San Francisco have contracted to send six thousand Chinamen to Maine to work in lumber camps for four dollars a week and board themselves. It would be worth a good deal to California if six thousand Chinese were placed in every Eastern State on those terms. It would enlighten the Eastern people on the merits of the Chinese grievances of which the people of this coast complain, and when the Chinese had starved out white labor and put prices up again, according to their usual programme, there would be less difficulty about securing the passage of a Chinese restriction law which would restrict. Six thousand Chinese laborers sent to twenty States east of the Rockies would make room for seventy-five thousand white laborers in California and would furnish the Atlantic with one hundred and twenty thousand anti-Chinese arguments that would obtain a hearing."

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

[No title.] "The proposition is made by Governor Stoneman to pardon two hundred Chinese convicts, place them in charge of two hundred other Chinese now in Insane Asylums, and send them to China without return certificates. He figures up a saving of \$1,000,000 to the State by the operation. The Governor appears to have had a stroke of level-headedness."

4/4/1886 Morning Mercury (Gilroy Advocate) page 4 column 4

"The Potato Boycott." "The Gilroy Advocate says: 'Some twenty-eight sacks of potatoes receied by Mr. Reeve as rent from the Chinamen who have had charge of his ranch the last year were made the subject of correspondence between the local League and the Leagues of San Jose. Arrangements were made to boycott these potatoes and to destroy the chance of rent returns to Reeve. Whether this was accomplished or not, may be judged from the fact that the net amount realized from the shipment was \$8.75. The potatoes sold at 50 cents per sack. This was certainly a great transaction for a lot of little men to worry over.'"

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

"Anti-Chinese Ball." "The ball given under the auspices of the Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association of San Jose No. 4, at Turn Verein Hall last evening was, to those who attended, an enjoyable affair as well

as a financial success to the organization. A large number of tickets had been sold and a fair proportion of the holders were in attendance. Dancing was kept up till a late hour, and the guests departed well satisfied with the evening's enjoyment. At midnight a substantial supper was served by John Elitch, the veteran restaurateur. The Committee of Arrangements was composed as follows: Mr. Altman, R. H. Schwartz and Mrs. R. H. Schwartz, Thomas Allen and A. W. Kennedy."

4/4/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 5 column 6

"Coast Notes." "...The Chinese population, which was at one time 7,000 in Sacramento county last year, is to-day 4,700...."

4/5/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

"The Republican Ticket." "The nomination of Dr. Breyfogle for Mayor by the Republicans is one cause for congratulation, since it removes the necessity for making a bitter and unpleasant partisan fight in this campaign. His nomination ensures a good man for the head of the city government, no matter which ticket is successful. And he is a clean, capable and honorable gentleman, in every respect well fitted for the position to which he has been nominated. He is not likely to be the tool of any ring or clique in his own party, nor is he an 'offensive partisan' in the worst sense of the term, but he will, we believe, use his position, if elected, for the best interests of the whole people. On the coolie question, though not, perhaps, as radical in his views as could be desired, he has unless we have been misinformed, all the advantages of a clean record. The Herald can, therefore, with a clear conscience wish him God speed, and, while making an earnest and consistent fight for the Democratic ticket, give him all the credit due to an honorable political opponent. Of the result, however, there can be but little doubt. The record of Mr. Martin's former term is an immense advantage in his favor....[Rest of article about other Republican nominees for city offices]"

4/5/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 2

"A Boycott Ordered." "The County Executive Committee of the Non-Partisan Anti-Chinese Associations of Santa Clara county held a meeting yesterday at which it was ordered that a general boycott commence April 20th against all persons who employ Chinese or purchase their products."

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

"Ang Tai Duck Confesses." "San Francisco, April 6.—The evening Post this afternoon publishes a statement that Ang Tai Duck, the murderer of Jesse C. Wickersham and wife near Cloverdale, who escaped on the steamer Rio de Janeiro to China, made a confession while on board the steamer to the Chinese quartermaster that he had committed the crime. The quartermaster will be called as a witness when the case comes to trial."

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

[No title.] "The decision of the Federal Supreme Court in this new instance of attempted usurpation of the constitutional right of a State will be awaited with great interest by the people of California. What a fine lesson in the underlying principles of the Democratic party, says the Stockton Mail, is conveyed by these recent conflicts in our State between the local and the national power. Men who are not very strong adherents of either party should study it carefully. Lukewarm Democrats might find something in it to make them better Democrats than they are, and wavering Republicans might also discover a reason for changing their politics, for it is a great question that is involved. Californians are in a position to realize its full importance, for if the Federal government is to take away from our commonwealth so much of its sovereignty as is comprised by the right, hitherto supposed to be indefeasible, of bringing the Chinese under the same local laws as are passed for the government of white people, or rather for the government of all the people, white, black or yellow, without our territory, all efforts to regulate the Mongolian evil may as well cease."

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

"A Lively Picnic." "...The White Cigar-Makers' excursion from San Francisco yesterday brought twenty-five cars filled with the liveliest people that have picknicked in San Jose for ten long years. There were two trains, and the excursionists were accompanied by the First Infantry Band, led by which, shortly before noon, the great throng that almost completely covered the sidewalks from the railroad station marched down Santa Clara Street towards Live Oak Park. It was the first picnic of the season, and so large was the crowd that Chief of Police Brown thought it advisable to appoint seven special policemen, who were sent down to the park with the mass of excursionists ... ¶ At the park the exercises consisted of dancing, drinking, and fighting, with much more of the last than anything else....[The lively afternoon continues as the crowd walks back to the railroad station.] ¶ There was a scene of great noise and disorder at the station just before the second train started. [Stones and beer glasses thrown, a number of injuries.] ¶ As some of the picknickers were on their way to the park a Chinaman was attacked with stones and sent flying to seek refuge in Chinatown.... ¶ It is estimated that the excursion brought over 2,000 persons. The number of cigar-makers was about 500 and these were for the most part orderly people, but the low fare (\$1 for the round trip) attracted hundreds of hoodlums, male and female, who were chiefly responsible for the disgraceful occurrences of yesterday...."

4/5/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 2

"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."

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

"The Anti-Chinese Ball." "The ball given at Turn Verein Hall on Saturday evening was enlivened by a large attendance and good music and was thoroughly enjoyed by all who were present. It must have been a

financial success, as well. Dancing was continued till a late hour, a good supper being served at midnight by John Elitch, the veteran restaurateur. The Committee of Arrangements, composed of F. Altman, R. H. Schwartz, Mrs. R. H. Schwartz, Thos. Allen and A. W. Kennedy, may well take pride in the work so ably and satisfactorily done by them."

4/5/1886 Evening Herald (N. F. Ravlin) page 3 column 5

"Ravlin Speaks." "His Opinion of Judge Sawyer's Decision and Other Matters. ¶ The following letter is published by permission of the lady who received it.: ¶ Oakland, April 3, 1886. ¶ Mrs. Schwartz—Dear Madam: Your favor is received. It is impossible for me to visit San Jose at present, as I am about to start on an extended trip through the State. But let the leagues in San Jose stand firm. Be not discouraged. Only the false and untrue will abandon the movement. The real friends will stand by it. It is a grand help to the cause when some elements that have afflicted the leagues draw out. It will have no effect to retard the movement. The cause is prospering. It is bound to triumph. Sawyer's decision will help rather than injure it. If any of the enemies of the cause think they can make out a case based on that decision, let them make an example of me and cause my arrest as a criminal. If it is a crime to plead for the rights of my own oppressed and afflicted race, then I am guilty; and I am ready to go not only to prison but to death to emancipate them from the curse of slave labor and the infernal tyranny of ill-gotten wealth. But I deny the allegation that I am engaged in an unlawful business or that I am in any sense associated with criminals. My work is right, just and proper and my calling holy. Success is certain and victory sure. Neither corrupted courts, bribed officials nor a hireling press can prevent it. ¶ Early in May, if not sooner, I hope to visit San Jose, and will know not the speech of those that are puffed up against us, but the power. ¶ Hastily yours, N. F. Ravlin."

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

"Reeve's Potatoes." "Of the potatoes raised by Chinamen and received in this city from Gilroy and which were the subject of some discussion in the anti-Coolie Leagues, the Gilroy advocate says: 'Some twenty-eight sacks of potatoes received by Mr. Reeve as rent from the Chinamen who have had charge of his ranch the last year were made the subject of correspondence between the local League and the Leagues of San Jose. Arrangements were made to boycott those potatoes and to destroy the chance of rent returns to Reeve. Whether this was accomplished or not may be judged from the fact that the net amount realized from the shipment was \$8.75. The potatoes sold at 50 cents per sack. This was certainly a great transaction for a lot of little men to worry over.'"

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

"They are Happy." "The ball given by the Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association at Turner's Hall is said to have been a financial success and of course the boys are happy."

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

"Riots and Ructions." "San Francisco Hoodlums Have a Circus at the Park. ¶ The oldest officers on the police force say that the San Francisco hoodlums who accompanied the cigar-makers' picnic to this city yesterday, were the worst on record. ¶ The gang arrived from San Francisco about noon and proceeded immediately to Live Oak Park. The disturbances began about 1 o'clock and continued almost without cessation until 7 p.m., when the train, which carried them back, pulled out from the Market street depot. ¶ All of the night police force as well as several specials and all of the constables and other officers were on duty and constantly employed in attempting to preserve order. ¶ At the park, the officers were satisfied in most cases to stop the fight and remove the bruisers from the grounds, and very few arrests were made, and with two exceptions, those who were arrested were released in time to enable them to catch the evening train and go home.'

4/5/1886 Evening News (Socratic School of Science) page 3 column 5

[No title] "WANTED – PEOPLE TO KNOW THAT THEY can procure good white help, male and female, and good places pointed out free of charge by leaving ordes [sic] at the Socratic School of Science 280 South Third street, San Jose."

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

"An Anti-Chinese League Denounces the Boycott." "An Anti-Chinese League Denounces the Boycott. ¶ Quincy, April 5.—The Plumas county delegates to the Sacramento Convention called a mass meeting at the town hall in Quincy, to ratify the acts of that convention and organize a local league. Hon. J. D. Goodwin and Mr. R. H. F. Varlel spoke against the boycott, the latter confining himself principally to reasons for its local non-observance. Both gentlemen made urgent but temperate appeals to the interest of their auditors, and were greeted with frequent and generous applause. Other speakers followed, and a resolution was introduced ratifying the acts and resolutions of Sacramento Convention. Before they could be voted upon a substitute set of resolutions were offered by J. D. Goodwin, which approved of the memorial to Congress as truthfully setting forth the reasons why further immigration should be forbidden, but condemning the boycott as being without law and subversive of the peace and good order of society. The substitute resolution was carried by a large majority."

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

"Chinese Laborers Driven Off." "San Luis Obispo, April 5.—Manager Fillmore of the Pacific Coast Railway last week sent a body of laborers to work on the railroad, near Nipomo, and among them were ten Chinese. Saturday night a party of drunken men went from Arroyo Grande to the Chinese camp and ordered them aboard handcars, and brought them within about twelve miles of this place, when they were told to take their baggage and walk to San Luis, threatening them with hanging if they returned. The expelled Chinese arrived here this morning."

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

"Woolen Mills Boycotted." "Stockton, April 5.—The Executive and Arbitration Committee of the Federated Trades have ordered a boycott on the Stockton Woolen Mills, in which Chinese are employed."

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

"A 'Tough' Time." "The Cigarmakers' Association Excursion. ¶ Many Disgraceful Episodes. ¶ The Scenes at Live Oak Park—Drunkenness, Obscenity and Lawlessness Rampant—The Wind-up. ¶ The picnic at Live Oak Park Sunday under the auspices of the Cigarmakers' Association of the Pacific Coast was about the most disorderly affair ever witnessed in this city. The excursion trains consisted of twenty-nine cars packed full of people, the whole numbering probably 2,000. About 500 of these comprised the members of the Association and they were respectable-looking and well behaved. A large majority of the balance, however, was composed of the worst class of San Francisco 'toughs.' The moment they landed from the cars their work of devilry began, and as they proceeded down the streets on the way to the park, racing, cursing and yelling, residents closed their window shutters and shopkeepers turned pale. The larger portion of the excursionists went to the park and there the scene was one of confusion. The air was thick with the vilest language of the slums. The conduct of the male and female hoodlums was revolting in the extreme. Drinking and fighting were the predominating pastimes indulged in and drunken men and women were numerous, while from three to four 'mills' were in progress at all times. Chief Brown had appointed ¶ Seven Special Policemen, ¶ And these as well as the regular officers found work enough to keep them busy from the arrival of the train to its departure. The disorder in the park beggars description, the object of the toughs and toughesses seeming to be to excel each other in unadulterated cussedness, and to attempt to enumerate the mischief done, the bruised heads and black eyes received would be vain. Five or six arrests were made in the park, but most of them were allowed to go at train time. While this condition of things reigned in the park, numbers of the hoodlums were enjoying themselves by terrorizing the residents in different parts of the city. Two ratty looking little roughs, attired in the regulation stiff brim hat and tight pants, and being full of beer, and fuller of devilment, entered St. Joseph's Catholic Church while services were going on and created a disturbance. A number of ladies, frightened by their conduct, ran out into the street, and Officer Bona and W. T. Wheeler, attracted by the confusion hastened to the scene and led the offenders to the City Prison. Notwithstanding the grave offense committed by these villains, no complaint was made against them, and they were simply held until train time when they were allowed to go by Chief Brown. A number of others determined to storm Chinatown and accordingly made their way thither, armed with ¶ An Assortment of Rocks. ¶ For awhile a shower of stones fell upon the houses, and numbers of windows and doors were broken. No attempt was made by the police to arrest these parties, but finally an officer approached and told them that the Chinamen might shoot some of them, and they left the scene. Many riotous scenes were enacted in different parts of the city, and language and actions of the most disgraceful nature were witnessed. In view of these facts it is astonishing that so few arrests were made. Constable Ellis, while attempting to stop a fight at Live Oak Park, was covered by a pistol in the hands of one George Baker. Constable Pettitt ran to Ellis' assistance, when Baker also leveled his pistol on him. Pettitt drew his revolver, and as he did so it was discharged, and Baker fell to the ground. He was not hit, however, and attempted to arise and run off, when he was arrested by the Constables and taken to the City Prison. He subsequently deposited \$25 for his appearance to answer a charge of battery. As the excursionists proceeded toward the train from the park in the evening, the sights on the streets were

disgusting and riotous. Drunken girls and women, leaning on the arms of drunken boys and men, ¶ Filled the Air with Obscenity, ¶ Which was responded to with worse language by their escorts. The toughs had each a supply of rocks in their pockets, and numbers of them carried in their hands handkerchiefs containing beer glasses or stones. They made frequent use of these weapons by assailing houses, Chinamen, dogs, and anything that came in their way. At the depot the scene was one of the most extreme confusion, and the yells and curses of the mass of sorry humanity gathered there could be heard blocks away. John Kenny, who was acting as a special officer, ran into a car in answer to cries of 'Murder' from a woman, when some one struck him on the head with a loaded handkerchief, making a deep and long gash. The man who struck Mr. Kenny was caught, and upon paying the surgeon's charge of \$5 for dressing the wound, was allowed to depart. Fights at the depot were frequent and furious, and one of the many disorderly combatants, Frank Smith of Santa Clara was brought to the City Prison. When brought before Justice Pfister yesterday it appeared that he was at the time acting in self-defense, and that he had also received a wound on the scalp from a stray stone. He had, however, engaged in another attack, and he was fined \$10. The first train left a 5 o'clock and a second about 6 o'clock. A large number of the excursionists had to be ¶ Carried into the Cars ¶ Owing to their drunkenness. From the expression of the toughs they were apparently satisfied with the manner in which they ran the 'cow county' and the 'cow boys,' as they, in their contempt, referred to San Jose and its officers. Several of them were heard to announce their determination of coming here again, and if they do it is to be hoped, in justice to the taxpayers, that the authorities will deal with them as they should be dealt with and that every offender will be brought before the court to answer for his crime instead of being allowed to go 'scot free' as on yesterday."

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

"The Anti-Coolie League." "A Straightforward Communication From Dr. Breyfogle. ¶ At the meeting of Anti-Coolie Club No. 3 in the lecture room of the Baptist Tabernacle last evening there was but a moderate attendance. ¶ The committee appointed to solicit funds was granted further time. ¶ The committee on by-laws made a full report, which was approved. ¶ R. H. Schwartz and R. J. Adcock, who were appointed by the Executive Committee to interview the candidates on the Chinese question and request them to sign an anti-Chinese pledge, reported that several had signed. Mr. Martin refused to sign the pledge. He was in favor of the expulsion of the Chinese and the substitution of white labor, but he would not pledge himself not to patronize the Chinese indirectly. ¶ Being asked for an expression of his sentiments, Dr. Breyfogle sent the following communication: ¶ I am in favor of the employment of all lawful and honorable means for the gradual and permanent exclusion of the Chinese from our Coast. I am in favor of the employment of white labor in preference to Chinese as fast as it can be done with proper regard for those material interests of our people which would surely suffer if there were any sudden and forcible expulsion of this foreign element. ¶ 'C. W. Breyfogle.' ¶ The merits of the candidates were then discussed at some length, and the subject was dropped. ¶ A communication from Chico stated that General Bidwell out of 125 Chinatown, had discharged all but fourteen, and that these would probably be discharged in a short time. ¶ The chairman announced that a general boycott had been announced by the Executive Committee to take effect on April 20th. ¶ The lady Secretary began to read an article from a boycotting sheet when she came to a phrase which made her blush and stop. She explained that she had not looked it over before, skipped the objectionable language and finished the article."

4/6/1886 Evening Herald (SF Examiner) page 2 column 1

[No title.] "Commenting on Judge Sawyer's decision the Examiner says: 'It would appear from reading an opinion so sinister and menacing to the peace and happiness of the white people of this city that the partisan functions of the Chinese Consul and paid representative of the Chinese Empire had been assumed by our Federal Courts, and that the perverted genius of the law was directed to the cruel oppression of our own people, whose legal processes were being made subservient and subsidiary to the higher claims and greater rights of a foreign enemy to our peace and happiness.'"

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

[No title.] "The people of the Eastern States will soon have had enough of the coolies. In the Herald's dispatches this afternoon appears an account of the death of a white woman in a Chinese opium joint, and the arrest of a number of desperate characters in the same den. A few such discoveries as these in the principal cities of the East will be sufficient to convince the most ardent lover of coolies that their room is better than their company."

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

"Arrival of a Chinese Steamer." "San Francisco, April 6.—The steamer Gaelic arrived this morning with Hong Kong dates to March 13th and Yokohama dates to March 23d."

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

"Death of a California Woman in a Chicago Opium Den." "Chicago, April 6.—Jennie Woods of California, a handsome woman of 20, was taken from a Chinese opium den here yesterday and died soon afterward from the effects of smoking, as it is declared, ten pipes of the deadly opiate. Her husband, Calvin H. Reed, a traveling agent for the Electric Light Company, was in New York at the time. It is stated that she went out with a medical student and accompanied him to the den kept by a Chinaman named Sam Lee and his white wife, both of whom were arrested last night. She left there with her male companion, who succeeded in getting her to her room, where she died before a physician could be summoned. Her companion has disappeared. Her parents are supposed to live in California, and her maiden name was Jennie H. Reynolds. ¶ One result of her death was the raiding of three opium joints last night and the arrest of thirty inmates in a basement at the corner of Charles place and West Van Buren street. Am Yuh, the proprietor and five white visitors were found, among whom were Pat Kelley, an escaped convict from San Quentin, Cal. Three of the others are described as [as] 'Crooks' from California, who first learned the habit among the Chinese dens of San Francisco."

4/6/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 4

"The New Chinese Minister." "San Francisco, April 6.—His Excellency Chang Chau Chu, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, accompanied by a suite of nineteen persons, arrived to-day by the steamer Gaelic from Hong Kong."

4/6/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 4

"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."

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

"The Candidates." "They Are Asked to Sign an Anti-Chinese Pledge. ¶ The Signatures Obtained. ¶ Mr. Martin's Position and the Letter from Dr. Breyfogle Commented Upon—Boycotting. ¶ President J. L. Berry called Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association No. 3 to order promptly at 8 o'clock last evening at the lecture room of the Baptist Tabernacle. ¶ The communication from State Organizer Ravlin published in the Herald last evening was read by the Secretary, Mrs. R. H. Schwartz. The reading was received with applause. ¶ The committee appointed to solicit funds was granted further time. ¶ A further report was received from the Committee on By-laws and the report was adopted. ¶ R. H. Schwartz stated that R. J. Adcock and himself had been appointed by the County Executive Committee to interview candidates respecting the signing of the anti-Chinese pledge. He reported that all the candidates he had seen had expressed a willingness to sign the pledge and had done so, though some of them said that they were afraid the publication of their names might prove a detriment. Those who had signed the pledge presented by him were Mr. Koch, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Foss and Mr. Langford. Mr. Koch did so with enthusiasm. ¶ A lady wanted to know how it was that Mr. Caldwell's children are pro-Chinese. They talk that way, at any rate. ¶ No further discussion took place as to Mr. Caldwell. ¶ Mr. Adcock reported that John R. Wilson had signed the pledge willingly; so had Mr. Langford, who declared that he had not smoked a Chinese cigar for six months. Mr. Denike was enthusiastic on the subject when he signed. Mr. Brown signed the pledge without hesitation, but Mr. Martin said he could only sign a part. He said that his wife had a Chinese tenant, but he would be dispossessed as soon as possible. Dr. Breyfogle was called on and said that he would send a communication to the club. ¶ The following letter from Dr. Breyfogle was read: ¶ San Jose, April 5, 1886. ¶ I am in favor of the employment of all lawful and honorable means for the gradual and permanent exclusion of the Chinese from our Coast. I am in favor of the employment of white labor in preference to Chinese as fast as it can be done with proper regard for those material interests of our people which would surely suffer if there were any sudden and forcible expulsion of this foreign element. C. W. Breyfogle. ¶ P. Salisbury criticized the letter and its writer, saying that before election candidates will promise anything. With them pledges are as nothing. This applies to all aspirants to office, from Governor to Poundmaster. ¶ Mrs. Schwartz said that this talk about the material interests of the country being interfered with is the old story. If we do not quit employing Chinese until the material interests seem to 'justify' it, we will wait a long time. ¶ Mr. Salisbury thought that Dr. Breyfogle's letter sounded like the Vacaville resolutions. ¶ The question was asked whether Mr. Martin had signed any pledge and Mr. Adcock replied that he had signed none, though he had offered to sign the regular pledge in part. He could not, however, sign the part relating to

buying goods manufactured by Chinese or to having business intercourse with those people. ¶ Dr. Berry stated that he had conversed with Dr. Curnow, the Democratic candidate for Trustee from the Third Ward, and he had expressed himself as thoroughly anti-Chinese. He was ready to sign the pledge. ¶ A. W. Kennedy said that Dr. Breyfogle's letter was too indefinite; it did not say whether he favored the exclusion of Chinese in one year or ten years. Mr. Martin's position is not much better, but it appears to be a trifle better. The club should do the best that is possible under the circumstances. The speaker closed with quotations from Patrick Henry, Burns and Davy Crockett. ¶ The following named were appointed as a Finance Committee: Dr. Klein, Mrs. Barthel and H. Brosius. ¶ Dr. Shaner having moved out of town, it was proposed to select a member of the Executive Committee in his place. The matter was laid over. ¶ Mr. Adcock moved that full power to act as to this club be delegated to the Executive Committee. ¶ The motion was ruled out of order, all necessary powers being already held by the Executive Committee. ¶ President Berry read a letter from Chico stating that Gen. Bidwell's fruit had been placed under boycott and that out of 125 Chinamen he had discharged all but 14. It is expected that the last Chinaman will be discharged in about two weeks. ¶ It was also announced by the President that a general boycott for Santa Clara county had been ordered by the Executive Committee, to commence on the 20th of April. He would say, in explanation, that no violence in any form is contemplated. ¶ Mrs. Schwartz read a humorous article on 'Chinese Vegetables' from the Sacramento Boycotter."

4/6/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 5

"The Chinese Interpreter." "Among the bills allowed by the Council last evening was that of Dong Hong, the Chinese interpreter, for \$70. This amount is for the month of March, and is apart from his bill against the county. Many Chinese laundry cases were tried during the last month."

4/6/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1

"Moulding Eastern Opinion." "A meeting was held in New York last night for the purpose of protesting against the abuse of Chinamen. It was under the auspices of the Sunday School Union. A leading paper in referring to the meeting says: 'No reasonable law-loving man, even though he opposes the further settling of Chinese in this country can defend the recent brutal massacre of unoffending Chinamen.' And this is the way our agitators and boycotters succeed in moulding Eastern opinion against the Anti-Chinese movement."

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

"A Reciprocal Boycott." "Rumors Concerning a Secret Committee of Twenty. ¶ The Executive Committee of the anti-Coolie leagues of this county, has ordered that a general boycott be commenced in this county on the 20th inst, against all persons employing Chinese directly or indirectly. ¶ A secret Committee of Twenty is operating in the interests of the fruit-growers, and it is hinted that arrangements have been perfected by the Secret Committee, to make the boycott reciprocal and

disastrous in its results to the original boycotters. ¶ It certainly does look as if the boycotters have been unconsciously preparing for themselves a very bitter dose of boycott medicine.”

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

"The Boycotters." "Meeting of Club Number 3 – A General Boycott Ordered. ¶ The Anti-Coolie Club No. 3 met last evening in the lecture room of the Baptist Tabernacle. ¶ The committee appointed to solicit funds were allowed further time. ¶ The committee appointed to interview candidates and request them to sign the pledge reported that some had signed and some had not. ¶ Dr. Breyfogle and C. J. Martin were in favor of the expulsion of the Chinese, and substituting white labor, but with proper regard for the business interests of the community. ¶ The Chairman announced that a general boycott would commence on April 20th by order of the Executive Committee.”

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

"Ready for Work." "Scarcity of Able-Bodied Prisoners in the County Jail. ¶ Prisoners will be put to work next week, grading the road to Alum Rock beyond the Junction House. The number of prisoners at present confined in the County Jail are not sufficient to accomplish very much, but by next Monday the Justice Courts may be able to furnish a few recruits. ¶ If a few dozen of the hoodlums who came with the Cigar Makers Excursion last Sunday had been retained and put to work on the road the people would have been repaid in some measure for the trouble they made, and it would have a tendency to keep the gang away from San Jose for the balance of the season. ¶ It is hoped that the officers may not be so lenient in future and thereby encourage the drunken loafers to annoy the people out of this city.”

4/6/1886 Evening News (Socratic School of Science) page 3 column 6

[No title] "WANTED – PEOPLE TO KNOW THAT THEY can procure good white help, male and female, and good places pointed out free of charge by leaving ordes [sic] at the Socratic School of Science 280 South Third street, San Jose.”

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

"The Chinese Minister Has Difficulty in Landing." "San Francisco, April 6.—Chinese Consul Bee has made the following statement in regard to the refusal of the customs authorities in regard to allow Minister Change Yen Hoon to land without producing the necessary papers: 'Secretary Bayard sent instructions to the Collector of this port to permit the legation to land freely and to extend to them every courtesy. Just at the moment His Excellency and suite were about to step ashore the Surveyor informed me that the Collector had just sent an order not to permit the legation to land until His Excellency and suite were about to step ashore the Surveyor informed me that the Collector had just sent an order not to permit the legation to land until His Excellency's credentials were sent to the Custom House for examination. This was communicated to His Excellency, who expressed much surprise at the action of the Collector, remarking that his government had instructed him only to present his credentials to the President of the

United States, adding that they were packed in his baggage under seal and it would be very inconvenient to get at them at that moment and therefore he preferred to remain on the ship until communication could be had with Washington. Finally, after a delay of an hour and a half, the Minister and suite were permitted to leave the ship."

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

"Local Brevities." "...Every Chinaman in the employ of the Loma Prieta Lumber Company, one of the largest concerns in the State, has been discharged and the proprietors say they will never again employ Chinese...."

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

"Election Points." "...Dr. Breyfogle's manly, straightforward and patriotic communication to the Anti-Chinese Committee, was favorably commented upon yesterday....The report that L. S. Cavallaro has withdrawn from the fight for Councilman in the Second Ward, is unfounded. He has a strong desire to know how badly he will be beaten...."

4/7/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

[No title.] "Those who are sincere in their opposition to coolieism in the Second Ward have now a splendid opportunity to show their mettle. L. S. Cavallaro, the Democratic nominee for Councilman from that Ward, has been conspicuous in that movement from the first, and has spared neither time nor money to make it a success. And he has always been opposed to all kinds of violence, so that the most conservative opponent of coolieism can take no exception to him on that account. Vote for him and work for him, therefore, for his support will be taken as a test of the strength and vitality of the whole movement."

4/7/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 3

"Local Brevities." "...Every Chinaman in the employ of the Loma Prieta Lumber Company, one of the largest concerns in the State, has been discharged, and that proprietors say they will never again employ Chinese....Monday evening the Santa Cruz City Council unanimously adopted a laundry ordinance making it a misdemeanor for any person or persons to establish a public laundry or wash-house within the corporate limits, and providing for a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$45."

4/7/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 4

"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."

4/7/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 6

"Anti-Chinese Resolutions." "J. Lusk Canning Company Boycotted for Violating Their Contract. ¶ The Executive Committee of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association met last evening at room 122, Phelan building, San Francisco. C. F. McGlashan presided. ¶ A communication was read from the J. Lusk Canning Company, returning thanks for the courteous hearing given their Vice-President, but the company stated that some misunderstanding exists as to their position. The can-makers must continue their present contracts until finished. As it will be impossible for the company to dispense entirely with Chinese labor, they must be given time to accommodate themselves to the situation. The first contingent of seventy-five women, girls and boys has been engaged, and quarters have been provided. If the experiment is successful the Chinese will be displaced by another contingent of white women. ¶ A resolution was adopted reciting the fact that the J. Lusk Cannery does not intend to fulfill its promises and has already violated its agreement to discharge the Chinese, and recommending the Anti-Chinese Leagues, Knights of Labor and all who sympathize with the anti-Chinese movement to withdraw their patronage from the J. Lusk Canning Company and those who handle their goods and to boycott the company. ¶ A special meeting of the State Executive Committee will be held on the 20th instant. ¶ The committee attempted to form a definition of the word boycott for the working of all subordinate associations, but the task was so difficult that they decided to adjourn till this evening and complete their task."

4/7/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 7

"White Fruit-Pickers." "Six to Ten Thousand Can Be Furnished Within Sixty Days. ¶ Employment agents Crossett, Hansen, Reid, Ward, Johnson, and Phillips met last evening, on invitation of Commissioner Enos, at the Bureau of Labor Statistics in San Francisco for the purpose of presenting information as to the possibility of furnishing white help to replace the Chinese fruit-pickers and packers, should they be discharged by the horticulturists before the coming fruit crop has matured. ¶ The substance of these gentlemen's testimony was that there were between 7,000 and 8,000 unskilled laborers out of employment in San Francisco at present, and this number is one-third less than it was last year. This decrease was by reason of the anti-Chinese feeling, and because many saw-mills were running now which were idle last year. The wages of farm laborers rate from \$20 to \$30 a month, with board. The men are of a better class than those usually seeking employment. Some of the employment agents said they were as fine a looking body of men as could be found anywhere. They all said that the great fault lay with the farmers, who, as a general thing, did not furnish their men food or sleeping accommodations. The fact was also established that at least one-half the domestic servants in San Francisco are Chinamen. ¶ One employment agent said that quite an influx of very desirable help might be had from the Rhine provinces and from France, who would prove invaluable vineyard and orchard laborers, if the employers would exhibit as much forbearance with their ignorance of our manners and language as had been shown Chinese laborers. ¶ The general purport of the testimony of the witnesses was that from 6,000 to 10,000 white laborers could be furnished for fruit-picking inside of sixty days, provided they were given an average of \$20 to \$25 a month and furnished with ordinary necessities in the way of food and sleeping accommodations."

4/7/1886 Evening News (wire) page 1 column 6

"They are Going." "SANTA CRUZ, April 6. – Every Chinaman in the employ of the Loma Prieta Lumber Company, one of the largest concerns in the State, has been discharged, and the proprietors say they will never again employ Chinese."

4/7/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1

"Dare to Do Right." "The Santa Cruz City Council has adopted an ordinance which makes it a crime to establish a public laundry or wash-house within the corporate limits. If the laundry business is a nuisance, or detrimental to health, the ordinance will doubtless be sustained. But if a laundry should be pronounced a nuisance it is still to say where the line will be drawn. It seems to us that the Constitution will prove to be a snag that will seriously interfere with the progressive progressiveness of the timid majority of the Santa Cruz City Council. Take a tumble gentlemen of the Council and dare to do right through the heavens fall."

4/7/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1

"It is a Pity." "It is said that every Chinaman in the employ of the Loma Prieta Lumber Company, one of the largest concerns in the State, has been discharged, and the proprietors say they will never again employ Chinese. This is evidently the result of the anti-coolie agitation in Santa Cruz. It is a pity that our agitators and bold boycotters are not over there or somewhere else where there is really a chance to do something besides working chins and soliciting contributions to the cause."

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

"A Black Cloud Coming." "Negroes From the South to Take the Place of Chinese ¶ About two months ago two carloads of colored people – men, women and children, were brought from North Carolina to take the place of Chinese in picking grapes and oranges in E. J. Baldwin's wine ranch in Los Angeles county. ¶ It is about time that the papers should begin to explain how the experiment works, to the end that if it is successful, other fruit-growers and farmers may follow the example set by Mr. Baldwin. ¶ It is said that the contract between Mr. Baldwin and the colored people provided that the men shall receive \$12 per month for one year, and the women \$8. The children large enough to work will be paid for the service they perform, according to the amount of it. Those unable to do work will live at the expense of Baldwin. He will furnish food and clothing, houses, medical attendance, and all the necessities of life for the men and their families. ¶ One half of the monthly pay of the people will be deducted until the amount of their railroad fare - \$69.50 for each adult – has been retained. The fares were paid by Baldwin, forty tickets sufficing to bring the people. ¶ The introduction of the genuine old southern plantation darkies to the rich fields of the Golden State, would reproduce many of the happy scenes when 'dey picked on de ole banjo, and cut de pigeon wing jes after day got troo wid de shuckin.' ¶ Let us

hear from Baldwin, and prepare to welcome the black cloud that will come from 'way down South in Dixie.'”

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

"Testing Their Power." "The J. Lusk Canning Company Under the Boycott. ¶ The sub-committee of the State Anti-Chinese Boycott Association met in San Francisco last night. The first matter under consideration was a communication from the J. Lusk Canning Company, stating the impossibility of parting with its Chinese processors and canmakers and its determination not to dispense with the services of the former under any circumstances, nor with those of the latter until the expiration of the company's contracts. The company also declined to make any immediate or radical change in the character of its employees on the ground that its doing so would imperil its business. It was, however, willing to agree to a gradual change. ¶ The committee after discussing the letter in all its bearings, agreed that it was in direct violation of promises made by the company at a conference previously held with its representatives by the members of the committee, and a resolution to place the firm and its products under a boycott was adopted unanimously."

4/7/1886 Evening News (Socratic School of Science) page 3 column 6

[No title] "WANTED – PEOPLE TO KNOW THAT THEY can procure good white help, male and female, and good places pointed out free of charge by leaving ordes [sic] at the Socratic School of Science 280 South Third street, San Jose."

4/8/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 2 column 1

"Fiction and Fact." "Predicating its remarks on an erroneous statement of the Stockton Mail, the Oakland Times says: 'The San Jose Mercury ahs been boycotted byt he Anti-Chinese League of that city. From the first the Mercury has been one of the strongest anti-Chinese journals int he State, but it has not humbled itself before unknown tin horn leaders, hence the boycott. These blatant wind-bags will soon learn that their only satisfaction will be the garlic cheers of a greasy mob who never take papers and could not read them if they did.' Although based on an error, the remarks of the Times are eminently in order."

4/8/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 2 column 1

[No title.] "The boycott has reached its logical conclusion in Butte county by the resolution of a neighboring town to ostracize Oroville because that place has not held anti-Chinese meetings. One more step remains. The Butte county village should boycott the rest of the United States."

4/8/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 2

"Chinese Minister's Complaint." "His Successor Subjected to Unusual and Unnecessary Annoyances. ¶ WASHINGTON, April 7. —The Chinese Minister at Washington has made a formal complaint to the Secretary of State in regard to the treatment of his successor at the hands of the United States Custom officers. He bases his action on information received from the Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco, who it is understood alleges that the new Minister and his suite were subjected to unusual and unnecessary annoyances and discourtesies on their arrival at that port. The Secretary of State referred the matter to the Acting Secretary of State, who in turn referred the matter to the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, who this afternoon telegraphed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco for a statement of the conduct of his officers in the matter. Some surprise is expressed at the Treasury Department that the landing of the Minister should have been attended by any delay or embarrassment, and the fact that the Collector at San Francisco had been specially instructed to extend to him the usual courtesies due to representatives of foreign governments, such as allowing the free entry of his baggage and effects, and affording facilities for his uninterrupted transit to Washington or wherever else he desired to go. The following is the letter of the Chinese Minister to the Secretary of State: 'Referring to your note of the 23d informing me that all necessary instructions were issued to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco to extend your (my) successor, Mr. Chang Hin Hon and suite upon arrival there, every proper courtesy and attention due to a diplomatic representative of a foreign government. I have the honor to state that I have just received from the Chinese Consul General at San Francisco the following telegram: "Minister Chang and suite have arrived. The Collector demanded the presentation of credentials before allowing them to land. After considerable detention the Surveyor permitted them to land." Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration. ¶ CHENG TSAI JU.'"

4/8/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 3

"Forged Chinese Certificates—A Fatal Quarrel." San Francisco, April 7.—A lot of forged certificates, purporting to have been issued at Port Townsend, and upon which Chinese from Victoria have landed in this city, have been returned to Collector Hager by Collector Beecher at Port Townsend. After a comparison of them with stubs on file in the Custom House of the latter port. Collector Beecher reports that forty of 106 are forgeries, having been altered by means of acids and rewritten. In several the signature of Deputy Collector H. L. Blake is an apparent forgery, and leads to the inference that many of the certificates were procured from other ports and altered to fit Port Townsend. The forged certificates were received during the months of September, October, and November. Collector Hager states that no investigation will be made to discover the forger. It is said to be a person who was discharged last December."

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

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4/8/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 6

"The Boycott Defined." "The Executive Committee of the Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association of California held a meeting in San Francisco of California last evening, at which Senator Reddy offered the following, which was adopted as the pronouncement of the Association to all organizations in the State: ¶ The boycott is defined—first, as prohibiting the employment of Chinamen in any capacity; second, patronizing Chinese or purchasing the products of their labor; third, selling to or dealing with Chinamen, their patrons or employers, except in cases of common carriers and water companies; fourth any resort to violence, threats, intimidations or opposition to methods."

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

"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."

4/8/1886 Evening News (wire) page 1 column 6

"Chinese to Demand Full Civil Rights." "NEW YORK, April 7. – The naturalized Chinamen of this city and Brooklyn held meetings yesterday and discussed the recent Chinese outrages in the Southwest. It was resolved to demand for Chinese residents full civil rights, and a committee was appointed to draft a proclamation to be sent all over the country for the purpose of collecting money among the Chinese. It was also resolved to send out agents to agitate the subject of securing civil rights for the present residents of this country."

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

"Blatant Wind Bags." "The Oakland Times on the Boycotting Brigade. ¶ Referring to the would-be boycotters of this city and their attempts to boycott newspapers, the Oakland Times says: 'These blatant wind-bags will soon learn that their only satisfaction will be the garlic cheers of a greasy mob who never take papers and could not read them if they did.' ¶ It would seem that the editor of the Times must have visited this city and taken a look at the boycotting brigade, or perhaps they have the same sort of a mob in Oakland, engaged in that most unprofitable, cowardly and contemptible business. ¶ Nearly three months ago when the gang began to threaten to boycott the press, that gave them a little cheap notoriety that enabled them to emerge temporarily from obscurity, the NEWS predicted the result and told them that the child of foreign birth known as the boycott can never thrive under a Republican Government where all nations of the earth are represented and race prejudice is abundant. ¶ We told

them that Ireland is perhaps the only place on earth where a boycott can be successfully instituted, and that its success there is due to the fact that there are only two classes – the Irish people united against a handful of British landlords. ¶ These are the conditions in Ireland and there are none such and never can be in free America. ¶ This sort of advice however, did not penetrate the thick skulls of the brigade in this city, and it was only a few days until a hungry-looking, short necked, long-haired and utterly impecunious member of the gang stated in a public meeting and in accents peculiar to the land of his birth, that ‘hit his hin horder to boycott the DAILY NEWS.’ [W. H. Holmes] ¶ The result of the ‘horder’ was an increase in the circulation of the paper, within two weeks, of more than four hundred copies among the best class of citizens in this city and county. The increase in advertising patronage was so great as to necessitate the issuance of an eight page edition of the paper every Saturday. ¶ The loss of patronage during the same time was six subscribers and one advertisement valued at one dollar per month. Four of the six subscribers who stopped under the pressure of the boycotters were on the lists again in a very short time. ¶ So much for the influence of the boycotting brigade of San Jose. The sound of the name and their own voices is about all there is of them. ¶ If they continue to be industrious in their efforts to learn, they will soon discover that men without coin or credit, can never become monumental successes as boycotters – certainly not in this part of the country.”

4/8/1886 Evening News (Socratic School of Science) page 3 column 6

[No title] “WANTED – PEOPLE TO KNOW THAT THEY can procure good white help, male and female, and good places pointed out free of charge by leaving ordes [sic] at the Socratic School of Science 280 South Third street, San Jose.”

4/9/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 2 column 1

"The Busy Bee." "The new Chinese ambassador was not allowed to land from the steamer as promptly as Colonel Bee desired and that fussy individual has been trying to make it appear that a serious act of international discourtesy was committed. It appears to have been the fault of Bee himself in neglecting to notify the Custom House that his distinguished fellow countrymen were expected. If Bee had properly notified the Collector the latter would have provided a brass band and torchlight procession of Tar Flatters, or made any other reasonable arrangements to please Colonel Bee and demonstrate to the Chinese Ambassador how high Bee stands in the estimation of his fellow residents of San Francisco. It is very difficult to suit Bee. He objects to too much attention being shown the Chinese by such prominent citizens as O'Donnell, McGlashin [McGlashan] and Ravlin, and 'kicks' because the Custom House officials do not prostrate themselves before the representative of the 'Brother of the Sun and Moon.' If the Chinese government would remove Bee and appoint a full-blooded Chinaman in his place we have an idea that the international relations of the two countries would get along much more smoothly. It might be hard on Bee, who would lose the salary he draws from the Chinese treasury, but it would save a heap of trouble for other people."

4/9/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 2 column 7

"Anti-Coolie Club." "The Merits of the Various Candidates Discussed. ¶ The regular weekly meeting of Anti-Coolie Club No. 4 was held last evening in Druids' Hall. ¶ Mr. Anderson, of the committee appointed to investigate the employment of Chinese, and stated that he had no further report to make. ¶ P. Salisbury stated that Mr. Anderson had erroneously reported at the last meeting that Mr. Raggio had purchased the Gilroy potatoes. Mr. Salisbury named another firm, who, he said, had bought the potatoes. ¶ Mr. Cavallaro asked if Salisbury was positive that the firm named had bought the potatoes. ¶ Mr. Salisbury stated that Mr. Anderson had so informed him. ¶ Mr. Cavallaro stated that if Anderson was mistaken in one instance he might be in another. He moved that the matter of the potatoes be laid on the table. The motion was lost, and the committee was given a week further time to report. ¶ A motion to apologize to Mr. Raggio was carried. ¶ The committee appointed to visit the candidates and ascertain their views on the Chinese question, made a report. Some discussion ensued on the merits of the candidates. ¶ Thomas Allen stated that Thomas B. Caldwell was thoroughly anti-Chinese. ¶ Mr. Elitch—I will vote for Mr. Dunlop for Councilman in the First Ward. ¶ The chair stated that the members should not express their determination to vote for certain candidates, as the club was non-partisan. ¶ P. J. Maguire—Mr. Chairman, as I understand this association, and I have been a member ever since its organization, we have nothing to do with politics, and I think it would be advisable to leave all political discussions out of the meetings of the club. Let every man go the polls on Monday next and vote for the men who he things will perform their duty to the tax-payers, and let us leave all politics out of the movement. ¶ Mr. Allen stated that it was proper to discuss the merits of the candidates so that the members could vote intelligently. ¶ Mr. Maguire arose to a point of order. He asked the Secretary to look at the minutes of the first meeting, and he would see that no political discussions were to take place in the meetings. ¶ The Chair—We are not discussing politics. The point is not well taken. ¶ The political matter was dropped for a while, and the resignation of Mr. Holmes as a member of the Executive Committee was accepted, and Mr. Prayne chosen to fill the vacancy. ¶ Mr. Salisbury now moved that the discussion on merits of the candidates be resumed. ¶ Mr. Maguire rose to a point of order. He thought that politics should not be discussed. ¶ Salisbury—Mr. Maguire is out of order. ¶ Mr. Maguire—You remind me of a squirrel on a rock, and I'll prove that you are one before I get through. ¶ The Chair ruled Mr. Maguire out of order and Mr. Salisbury began to discuss the merits of the candidates. ¶ Mr. Burns stated that Mr. Rootes employed four Chinamen. ¶ Mr. Salisbury then resumed his 'discussion.' ¶ T. J. Moran stated that Dr. Breyfogle had a white woman employed as a cook, and that he had had her for months past. ¶ Mr. Earle stated that he had been informed by a party at the foot of the stairs—and he believed the Sergeant-at-Arms was present—that Mr. Rootes had said that he did not employ a Chinaman. ¶ Mr. Boyes—I passed his nursery today, and I saw Chinamen at work in the place. ¶ After the discussion of the merits of the candidates the meeting was adjourned."

4/9/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

[No title.] "The opponents of coolie labor should be very careful in this election to stand by their friends. F. D. Hatman, the Democratic candidate for Councilman in the Third Ward, is thoroughly right on this all-important matter. He does not employ Chinamen and never did, and he is one of the most liberal employers of white labor in San Jose. It is just such men as he that should be encouraged. Those who are not employers at all may well pledge themselves not to employ coolies, but men like Mr. Hatman, who are large employers, and hire only white men at liberal wages should be protected and encouraged by every true friend of white labor in the city."

4/9/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

[No title.] "T. R. Rootes, Democratic candidate for Councilman in the Third [First, see Street Politics article] Ward, makes a statement in this issue of the Herald which sets him right on the coolie question. This ensures his election, for he has the full support of the solid men of the Ward, and is very popular with all classes of voters. And he is just the man to take care of the interests of the Ward in the Council. He is an able man of business, fully acquainted with the needs of the city, and with the push and energy necessary to make himself a power in the management of municipal affairs."

4/9/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

[No title.] "L. S. Cavallaro, the Democratic candidate for Councilman in the Second Ward, is making a splendid fight, and, if the friends of white labor will only stand solidly for him, he will be triumphantly elected. There is no man in the Ward who has a better business record than he. Anyone who knows him will trust him to any amount. And he has always been square and straightforward, devoted to Democratic principles, but not a bitter partisan. Such a man as he would infuse new life in to the Council, and help to cleanse the condition of municipal politics."

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

"The Knights of Labor." "The progress of labor organizations within the last few years has been amazing. Every trade has had its own organization, which did its best to protect its members. But this was necessarily but a local and imperfect method of organization, and failed to effect any permanent advantage to the toilers. Finally, it was determined to make a general and permanent organization, which should embrace all workers in its membership, and maintain the cause of honest industry in all parts of the world at once. The organization known as the Knights of Labor was the result, and it already numbers its members by millions, and promises to include every man or woman who lives by honest industry in its fold. In San Jose the order has several hundred members—men who are the very bone and sinew of the community. The meetings are secret and the general proceedings are also carefully kept from the public, but enough is known to warrant the Herald in saying that the order will be an immense benefit to the city and county, both in protecting white labor from coolie competition, and in promoting habits of industry, integrity and sobriety among the workers. These men are conscious of their power, and will doubtless use it, both in politics and business, for the benefit of honest industry, but they have no quarrel with capital or capitalists, and are as anxious as anybody that capital should have its fair share of the profits of labor. They insist, however, that capital shall be less hoggish than it has been, and keep its feet out of the common feeding trough. ¶ This is only right and proper. The general idea of legislators so far seems to have been that capital must have all the advantages, and labor must take care of itself. The aim of the Knights of Labor, as we understand it, is to abolish this one-sided arrangement, and place labor and capital on a fair footing. This they can do if they will be true to themselves and to their order, and the character and standing of the Knights in San Jose is a guarantee that this will be done."

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

"Street Politics." "Interesting Morceaux Picked Up Here and There. ¶ It was stated at the anti-Chinese meeting last evening that Mr. Rootes, candidate for Councilman from the First Ward, employs Chinese. The statement was made without full knowledge of the facts. Mr. Rootes positively denies that he employs Chinese in any capacity and says he has not employed any for the past three months. The wrong impression given out last evening evidently arose from the fact that Chinese are employed in cutting weeds at the Silk Factory, adjoining Mr. Rootes' nursery. Mr. Rootes is thoroughly a people's man and he naturally feels hurts that an injustice should have been done him. He is receiving the open and hearty support of the best men of both parties in his ward. He is a representative man, mature in years and experience, and will make one of the most intelligent, faithful, diligent public servants that ever served the city....¶ L. S. Cavallaro says that he went into the fight to win and that the tally lists will show that the Second Ward is better Democratic ground than it used to be...."

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

"The Nominees." "Their Anti-Chinese Standing Freely Canvassed. ¶ A Non-Partisan Discussion. ¶ Apology to Mr. Raggio—Change in the Executive Committee—Vote of Thanks Tendered. ¶ Anti-Chinese Association No. 4 held its usual weekly meeting at Druids' Hall last evening, President A. W. Kennedy in the chair. The attendance was large, and among those present were several ladies. ¶ A. Anderson reported, in regard to the Gilroy potatoes under boycott, that a mistake had been made as to the party who had bought them. It had been ascertained that Mr. Raggio had not bought them. ¶ P. Salisbury said the correction should be broadly made by the league. He had been informed by Mr. Anderson that Mr. Peirano was the purchaser. Mr. Raggio is a strong anti-Chinese man. ¶ Mr. Anderson remarked that he had followed a truck containing the potatoes to Peirano's store. ¶ The Chairman suggested that the utmost care should be taken as to these matters. ¶ Vice-President Cavallaro insisted that names should not be loosely handled. Charges should not be made that cannot be supported. ¶ The Chairman asked Mr. Anderson: 'Did you see Mr. Peirano receive the potatoes?' ¶ Mr. Anderson said he did not. ¶ The Chairman thought that Mr. Peirano should be given the benefit of the doubt. ¶ A motion to lay the whole matter on the table, made by Mr. Cavallaro, was lost, and the committee, composed of Messrs. Anderson and Prayne, was given another week to investigate. ¶ An apology to Mr. Raggio was then voted by the association. ¶ [Mr. Peirano stated to a reporter of the Herald, after the matter was first discussed before the association, that another party had bought the potatoes.] ¶ R. J. Adcock, representing the County Executive Committee, stated that R. H. Schwartz and himself had been appointed by the committee to obtain the signatures of candidates to the anti-Chinese pledge and that a partial report had been made at the meeting of Association No. 3. Some of the candidates had signed since. When the pledge was presented to Mr. Grozelier he signed it and said that he only wished it was stronger. Mr. Conmy also signed the pledge. ¶ The papers signed by Dr. Breyfogle and Mr. Martin were read by the Secretary. That signed by Dr. Breyfogle was published in the Herald among the proceedings of the last meeting of Association No. 3. ¶ The following was signed by Mr. Martin: ¶ 'We the undersigned declare that we are in favor of the adoption of all lawful means for the exclusion of the Chinese from the Pacific Coast, and we hereby pledge ourselves that we will not employ Chinamen.' ¶ Mr. Adcock said that he had taken it upon himself to see the Democratic candidates and that Mr.

Schwartz was to see the Republican candidates. Mr. Schwartz was not present, but the speaker understood that Messrs. Caldwell, Koch, Foss and Langford had signed on that side. On the other side Messrs. Brown, Cavallaro, Wilson, Denike, Conmy and Grozelier had signed. ¶ Mr. Salisbury thought that Mr. Purcell had signed on the Republican side. ¶ Mr. Adcock was not certain of this and said that Mr. Hatman had been spoken to about signing, but had not yet done so, though he declared that he is thoroughly anti-Chinese in opinion. ¶ The Chairman stated that as a matter of justice he would say that the Republican candidate for Councilman in the Third Ward is in sympathy with the anti-Chinese movement. ¶ Mr. Burdett at this point went forward to the Secretary's desk and signed the pledge. ¶ A member said that he would vote against Rootes because he heard that he employed Chinese and another announced his intention to vote for Dunlop. ¶ P. J. Maguire called the attention of the association to the profession that the organization is non-partisan and said that the discussion then going on was hardly in order. ¶ A resolution presented by Mr. Salisbury that the discussion of candidates be confined to their attitude on the Chinese question was adopted. ¶ By vote of the association the action of the Executive Committee with regard to boycotting was approved. ¶ It was announced that W. H. Holmes had tendered his resignation as a member of the Executive Committee and that the association should proceed to choose his successor. Mr. Prayne was elected by acclamation. ¶ Mr. Salisbury suggested that the discussion of candidates be resumed. ¶ Mr. Maguire was opposed to such discussion and said that Salisbury is always jumping up, like a squirrel on a rock. ¶ 'It will be beneficial,' said Mr. Salisbury, 'to examine the anti-Chinese standing of the men who are before the public as candidates.' ¶ Mr. Earle called Mr. Salisbury to order. 'Politics have no place here,' he declared. ¶ The Chair held that the point was not well taken. ¶ Mr. Cavallaro said he would retire while the discussion was going on, as he was a candidate; and he did so. Mr. Maguire took his place as Vice-President. ¶ Mr. Burns stated that he saw four Chinamen working at Mr. Rootes' place during the day, and seven Chinamen at work at the silk factory. ¶ Mr. Salisbury now took up the pledges of the two candidates for Mayor and argued that Mr. Martin's was more favorable than Dr. Breyfogle's to the anti-Chinese cause. Mr. Martin promised not to employ Chinese; his competitor did not. ¶ Mr. Bruch was invited to speak, but said that in his opinion a discussion of the candidates was not likely to be profitable. ¶ A new member stated that Dr. Breyfogle bought vegetables of Chinese. ¶ The Chairman warned the members not to make reckless statements. ¶ The man said that he was certain of what he said. ¶ S. S. Rizer made a few remarks, the pith of which was: Vote for your friends and do not look at pledges alone. ¶ Secretary Thos. Allen believed that Dr. Breyfogle's letter was modeled after the Vacaville pro-Chinese resolutions. ¶ Mr. Schwartz entered the hall at this point and stated that the candidates who had signed the pledge in response to his solicitation were Messrs. Koch, Caldwell, Foss, Langford and Prindle. Some of the candidates have not yet been seen. ¶ Mr. Salisbury stated that Mr. Purcell told him he signed the pledge some time ago. ¶ Mr. Anderson called special attention to the employment of Chinese by Mr. Rootes, candidate for Councilman in the First Ward. As to the candidates for Mayor, he thought that there is very little difference in their pledges. ¶ Mr. Earle said that he had delivered bread from a wagon for fifteen years and he had never seen a Chinaman around Mr. Martin's home. He had, however, seen a Chinese cook at Dr. Breyfogle's. ¶ Mr. Salisbury stated that Dr. Breyfogle rushed into print a short time ago in opposition to the boycott. It follows, said he, that he is opposed to those who favor boycotting. ¶ Mr. Brosius thought Dr. Breyfogle dodged the question in his letter. As to Mr. Martin, it has been said that he leases houses to Chinese, but it turns out that it is his wife. From what the speaker had heard during the evening, he preferred Martin. ¶ Mr. Moran stated that Dr. Breyfogle does not employ a Chinese cook and has not for two months, at least. ¶ Mr. Earle explained that what he said of Dr.

Breyfogle's cook referred to a time some months ago. Mr. Earle also said that as soon as the lease of the Chinaman who holds Mrs. Martin's house expires he will be dispossessed. ¶ Chief of Police Brown's position was now discussed, and it was made evident that he is perfectly sound. ¶ As to Mr. Rootes Mr. Maguire said that he understood that Rootes was only a hired man and had nothing to do with the employment of Chinese by his father-in-law. Another member said that Mr. Rootes was hostile to the movement. ¶ The Chairman stated that Mr. Dunlop is strongly anti-Chinese in sentiment. ¶ Mr. Wilson was highly spoken of by several members was a man whose heart was with the cause. Mesrs. Koch and Grozelier were also approved as worthy men. ¶ Mr. Adcock announced that the Executive Committee will meet at Dr. Berry's office next Sunday at 10 a.m. ¶ A vote of thanks was given to the San Jose Turn Verein for the favorable terms upon which its hall was obtained for the ball last Saturday evening. ¶ The Chairman announced that at the next meeting Mrs. Schwartz would deliver an address and the association adjourned."

4/9/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 4

"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."

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

"The Anti-Coolie Club." "The anti-Coolie Club met last evening in Druids' Hall. ¶ The political situation was discussed. A member stated that there was to be no politics in the club, but the discussions continued."

4/9/1886 Evening News (Socratic School of Science) page 3 column 6

[No title] "WANTED – PEOPLE TO KNOW THAT THEY can procure good white help, male and female, and good places pointed out free of charge by leaving ordes [sic] at the Socratic School of Science 280 South Third street, San Jose."

4/10/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 1

"He Attacked Chinatown." "An individual, who gave his name as Chris. Johnson, being somewhat under the influence of liquor, made a charge on Chinatown early yesterday morning, and came out of the fray with a wound on the top of his head. He was taken in charge by Officer Bona, and when he became sufficiently sober he was allowed to depart."

4/10/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

[No title.] "L. S. Cavallaro, the Democratic candidate for Councilman in the Second Ward, has an excellent reputation as a man of business. He also belongs to the ranks of the honest toilers, whose cause he has always advocated with vigor and courage. He should be elected on his own merits as a man, and his majority should only be limited by the number of the friends of white labor in the Ward."

4/10/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 4

"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."

4/10/1886 Evening Herald (G. Peirano) page 3 column 4

"The Boycotted Potatoes." "The statement was made by A. Anderson at the meeting of Anti-Chinese Association No. 4 on Thursday evening, as reported in the Herald, that I was the purchaser of the care of boycotted potatoes received a short time ago from Gilroy. I desire to brand this statement as false. I did not buy the potatoes and do not like to be misrepresented. As for being anti-Chinese in sentiment, I believe I am as strongly opposed to the Chinese as those who make more demonstration and that my practices are in accord with what i here state. I now call upon Mr. Anderson for the proof of the statement he made at the meeting. Let him produce it or acknowledge that the statement was false. ¶ G. Peirano. ¶ San Jose, April 10, 1886.

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

"The Labor Demonstration." "N. F. Ravlin will be the leading speaker at the grand labor demonstration to be held in San Francisco this evening. The exercises will be held at the mechanics' Pavilion and will be preceded by a parade."

4/10/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 5

"The Lusk Cannery." "At a meeting of the sub-committee of the Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association held in San Francisco last evening the J. Lusk Canning Company presented a communication in which the company promised to give white men the places of the Chinese processers when satisfied of their ability and reliability. The present force of canmakers under contract will be discharged within sixty to ninety days—sooner, if possible. The season's pack is commenced with white table labor. Action was deferred until this afternoon by the committee."

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

"The Chinese Question." "A phase in the Chinese question, as it effects [affects] California, has not attracted as much attention as it is entitled to. There was a time when the Chinese would have been

welcomed in the Eastern States, but there have been enough of them colonized there to create an antagonism to their presence without any appreciable influence on the reduction of their numbers in California. Mexico was said to be the land of promise for them, but only the other day the mere expectation of the arrival of a cargo of Mongolians caused a serious riot in Mazatlan. Mexican mobs are a good deal worse than Sand Lot mobs in San Francisco. The latter make loud threats, but the former are more handy with the knife and the machete than with their chins and tongues. It is highly probable, therefore, that the hope of Mexico as an outlet for the Chinese of this coast will have to be given up. ¶ The first work required is to effectively seal up our American ports against the admission of one more coolie, but when that is done there will still remain the serious problem of what shall be done with those who are already here. Law and humanity forbid their indiscriminate slaughter. We cannot kill them by wholesale as we would a colony of rats, although we may regard them as vermin but little less offensive and destructive than the invaders of barns and granaries. ¶ Although there is an awakening antagonism to the Chinese in the cities of the East it is by no means so universal as it is on this coast. There are still Sunday School conventions in New York that take more interest in the Pagan Chinese in than the ragged and starving offspring of Christianity, and one of the wisest things that could be done would be to hold out the inducement of 'assisted emigration' to the Chinese of California and scatter them all over the United States, so that every locality might have its share of what may be variously regarded as a blessing or an unmitigated evil. Governor Stoneman recently demonstrated that the removal of four hundred Chinese convicts and lunatics out of the State would effect a saving of a million of dollars. If railroad or steamship fares were paid by California for a hundred thousand Chinese to the Eastern States it would be a good investment, no matter how great the first cost might be. ¶ There are two things that are in danger of being overlooked in the hurly-burly of ill-considered howling about 'Boycott' and other boomerang sort of projects. One is that comprehensive measures for the peaceful deportation of Chinese from California must precede the demand for their departure, and the other that provision must be made for the contentment of white labor when it has supplanted the Chinese evil. To ensure a supply of competent white labor there must be created a steady demand for it, and it must be made comfortable as to food and lodging. In agriculture the people of this State make no such provision for white laborers as the farmers of Eastern States are accustomed to do. One of the evils of the big farming system has been that the short harvest season demanded an immense force of laborers, who were compelled to sleep under a threshing machine or under the lee of a straw pile. Before we can have an agricultural class of reliable white laborers our whole system must be changed. Yearly employment, at fixed monthly wages, regular board and decent sleeping accommodations must supplant the present nomadic style. In short, a revolution in the complexion of the laborer must be preceded by a revolution in the methods which have grown up as a result of nearly forty years' practice of employing an inferior race to do the work for which a higher race is clamoring. All this requires time and more thought than the professional demagogue is likely to bestow upon it. The sooner it can be brought about the better for California, but it will not be accomplished in a day, a month or a year."

4/11/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 5 column 5

"Anti-Chinese." "Dr. Breyfogle's Sound Position on a Great Question. ¶ A Patriotic Declaration. ¶ He Does Not Favor the Boycotting of Americans—Some Silly Slanders Refuted. ¶ Dr. Breyfogle, the Republican nominee for Mayor, has ever been a square-toed, consistent anti-Chinese man. He is opposed to Chinese immigration on principle, he is entirely in accord with the sentiments of the great

mass of the people of the Pacific Coast on the Chinese evil, but he is opposed to boycotting American citizens, believing such a plan of operation to be un-American and contrary to the spirit and intent of the Constitution. ¶ 'I can but reiterate what I wrote for the benefit of the Anti-Chinese League,' said he to a Mercury reporter yesterday, when the Chinese question was under discussion. This is what I sent: "I am in favor of the employment of all lawful and honorable means for the gradual and permanent exclusion of the Chinese from our Coast. I am in favor of the employment of white labor in preference to Chinese as fast as it can be done with proper regard for those material interests of our people which would surely suffer if there were any sudden and forcible expulsion of this foreign element." ¶ 'In other words you regard the presence of the Chinese in this State as a great evil.' ¶ 'Most assuredly, and I shall joyfully hail the day that sees the departure of the last one from our shores. But they must be gotten rid of gradually in order that fruit and other industries may not suffer. I am in favor of the formation of employment bureaus that shall obtain white labor, such as house servants, farm hands and the like, and as fast as possible substitute it for Chinese labor.' ¶ 'As for boycotting,' he went on, 'I do not think it a safe or a feasible plan. I claim the right to have an opinion of my own on such a subject. I do not employ Chinese, nor do I give them assistance or encouragement in any way. I have lived in San Jose nearly fourteen years, and during the most of that time have had three persons at work for me, one man and two women, with the single exception of a Chinaman that worked a few weeks for me two years ago.' ¶ 'What caused his employment?' ¶ 'While my brother-in-law was dying with consumption at my house, my cook left me. I could not get a white woman to work in her place, and was forced to employ a Chinaman temporarily. As soon as I could get a white cook, I discharged the Chinaman and I have never employed one of his race since.' ¶ 'It was stated at one of the anti-Chinese meetings, Doctor, that you had bought vegetables from a Chinaman and on Sunday.' ¶ 'It is not true. I never purchased vegetables from a Chinaman on Sunday or any other day. I buy all my necessities from white men. My sympathies are with my countrymen and not with those who seek to impoverish the country and drive my people to the wall.'"

4/11/1886 Evening News (Socratic School of Science) page 7 column 5

[No title] "WANTED – PEOPLE TO KNOW THAT THEY can procure good white help, male and female, and good places pointed out free of charge by leaving ordes [sic] at the Socratic School of Science 280 South Third street, San Jose."

4/12/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

[No title.] "The Record-Union, commenting on the pro-Chinese meetings in the Eastern States, well says: 'More sickening outrages have been perpetrated in the midst of the civilization of the East than against aliens on this coast. The Chinese have beaten, tortured and butchered each other here, maintained secret tribunals, defied the laws, conspired to enslave human beings, bought and sold their own flesh and blood, made life a matter of assassin's barter and truth the shuttlecock of perjury, and yet no protesting meetings have been called by the sentimentalists of the East, while California history is dotted all over with records of public protests. But what can be done by Californians in the premises? Nothing but to continue to be patient; to adhere to the laws; to frown down violence in any form; to see to it that the Chinese have the full protection of the laws; to make it a matter of assurance that no man

within our gates, citizen or alien, is deprived of a single right secured him by law or by treaty; to continue to manfully and fearlessly present our claims for relief, and by our conduct testify to the sincerity, honesty and lawfulness of our purposes."

4/12/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

[No title.] "Judge Sawyer is specially anxious that the laws in favor of the coolies should be stretched to the fullest extent, but we hear nothing about punishing the coolies that come in on forged certificates, forty at a time. Herein lies the real difficulty of dealing with this coolie question. The people of California know that the laws passed by a Democratic Congress to prohibit coolie immigration have not been enforced, and that Federal officials, backed by the Federal Courts, have done all in their power to render them a nullity. This is what makes the situation so exasperating. Federal laws against the Chinese are not enforced, and Federal Courts refuse to permit the citizens of the State to make and enforce laws to help themselves."

4/12/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

[No title.] "To show how anxious Republican Senators are to prevent Chinese immigration, it is only necessary to state that the opposition to the confirmation of John S. Hager as Collector at San Francisco is solely due to his determination to enforce the law against the admission of coolies. The influence of the Chinese Six Companies is of more importance to them than the petitions of the people of California. This being the case, it is not at all likely that we shall get any amendment of the present law from this Congress. The control of the United States Senate must be wrested from the Republicans before we can get any legislation favorable to honest industry."

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

"Jung Quong Sing's Case." "The hearing on the appeal in the case of Jung Quong Sing, the Chinaman convicted of the murder of Henry Vandervorst and sentenced to death, has been continued by the Supreme Court, sitting at Los Angeles, until its May term."

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

"Points on the Boycott." "The Stockton Mail calls attention to some points on the boycott which appear to have escaped consideration. It points out how a short time ago the insurance combination boycotted the public and a company which would not enter into the insurance compact by which rates were kept up. This combination refused to take risks where the boycotted company had risks, and boycotted insurers by warning them against having anything to do with the outside company if they expected ever to do business with the combination. This boycott was most effective, and soon forced the outside company into the ring, where all has since been harmony. There was no outcry against this form of the boycott. No one invoked against it either the Ku Klux law or the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution. Yet it operated against the whole people of California by aiming to perpetuate a great

insurance monopoly and keep up extortionate rates. ¶ Another form of the boycott was adopted by the railroad company and maintained in full operation until less than a year ago. We refer to the special contract rule, by which importers were obligated to give all their business to the railroad or suffer the penalty of being put under a ban by the corporation. This was not only a boycott against the ocean route from New York, but it affected everybody in California. In many instances the boycott was extended so as to include second parties and even third parties, as it is extended now in its operation against the Chinese. Thus a merchant who was not under taboo was restricted in his relations with those who were, so that the latter might not accomplish indirectly what the corporation resolved that they should not be permitted to do directly. In furtherance of the boycott system spies and informers were employed. ¶ And yet nobody ever thought, as much as was written and spoken on the subject, that this sort of a boycott was in conflict with Federal law."

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

[No title.] "It is stated that between two and three thousand coolies are employed on Senator Stanford's vineyard at Vina, and yet this same Stanford is posing in the Republican press as the friend of white labor."

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

"Killed by a Train." "Tehachapi, April 10.—A special train with the Assistant Superintendent on board ran over a hand car near Keene and killed two Chinamen and badly injured one white man, who will die."

4/12/1886 Evening Herald (John A. Burgess) page 3 column 1

"The Chinese Speak." "They Demand Citizenship from the Party of Great Moral Ideas. ¶ Ed. Herald:— John Chinaman comes to the front at last. After sixteen years of patient waiting, until his numbers were sufficiently recruited to make him a potent factor in the political arena, he now issues forth from his enforced obscurity and openly and boldly demands the rights and protection accorded him by the Fifteenth Amendment of the great and glorious Constitution of our country. ¶ Caucasian citizens of the American persuasion on this coast and elsewhere throughout Uncle Sam's dominions, read and ponder the startling intelligence from the East, as published in the press dispatches under date of the 8th inst. In the Morning Call of that date I find the following: ¶ 'New York, April 7.—The naturalized Chinamen of this city and Brooklyn held meetings yesterday and discussed the recent Chinese outrages in the southwest. It was resolved to demand for Chinese residents full civil rights, and a committee was appointed to draft a proclamation to be sent all over the country for the purpose of raising money among Chinese. It was also resolved to send out agents to agitate the subject of securing civil rights for the present residents of the country.' ¶ And why not? Why not do so to provide for the future political necessities of the Party of Great Moral Ideas, which enfranchised them and elevated them to the honor and dignity of American citizens? The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States expressly and most emphatically declares that no person shall be debarred the rights of citizenship on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. ¶ Let the Six Companies of Chinese importing

slaves bring on their coolies! America is theirs—their haven of refuge for the overcrowded coolies of the Asiatic Empire. All that is needed in the premises is a proper agitation of the question to enlighten the Law and Order portion of the American people as to the true state of the question in order to compel our Government to clothe John Chinaman with full citizenship and, if necessary, use the whole power of this Government to enforce the law and protect his rights under the Constitution. ¶ John A. Burgess.”

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

"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."

4/12/1886 Evening Herald (Archie Anderson) page 3 column 6

"A Card from Mr. Anderson." "I have seen Mr. Peirano as regards those potatoes sent from Gilroy and Mr. Peirano did not purchase those potatoes, and, furthermore, he says that he does not purchase the products of Chinese labor and he refused to purchase Mr. Reeves' potatoes at any price. ¶ Archie Anderson, Committeeman."

4/12/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 6

"Mayfield Anti-Chinese Club." "A correspondent says: The Mayfield Anti-Chinese Club held a meeting on Wednesday night for the purpose of reorganizing. The following officers were elected: President, Charles Eikerenkotter; Vice-President, A. McInnis; Recording Secretary, P. F. Mayer; Financial Secretary, E. C. Stanley; Treasurer, Chris Ducker. A heated argument took place regarding the form of boycott to be pursued, and it was finally decided to await the final decision of the State Executive Committee on that point. Two white laundries are working to their utmost capacity. They do the washing as cheap as the Chinese, and there is no reason why they should not be patronized."

4/12/1886 Evening Herald (J. J. Shaner) page 3 column 6

"White Boys and Chinese." "A Discussion of the Labor Problem for Fruit-Growers. ¶ Ed. Herald:—Is it true that the fruit-grower must have the Chinaman as a helper? This question has been answered in the affirmative by many fruit-growers, but if we examine into the question we must come to the conclusion that the answer is false. ¶ Who are the men that wish them? Examine their countenances and see if those faces are true to themselves and their country. ¶ When you approach a pro-Chinese man on this subject he replies that the boys are worthless, or, 'Damn such boys!' ¶ Let us see why the boys do not work. I shall give examples that have come under my observation. Mr. M. has a large vineyard and wishes to get his grapes picked; they are worth \$35 a ton. He offers to pay five cents a hundred, or \$1 a ton, for picking—just about one-half what the work is worth. Now, boys are no fools and have to be very hard pressed to accept of such wages. Hence Mr. M. says, 'Damn such boys!' Mr. R. has some apricots to pick for a dryer; gets a Chinaman to pick his apricots; John picks at the rate of twelve boxes a day and is

paid \$1.20 a day. Mr. R. sees cause to discharge John, and gets a white man in his place, to whom he agrees to pay ten cents a box. The white man picks fifty boxes a day and gets \$5 for so doing. Thus R. sees at once that he is paying excessive wages, but has learned a lesson, not to employ any more Chinamen. ¶ A vine-grower claims that it takes forty men to harvest a crop of grapes from one hundred acres. I can see how that may be if he has table grapes, but then if he has that amount of table grapes he seems to have the lion's share. Wine grapes can be picked at the rate of two to three tons per hand per day when the vines are in full bearing; so we see that forty men will pick the grapes from 600 acres of vines, provided it is not a solid vineyard—that is, all of one kind of grape. Some growers have forethought enough about the matter of help so as not to plant all of one kind but a succession, beginning with some early variety and ending with later kinds. One of your wealthy wine merchants has a vineyard of this kind on the Almaden road. The grapes must be watched and picked when they have a certain percentage of grape sugar in them, say from 18 to 24 per cent. Hence if we have a very warm day, when the sugar amounts to 18 per cent., and the grapes are allowed to stay on the vines a few days of such weather, it will send the percentage of sugar up to 24 or 26 per cent. and probably higher. ¶ But a man that keeps his wits about him need not fear on this account, although some of our growers got caught on this last season, although the country was full of help, both white and Chinese. Then comes the tug of war. The grapes will not ferment properly. The wine will not become dry. Hence it will have to be made into port wine, or grapes carrying a lower percentage of sugar will have to be crushed and mixed with it. ¶ But I am leaving the Chinese question. What we want is more homes and less large vineyards. One hundred acres are sufficient for ten families, and almost any one family can manage that amount of land. The man that owns 100 acres of vine land will find that it will pay him to lease it to families. We can afford to pay higher wages to our help than the French can to theirs, since we can get more tonnage from an acre and the bunches are much larger; hence our pickers can do much more work. Then, our grapes ripen more evenly than in France, and time is not wasted in picking over the bunches. ¶ But there is another reason that I will let the reader find out for himself why we should be able to compete with French labor. If he drinks imported wine he knows. ¶ Mr. B. says that not one white man out of 50,000 can pack fruit to ship East. Such assertions come from a brain that is as false as false can be—one that would see every white boy and girl ruined on this coast. The truth is, those who talk that way do not wish to discharge their Chinese help, but since there is no excuse for their keeping them I shall be glad when they are compelled to do so. ¶ We did not ask the slave owners of the South if they could get along without their slaves, and the time is not far distant when the Chinese owners will be treated in the same way. The boys all mean business, nor do we propose to falter, but we propose to stay with it 'if it takes all summer.' ¶ Very few are here around Los Gatos. I think that but few will be used this summer in the orchards, as the fruit will be large but not as plentiful as was expected some time since. We have pickers and packers here that can pack our fruit to ship to any point that we wish. The sentiment seems to be gaining ground that the Chinese must go, and as help is plentiful it will be carried out. We could give many examples where white help has been employed side by side with Chinamen and always with the conclusion that the white help was the best and cheapest; but I will have this for some future time. ¶ J. J. Shaner."

4/12/1886 Evening News (wire) page 1 column 6

"Discouraged Boycotters." "Tombstone, April 11.—At the meeting of the Anti-Chinese League last night the resignation of the President and Treasurer were read and accepted. Other men were appointed in

their places. The speakers counseled moderation, and no further step was taken in regard to boycotting."

4/12/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1

"No Change For the Better." "At a labor meeting in San Francisco last Saturday night, a speech was made by the Organizer of the Knights of Labor in Oregon, and Washington Territory. He expressed the opinion that the 'prime evil against which the laboring men is attempting to wage war, is not definitely understood. There is a greater evil than the Chinese,' said he. 'Although there is not a Chinese at present in the town of Tacoma, the people there have discovered no radical change in the workingman's condition. It is, therefore, plain that an evil more deep-seated than the Chinese must be sought.' This appears to mean that the workingmen of Tacoma, have to work as usual with their hands, if they expect to draw a salary."

4/12/1886 Evening News (Socratic School of Science) page 2 column 2

[No title] "WANTED – PEOPLE TO KNOW THAT THEY can procure good white help, male and female, and good places pointed out free of charge by leaving ordes [sic] at the Socratic School of Science 280 South Third street, San Jose."

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

"Anti-Boycott." "San Jose Grange No. 10 Patrons of Husbandry, has adopted the following report of a special committee. ¶ Resolved, That the members of San Jose Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, are opposed to the principle and practice of boycotting as being introduced into this State. ¶ Resolved, That we are opposed to any unlawful action to drive the Chinese from the State. ¶ Resolved, That we are in favor of any law that will prevent any further Chinese immigration or their return to the United States."

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

"How They Talk." "Interesting Sayings of Some of Our Great Men. ¶ The next time that I hear of any Chinese potatoes coming to this city, I intend to camp at the depot and ride up on the wagon that takes them to town. I am actually disgusted with the experience I've had in trying to trace up those potatoes from Gilroy, and I think the League had better secure the service of a detective. It does seem as if any kind of a man ought to be able to keep track of a wagon load of potatoes, but it seems not. I think I'll suggest that this matter be placed in the hands of 'Paolo the Pet' – Archie the Runner."

4/12/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 5

"Allen and Tallon." "The Cause of an Arrest for Disturbing the Peace. ¶ Pat Tallon was arrested shortly before noon to-day on a complaint preferred by Thomas Allen charging him with disturbing the peace. ¶

Tallon admitted that he used some very rough and emphatic language in addressing Allen, but he claims that the latter called him a liar and followed him around until he lost all patience. ¶ Allen is a member of the anti-Chinese election and was opposing the election of T. R. Rootes the Democratic nominee for Councilman in the First Ward. It is supposed that Tallon was in favor of Rootes and that the difficulty occurred in that way. ¶ The defendant who is an old and very peaceable citizen, was arraigned before Justice Pfister and allowed to go on his own recognizance, to appear for trial on the 15th inst., at 2 p.m."

4/13/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 2 column 1

"An Officious Foreign Consul." "It does not seem to have occurred to Consul Bee that in his efforts to prevent the confirmation of Collector Hager and Surveyor Tinnin he is running a great risk of losing his hold on the Chinese Treasury. Consuls, Vice Consuls and such people only hold their positions by the permission and tolerance of the United States. Bee has fully justified the withdrawal of his exequatur, the withdrawal of which would reduce him from the dignity of a mandarin of the 99th rank to the level of a common American citizen, and substitute for his Chinese salary the precarious pickings of a limited law practice. There is such a thing as a zeal which outruns discretion, and Bee bids fair to be an example of it. Bee had better beehive himself."

4/13/1886 Morning Mercury (M. Willard) page 3 column 1

"Against the Chinese." "Points as to the Manufacture of Cigars and Tobacco. ¶ It is easy to get good cigars and tobacco if a person will go to the right place. There are so many in the business, however, that the right place for the best tobacco is often difficult to find. yet, if one reasoned naturally, it should not be. The business is like any other. People who have been successful at it must have been satisfied customers and success is a good criterion to go by. Let us select some successful house and follow its methods, and we shall find that from the cheapest grades up it has invariably given money's worth. Out here almost every man uses tobacco in some form. It is wise policy to suit, and a trade can be built up by it. Now, beyond all other houses here, the house that has been the most successful is that of M. Willard. It never kept poor tobacco or cigars; but, even if it made less profit at first, it gave a good article, and thus drew custom. By its large sales it soon had a greater income than any house in the business, and this followed naturally. It is essentially an importing house, and its imported cigars are the finest in the world. Its business is both wholesale and retail and dealers should consider its success—a success that followed the giving of the best goods in the market. If good cigars or tobacco in any form are wanted cheap, we would commend this house to the trade and to consumers. It is liberal in its dealings—has made a success in its business by legitimate methods."

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

"Local Brevities." "...The hearing on appeal in the case of Jung Quong Sing, the Chinaman convicted of the murder of Henry Vandervorst and sentenced to death, has been continued by the Supreme Court, sitting at Los Angeles, until its May term...."

"The Grangers." "Address to the State Producers and Manufacturers. ¶ THE BOYCOTT DENOUNCED. ¶ A Convention to be Called—Resolutions Against State Commissions and the Vagrant Act. ¶ The following address was adopted by the Farmers and Grangers' Conference at Sacramento on Friday last: ¶ To the Producers, Growers and Manufacturers of California: The Farmers and Grangers' Conference in consultation at Sacramento April 8th and 9th, having for its object devising means to reduce onerous and grievous burdens and taxation, adopted the following resolutions, which they submit to your serious consideration. There would seem to be no way of reforming the abuse now of great magnitude existing in the State and county administration only by legislative action. To that end it becomes the taxpayers to take active part in precinct primaries, to see that candidates for legislative honors are only men of experience and ability, whose known good standing in the community give assurance that if elected they will use their best untiring effort to formulate in law the principles contained in the following resolutions: ¶ Resolved, That inasmuch as the price of product, labor and agriculture has fallen as low or lower than in the Atlantic States, State and county expenditure should be correspondingly reduced. ¶ Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that the farmers should make it a point to attend the precinct primaries and endeavor to elect as delegates to the Assembly and Senatorial conventions only such men as would use their endeavors to reduce the public expenditures and thereby taxation. ¶ Resolved, That the State Commissioners established for some claimed worthy purpose or other, but which can be dispensed with, should be abolished, and that Courts should hold longer daily sessions that the public business might be expedited. ¶ Resolved, That not less than eight hours shall constitute an official day's work. ¶ Resolved, That the Vagrant Act should be so amended as to prevent the abuses that have now grown up under it. ¶ Signed: E. B. Smith, Owen Tuttle, Wm. C. Blackwood, Wm. Johnston, B. F. Frisbie, Committee. ¶ The following resolutions were also adopted: ¶ Resolved, That we are in entire sympathy with the almost universal sentiment of the country that immigration of Chinese should cease entirely and that the General Government should take immediate measure to change the existing treaties to effect that end; but while that is the sense of this conference, we recognize that the Chinese now here are here by treaties of our own making and entitled to protection to the full extent and power of our own Government. ¶ Resolved, That as American citizens, justly proud of our country, of her history, of her sacrifices, of her greatest and grandest illustrations of liberty regulated by law, we protest against lawlessness for or in the interest of any organization pretending to subserve the public good by conspiracy against the integrity and supremacy of the law. ¶ Resolved, That we favor suitable reduction of the salaries of public officials and all other expenses of the Government to such rates as are in keeping with the salaries paid like services in ordinary business circles. ¶ Resolved, That we desire a conference and that the different granges of the State invite the farmers in their respective localities to assemble in mass meeting in their different halls on the last Saturday in June, to determine if they shall instruct the committee here appointed to call a convention; and it is further the sense of this conference that if they determine to call a convention, that it be called before any of the party conventions. ¶ An Executive Committee was appointed as follows: Daniel Flint, Dr. Caples, C. A. Hull, Sacramento; A. P. Roach, Santa Cruz; W. Merles, Placer; E. B. Smith, Contra Costa; S. S. Wheeler, Amador; E. Kelsey, W. C. Blackwood, Alameda; B. F. Frisbie, Sutter; L. F. Moulton, Colusa; A. D. Nelson, Butte; W. P. Parker, Solano; V. E. Bangs, Stanislaus; E. C. Carpenter, El Dorado; W. F. Overhelser, San Joaquin; D. N. Hershey, Yolo; J. M. C. Jasper, Yuba; S. T. Coulter, Solano."

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

"The City Election." "The Democrats have been defeated in the municipal election, but it was only by the narrowest margins, and by the superior organization of the Republicans. Had the Democratic City Committee been as able and active as their opponents, there would have been a different tale to tell to-day. It is true there were some men on the Committee who appreciated the gravity of the situation, and who were prepared to work so as to win. But the chairman of the Committee assumed all the responsibility of the campaign, and made a miserable failure. No sub-committees were appointed, and no measures were taken to bring out the full strength of the party. The result was general disorganization and a campaign notable for its inefficiency. This fact was so notorious that everybody was commenting upon it during the campaign, and those who are responsible for it are getting all the cursing they deserve upon the streets to-day. ¶ For Mr. Martin himself it must be said that he and his friends made a magnificent fight, and had they been backed by an efficient party organization, his majority would not have been less than two hundred votes. And it was a clean and dignified campaign, too. Not a word of abuse, or even of criticism, was heard from Mr. Martin against his opponent, and, though defeated, he has made hosts of friends, which will not fail him on some future occasion. A man who can make such a fight against such odds is an honor to the Democratic party, and a credit to the community in which he lives, and it will be for the Democrats to show, when opportunity offers, that they appreciate his splendid services. ¶ To the other candidates on the ticket the same praise must be accorded. They worked well, both for themselves and the ticket, and they only failed because the Democratic party in San Jose is without leaders and organization. Mr. Hatman was only defeated by nine votes, Dr. Curnow only by ten votes, and Mr. Conmy only by three votes. Those who know the nature of the fight that was made are fully aware that these slight majorities could have been easily overcome with an active and vigorous campaign. ¶ The Herald's predictions with regard to the popularity of Treasurer Wilson and Chief Brown were fully verified at the polls. Mr. Wilson literally had a walk-over, and all the howling of Chief Brown's malicious persecutors only recoiled on their own heads. He is reinstated in his position with the plaudits of the great majority of the people, while they are contemptuously kicked into the obscurity from which they never should have been taken. ¶ The lesson of the election to the Democrats is therefore: Organize, Organize! Fling aside the selfish, ignorant and prejudiced fools and demagogues that have heretofore assumed to govern the party, and put men of brains and ability to the front. The principles of the great Democratic party are as popular as ever, and the people will be as eager as ever to follow its standard, when its leaders shall be men whom they can trust and respect."

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

[No title.] "L. S. Cavallaro had the hardest fight of the campaign to make, and he made it gallantly. And, under the circumstances, he should not be at all cast down by the result. his vote is a very high compliment to his intelligence and his patriotism, and an indication that when labor comes up as a question in politics, he will be wanted as one of its champions."

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

[No title.] "The defeat of F. D. Hatman is much to be regretted. He would have made an excellent member of the Council, and done good service to the city."

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

"Chinese Competition." "The Laundry Question Is Again Examined. ¶ Result of High Charges. ¶ Paolo Salisbury Appointed on the Executive Committee—A Speaker Invited for Monday Evening. ¶ Owing to the stormy weather the attendance was light at the meeting of Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association No. 3, held at the lecture room of the Baptist Tabernacle last evening. President Berry was in the chair and P. Salisbury acted as Secretary. ¶ Mr. Bishop said that he had thought of offering a resolution looking to the consolidation of the two anti-Chinese organizations in this city, one good result of which would be the saving of the rent of one hall. ¶ Mr. Salisbury said that he hoped the resolution would not be offered, as a scheme is in preparation which will give abundance of work to both organizations. ¶ 'Yes, something is going to happen,' remarked the President; 'and both clubs will shortly find plenty to do.' ¶ Mr. Bishop said he would not offer the resolution, with the light he now had. ¶ Financial matters were discussed, in connection with which Mr. Salisbury stated that a plan would be presented in a short time for the collection of funds for club work. ¶ The President announced that he had appointed Paolo Salisbury to fill the place in the Executive Committee made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Shaner. The appointment was ratified by the association. ¶ The steam laundry question was called up by R. H. Schwartz, and he was informed by the President that the matter is in the hands of the Executive Committee. ¶ Mr. Schwartz thought that a steam laundry is one of the needs of San Jose, and he would be glad to place his name on the list of subscribers. He hoped to see something done in this matter in the near future. ¶ Some time ago, said Mr. Bishop, it was proposed to organize a co-operative laundry, and a committee of twenty was appointed to prepare a plan. The work of canvassing for subscriptions was actually commenced, but somehow or other the matter was dropped. Some of the men who were appointed on the committee did not have any time to give to the work. ¶ A practical way of showing our earnestness in this matter of a laundry, remarked Mr. Schwartz, is to take stock as soon as the lists are opened, and they ought to be opened soon. ¶ Pro. Rizer said that it is not necessary to start a laundry on a big scale. A laundry can be opened in a small way. If a few people would get a cheap place and employ a few people, the opening might promptly be made and young people could there be taught different branches of the laundry business. See what Levy Bros. are now doing. Since they commenced to manufacture clothing on a large scale many girls and women have found employment and many more will be helped in the same way. It is not necessary to raise \$1,500 to start this thing, as has been proposed in some quarters. A small sum of money would be sufficient to make a start. ¶ Mr. Bishop pointed out that in order to compete with Chinese the best machinery must be obtained and prices must be put down to something near their figures. ¶ Mr. Salisbury explained that the gentleman who had made an estimate some time ago as to starting a laundry had put it at \$1,500. He is a lawyer and knows nothing of the laundry business. When he reported \$1,500 he was probably thinking of a fee. If he had said \$500 he would have come nearer to the proper figures. The scheme ought to be revived and pushed to a consummation. ¶ Some people prefer to patronize Chinese, declared Prof. Rizer. One great advantage of having clothes washed by white women lies in their wearing much longer than when washed by Chinese. Costly machinery is not needed in the scheme that ought to be adopted. People who need the work should be given it. They are here and they are to be preferred to expensive machinery. No great pile of money is required to inaugurate the work of competing with the Chinese. ¶

Mr. Schwartz was in favor of starting a laundry which shall yield no profit to any one but those who actually do the work. ¶ Prices are too high for laundry work, said the Presidnet. When the Chinese prosecutions commenced under the laundry ordinance the white laundries seemed to run away with the idea that they were to make fortunes, and prices went up. The result was that people became disgusted and after a short experience with white laundries went back to the Chinese, whose laundries are now running just as before. This matter must be considered. Who wants to pay as much to have his clothes washed as the clothes are worth? ¶ Mr. President,' said Mr. Brosius, 'I have a laundry, and she is here,' pointing to his wife. 'I am proud of her. Governor Stanford, with all his wealth, couldn't buy my laundry.' Mr. Brosius continued by saying that the girls of this generation should be taught to wash, and that they should not be encouraged to sit and pound a piano the whole day long. He hoped to see the co-operative laundry scheme brought to a successful issue. ¶ The President suggested that arrangements be made for an address at the next meeting. Such a feature would add interest to the meetings. ¶ An invitation was extended to H. H. Main to deliver an address on the Chinese question next Monday evening. ¶ Mr. Schwartz announced that Mrs. Schwartz will address Association No. 4 on Thursday evening. ¶ The same gentleman stated that a meeting of the Ball Committee will be held at Cavallaro's cigar store on Friday evening, and he asked that those who had received tickets to be sold should report at that time. ¶ The association then adjourned."

4/13/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 2

"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."

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

"The New Mayor's Name." "Some Timely Hints as to How It Should Be Pronounced. ¶ There is a great deal of uncertainty as to how Dr. C. W. Breyfogle's name should be pronounced. Some call it Bray-fogle and others Bri-fogle. As his name will be very prominent during the next two years it is well to know what the correct pronunciation is. ¶ He comes from an old German family of Alsace and Lorraine, the American branch of which came to this country in the early days of the Republic. The original German spelling was and still is Breivogel, which is composed of two German words, 'brei,' meaning a pap for children, and 'vogel,' a bird. The name, on being imported to America, gradually underwent a change in spelling, and as the family increased and spread the spelling lost definite form, so that even at the present time it is spelt in two or three ways. It is easy to understand how the 'v' became an 'f' when it is known that the Germans pronounce 'v' as he do 'f.' As good a reason for the change in the spelling of the first syllable does not appear. ¶ The German pronunciation of 'brei' is 'bri,' under the German rule that wherever 'e' and 'i' appear together the one which is last is alone pronounced and is given its long sound. Thus, 'ei' is pronounced as long 'i' and 'ie' is pronounced as long 'e.' Hence the correct pronunciation of the German Breivogel is 'Brifogel.' There are many German proper names which have 'Brei' for the first syllable, and it is always pronounced 'Bri.' ¶ From all this it is quite evident that the first syllable of Dr. Breyfogle's name should be pronounced 'Bri' and not 'Bray.' His name before he came to California was always called Bri-fogle. The confusion in San Jose was caused by the

pronunciation that W. O. Breyfogle, a cousin of the doctor's, gave his own name. He came to San Jose several years in advance of Dr. Breyfogle and he pronounced his name Bray-fogle. Dr. Breyfogle came to San Jose pronouncing his name Bri-fogle, as all the members of his direct ancestry had pronounced it from the beginning of German history; but so firmly established here was the pronunciation Bray-fogle, given by W. O. Breyfogle, that it was given to Dr. Breyfogle's name, and probably the majority of persons in San Jose now call it Bray-fogle. ¶ Dr. Breyfogle himself says that in his opinion Bri-fogle is the correct pronunciation, but he has not troubled himself to correct the prevailing error. He prefers Bri-fogle, and his wife insists on it. She is right, and her efforts should be seconded by their friends. The mispronunciation of a person's name, when the correct pronunciation is known, is generally not only annoying but may be considered ill-bred. ¶ The 'Gunsight Lode' is one of the famous legends of early California. The hero of the legend was named Breyfogle, and his name is pronounced Bri-fogle. That alone is the correct pronunciation."

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

"Superior Court Notes." "...The trial of Chung Lee, charged with practicing medicine without a license, is in progress in Department 1...."

4/13/1886 Evening Herald (San Francisco Alta) page 3 column 5

"Still They Come." "A Very Easy Solution of the Chinese Labor Question. ¶ Secretary Street, of the Immigration Association, reports the arrivals of immigrants for this week to be the unprecedented total of 4,080 persons. This figure does not include those who have come to Southern California by the Atlantic and Pacific and the Southern routes. These will, he says, certainly amount to 1,000 more, thus swelling the total to over 5,000 new people in the State. ¶ To be added to those which have been classed as immigrants is a large proportion of the first-class traffic. Nearly 1,100 first-class passengers are reported. The significance of this enormous influx of 6,000 people into the State can only be too obviously interpreted. A great number are here for the purpose of viewing and inquiring into the resources of the coast, and many will return East before finally coming here for permanent settlement. Much information is daily obtained by this class of people at the Immigration office. nearly every county in the State is receiving its due proportion of this new accretion to the coast population, no one locality seeming to be favored above another.—S. F. Alta.

4/13/1886 Evening News (Socratic School of Science) page 2 column 3

[No title.] "WANTED – PEOPLE TO KNOW THAT THEY can procure good white help, male and female, and good places pointed out free of charge by leaving ordes [sic] at the Socratic School of Science 280 South Third street, San Jose."

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

"City Election." "SLIGHT CHANGE IN THE CITY GOVERNMENT. ¶ Republicans Elect the Mayor, Street Commissioner, Three Councilmen and Three School Trustees. ¶ Following is the result of the municipal election held yesterday. The total vote was by far the largest ever polled in this city, and was as follows: First Ward, 530; Second Ward, 689; Third Ward, 799; Fourth Ward, 726. Total, 2,744. Following are the figures for the election in 1884, at which Mayor Settle received a majority of nine votes: First Ward, 521; Second Ward, 574; Third Ward, 690; Fourth Ward, 563. Total, 2,348. The gain over 1884 is 396. This speaks volumes in favor of the rapid growth of San Jose. ¶ Following is the vote in the Wards: ¶ First Ward – Breyfogle, 270; Martin, 255; Caldwell, 202; Brown, 321; Langford, 183; Wilson, 340; Purcell, 217; Burdett, 205; Dunlop, 281; Rootes, 230; Lendrum, 260; Conmy, 257; high license, yes, 160; no, 298. ¶ Second Ward – Breyfogle, 411; Martin, 272; Caldwell, 364; Brown, 314; Langford, 344; Wilson, 342; Purcell, 458; Burdett, 224; Prindle, 392; Cavallaro, 280; Bowman, 429; Lacoste, 248; high license, yes, 361; no, 234. ¶ Third Ward – Breyfogle, 430; Martin, 367; Caldwell, 387; Brown, 407; Langford, 373; Wilson, 423; Purcell, 435; Burdett, 359; McGinley, 397; Hatman, 388; Foss, 398; Curnow, 388; high license, yes, 429; no, 299. ¶ Fourth Ward – Breyfogle, 266; Martin, 456; Caldwell, 231; Brown, 488; Langford, 210; Wilson, 512; Purcell, 323; Burdett, 400; Koch, 270; Grozelier, 443; Bird, 274; Denike, 438; high license, yes, 155; no, 504. ¶ THE MAJORITIES. ¶ The majorities are as follows: Mayor Breyfogle (Rep.) 26; Chief of Police, Brown (Dem.) 346; Street Commissioner, Purcell (Rep.) 343; Treasurer, Wilson (Dem.) 507; Councilmen, Dunlop (Rep.) 51; Prindle (Rep.) 112; McGinley (Rep.) 9; Grozelier (Dem.) 173; School Trustees, Lendrum (Rep.) 3; Bowman (Rep.) 181; Foss (Rep.) 10; Denike (Dem.) 164; high license, yes, 1,105; no, 1,335; majority against, 230. ¶ It will be observed that with the exception of the vote polled for the Democratic nominees for Chief of Police and Treasurer, the Republicans carried the First and Third Wards, and gave majorities to all of their candidates in the Second Ward. The Fourth Ward was solid for the Democrats as usual by a majority of nearly two hundred. ¶ The result proves that a large majority of the new voters who have settled in this city during the past two years, are Republicans, and that all things being equal on a straight partisan fight, the city is Republican by a good majority. It is evident that many Republicans voted with the Democrats yesterday, because they were opposed to the high license proposition. ¶ The defeated candidates were all good citizens, and would have honored the positions for which they were nominated. They should console themselves with the reflection that they were beaten by equally good men, who will do their duty to the people. ¶ It is surely no cause for grief on the part of any man, or set of men, to be defeated in a political contest by such men as Dr. Breyfogle, John Purcell, W. D. Brown, J. R. Wilson, R. B. Dunlop, George Lendrum, Homer Prindle, J. W. Bowman, D. McGinley, W. F. Foss, S. Grozelier or A. R. Denike. ¶ No more satisfactory candidates were ever presented for the suffrages of the people in this city and notwithstanding the extraordinary interest manifested by both sides during the campaign, it may be truly said that the interests of the taxpayers were safe no matter how the election resulted. ¶ Under the circumstances, even the defeated candidates can afford to rejoice with the people that we have a Mayor, Council and Board of Education of which any city on the coast might be proud, and that the candidates on the respective tickets were such that it was impossible for the voters to fail in selecting first class officers. ¶ Politically speaking there is no change in the officials at the City Hall. The Mayor and five of the eight Councilmen, and the Street Commissioner being Republicans and the Chief-of-Police, Treasurer and three Councilmen, Democrats. ¶ The new council is as follows: C. L. Kennedy, R. B. Dunlop, G. W. James, Homer Prindle and D. M. McGinley Republicans, and W. H. McCarthy, F. Jung and S. Grozelier, Democrats. ¶ The following gentlemen will constitute the Board of Education: H. T. Welch, George Lendrum, Williams Erkson, J. W.

Bowman, George W. Ryder, W. F. Foss, G. W. McCracken and A. R. Denike. The first six named are Republicans and the last two are Democrats.”

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

"Chung Lee on Trial." "The trial of Chung Lee, a Chinaman, charged with practicing medicine without having procured the necessary certificate, is progressing before the Superior Court to-day."

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

"Jung Quong Sing." "The hearing on appeal in the case of Jung Quong Sing, the Chinaman convicted of the murder of Henry Vandervorst and sentenced to death, has been continued by the Supreme Court, sitting at Los Angeles, until its May term."

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

"War at the Polls." "A Second Difficulty Between Allen and Tallon. ¶ A second difficulty occurred yesterday between Pat Tallon and Thomas Allen which resulted in the arrest of Tallon, Allen and J. H. Powell on a charge of disturbing the peace. ¶ It will be remembered that Tallon had been arrested yesterday forenoon on the complaint of Thomas Allen, charging him with disturbing the peace. ¶ It appears that the parties met again about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and an argument commenced which resulted in an exchange of blows. It is said that Mr. Powell made an attempt to separate the combatants, and he got one in the neck on general principles, and apparently just for luck. ¶ At this critical moment, Constable Medane lugged the excited trio before Justice Pfister. They pleaded not guilty, and the case was set for trial on the 15th inst. at 10 o'clock a.m."

4/13/1886 Evening News (wire) page 3 column 3

[No title.] "A COMMITTEE of the Knights of Labor of Augusta, Maine, has visited the owners of a building occupied by Chinamen for laundry purposes and, in the interest of labor, asked that the Mongolians not be allowed to occupy the quarters any longer."

4/13/1886 Evening News (wire) page 3 column 5

"Want More Rice." "[Special to the DAILY NEWS] ¶ SAN FRANCISCO, April 13. – The Chinese Embassy at the Palace Hotel, complained of the cooking and they demanded more rice. They now have meals at their rooms, and they eat with the old fashioned chopsticks."

4/14/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 2 column 1

"That Bad Treaty." "Representative Felton has introduced a bill to amend the emigration laws of the United States, which is aimed directly to prevent any more Chinese from entering this country. It forbids the landing at any port in the United States of any person from a foreign country who is a pauper or felon, or who is interdicted from becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States, and provides a penalty for the landing or bringing of them to any American port by any master of a vessel, unless such persons can show descriptive certificates from a United States Consul. It also provides for the arrest of any such foreigner, who cannot be a naturalized citizen of the United States, wherever found in this country, who cannot exhibit such a certificate. ¶ The bill is a good one and if it could be passed and enforced it would be the most efficacious way of disposing of the troublesome Chinese. But that pesky treaty is in the way and until that agreement between this country and China is abrogated it is hardly probable that so good a law as Felton proposes will be enacted by Congress. The first step that seems to be required is to abrogate the treaty which gives any rights to Chinese to come here and secondly to repeal the law which prescribed the granting of return certificates to those Chinese laborers who leave this country. As long as these certificates are issued the Chinese will continue to evade any restriction law that may be enacted."

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

"Superior Court." "Tuesday, April 13th. ¶ Department 1—Belden, J. ¶ People vs. Wy Chung Lee, practicing medicine without a licence—Verdict, not guilty...."

4/14/1886 Morning Mercury (Pacific White Laundry) page 2 column 4

[No title.] "It Will Pay You to Patronize the ¶ Pacific White Laundry ¶ As All Clothes are Mended Free Before Being Sent Home. ¶ Adams Street, East San Jose."

4/14/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 3

"Anti-Boycott." "Resolutions of the Fruit Growers and Citizens Association. ¶ At a meeting of the Fruit Growers and Citizens Defensive Association of Santa Clara county, held yesterday, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: ¶ WHEREAS, As the Fruit Growers and Citizens Defensive Association have effected a thorough organization in this county for the purpose of opposing the boycotting of their fruits and other industries and any unlawful interference with their business, and also for the purpose of defeating any candidate for public office who fails to oppose this dangerous innovation of recent origin which threatens a class hatred and a community warfare; and ¶ WHEREAS, The members of this Association are of the opinion that when evils, if any, do exist in a republican form of government that the ballot is the machinery to employ in its correction and that when demagogues advocate the boycott in lieu thereof to temporarily secure their personal advancement at the expense of their adherents, and the peace of the community generally, and the association believes, that in view of the impending turmoil that will be occasioned thereby that they must be prepared to use the same missiles of warfare that are employed against us; and ¶ WHEREAS, As many of the merchants and tradesmen of this country are now giving aid and sanction to the action of the 'boycott brigade,' and

who must conclude that the fruit-growers and farmers of this section look with placid complaisance upon their efforts in aid of a movement that will depreciate their properties, and leave their crops rotting in the field and in the markets; therefore, be it ¶ Resolved, That the cardinal object of this association is to assist in stamping the boycott from American soil, and therefore, that every weapon of warfare consistent with a free and republican form of Government will be used to accomplish this end, before a reprisal boycott is inaugurated. But believing the axiom that the best Government is that which governs the least, we therefore feel it a duty to venture the information that this association has no power to govern the private actions of its members in this matter, and any member of this association who still feel sinclined [feels inclined] to trade withose [with those] who are abetting the actions of the 'boycott brigade' and who admire their system of enforcing their views upon the community, are perfectly at liberty to do so."

4/14/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

"Chinese Exportation of Fish." "Mr. Dibble, one of the Fish Commissioners of this State, says that \$3,000,000 worth of fish are exported annually from the waters of this State to China, and he has asked Congressman Morrow to introduce a bill into the body of which he is a member to prevent such exportation. Thus it will be seen that there is no feature in which the Chinese can be regarded that is not an injury to the State which affords them protection."

4/14/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 4

"Anti Boycott." "Resolutions of the Fruit Growers and Citizens Association. ¶ At a meeting of the Fruit Growers and Citizens Defensive Association of Santa Clara county, held Tuesday, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: ¶ Whereas, As the Fruit Growers and Citizens Defensive Association have effected a thorough organization in this county for the purpose of opposing the boycotting of their fruits and other industries and any unlawful interference with their business, and also for the purpose of defeating any candidate for public office who fails to oppose this dangerous innovation of recent origin which threatens a class hatred and a community warfare; and ¶ Whereas, The members of this Association are of the opinion that when evils, if any, do exist in a republican form of government that the ballot is the machinery to employ in its correction and that when demagogues advocate the boycott in lieu thereof to temporarily secure their personal advancement at the expense of their adherents, and the peace of the community generally, and the association believes, that in view of the impending turmoil that will be occasioned thereby that they must be prepared to use the same missiles of warfare that are employed against us; and, ¶ Whereas, As many of the merchants and tradesmen of this county are now giving aid and sanction to the action of the 'boycott brigade,' and who must conclude that the fruit-growers and farmers of this section look with placid complaisance upon their efforts in aid of a movement that will depreciate their properties, and leave their crops rotting in the field and in the markets; therefore, be it ¶ Resolved, That the cardinal object of this association is to assist in stamping the boycott from American soil, and therefore, that every weapon of warfare consistent with a free and republican form of Government will be used to accomplish this end, before a reprisal boycott is inaugurated. But believing the axiom that the best Government is that which governs the least, we therefore feel it a duty to venture the information that this association has no power to

govern the private actions of its members in this matter, and any member of this association who still feels inclined to trade with those who are abetting the actions of the 'boycott brigade' and who admire their system of enforcing their views upon the community, are perfectly at liberty to do so."

4/14/1886 Evening Herald (Anti-Coolie League No. 2) page 2 column 4

"Anti-Coolie League No. 2." "The regular weekly meeting of Anti-Coolie League No. 2 of the California Non-Partisan Association will be held at Druids' Hall on Thursday Evening at 8 o'clock. Mrs. R. H. Schwartz will address the meeting. ¶ Al. Kennedy, President. T. Allen, Secretary."

4/14/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 2

"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."

4/14/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 6

"Wy Chung Lee's Acquittal." "The trial of Wy Chung Lee, charged with practicing medicine without a license, resulted in his acquittal in Department 1 of the Superior Court yesterday."

4/14/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1

"Good for Felton." "Congressman Felton is taking much interest in the Chinese question and is evidently endeavoring to do his best for his constituents. The fact that we had no confidence in him, and did all we could to defeat him, makes it all the more agreeable to give him the credit to which he is entitled."

4/14/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1

"To the Point." "The anti-boycott resolutions of the Fruit Growers and Citizens Association, appearing in another column, strike the nail on the dead center when they say that 'when evils do exist in a republican form of government, the ballot is the machinery to employ in its correction.' The general tone of the resolutions proves conclusively that the gentlemen who adopted them are fully conscious of their power, and while admitting that two wrongs will not make one 'right,' they will not hesitate to fight the boycotters with their own weapons. It is hardly necessary to add that the Fruit Growers and Citizens Association hold the winning hand in this land of vine and wine."

4/14/1886 Evening News (Socratic School of Science) page 2 column 3

[No title.] "WANTED – PEOPLE TO KNOW THAT THEY can procure good white help, male and female, and good places pointed out free of charge by leaving ordes [sic] at the Socratic School of Science 280 South Third street, San Jose."

4/14/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 2

"Ready for the Fray." "Ringing Resolutions of the Fruit Growers Association. ¶ The Fruit Growers and Citizens Defensive Association have adopted the following resolutions: ¶ WHEREAS, As the Fruit Growers and Citizens Defensive Association have effected a thorough organization in this county for the purpose of opposing the boycotting of their fruits and other industries and any unlawful interference with their business, and also for the purpose of defeating any candidate for public office who fails to oppose this dangerous innovation of recent origin which threatens a class hatred and a community warfare; and ¶ WHEREAS, The members of this Association are of the opinion that when evils, if any, do exist in a republican form of government, that the ballot is the machinery to employ in its correction, and that when demagogues advocate the boycott in lieu thereof to temporarily secure their personal advancement at the expense of their adherents, and the peace of the community generally, and the association believes, that in view of the impending turmoil that will be occasioned thereby that they must be prepared to use the same missiles of welfare [sic] [warfare?] that are employed against us; and, ¶ WHEREAS, As many of the merchants and tradesmen of this county are now giving aid and sanction to the action of the 'boycott brigade,' and who must conclude that the fruit growers and farmers of this section look with placid complaisance upon their efforts in aid of a movement that will depreciate their properties, and leave their crops rotting in the field and in the markets; therefore be it ¶ Resolved, That the cardinal object of this association is to assist in stamping the boycott from American soil, and therefore, that every weapon of warfare consistent with a free and republican form of Government will be used to accomplish this end, before a reprisal boycott is inaugurated. But believing the axiom that the best Government is that which governs the least, we therefore feel it a duty to venture the information that this association has no power to govern the private actions of its members in this matter, and any member of this association who still feels inclined to trade with those who are abetting the actions of the 'boycott brigade' and who admire their system of enforcing their views upon the community are perfectly at liberty to do so."

4/15/1886 Morning Mercury (Pacific White Laundry) page 2 column 4

[No title.] "It Will Pay You to Patronize the ¶ Pacific White Laundry ¶ As All Clothes are Mended Free Before Being Sent Home. ¶ Adams Street, East San Jose."

4/15/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 2

"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."

4/15/1886 Evening Herald (Anti-Coolie League No. 2) page 3 column 8

"Anti-Coolie League No. 2." "The regular weekly meeting of Anti-Coolie League No. 2 of the California Non-Partisan Association will be held at Druids' Hall on Thursday Evening at 8 o'clock. Mrs. R. H. Schwartz will address the meeting. ¶ Al. Kennedy, President. T. Allen, Secretary."

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

"Unhappy Boycotters." "The business of the boycotting brigades throughout the country does not seem to thrive. In New York a few days ago, the Bakers' Union instituted a boycott against a bakery conducted by a woman, whose employees refused to join the Union. The result is that the receipts of the woman's bakery has increased from a trifling sum to two or three hundred dollars per day. In Tombstone, Arizona, an attempt to enforce the boycott resulted in the withdrawal of the President and Secretary of the Anti-Chinese League and the general destruction of the organization. In Sacramento the committee appointed by the Anti-Chinese League to formulate plans for beginning the boycott, reported that in their opinion, the boycott should not be resorted to until all other measures had failed. One of the Committee said there was a lot of dirty work to be done in this boycott business, and he wanted to resign, especially as one of the others of the Committee still employed Chinamen, and there was a flagrant lack of consistency among members of the League in this matter. ¶ The 20th inst. is the date fixed for throwing the boomerang in this city, and from present indications the proposed victims are not paying the slightest attention to the threats of the brigade."

4/15/1886 Evening News (Socratic School of Science) page 2 column 3

[No title.] "WANTED – PEOPLE TO KNOW THAT THEY can procure good white help, male and female, and good places pointed out free of charge by leaving ordes [sic] at the Socratic School of Science 280 South Third street, San Jose."

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

"Dismissed." "The complaint against Thomas Allen, J. Powell and Patrick Tallon, charging them with disturbing the peace, was dismissed today for want of prosecution. Tallon and Allen quarreled about election matters last Monday afternoon, and Powell got mixed up in the matter by trying to separate them."

4/16/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 2

"Chinese Questions." "The Morrow Restriction Bill and the Indemnity Resolution. ¶ Washington, April 15.—The House Committee of Foreign Affairs to-day considered the Morrow Chinese bill and the Chinese Indemnity resolution, and although not final action was reached there was a free expression of individual sentiment upon these subjects. The period fixed for the restriction of Chinese in the Morrow bill was regarded as too long by a number of members of the Committee, and there was a decided

opposition to that portion of the bill forbidding a return of Chinese to this country after two years absence. It was held that this portion was in conflict with treaty stipulations, as it would apply to Chinese who were in this country before the consideration of the bill. It is probable that the measure will be amended in these respects. ¶ The Indemnity resolution, in its present shape, was regarded as objectionable and as establishing a dangerous precedent, and there is some disposition to make a cash payment to China under guise of returning an excess of indemnity paid by China to the United States as a result of the outbreak of 1857. The California delegation urged the Committee to immediate action, and it is probable that at the next meeting both measures will be agreed upon."

4/16/1886 Morning Mercury (Pacific White Laundry) page 2 column 4

[No title.] "It Will Pay You to Patronize the ¶ Pacific White Laundry ¶ As All Clothes are Mended Free Before Being Sent Home. ¶ Adams Street, East San Jose."

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

"Local Brevities." "...Officer Stewart, who has been working up the burglary of the Catholic Church, is of the impression that the burglary was committed by Chinamen, but does not think he will be able to capture the criminals...."

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

"Anti-Coolie Club." "Talk About Boycotting Two Corporations—M. H. Hyland Resigns. ¶ The regular meeting of Anti-Coolie Club No. 4 was held last evening in Druids' Hall. ¶ A communication was received from the Madera League, informing the club that the Madera Flume and Lumber Company had been boycotted. ¶ A definition of boycotting was read. ¶ A communication was read from the State Executive Committee announcing that the J. Lusk Packing Company was boycotted. The Chair stated that it was a very important communication, and asked what the club wished to do with it. It was ordered to be enforced. ¶ It was announced that M. H. Hyland had resigned from the Executive Committee. ¶ The Chair thought that Mr. Hyland ought to have enough respect for the League to personally tender his resignation. ¶ The resignation was accepted, and T. Winn [Thomas Wynn] was elected to fill the vacancy. ¶ Mrs. Schwartz was then introduced, and announced that on Sunday evening Mrs. Wilson would lecture in G. A. R. Hall on 'Life's Broken Chances: Can They be Mended?' and would lecture on Monday at the Baptist Tabernacle. She then proceeded to make a speech, in which she denounced the actions of the opponents to boycotting. ¶ P. Salisbury announced that a Mrs. Baker, residing at 108 San Pedro street, and her daughter were in destitute circumstances. Mr. Salisbury was authorized to pass the hat for contributions and collected \$3. ¶ Mr. Adcock stated that he thought the movement was progressing. The enemies of the movement were getting alarmed and were circulating an anti-boycott pledge. ¶ Mr. Brosius made a few remarks, and the meeting adjourned."

4/16/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 6

"Fatally Stabbed." "Serious Altercation Between Two Chinamen. ¶ THE ASSASSIN ARRESTED. ¶ The Cause of the Difficulty and the Name of the Victim Not Known—The Prisoner's Statement. ¶ About 5 o'clock last evening an altercation took place on the ranch of Jas. H. Cornthwait, near Alviso, between two Chinamen employed there, which resulted in one of them being dangerously stabbed. The would-be murderer was later in the evening brought to this city by Mr. Cornthwait and delivered to the police authorities. Mr. Cornthwait gives the following account of the affair: ¶ 'I was sitting in the house about 5 o'clock when a Chinaman came running up breathless with excitement and told me to come down to the cabin as a Chinaman was killing his cousin. I hastened to the quarters of the Chinamen and there found one of the men lying down, with the blood flowing freely from a wound in his neck, under his left ear. Ah Gee was standing near by with a bloody pocket-knife in his hand, and the other Chinamen were gathered around chattering in an excited manner. I wanted to make an examination of the injured man's wound, but he writhed and groaned at such a rate and the others opposed it so strongly that I could not do so. I do not know the direction of the wound nor whether it is likely to prove fatal, but from the manner in which the blood flowed, and the weak condition of the Chinaman, I think that the wound is dangerous.' ¶ The knife used was also brought in by Mr. Cornthwait and given to Chief Brown. The blade is full three inches in length and had evidently been plunged to the hilt into the flesh, as the blade and a portion of the handle were covered with blood. Mr. Cornthwait stated that he did not know the name of the wounded man, nor could he learn the cause of the difficulty. Ah Gee came in with him without offering any resistance. He is a young and rather surly looking Chinaman, and when asked by a reporter as to the cause of the stabbing, he answered, 'He too muchee foola me, an' me cut 'em.' To all other questions he gave the reply, 'No sabbe.' One of the Chinamen came in with Mr. Cornthwait and returned to the ranch with a Chinese doctor, who was not expected to return until this morning. This impression of the Chinese at the ranch was that the wounded man would die."

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

"Anti-Chinese." "The slate of the State Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association set forth the following items yesterday: ¶ Alameda Local Assembly K. of L. have boycotted the Central Pacific ferry-boats. ¶ Thirteen anti-Chinese organizations are in operation in Los Angeles, and a boycott will be declared May 1st. ¶ A stock company has been incorporated in Merced to start a steam laundry with 10,000 shares at \$1 each. ¶ The San Jose Brick Company has made arrangements to run with white labor exclusively. ¶ Dixon wants a steam laundry. ¶ The Tehama county Citizens Anti-Coolie Club has sent a petition to Senator Stanford asking that he discharge his Chinese help on the Vina ranch. ¶ Resolutions are being received at headquarters constantly from Assemblies of Knights of Labor all over the State, heartily endorsing the anti-Chinese movement."

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

"Closed Against the Chinese." "General Passenger Agent W. B. Davenport of the Oceanic Steamship Company stated to a Call reporter yesterday that the King and Council of the Sandwich Islands have issued an order (equivalent to a law) that after April 1st no Chinese can be admitted into the Hawaiian Kingdom, unless they have passports, or what is known in the United States as return certificates. 'This,'

said Mr. Davenport, 'is equivalent to an absolute exclusion act. Ample notice of this has been given to the Chinese and other authorities interested in Honolulu."

4/16/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 2 column 4

"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."

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

"A Stabbing Affray." "The Trouble at Mr. Cornthwaite's Between Two Chinamen. ¶ On the ranch of J. H. Cornthwaite, near Alviso, about 5 o'clock last evening, an altercation between two Chinese employed there resulted in the dangerous stabbing of one of them. The name of the Chinaman who did the stabbing is Ah Gee and last evening he was delivered to the police. Mr. Cornthwaite gave the following account of the affair: ¶ 'I was sitting in the house about 5 o'clock when a Chinaman came running up breathless with excitement and told me to come down to the cabin as a Chinaman was killing his cousin. I hastened to the quarters of the Chinamen and there found one of the men lying down, with the blood flowing freely from a wound in his neck, under his left ear. Ah Gee was standing near by with a bloody pocket knife in his hand, and the other Chinamen were gathered around chattering in an excited manner. I wanted to make an examination of the injured man's wound, but he writhed and groaned at such a rate and the others opposed it so strongly that I could not do so. I do not know the direction of the wound nor whether it is likely to prove fatal, but from the manner in which the blood flowed, and the weak condition of the Chinamen, I think that the wound is dangerous.' ¶ The knife used has a three-inch blade and had evidently been plunged to the hilt into the flesh as the blade and part of the handle were covered with blood. ¶ Mr. Cornthwaite said this morning that the Chinaman who was cut is likely to recover. He could not tell what the cause of the trouble was. ¶ Dong Hong, the Chinese interpreter, was asked what surgical attendance the wounded man had, and he said that Dr. Ah Fook had examined him and dressed his wounds. ¶ 'Is Ah Fook a good doctor?' ¶ 'He is a theater surgeon.' ¶ 'What is a theater surgeon?' ¶ 'He does not treat all diseases. He treats skin diseases and gives attention to such accidents as are likely to take place at theatrical entertainments, where a great deal of jumping and tumbling is done, such as broken limbs, sprains, bruises, and so on.' ¶ 'Does he object to the publication of his name?' ¶ 'I guess not,' replied the interpreter. 'He is only a specialist. He doesn't claim to know everything.' ¶ The examination of Ah Gee was set by Justice Pfister this morning for Wednesday next at 10 a.m., with bail fixed at \$2,000."

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

"Under Ban." "A Madera Company and the J. Lusk Cannery. ¶ The Boycott Declared. ¶ A Pointed Address by Mrs. R. H. Schwartz Before a Large Anti-Chinese Meeting. ¶ The meeting at Druids' Hall last evening of Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association No. 2 was largely attended. About a dozen ladies were present. ¶ Among those who went forward to sign the roll was Thos. Wynn, who was warmly applauded

as he appended his name to the club list. ¶ Secretary Thos. Allen read a communication from the anti-Chinese club of Madera informing the association that the Madera Flume and Trading Company, whose principal stockholders live in San Jose, is under boycott on account of its persistence in employing Chinese. It advised purchasers of doors, sash, blinds, etc., not to deal with the company named. The company now employs, as stated, 45 Chinese, and 200 Chinese are employed in the summer season. It has refused to discharge its Chinese, although white men have offered to work for \$40 a month and board and to deposit \$25 each to be forfeited if satisfaction is not given. ¶ The communication was referred to the Executive Committee. ¶ The following definition of boycotting, from the State Executive Committee, was read: ¶ Boycotting prohibits: 1. The employment of Chinese in any capacity; 2. Patronizing Chinese or purchasing the products of their labor; 3. Selling to or dealing with Chinamen, their patrons or employers, except where legal obligations exist, as in case of common carriers, water companies, etc.; 4. Any resort to violence, threats, intimidation or illegal methods. ¶ President Kennedy warned members not to make threats of any kind, or to use violent language, but earnestly counseled all to have nothing to do with Chinese or those who employ them. ¶ The J. Lusk Canning Company was announced by the State Executive Committee to be under boycott on account of its employing Chinese. ¶ Mr. Prayne reported, in regard to the boycotted Gilroy potatoes, that he had ascertained the truth of the matter. Mr. Reeves, who sent the potatoes, wrote that he was getting rid of his Chinese and had the approval of the anti-Chinese club at Gilroy as to shipping his potatoes to this city. ¶ An injustice had been done to Mr. Peirano at the last meeting, Mr. Cavallaro desired to know now who the real purchaser was. ¶ To end the potato matter A. Anderson moved that the Potato Committee be discharged. This motion was laid on the table. ¶ P. Salisbury gave notice that M. H. Hyland had resigned from the Executive Committee. The resignation was accepted, though the manner of its presentation, said the President, showed lack of respect on Mr. Hyland's part. ¶ Thos. Wynn was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy. ¶ The President now introduced Mrs. R. H. Schwartz as the speaker of the evening. ¶ Before opening her discourse Mrs. Schwartz announced that Mrs. Wilson of Santa Cruz will deliver lectures in this city on Sunday evening, Monday afternoon and Monday evening, of which notice will appear in the daily papers. ¶ Mrs. Schwartz then proceeded to address the meeting. It has been complained, she said, that there has been quite enough talk about this Chinese question; but as long as opposition is directed against the movement so long will there be work for the anti-Chinese clubs to do. The most prominent opponents of the cause at present are the horticulturists, but the speaker would say to them and to all that the boycott announced for the 20th means something. It will make itself felt. The purpose of the anti-Chinese organization is a noble one. It is the disenfranchisement of the white laborer from the chains that have been twined about him, the purification of our youth and their release from the corrupting influences of Chinese vice. ¶ The lady gave a share of her attention to the croaking element. Let those who complain of the boycotting method, she urged, present a better and more practical scheme. Can they? They cannot. The cause must be made popular. Preparations are being made for a three years' campaign and the time will come when those who now speak so bitterly against the anti-Chinese cause will be anxious to share the credit of the victory that is sure to come. The speaker quoted from the letter from State Organizer Ravlin recently published in the Herald and commented with force and eloquence on the sentiments it contains. There are some just now who cry out, 'Small brained communists! cranks! fools!' Yes, but these cries come from cowards' castles. The speaker quoted further: 'Go on, ye gentle gazelles; but if we don't "knock out" a few frauds before this agitation is over, then we make a great mistake.' That is the dignified language of our enemies. The position of the Chinese as a labor element was compared with the slavery of ante-bellum days and the speaker

declared that Chinese slavery must be stamped out as negro slavery was not so many years ago. Many lives were sacrificed that the country might live and be prosperous, and it is fitting that the graves of those who went to their death in defense of what they believed to be right should be strewn with flowers. ¶ Mrs. Schwartz next referred to the danger of Chinese naturalization and then urged her hearers not to be afraid of the little word 'boycott.' She read its definition, as promulgated by the State Executive Committee, and called special attention to the fact that it prohibits everything in the nature of violence or illegal methods. Yet so much misunderstood is the term that fruit-growers have actually proposed to patrol their orchards—against what? Against those who are endeavoring to defend the rights of humanity. It is learned that an organization of fruit-growers has been formed which pledges its members against the support of candidates who favor boycotting. But isn't this the rankest kind of boycotting? ¶ The attitude of those who are taking part in this agitation, continued the speaker, must be firm and its course of action resolute and unyielding. There are fruit-growers who express fear that their fruit will rot in their orchards. It ought to rot, if Chinese are to be preferred to white laborers. The legislative department of the government does not represent public sentiment. It is rather a chamber where perjury and treason are rewarded. ¶ The lady recited a poem styled 'Backbone,' which was warmly received, and closed by advising that no lawful means should be left unemployed towards the expulsion of the Chinese slaves from this fair country. ¶ Mrs. Schwartz was several times applauded during the delivery of her address and at its close was the recipient of a vote of thanks from the association. ¶ Mr. Salisbury reported that a woman named Mrs. Baker was in want of necessaries at 108 North San Pedro street and a collection was taken up for her benefit. It was announced that she will be glad to receive washing. ¶ The boycott of the J. Lusk Canning Company was approved by vote of the association. ¶ R. J. Adcock of the Executive Committee spoke briefly as to the progress of anti-Chinese work, saying that everything looks very encouraging. ¶ Mr. Brosius said that he felt more courageous than ever before. Opposition engenders bravery. The fruit-growers are going to boycott the boycotters, are they? Well, if we go, he continued, they will follow us. But the Chinese by simple competition will drive out the white fruit-growers if the latter adhere to their present foolish position. The speaker closed by urging that the women should be induced to join the movement."

4/16/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1

"Anti-Chinese Butchers." "The retail butchers of San Francisco have organized for the purpose of protecting themselves against the Chinese. Of various plans suggested, the following was adopted – a sign to be hung in every shop entitled thereto stating that there are no meats sold in the establishment that were handled by Chinese."

4/16/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1

"Go On Record." "An anti-boycott pledge is being circulated by representatives of the fruit growers and producing classes of the county. It is a good idea and gives every person an opportunity to go on record on the great question of the hour. The pledge is receiving the signatures of the most prominent citizens and business men."

4/16/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1

"The Fight is Over." "The Federated Trades Union of San Francisco has raised the boycott in the Call and Bulletin offices and the force on both papers now belong to the Typographical Union. And now let us hope that all parties concerned are satisfied."

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

"The Boycotters." "Regular Meeting of the Anti-Coolie Club. ¶ The Anti-Coolie Club No. 4, met at Druid's Hall last evening. ¶ The resignation of M. H. Hyland as a member of the Executive Committee was received. ¶ The Chair considered that Mr. Hyland should have shown the Club enough respect to have personally tendered his resignation."

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

"A Chinaman Cut." "Serious Stabbing Affray Near Alviso Last Evening. ¶ At the ranch of James H. Cornthwait, near Alviso, about 5 o'clock last evening, an altercation took place between two Chinamen, which resulted in the serious stabbing of one of the men. ¶ The would-be murderer was brought to this city last evening by Mr. Cornthwait, who made the following statement of the affair, ¶ 'I was sitting in the house about 5 o'clock when a Chinaman came running up breathless with excitement, and told me to come down to the cabin as a Chinaman was killing his cousin. I hastened to the quarters of the Chinamen and there found one of the men lying down with the blood flowing freely from a wound in the neck under the left ear. ¶ Ah Gee was standing near by with a bloody pocket-knife in his hand, and the other Chinamen were gathered around chattering in an excited manner. I wanted to make an examination of the injured man's wound, but he writhed and groaned at such a rate and the others opposed it so strongly that I could not do so. I do not know the direction of the wound nor whether it is fatal, but from the manner in which the blood flowed and the weak condition of the Chinaman, I think that the wound is dangerous.' ¶ The wounded man is not expected to live. ¶ A complaint charging Ah Yee [Ah Gee] with assault to murder, was made by Mr. Cornthwait in Justice Pfister's Court to-day. The examination is set for the 21st inst, at 10 o'clock a.m., and in default of bonds fixed at \$2,000, Yee [Gee] will remain in the County Jail."

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

"Chinese Burglars." "It is the impression of the officers that the burglary of the Catholic [church] was committed by Chinamen, but as yet there is no clue to the identity of the thieves."

4/17/1886 Morning Mercury ("An American.") page 2 column 1

"Boycotting." "An American Expresses His Views in forcible Language. ¶ San Jose, April 9, 1886. ¶ EDITOR MERCURY: —In the parable given by Christ showing the relations between [between] employers and workmen, in answer to the boycotting murmuring of laborers against the employer, he causes the

master to say, 'Shall not a man do what he will with his own? Is thine eye evil because I am good? Behold I will give unto these last as unto thee.' etc. Until a short time past Americans have believed that they had a right to purchase where they pleased and of whom they pleased, and to employ whom they pleased in their pursuit of happiness; and that no men, or body of men, had a right to dictate to them of whom they should purchase, where they should purchase, or whom they should employ. But now, after more than a century's exercise of these fundamental principles of freedom has imbedded [imbedded] these rights into the very existence of every American, a set of irresponsible anarchists and self-conceited petty tyrants, has arisen among us, who announce to the sons of those grand old sires who made us a nation, 'you shall purchase of, and sell to none, and you shall employ none but those we name, and if you dare to do otherwise, we will destroy your business and your good name; and we will use our best and most persistent efforts, all our energies to drive you from the lands inherited by you from your fathers, or to penury; for we have brought with us from foreign lands an instrument called boycott, more terrible and unprincipled than the uncontrolled will or caprice of any tyrant; and this instrument we will use against you and follow it by assassination, and by fire if necessary, to accomplish our ends.' This is ¶ A PLAIN STATEMENT ¶ Of the tendencies, and the will of the worthless conspirators and petty tyrants who have recently banded themselves together to 'boycott' their superiors, or in other words to control Americans and deprive them of their native and constitutional rights, by threats, intimidation, and, if necessary to accomplish their selfish ends, by violence. Mr. Editor, I am, on both sides, a descendant of revolutionary ancestors; of men who aided in forming the Government of this, heretofore, free country. My pedigree on both sides, in this country, extends back to the colonies of Massachusetts Bay and New Haven, where my ancestors were located more than half a century before the revolutionary war, and prior to the laying of the foundations of our national government. My own distinct personal recollections extends back to the day when Andrew Jackson was elected President of the United States. By reading, by tradition and by observation I am familiar with the principles which have actuated the American people during the entire existence of the nation; and I say, without fear of successful contradiction, that until the recent importation of the 'boycott' from Europe, and its ¶ ATTEMPTED ENFORCEMENT ¶ Upon us by a body of irrepressible and tyrannic conspirators, no American was afraid to purchase goods of whom he pleased or where he pleased; or to employ whom he pleased. Are Americans afraid to do so now? So far as the Chinese are concerned, I have, during more than thirty years past, steadily, firmly and consistently opposed their coming to this country; and thirty years ago was one who labored in the Legislature of this State and aided in securing the passage of an Act levying a tax of \$50 on the head of every Chinaman brought into the State, and holding the ship that brought them responsible for its payment. [The Act will be found in the statutes [statutes] of Cal. for 1856.] Unfortunately the Democratic Supreme Court of the State held the Act to be unconstitutional. I regard the presence of so many Chinese laborers in this State as a great evil, and believe a few years will supplant them with white and negro labor, which will be far better for the country; but the sudden forcing of 40,000 or 50,000 laborers out of the State when our people are unprepared to supply their places promptly with better laborers would inevitably result in the loss of many millions of dollars to the best of our citizens. This would be the direct and necessary result of a general 'boycott.' ¶ Yours sincerely, AN AMERICAN."

4/17/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 2 column 1

[No title.] "The Oakland and Alameda ferry boats have incurred the displeasure of the boycotters and of course nobody will dare to cross the bay. Rowboats will now be found necessary to convey passengers to and from their business in San Francisco. As the producers of roaring farces the boycotters are an eminent success. It only remains for them to issue a boycott against eating, drinking and sleeping and the regeneration of society will be completed."

4/17/1886 Morning Mercury (Pacific White Laundry) page 2 column 5

[No title.] "It Will Pay You to Patronize the ¶ Pacific White Laundry ¶ As All Clothes are Mended Free Before Being Sent Home. ¶ Adams Street, East San Jose."

4/17/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 1

"Anti-Boycott." "Fruit-Growers' and Citizens' Defensive Association Pledge. ¶ The following document, headed, 'To the People of Santa Clara County,' is being circulated in this city and elsewhere for signatures: 'The Anti-Chinese Leagues are to begin a boycott of the fruit crop of this country upon the 26th of April of this year, and a general boycott of the California fruit crop is threatened about the 1st of September, this year. The citizens of this country have organized a Fruit-Growers' and Citizens' Defensive Association to resist the boycotting of our fruits and any unlawful interference with our business. This Association has decided that the first weapon of defense is to secure the sentiment of the public upon this issue, and take this method of obtaining it. If you are opposed to the boycott, and the disastrous consequences that must follow, and are willing to use your influence against it please affix your name to this instrument.'"

4/17/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 1

"The Stabbing Affray." "Ah Gee, the Chinaman who stabbed a fellow countryman in the neck at Cornthwait's ranch Thursday night, was arraigned before Justice Pfister yesterday on a charge of assault with intent to commit murder. His examination was set for April 21st, at 10 a.m., with bail fixed at \$2,000. The name of the wounded man is Ah Let. A Chinese doctor who attended him says that the injury is not dangerous."

4/17/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 6

"A Destitute Family." "Material Assistance Given Them—They Want Work. ¶ Mrs. Hart, a destitute widow, who with her mother and two daughters resides on the northeast corner of San Pedro and San Augustin streets, yesterday received substantial assistance from the police officers and others. The lady had called at Officer Allen's house seeking for work and stating her circumstances. Subsequently Officer Allen called at her place of abode and was convinced of her poverty and also that she was worthy of assistance. Yesterday he took the matter in hand, and, with P. Salisbury, took up a collection for the family, amounting to enough to provide for present necessities and purchase articles of furniture and washing utensils. Among the contributors was Don Hong, the Chinese court interpreter. W. T. Wheeler,

when he heard of the case, went to a store and purchased a stove and sent it as his donation. The women arrived here about a week ago from the East and they were very thankful for the kindness shown them. They are both able to work, and any one having washing to do can leave it there with the knowledge that it will be assisting worthy people to gain a livelihood."

4/17/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

"A Liar or a Fool." "One Hamilton Lindsay, whoever he may be, writes to Speaker Carlisle of the House of Representatives a long letter denouncing the people of California for their opposition to coolieism. The letter contains a long list of alleged outrages against coolies, among which is the following: ¶ 'On the 2nd of March, the Chinese were driven from their homes at Los Gatos, just before midnight by a mob which fired volleys from shot guns and terrified the poor foreigners with hideous yells.' ¶ If this be a same of the facts which Mr. Lindsay presents to Congress in favor of his coolie brethren, we need hardly say to the people of this county that Mr. Lindsay is either himself a liar or a fool, or that he has been imposed upon by some one who deserves to be so characterized. It surpasses belief that men can be found so prejudiced and malicious as to defame the people of their own race in order to make out a case for an alien horde, which is regarded all over the country by those who know anything about the matter as a curse to honest industry, and a menace to American civilization."

4/17/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

"Coolieism and Clergymen." "Commenting on the recent pro-Chinese meeting in New York, the Star says: 'The meeting held at Steinway Hall to protest against the treatment of the Chinese in this country was an eminently respectable gathering. But the trouble with the good clergymen and zealous men and women who organize such public demonstrations is that they are more sentimental than practical. They sympathize with the Chinaman's docility and industry, but they will not employ him; they extend him the right hand of fellowship in a series of resolutions, but they do not seek him in his squalor; they deplore his condition, but beseech Congress to give him money. ¶ In one respect, however, this last meeting differed from all such assemblies—it was both far behind and far in advance of the age. It asked the government to take some action with reference to the western outrages, when a bill granting all the necessary relief was drawn a month ago by Mr. Belmont at the President's recommendation, and is now before Congress, and one of the speakers, Rev. Dr. Hurlburt, wished 'that opium could be substituted for American whisky.' ¶ This is a most sensational and lawless remark to drop from reverend lips. The laws of the country expressly forbid and use and sale of the deadly drug, except for certain purposes, whereas it is easily to be proved that many great and good men have been addicted to the moderate use of good whisky without deterioration. Brother Hurlburt could not have said anything more calculated to inflame an already somewhat set prejudice against the heathen Chinese and his nasty habits than to thus defame the favorite American tippie. And so the good that these public meetings do dies with them, while some unfortunate remark or sensational expression will often live for years to fester in the public mind. As a general rule, emotional clergymen are safer in the pulpit and parish than elsewhere. Mr. Blaine could expatiate on this topic with a superabundance of energy."

4/17/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

[No title.] "Canada prohibited the immigration of coolies, and the pro-Chinese crowd of that country declared that it was a matter that could only be decided by the Imperial Government, and set the law aside. An appeal was made to the Imperial authorities, and it has just been decided that the Dominion can deal with it as a Canadian question only. It is only in the United States that the coolies are permitted to defy all local laws and regulations, and gratified privileges that are denied to actual citizens."

4/17/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 4

"Anti-Boycott." "The following document, headed, 'To the People of Santa Clara County,' is being circulated in this city and elsewhere for signatures: 'The Anti-Chinese Leagues are to begin a boycott of the fruit crop of this county upon the 26th of April of this year, and a general boycott of the California fruit crop is threatened about the 1st of September this year. The citizens of this county have organized a Fruit Growers' and Citizens' Defensive Association to resist the boycotting of our fruits and any unlawful interference with our business. This Association has decided that the first weapon of defense is to secure the sentiment of the public upon this issue, and take this method of obtaining it. If you are opposed to the boycott, and the disastrous consequences that must follow, and are willing to use your influence against it, please affix your name to this instrument.'"

4/17/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 5

"A Chinese Thief." "Ah Qua was brought to the County Jail from Los Gatos to-day. He was convicted of petit larceny."

4/17/1886 Evening Herald (Santa Clara County Executive Committee of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association) page 2 column 5

"Boycott!" "Attention! ¶ Citizens of Santa Clara Co.! ¶ The following is a definition of the Boycott proclaimed and to be inaugurated by order of the State Executive Committee of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association, and which will take effect in Santa Clara county on and after ¶ April 20, 1886: ¶ Boycotting prohibits: ¶ 1. The employment of Chinese in any capacity; ¶ 2. Patronizing Chinese or purchasing the products of their labor; ¶ Selling to or dealing with Chinamen, their patrons or employers, except where legal obligations exist, as in case of common carriers, water companies, etc.; ¶ 4. Any resort to violence, threats, intimidation or illegal methods. ¶ We now call upon all good citizens of this county, friendly to the anti-Chinese movement, to comply with the spirit of this Boycott, to discharge their Chinese help, to stop purchasing the products of Chinese labor, etc., and to prevail upon their relatives, friends and neighbors to do likewise. ¶ We further call upon all friends of the anti-Chinese cause to communicate to the Secretary of this Committee, after April 20, 1886, the names and addresses of all persons or corporations who act in violation of the spirit of this Boycott. This Committee will investigate all cases so reported, and will furnish reliable help to all persons or corporations desiring to substitute laborers of our own race for Chinese slave labor. ¶ Any person or corporation unable to comply with the spirit of this Boycott, for legal or other causes, will receive due and just consideration

by reporting the same to this Committee, as it is not desired by this Committee and by the constituency which it represents to injure any business where a disposition is shown to give preference to white labor. ¶ We call, further, the most earnest attention of all friends of our cause to Article 4 of the above Boycott definition, and we hereby discountenance any violent and unlawful measures whatever on the part of any one; and we hereby pledge ourselves and the Leagues which we represent that we will cordially support the authorities and all good citizens in the endeavor to punish any and all persons violating the laws of this State in the attempted enforcement of the Boycott herein declared. ¶ Communication should be addressed to P. O. Box 169, San Jose. ¶ Given by the Santa Clara County Executive Committee of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association."

4/17/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 2

"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."

4/17/1886 Evening Herald (New York Herald) page 3 column 3

"Sawyer's Decision." "The Law on Which It is Based Declared Unconstitutional. ¶ A dispatch from San Francisco says that the two judges of the United States Circuit divided yesterday on the question whether rioters charged with expelling Chinese from a California town are subject to prosecution under section 5,519 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. ¶ This is the 'Ku Klux law,' passed by Congress in 1871. It makes it a crime for two or more persons to conspire against any person or class or persons for the purpose of depriving them of the equal protection of the laws. ¶ Judge Sawyer refused to discharge the prisoner and is reported to have remarked that 'if that section is valid, what is popularly known as boycotting is criminal.' Judge Sabin dissented and the question goes to the United States Supreme Court. ¶ We do not see how there could have been any doubt or question as to the section cited, since the United States Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional three years ago on the ground that Congress had no power to punish such conspiracies in a State. It rests with the several States alone to make them criminal.—New York Herald."

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

"White Labor at Madera." "The rate at which white labor was offered to the Madera Flume and Trading Company, that it might supplant the Chinese in its employ, as reported at the anti-Chinese meeting Thursday evening, was \$40 per month, not including board, \$25 to be forfeited for breach of contract. The statement that the offer was \$40 a month without board was incorrect."

4/17/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 8

"Chinese Labor." "The Circular Letter of Inquiry to the County Assessors. ¶ The following circular letter of inquiry, regarding Chinese labor in orchards and vineyards, has been addressed by Commissioner

Enos of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics to all of the County Assessors of the State: ¶ State Bureau of Labor Statistics, San Francisco, April 12, 1886. ¶ Dear Sir: The State Horticultural Society has addressed a communication to me requesting that information be furnished at the next meeting of the society, to be held on the 30th inst. in this city. ¶ The information sought is whether the Chinese labor now and heretofore employed in the vineyards and orchards of the State can be supplanted by white labor during the fruit harvest of 1886. ¶ Please be kind enough to give me such information as you have by answering the following. ¶ 1. How many Chinese in your county? ¶ 2. How many are domestics and servants? ¶ 3. How many labor in vineyards, orchards and hopyards? ¶ 4. How many labor in agricultural pursuits, other than those mentioned in Question 3? ¶ 5. Is there sufficient white labor in your county to replace the Chinese employed in the vineyards and orchards of your county? ¶ 6. If not, how many white laborers will be required to fill their places? ¶ 7. What time will be required to replace the Chinese with whites? ¶ 8. In your opinion, how many Chinese are engaged in the vineyards and orchards in this State? ¶ 9. How does the labor of white men and that of Chinese in vineyards and orchards compare as to quality and quantity. ¶ An immediate answer is requested in order to furnish an early and complete statement to the society, in the interest of two of the greatest industries of our State, as well as the interest of white labor. Respectfully, John S. Enos."

4/17/1886 Evening News (wire) page 4 column 1

"Bidwell's Boycott." "The boycott, says the Woodland Democrat, is a two edged implement which more than one town will find to its sorrow, where radical views prevail. The citizens of Chico boycotted General Bidwell's flour; he has closed down his mills, and it is reported that 60 men who are in the habit of spending their money in that town, are out of employment. Such instances of extreme measures do much to injure the progress of a struggling community."

4/17/1886 Evening News (staff) page 4 column 1

"Felton's Anti-Chinese Bill." "The bill introduced by Congressman Felton a few days ago is the latest scheme intended to get rid of the Chinese. It also strikes at the worthless and dangerous classes of all other nations by forbidding the landing at any port in the United States of any person from a foreign country who is a pauper or felon, or who is interdicted from becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States, and provides a penalty for the landing or bringing of them to any American port by any master of a vessel, unless such persons can show description certificates from a United States Consul. It also provides for the arrest of any such foreigner, who cannot be a naturalized citizen of the United States, wherever found in this country, who cannot exhibit such a certificate. That such a bill will become a law at this session of Congress is too much to hope for."

4/17/1886 Evening News (staff) page 5 column 2

"Against Boycotters." "The Pledge of the Fruit Growers and Citizens Association. ¶ Following is a copy of a document being circulated for signatures in this city by members of the Fruit Growers Association: ¶ 'The anti-Chinese Leagues are to begin a boycott of the fruit crop of this county upon the 20th of April of

this year, and a general boycott of the California fruit crop is threatened about the 1st of September, this year. The citizens of this county have organized a Fruit-Growers and Citizens Defensive Association to resist the boycotting of our fruits and any unlawful interference with our business. This association has decided that the first weapon of defense is to secure the sentiment of the public upon this issue, and take this method of obtaining it. If you are opposed to the boycott, and the disastrous consequences that must follow, and are willing to use your influences against it, please affix your name to this instrument.”

4/17/1886 Evening News (staff) page 5 column 5

"A Persistent Thief." "He Tries to Steal the Whole Family and is Threatened With Death. ¶ A Chinaman was sent from one of the neighboring towns to the County Jail a few weeks ago under a sentence of twenty days for stealing eggs. ¶ He was discharged last Sunday and returning to the scene of his former depredations, immediately stole several hens. ¶ He was arrested again and arrived at the jail to-day, under sentence of one hundred days. ¶ In passing sentence the Justice said: ¶ 'You received twenty days for stealing eggs and as soon as your time had expired you return and steal the hen, and you are now sentenced to one hundred days. If at the end of your sentence you again return here and steal the hen-coop, you will be sentenced to be hung.'"

4/18/1886 Morning Mercury (Pacific White Laundry) page 3 column 8

[No title.] "It Will Pay You to Patronize the ¶ Pacific White Laundry ¶ As All Clothes are Mended Free Before Being Sent Home. ¶ Adams Street, East San Jose."

4/18/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 4 column 5

"Fire Bugs at Work." "The Anti-Chinese League at Carson Charged with Incendiarism. ¶ CARSON (Nev.), April 17.—During the past 24 hours there has been five fire alarms in this city caused by attempts made to fire T. B. Rickey's house. Parties here claim the work was done by men connected with the anti-Chinese League. The League immediately placed a man in charge of the house at its own expense and then guarded it all night. Rickey employs Chinamen. The theory that the anti-Chinese people incited the incendiarism is scouted by most people, but the excitement was so great that last night Yerington & Bliss placed an additional guard of seven men armed with shotguns to watch their wood and lumber yard. This morning the Executive Committee of the Chinese League made a proffer of men to guard the home at the League's expense, which was declined. Last night at midnight there was another alarm, but it was found to proceed from Dan Corbett's house, a leading member of the League. About noon to-day another house was fired by placing cans of coal oil and rags under it. A fire commission has been appointed to investigate the fires, and are now sitting with closed doors. Several prominent citizens, who have publicly claimed that the fires were the work of the anti-Chinese League, have been summoned before the committee of investigation, and will be compelled to divulge the names of the guilty parties or admit that they know nothing. Arrests will probably be made to-morrow."

4/18/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 5 column 4

"A Dire Threat." "The Warning Given a Petty Thief by a Rural Justice. ¶ On the 21st of March last a Justice of the Peace who occasionally holds Court in one of the outside townships of this county, sent a Chinaman to the County Jail for twenty days for stealing a few eggs. This Chinaman served out his sentence and returned to his rural abode only a week ago. In about three days after his return his natural instinct also returned and he was detected stealing a chicken and for this was arrested. He was taken before the Justice and tried and convicted, and Saturday morning was fixed for pronouncing sentence. Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock the Chinaman was taken before the Justice for sentence. The Justice said: 'John, stand up. About a month ago you were convicted in this Court of the crime of petit larceny for which you were sent to the County Jail for twenty days. You served your sentence and returned to your home, and now you are again before me, having been charged and convicted of the same offense. It now becomes necessary for me to again impose the sentence of the law, which will be more severe this time. The judgment of this Court is that you be imprisoned in the County Jail of this county for the term of 100 days. And now I wish to warn you that if you again return to this place and commit crime and are brought before me for sentence, that I shall direct the Constable to take you to the nearest tree or bridge and hang you. Remember!' ¶ The Constable who relates the above occurrence says it was the richest Court scene he ever witnessed."

4/19/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 2

"A Week-Kneed Committeeman." "San Francisco, April 19.—F. R. Dray, a member of the Executive Committee of the State Anti-Chinese Association from Sacramento, has sent his resignation to the headquarters of the Association in this city giving as the reason for his action that he cannot conscientiously approve or support that part of the boycott definition which prohibits selling and dealing with Chinamen; their patrons and employers, except where legal obligations exist, as in cases of common carriers, water companies etc."

4/19/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 3

"Railroad and the Coolies." "The officials of the Southern Pacific state most positively that the company is discharging its coolies, and substituting white men in every branch of its business. Of course, it will be for the members of the Anti-Coolie Associations along the lines of the Company to ascertain whether these statements are strictly true, but the news already comes from other sources that most of the coolies employed as section hands at \$1 a day have been discharged, and white men put in their places at \$1.65 per day, and that white labor is exclusively employed in the building of the new line from Soledad to Newhall. This is good news, indeed, for if this great corporation can do without coolie labor, it is not needed in the State at all. It should also be said further that the Southern Pacific Company is offering every possible inducement for the immigration of reliable white labor. The Herald has always been ready to condemn the corporation when it was thought to deserve condemnation, and we think this movement on its part should be recorded to its credit by the friends of white labor generally."

4/19/1886 Evening Herald (San Francisco Post) page 2 column 3

"The Chinese Won't Go." "They Defy the Boycott, Laugh at Hard Times and Linger Here. ¶ The boycott does not send the heathen flying home to the Flowery Kingdom with such a degree of celerity as was expected, the steamship Rio de Janeiro, which sailed for the Orient to-day, taking but fifty Chinese. ¶ In speaking to a Post reporter of the difficulties experienced by the law officers of the government in trying to exclude the Mongolians who are not entitled to entry into our country, United States Attorney Hilborn said: ¶ 'No one who has tried these cases arising out of the Restrict act for three and a half years, as I have, and become acquainted with their tactics, can have any other opinion than that the boycott is the only means to the desired end. There is a great deal of talk about abrogating the Burlingame treaty. Well, suppose Congress should do so, what would be the result? Why, worse than ever. They might come here a thousand at a time, and, if refused a landing, swear that they were born here, and are, consequently, citizens of the United States. They would be entitled to writs of habeas corpus, and when the hearing came up, what would prevent them from bringing an old midwife, a Chinese nurse or a half dozen witnesses to swear that they were born here at some particular place in Chinatown? I tell you it won't do to go to work on that plan, and I am now thoroughly satisfied that the boycott is the only thing that will satisfactorily settle the matter.'"

4/19/1886 Evening Herald (Santa Clara County Executive Committee of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association) page 2 column 8

"Boycott!" "Attention! ¶ Citizens of Santa Clara Co.! ¶ The following is a definition of the Boycott proclaimed and to be inaugurated by order of the State Executive Committee of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association, and which will take effect in Santa Clara county on and after ¶ April 20, 1886: ¶ Boycotting prohibits: ¶ 1. The employment of Chinese in any capacity; ¶ 2. Patronizing Chinese or purchasing the products of their labor; ¶ Selling to or dealing with Chinamen, their patrons or employers, except where legal obligations exist, as in case of common carriers, water companies, etc.; ¶ 4. Any resort to violence, threats, intimidation or illegal methods. ¶ We now call upon all good citizens of this county, friendly to the anti-Chinese movement, to comply with the spirit of this Boycott, to discharge their Chinese help, to stop purchasing the products of Chinese labor, etc., and to prevail upon their relatives, friends and neighbors to do likewise. ¶ We further call upon all friends of the anti-Chinese cause to communicate to the Secretary of this Committee, after April 20, 1886, the names and addresses of all persons or corporations who act in violation of the spirit of this Boycott. This Committee will investigate all cases so reported, and will furnish reliable help to all persons or corporations desiring to substitute laborers of our own race for Chinese slave labor. ¶ Any person or corporation unable to comply with the spirit of this Boycott, for legal or other causes, will receive due and just consideration by reporting the same to this Committee, as it is not desired by this Committee and by the constituency which it represents to injure any business where a disposition is shown to give preference to white labor. ¶ We call, further, the most earnest attention of all friends of our cause to Article 4 of the above Boycott definition, and we hereby discountenance any violent and unlawful measures whatever on the part of any one; and we hereby pledge ourselves and the Leagues which we represent that we will cordially support the authorities and all good citizens in the endeavor to punish any and all persons violating the laws of this State in the attempted enforcement of the Boycott herein declared. ¶

Communication should be addressed to P. O. Box 169, San Jose. ¶ Given by the Santa Clara County Executive Committee of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association."

4/19/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 1

"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."

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

"Ang Tai Duck's Starvation Tactics." "Captain Searle, of the steamer 'City of New York,' which arrived Saturday from the Orient, reported to Captain Lees that the Japanese authorities had placed Ang Tai Duck, the Wickersham murderer, in his charge to take to Hong-kong. On the trip Duck tried to starve himself to death, until Captain Searle told him he would be turned loose in Hongkong and not be sent back to California. Duck then made up for lost time, and developed an astonishing appetite, but upon his arrival he discovered that the Captain had deceived him, and at once resumed his old tactics."

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

"Applying the Torch." "Several incendiary fires have been started in Carson City during the past few days, and as the anti-Chinese excitement is at fever heat in that locality, some persons believe that the guilty ones are members of the anti-Chinese League. On the other hand, the League has placed men on guard to prevent incendiarism. The citizens have organized for the purpose of investigation. It is hardly necessary to add that such methods will be more apt to cause the removal of whites, than Chinese."

4/20/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 1 column 3

"Too Much Boycott." "San Francisco, April 19.—F. R. Dray, a member of the Executive Committee of the State Anti-Chinese Association from Sacramento, has sent his resignation to the head-quarters of the Association in this city giving as the reason for his action that he cannot conscientiously approve or support that part of the boycott definition which prohibits selling and dealing with Chinamen; their patrons and employers, except where legal obligations exist, as in the cases of common carriers, water companies, etc."

4/20/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 2 column 3

"Anti-Coolie League." "The Financial Condition of the League—Mrs. Wilson. ¶ The regular meeting of the Anti-Chinese Club No. 3 was held last evening in the lecture room of the Baptist Tabernacle. ¶ P. Salisbury, Secretary of the Executive Committee, reported that the Committee was considering the matter of starting a co-operative steam laundry, and that some action would be taken soon. ¶ A

communication was received from the Executive Committee asking how many Chinese are employed in the county and how many whites will be required to supplant them. ¶ P. Salisbury announced that the Madera Flume and Lumber Company had been placed on the boycott list. ¶ Mrs. Schwartz, the Secretary, stated that she had a list of the receipts and expenditures of the State Executive Committee, and the Chair stated that it would not be necessary to read it. ¶ Mrs. Schwartz—This League sent about \$43 to the Committee, and it is not credited to us. ¶ The Chair—Oh, it was sent in installments. Dr. Ravlin took it down. ¶ Mrs. Schwartz—The people who donated the money would like to know where it went to. ¶ The Chair—Well, it's all right. Dr. Ravlin took it down. Here's a receipt for a portion of it. ¶ Mrs. Schwartz asked if she should read it. The Chair said it didn't matter, and she proceeded to read. The receipt was from N. F. Ravlin to J. L. Berry, acknowledging the payment of \$20 on account. ¶ Mr. Bishop moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with League No. 2 to consider the question of consolidating the two Leagues. ¶ The motion occasioned considerable discussion. The Financial Secretary stated that week after week passed and no money came in, and there was a bill of \$4 each week for room rent. It was easy enough to say keep on; but what with? He thought an honorable retreat was better than defeat. ¶ Mr. Bishop said that there were two halls and the members never one-quarter filled the halls. Both Leagues were financially broken. ¶ Mrs. Schwartz stated that consolidation would be a sign of weakness. If the members would contribute something toward the support of the League there would be no need to consolidate. The membership numbers 300, and out of them twenty-six had agreed to contribute sums amounting in the aggregate to \$8 per month. ¶ The Chair favored consolidation. The members would have plenty of opportunities to contribute what money they had to give for the benefit of the cause. ¶ Al. Kennedy said the League had better wait till the 8th of May before they took any action. All the big guns in the State would then be here and would open the eyes of the people. ¶ The motion was lost. ¶ The Financial Secretary suggested that as there was so much enthusiasm in favor of maintaining a separate organization, perhaps he had better take up a subscription. He would like to see the rent paid as they went along. The suggestion not meeting with encouragement was not carried out. ¶ Mrs. Wilson of Santa Cruz was introduced and addressed the League. She recounted some of the evils of the Chinese and claimed that the boycott was the only effective manner of settling the question, and that many Chinese had been supplanted by white labor since the agitation begun. ¶ A collection was taken up for the benefit of Mrs. Wilson. ¶ Mr. Salisbury called attention to the fact that Mrs. Baker, No. 116 San Pedro street wanted to do washing. ¶ Adjourned."

4/20/1886 Morning Mercury (Pacific White Laundry) page 3 column 8

[No title.] "It Will Pay You to Patronize the ¶ Pacific White Laundry ¶ As All Clothes are Mended Free Before Being Sent Home. ¶ Adams Street, East San Jose."

4/20/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

"The Anti-Boycott Pledge." The Anti-Chinese Pledge: "It is a matter of the gravest regret that such intense bitterness has been engendered by the efforts of a part of this community to supplant Chinese labor with white labor. The opposition to this movement, at least so far as open manifestation of it is concerned, seems to be confined to some, but certainly not all, or even a majority, of the fruit-growers

of this county. These opposers take the matter a great deal more to heart than the occasion demands, and they are resorting to measures that the situation does not warrant. The fruit-growers in the Willows, for instance, are to have a patrol to protect the orchards, thereby implying that violence and destruction of property are contemplated, whereas, as far as we can learn, nothing of the kind has been thought of. Again, the anti-boycott pledge, now in circulation, makes an entirely erroneous assumption. ¶ This pledge declares: 'The anti-Chinese leagues are to begin a boycott of the fruit crop of this county upon the 26th [20th] of April this year. * * * The citizens of this county have organized a Fruit-Growers' and Citizens' Defensive Association to resist the boycotting of our fruits and any unlawful [violent] interference with our business.' ¶ This does not state the situation fairly and squarely. In the first place, the anti-Chinese leagues are not to begin a boycott of the fruit crop, except that fraction which may be produced by Chinese labor. In the second place, such a boycott as is contemplated will not reach the entire fruit crop. In the third place, this pledge unfairly seeks to create the impression that the whole aim of the leagues is to destroy, by boycotting and violence, the most important industry of the county, and to leave untouched all other industries, occupations and products. In the fourth place, the pledge obscures the reason of the boycott and does not mention the Chinese at all. In the fifth place, 'the citizens of this county' have not organized the Association. Thus an attempt is made by unfair means to arouse sentiment against the leagues and to make their members appear in the light of incendiaries and brigands, and as not being among the citizens of the county. ¶ The canvassers who are hunting for signatures to this unfair pledge are not meeting with universal success by any means. An instance is seen at the Court-house where only two of the county officials could be induced to sign it. ¶ The construction that will inevitably be placed on the act of a person signing such a pledge is that under any circumstances he prefers Chinese to white labor. This is why many who are opposed to boycotting on general principles refuse to sign this pledge. It will greatly weaken the fight against the boycott and will place those who sign it in an unfortunate light. ¶ The fruit-growers who are interested in this pledge appear in an unfortunate light on another account. They exhibit great haste in declaring in effect that they will employ Chinese if they want to. It will be some time yet before fruit-pickers will be needed. By that time there may and doubtless will be an abundance of white pickers, as 5,000 laborers are pouring into the State every week. The boycott cannot affect the fruit crop now. Would it not have been wiser and more patriotic for the fruit-growers to wait until the fruit-picking season opened before they assumed so aggressive an attitude? For surely the construction that will be given to their haste will be that they prefer Chinese and are determined to have them, and to secure their presence by breaking down all opposition to them. While a very few fruit-growers have openly expressed such a preference, a large majority are unqualifiedly in favor of white labor, their only fear—and one that is quite reasonable—being that there will not be enough white hands to gather the crop, if the Chinese are expelled. But a moment's reflection will show that such a fear is groundless. It would seem at least that they could afford to be as liberal as the railroad company, which is discharging its Chinese and replacing them with white men, and which will build the new road from Soledad to Newhall entirely with white labor. Thus the railroad has become an important aid in the anti-Chinese movement, as have nearly all the great corporations in the State. The fruit industry, and only a part of that, is the only one in the State arrayed on the side of the Chinese. ¶ In this whole struggle there has been a lack of wise counsels on both sides. Bitterness has engendered bitterness. In a matter of such importance the men on both sides should rise to the dignity of the occasion. The scorn and contempt of the fruit-growers on one side and the stubbornness of the anti-Chinese leagues on the other should be modified and softened. There should be dignified conferences between the factions. Each should meet the other half way. Their

interests are common. The leagues have certainly taken one praiseworthy step in declaring through their Executive Committee that 'any person or corporation unable to comply with the spirit of this boycott, for legal or other causes, will receive due and just consideration by reporting the same to this committee, as it is not desired by this committee, or by the constituency which it represents, to injury any business where a disposition is shown to give preference to white labor.' That is a very broad proposition. It means, if anything, that where sufficient white labor cannot possibly be secured, Chinese labor will be permitted rather than that any business should suffer, and that there will be no interference with pre-existing contracts for Chinese labor. ¶ Cannot the fruit-growers meet this spirit half way? The leagues, however, could go even further. They could ask for a conference. A meeting of this kind, conducted in a considerate, kindly and dignified manner, would do more than anything else to wipe out the bitterness that now exists and would lead to a better understanding and an easy solution of the differences between them."

4/20/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 1

"Anti-Chinese." "An Address by Mrs. Wilson of Santa Cruz. ¶ America for Americans. ¶ A Debate in Association No. 3 Upon Consolidation of Clubs—The Proposed Laundry. ¶ A good representation of ladies was in attendance at the meeting of Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association No. 3 last evening, while the members of the club were out in force. President Berry occupied the chair. ¶ Paolo Salisbury, Secretary of the County Executive Committee, acknowledged receipt of the report of proceedings at the last meeting in reference to a co-operative laundry, and said that the matter has been taken under consideration. ¶ Mrs. R. H. Schwartz, Secretary of the Association, read a communication from the Boycotter at Sacramento, asking for information concerning the movement in this county and giving terms of subscription to individual subscribers or to clubs. It also stated that 50,000 copies of the paper will be issued May 15th. ¶ An extract was also read from a private letter from State Organizer Ravlin, in which he expressed his best wishes for the true blue members of Association No. 3. ¶ The announcement that the Madera Flume and Trading Company is under boycott was also read. The company refused to discharge its Chinese, although white labor was offered it at \$40 per month, not including board. ¶ Mr. Salisbury stated that the Executive Committee had placed the company on the boycott list. A letter was received from the State Executive Committee asking for statistics regarding Chinese labor in this county. ¶ The several communications were placed on file. ¶ Mr. Bishop moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with Association No. 2 in respect to the consolidation of the two associations. ¶ Mr. Salisbury desired to protest. He had no doubt that the Executive Committee would lay out such work as would give an impetus to the movement and fill the hall at every meeting. ¶ Prof. Rizer also objected. He saw no reason for consolidation. ¶ Mr. Brosius thought that it would be a step backward. Instead of fewer leagues, we want more. ¶ 'Money is short,' said the Financial Secretary. 'An honorable retreat is better than a defeat, and we now need to retrench.' ¶ Mr. Bishop said that money is needed to carry on the work and neither club has any. Therefore it is necessary to economize. It is better to combine forces and form a compact body. It should not be thought, however, that interest in the movement is lacking. But when the members do not turn out, one meeting a week would be sufficient. ¶ Mrs. Schwartz saw no necessity for retreat. ¶ Mr. Salisbury was glad to see so many ladies present, for it showed that they are interested in the work, and the argument had been frequently used that the women of California are largely responsible for the extensive employment of Chinese. He trusted that consolidation would not be effected. ¶ The Secretary reported

that out of 300 members of the Association only 26 have pledge monthly subscriptions, amounting to about \$8 a month. But every night the club meets the cost is \$4. Something must be done. ¶ The President was in favor of consolidation. He could see no disadvantage in it. The movement had made fine progress during the year and quite as effective work could be done by one organization of 2,000 members as by a number of small clubs. ¶ President Al Kennedy of Association No. 2 advised the club not to favor consolidation. The big guns of the anti-Chinese cause will be here May 8th and a stir will be made. ¶ The motion to appoint a conference committee was lost. ¶ Mr. Salisbury reported that a needy woman, Mrs. Baker, living at 116 San Pedro street, corner of San Augustin, will gladly take washing. ¶ Mrs. Wilson of Santa Cruz now addressed the association, her subject being 'America for American Citizens.' She opened by reviewing the resources of the American Continent and argued that the configuration of the country is such that it must have been intended for occupation by one mighty nation. The American people combine the qualities of the leading European races. The immigration to America represents the aspirations of humanity to religious freedom and also the love of adventure. The new race is as a consequence a tolerant race. Americans have made many scientific discoveries—their inventive genius has surpassed that of every other part of the world. God seems to have intended this country as the field where would be brought out the infinite capabilities of the Caucasian race. But there is great danger that the wheat will be choked out by the tares. The leading evils of the Pacific Coast are monopolies and the Chinese. ¶ Burlingame, a renegade American, continued Mrs. Wilson, sold his birthright for a mess of pottage. The Chinese are here, a yellow horde with which amalgamation is impossible. They come as birds of prey. They come to make money to send back to China. They bring the worst vices and disseminate them, and take the bread from the white man's mouth. Gibbon, the historian, thought that civilization would never again die out, because he could not foresee the overrunning of civilized countries by barbarians. Could he but see this western coast now he would acknowledge that perhaps he was mistaken. The Chinese who come here are a race of bachelors, and unless they are driven from these shores the time may come when white men will also be compelled to remain bachelors, because they will not be able to support families. In this way the race may die out. ¶ Much of the public domain has gone, said Mrs. Wilson, but it is a satisfaction to know that some of it at least is coming back. Life is becoming more of a struggle every year. Then, if the opportunity to labor is taken, what will the white laborer do? Become a tramp or a criminal? And it comes with terrific force to know that the support of public institutions, such as jails, asylums, etc., comes from those who are least to blame for the filling up of these places. ¶ The speaker referred to the manner in which the Chinese were driven out of Eureka, after the patience of the people there had been exhausted by trouble that did not stop short of bloodshed, and said that the people of that town will cheerfully pay the indemnity for which the town has been sued rather than have the Chinese among them. ¶ The Central Pacific Railroad Company was censured for employing Chinese in the construction of its road, while the Union Pacific was praised for employing white labor exclusively. The speaker then took up the subject of the boycott and said that it is precisely the weapon that is needed. There are many who do not seem to understand what the boycott is—who do not seem to understand that white labor will be offered to those who patronize Chinese and that only after a preference for the Chinese is shown will the boycott be applied. ¶ The speaker appealed to parents, for the sake of their children, to show an interest in this great movement. She added that the agitation must be kept up. This land is ours, and it is our bounden duty to hand it down to our children and our children's children. ¶ It is to be hoped that the end will come peaceably, but if not otherwise the Chinese question will be settled through anarchy and a bloody revolution. The anti-Chinese clubs desire a peaceful solution of the question and those who oppose the

movement are the ones who, if any, are inviting unlawful methods. ¶ The lady was enthusiastically applauded during the delivery and at the end of her discourse. ¶ An invitation was received from President Kennedy of Association No. 2 to attend the meeting on Thursday evening, which will be addressed by able speakers, and the association adjourned."

4/20/1886 Evening Herald (John A. Burgess) page 3 column 2

"Felton's Bill." "A Certificate Bonanza—The Republican Party and the Chinese. ¶ Ed. Herald:—With your permission I will briefly state one great objection to the bill introduced in Congress by Representative Felton, which is intended for the exclusion of Chinese. That bill is intended to prevent the coming or landing of any foreigner who is either 'a pauper or felon, or who is interdicted from becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States, * * * unless such persons can show descriptive certificates from a United States consul.' ¶ In the light of that revelation made by this certificate dodge only a few years ago, it surprises me that any Member of Congress would dare trifle with the patience of the people of this coast on a question of such magnitude and of such vital importance. ¶ I commenced the perusal of the San Francisco Chronicle's articles of a few years ago upon the wholesale disposal of emigration certificates by Consul Seward to Hong Kong Chinese. This Consul Steward is a kinsman of the late Wm. H. of 'irrepressible conflict' fame and the acknowledged father of the Burlingame treaty; and why not turn an honest enemy when he had so great and glorious an opportunity of doing so? According to the Chronicle he made only two or three hundred thousand dollars in the few years that he ran the certificate business. The consul who succeeded him declared that there were millions in it—'a bigger bonanza in the consular certificate business than the Comstock Lode ever was!' ¶ I do not desire to be harsh, or to pass a rash judgment upon the motive which places such unlimited power for mischief to our country and countrymen in the hands of unscrupulous and irresponsible persons, but it is hard, very hard indeed, for me to avoid doubts of the sincerity and integrity of the authors of such legislation. ¶ As for the exclusion of all persons who cannot become naturalized citizens of the United States, the Great Party of Moral Ideas, which waged a bloody war of five years' duration, sacrificed one million of lives, and (with the expenses of war times and the debt at the termination thereof) saddled this nation with \$6,000,000,000 of a national debt in order to liberate 4,000,000 negroes, will not now scruple, when the proper moment arrives, about finding the ways and means to blot out that clause of the Burlingame treaty which now excludes the Chinese from naturalization. ¶ Our late civil war is yet too recent, and its disastrous consequences in blood and treasure too overwhelming, for any sane person to delude himself with the idea that 'the revolution' has 'gone backward' and will not now seek to complete its work (after having done so much for 'the little brown man') by elevating him, as it did the negro, to the honor and dignity of American citizenship. ¶ John A. Burgess."

4/20/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 6

"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."

4/20/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 6

"The Chinese Evil." "A Lecture to Women by a Woman—Chinese Habits. ¶ In her address to ladies yesterday afternoon Mrs. Wilson, the Santa Cruz lecturer, referred to the Methodist mission, which after the expenditure of much money and labor had converted but one Chinaman. She would be sorry if the Lord depends on missionary work to convert the Chinese. The missionary has to spend six months to be able to speak the Chinese language, while there are 150,000 Chinese here learning our language and making money all the time. The American people build chapels and preach to them in their own language, and have Sunday schools and teach them our language, depending upon them to be converted when they return to China. The American people, Mr. Ravlin says, had better send them back and let them be converted by the missionaries there. Mrs. Wilson considered these conversions hopeless cases. ¶ What has started as a rivulet and will become a Niagara needs earnest, prompt attention. So said Horace Greeley. It is argued that we do not see the better phases of the Chinese; but their characteristics are everywhere the same. They cling tenaciously to their habits. They are a cruel people. The lecturer cited a few of the many cases of cruelty that she had noted. ¶ Cromwell, in his work on 'Chinese Slavery,' states that the Chinese are stripped, branded, put in the stocks and given hard tasks to perform. They are separated from their families. If we foster them we only foster slavery. We have hardly recovered from the war between the North and the South, and here we are fostering another kind of slavery, and we grant the right to foreign slave-holders and yet were stringent in the restriction of Southern slave-holders. ¶ Bayard Taylor says that morally the Chinese are the worst race on the globe. Their touch is pollution. It is a pity they had not retained the high wall that once shut them in from the outside world. Peking is said to be one of the filthiest cities in the world. When the women walk out they are carried to the walls of the city, where they may walk and not be obliged to witness the filth. ¶ The accounts of Chinese cruelty are blood-curdling. A party of travelers, entering a hall of justice, saw a criminal tied up, head and feet, while others stood around and beat him until he was mangled and covered with blood. He was treated thus because he would not betray his accomplices in a murder. Another mode of torture was cutting large pieces of flesh out of different parts of the body before striking the fatal blow. ¶ The lecturer dwelt particularly on the opium habit. Backed by good authority she would say that although intemperance is a great evil the Chinese have introduced a more baneful evil, which will inflict a greater curse than alcohol has ever done. This alone should be enough to settle the Chinese question. An investigation at Santa Cruz proved that there is an 'opium joint' in every wash-house, and it is safe to say that this is the case in every town and city where Chinese are congregated. ¶ If Chinese become citizens their children can enter our schools. Very few of the Chinese women here are married, and hence most of their children are illegitimate. The way these women are brought hither is too horrible to relate. ¶ The Chinese were driven from Eureka, and the citizens there claim that as a consequence the town has derived a benefit of \$75,000 in one year. ¶ The lecturer felt that the Women's Christian Temperance Union should take an interest in this movement, if they believe in the greatest good to the greatest number. The best way to inculcate temperance is to teach habits of industry and place our laboring men above the level of Chinamen."

4/20/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1

"Oakland Agitators." "The Oakland anti-Chinese League proposes to publish the names of all persons who are to be boycotted. This will doubtless result in criminal prosecution and civil suits for libel and will determine the legality of the boycott."

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

"The Boycott." "Of the boycott the Colusa Sun says: 'The boycott does not hurt the rich money loaner; it does not hurt the rich farmer; but it hurts the debtor class, it hurts the man of small means, everywhere; and if we understand it, it is men of this class who are asked to throw the weapon!'"

4/20/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1

"White Help." "'In the Eastern states, servant girls,' says the Oakland Times, 'are very glad to get from eight to ten dollars a month, but as soon as they come out here they want twenty-five or thirty dollars a month, and if they can't play lady half the time they won't stay. This is the reason why there are so many Chinese doing housework in California. When our white help learn that they are no better in California than they are in the last two-thirds of the battle against coolie slavery will have been won.' ¶ That Times man is evidently not suffering for the want of a lofty brow. It would seem that there is something in the atmosphere of Oakland, that brightens the intellect, and enables one to grasp the situation with a grasping grasp. The Times man had evidently been permitted to linger a while in the same domicile with a white servant girl of the Pacific persuasion. The word Pacific as used here, relates to locality and not to the disposition of the girl. No, no, not to the disposition."

4/20/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 2

"The Boycotting Brigade." "Friendly Advice and Another Small Dish of Doggerel. ¶ Anti-Chinese league No. 3 met last evening in the Baptist Tabernacle. ¶ The Secretary of the Executive Committee stated that the committee was considering the matter of starting a steam laundry, and that some action would be taken soon. ¶ The gentleman did not say where the steam laundry would start from or what kind of time it is expected to make after it gets a fair start. He just merely created an impression that something is to be done towards starting a steam laundry. It is suggested that the skillful use of a few crowbars and a lever or two applied under the sill would not only start a steam laundry, but it would have a startling effect on the inmates. As the crowbars and levers can be borrowed, and a committee could be appointed without cost to hunt up a steam laundry, it would seem that the economical features of this plan of starting a steam laundry should meet with the hearty approval of any organization claiming a membership of several hundred, and which according to its own financial secretary's statement cannot pay a claim of four dollars, and that is going into arrears for hall rent with a rapidity that is simply appalling to the earnest workers in the cause. ¶ As the Secretary very sensibly remarked, 'something ought to be done right away.' ¶ Let's see! How would it do to hold the meetings on the stage of the California Theater and give the first performance free? A repetition of last night's farce would do as a starter, and after that an admission of ten cents could be charged. It is worth that much and there is no reason why the house should not be jammed. ¶ The show could be advertised in regular theatrical style

on three sheet posters, something after the following style: ¶ ANTI-COOLIE COMEDY COMPANY ¶ BERRY, BERRY FUNNY. ¶ SIXTY LAUGHS IN SIXTY MINUTES ¶ Rizer will shout like all get out till the ladies want to scream, ¶ While Paolo, the Pet, will fume and fret ¶ For a laundry run by steam. ¶ A lady will call attention and make a direct mention, ¶ Of money that was sent down to the Bay ¶ 'Twas forty-three big dollars, and the lady as she hollers ¶ Will ask why only twenty was to pay. ¶ An interesting olio will be presented, consisting of whereases and resolves, remarks on the great questions of the hour, several appeals for financial assistance, a treasurer's report presenting the cheering information that there will be no occasion to expend anything for the purchase of a safe in which to place the funds of the organization. ¶ The Financial Secretary (by special request) will appear in his Great Four-Dollar Speech, including his side-splitting gag, about the abundance of enthusiasm and rent bills, and scarcity of coin. ¶ In view of the limber condition of the 'sack,' we will make no charge for the above suggestions. We can hardly help making them. It seems perfectly natural for us to do good. We are willing to wait for our reward in the bye and bye. ¶ By the way, before we forget it, we take occasion to suggest the addition of tableau to finish off with, entitled, 'Throwing the Landlord Down for Rent.' ¶ The landlord can be shown in the act of forcibly removing the treasurer's coat, vest and pants, while he holds his bill for four dollars in his mouth. It will add interest to the scene to have the balance of the brigade adopting resolutions to boycott the community. ¶ Such a tableau would be regarded as simply immense and would be the great hit of the season."

4/20/1886 Evening News ("Argent") page 3 column 4

"Farm Laborers." "An Interesting Statement From a Fruit Grower. ¶ The following communication which appeared in the Bulletin of last evening, is worthy of the serious attention of the agitators, and working classes generally, who are so much interested at this time in the relation of employer and employed. The article reads as follows: ¶ 'The anti-Chinese agitation which is prevailing in many parts of the Pacific Coast, brings out many extraordinary declarations made before the Labor Commissioner, according to the Daily Bulletin of April 7th inst. Certain employed agents are credited with saying that the fault was with the farmers that more white men are not employed in place of Chinamen, and that farmers did not, as a general thing, furnish their men proper food or sleeping accommodations. ¶ 'This complaint concerning food is one that I have not heard before as being in any way general. As to furnishing sleeping accommodations for transient help, it is probable that will never be done in California, as it is quite generally understood that the danger of being overrun with vermin is much greater here, owing to climatic conditions, than elsewhere in the United States, and when these once obtain a habitation in a frame dwelling they are there to stay. Nor is the traveling laborer to be blamed for this danger when it is considered that many of the hotels and boarding-houses throughout the State are infested with similar pests. ¶ 'But it is asserted that thousands of fruit-pickers and packers will be forthcoming at from \$20 to \$25 per month. Now it seems strange to me that there are some phases of the California labor question which are neither recognized nor discussed. How can the California farmer or horticulturist be expected to pay from 25 to 50 per cent more wages than prevails in the States east of the Rocky Mountains, with the price of nearly all farm products less? And where is the farmer or horticulturist who can afford to provide food and sleeping accommodations for from 10 to 200 extra men if it is practicable to obtain them without the necessity for such provision? ¶ 'It may as well be understood that this labor question in California stands on precisely the same footing that it and every other business proposition had stood during all time. The employer will generally do what seems to him most profitable, and according to my

observation the employe [sic] will always do so. When the former cannot afford to pay \$25 per month he will not employ. When he can employ a laborer at 80 cents or \$1 per day who will board himself, he will not pay \$20 or \$25 per month and board. I think it will not be doubted that the California farmer will employ the Caucasian in preference to the Mongolian, but while farm labor stands at a figure higher than elsewhere, with the price of products lower, there will always be a large surplus of white labor in California. ['] ¶ The matter of board and lodging of farm hands is a much more serious one than is generally recognized or expressed. Any farmer employing but few hands or transient help, will prefer the help that will "find" itself, to that which has to be either fed or lodged, other conditions being nearly equal. And perhaps right here might be found a solution of this labor and Chinese question, so far as the tillers of the soil in this State are concerned. Let the white laboring men offer to "find" themselves, and it is quite certain that at a fair rate of wages they will obtain ready employment. ¶ The farming community cannot afford to be and need not be expected to be philanthropists on this labor question, for it is safe to say most of them have not made expenses during the last three years. Nor need it be expected that the word "boycott," no matter how effective elsewhere, will have any terrors for them, for most of the products of the average farmers are available for export. Therefore it may as well be understood that no matter what misrepresentations or pressure is resorted to by California farm laborers or their fuglemen, the situation is thoroughly comprehended by the farmer, and no change other than that what may be produced by the laborers themselves is liable to result. ¶ It is not practicable for the farmer to make a change in favor of the laborer, because the business will not afford it. It would seem to be the true policy of the transient laborer to look at more sides of these questions, as the struggle for existence is every year showing itself severe enough, and is not likely to become less severe, for complaints and representations, whether just or otherwise, can be productive of no good. ¶ ARGENT. Vacaville, April 16, 1886."

4/21/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 2

"The Morrow Bill." "It and the Indemnity Bill Will Be Reported Favorably ¶ WASHINGTON, April 20.—The House Committee to-day agreed to report favorably the Morrow Restriction bill and the Chinese Indemnity bill. ¶ All the Democrats except Chairman Belmont voted in favor of Morrow's bill, and all Republicans and Mr. Belmont against. The amendments made in the original bill are as follows: The first Section prohibiting the re-entry of Chinese laborers who may leave after the passage of the Act and remain absent for two years, is stricken out. The period during which the incoming of Chinese laborers shall be suspended is reduced from twenty to thirty years, the practical effect of which amendment will be to add four years to the restrictive period fixed by existing laws; and the following words are added to clause declaring that the penalty for bringing to this country more than one Chinese for every 500 tons burden of the vessel, shall not apply to any master of a vessel seeking harbor in stress of weather: 'Nor to any persons who are entitled to enter the United States under existing treaties.' The committee by unanimous vote, instructed Representative Belmont to report favorably the resolution introduced by him to appropriate \$147,748 indemnity to Chinese for losses sustained by mob violence at Rock Springs, Wyoming."

4/21/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 4

"Knights of Labor." "Their Mission and How It is to be Fulfilled. ¶ JOS. R. BUCHANAN'S LECTURE. ¶ How the Order Was Organized and the Progress It Has Made—Opposed to Strikes or Violence. ¶ There was a large attendance at the Baptist Tabernacle last evening to hear Joseph R. Buchanan of Colorado lecture on 'The Knights of Labor; their mission and how it is to be fulfilled.' The speaker is a young man of pleasing address, and he spoke in a clear, forcible manner. During the course of his remarks he said: Labor organizations are three centuries old. The craftsmen of Europe formed trade unions in the fifteenth century. Those organizations have been improved on as education has spread among the masses and as science had made advancement. Up to within twenty years ago the only labor organizations were trade unions, in which congregated those of special trades. These were founded chiefly for the protection of their members. They did not attempt to solve the labor question. Nor do they now attempt it, but their object was labor protection and to keep wages at a high scale. About fifteen years ago seven men met in the back room of a tailor shop in Philadelphia to discuss the labor question and to see if they could not devise means by which the condition of the laborers could be bettered. They realized that trades' unions were somewhat selfish in character; that if the artisan needed protection the unskilled laborer needed protection also; that if a few were combined for self-protection, all should combine. These seven men drafted a plan for ¶ THE ORGANIZATION ¶ Of what is now the Knights of Labor. For seven years the name of this organization was not known and the most perfect secrecy was observed in the order. After that it became necessary to make known the name and objects. Today it has a foothold in every city and town of any importance in the United States and Canada and in many places in Europe. Up to March last some 1,000 assemblies had been organized and it became necessary to issue an order to stop the admission or formation of new assemblies for sixty days, because they could not be given the necessary instructions as fast as they came in. In the month preceding this order 515 assemblies were admitted in the order. This means that 515 places were represented, each one by from ten to one hundred men. The Knights of Labor claim that the laborer is entitled to the fruits of his labor and that no man has a right to monopolize the land or the gold of the earth. The methods of obtaining these rights are that phase of the question most criticized. In some localities the Knights of Labor are called 'dynamiters,' 'bloody-handed butchers' and 'train-wreckers.' These charges we have to meet, and that is why we go before the public. The organization of the Knights of Labor is opposed to strikes. The Order could not control the men working on the Gould system. The men who were at work on that road were best able to judge what was for their good. They ordered a strike, not of any one else, but of themselves. The Knights of Labor stepped in to arbitrate and the public is aware of how they failed, how they were snubbed by ¶ THE RAILROAD OFFICIALS ¶ And how they were ridiculed by the capitalistic press. Under these circumstances it was right for the organization to stand by their members in their struggle. The objects of the Order are to educate its members to determine their rights and how to obtain those rights. The labor question, the speaker said, is the most important question in the land and thoughtful people see that some action must soon be taken. In the United States there are over 3,000,000 workingmen looking for work and they cannot get it. Messrs. Gould and Vanderbilt are not to blame for this. It is the pernicious system of our government. Fifty years ago many articles were made by hand, which are now manufactured by a machine which a child can operate. The machine and the child can do the work of, perhaps, fifty men—the average is thirteen. The result is that men are forced into idleness. In place of the village shoemaker who used to furnish our shoes we have now large factories, where shoes are made by machinery, women and children, and the few men that are necessary. It is not possible to devise a plan to make it impossible for a few men to obtain possession of all the machinery and of all the land; I look upon the Chinese as labor saving

machines and the capitalists gather them in as they do other labor saving machinery, for the purpose of increasing their profits. ¶ In speaking of a visit to the slums of New York the speaker said he saw human beings sleeping on the sidewalks, in gutters, in wagons and in any place where there was ¶ ROOM TO LIE DOWN. ¶ He saw an old woman with a heavy bundle on her back going down into a cellar. On asking if it was possible that she lived in the cella [cellar], he was shown that the cellar was two stories, and was told that it was probable that she lived in the 'second story.' 'So long,' continued the speaker, 'as that woman or any other human being lives in such a place that a few may roll in luxury, I will raise my voice against the Government and the people who permit it.' Intelligent workingmen are not in favor of violence. The dynamiters, cranks, idiots and mouthers, who say Gould ought to be hanged to a lamp-post are in Congress. The workingmen are not fighting against Gould, but against the system of Government that permits him to accumulate such wealth. If something is not done to prevent the grinding down of the poor, the gripping the throats of the many a revolution will follow. You might as well blame the photographer, who takes photographs of a wrecked train, for the disaster, as blame the man who stands before you and tells that he sees in the future. The rumblings that come from all quarters of the globe mean something. They mean that the people are struggling and are uneasy. It is the rumbling that precedes the storm."

4/21/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 7

"A Plot Frustrated." "Giant Powder Found in the Weeds Near Chinatown. ¶ Yesterday afternoon Street Commissioner Purcell made a singular and important discovery while superintending the work of removing the weeds and debris in Market Plaza in front of Chinatown. He was walking over the ground when a suspicious looking package in a clump of mallows caught his eye and arrested his attention. Opening it he was surprised to find that it contained six or seven pounds of giant powder and about one hundred feet of fuse. The package, with its contents, being in an excellent state of preservation, led him to believe that it had been placed there quite recently. the supposition is that some socialistic crank planted the explosive there to blow up Chinatown. Whether his heart failed him after he had secreted the powder, or whether the appointed time has not yet arrived, may never be known. At all events the plot has been frustrated."

4/21/1886 Morning Mercury ("X.") page 3 column 7

"Mountain View." "...The anti-Chinese club resolved as their last meeting to meet hereafter but once a month, and elected officers as follows: President, Mrs. B. E. Burns, Secretary, B. E. Burns, Vice-President, D. B. Bateman, Corresponding Secretary, G. T. Wagstaff. ¶ The Fruit Growers' and Citizens' Defensive Association are distributing circulars asking for the signatures of those who are opposed to the boycott and its disastrous consequences. The sentiment of the circular has the approbation of nine-tenths of the tax payers, and while it is very doubtful if the fruit growers or anybody else will ever be injured by the boycotters, it is well enough for the farmers and producers to be united for the common good against such dictators. In retaliation they, the producers, if organized, have the power to strike hard and cut deep."

4/21/1886 Morning Mercury (Pacific White Laundry) page 4 column 2

[No title.] "It Will Pay You to Patronize the ¶ Pacific White Laundry ¶ As All Clothes are Mended Free Before Being Sent Home. ¶ Adams Street, East San Jose."

4/21/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

[No title.] "The people of California will be greatly encouraged by the statement of Mr. Buchanan last night that the Knights of Labor all over the country are fully in sympathy with the anti-coolie movement, and will give it the hearty support of the order. This means much. The Knights of Labor hold the balance of power in most of the Congressional districts of the Eastern States, and if they will make this coolie question a part of the great struggle of labor with capital, as it certainly is, the next Congress will contain a majority pledge to prohibit all further coolie immigration on any pretext, and to take measures to get rid of the coolies already here. The trouble heretofore has been that the representatives of the Eastern States in Congress have been in favor of coolie immigration—let that be changed and the battle will be won."

4/21/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

[No title.] "It is a pity that some of the more noisy and rabid individuals on both sides of this anti-coolie question cannot be permanently chained up. They do no good, and their ravings only create unreasonable and personal antagonisms in the community. All patriotic citizens are agreed that the Chinese must go, and that everybody should do as much as possible to speed them on their way. This is the common ground on which all reasonable men can meet, and which is approved by the general sentiment of the community. Let us have done with recriminations, and work together for the common good."

4/21/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

[No title.] "What next! The boycott has actually penetrated the sacred precincts of Washington society, and, if report be true, Mrs. Logan has been warned that if she attends the calico ball at the Chinese Minister's the General will be boycotted by the laboring men of the country in his political aspirations. But the threat goes for nothing, of course, for it will be remembered that General Logan only a few days ago declared from his seat in the Senate that he had no 'political ambitions' whatever."

4/21/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 2

[No title.] "It is now positively stated that the law expressly requires that Chinese Ministers to the United States must exhibit their credentials before entering the country. This places Collector Hager in the proper light. No one but the pro-Chinese crowd supposed that a man of Judge Hager's intelligence had acted without authority, but now the truth has come out, it is not at all likely that justice will be done to him by those that raised the howl against him."

4/21/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3

"The Morrow Bill." "Washington, April 20.—The House Committee to-day agreed to report favorably the Morrow Restriction bill and the Chinese Indemnity bill. ¶ All the Democrats except Chairman Belmont voted in favor of Morrow's bill, and all Republicans and Mr. Belmont against. The amendments made in the original bill are as follows: The first Section prohibiting the re-entry of Chinese laborers who may leave after the passage of the ACT and remain absent for two years, is stricken out. The period during which the incoing Chinese laborers shall be suspended is reduced from twenty to thirty years, the practical effect of which amendment will be to add four years to the restrictive period fixed by existing laws; and the following words are added to clause declaring that the penalty for bringing to this country more than one Chinese for every 500 tons burden of the vessel, whall not apply to any master of the vessel, shall not apply to any master of a vessel seeking harbor in stress of weather: 'Nor to any persons who are entitled to enter the United States under existing treaties.' The committee by unanimous vote, instrucgted Representative Belmont to report favoably the resolution introduced by him to appropriate \$147,748 indemnity to Chinese for losses sustained by mob violence at Rock Springs, Wyoming."

4/21/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 4

"Ah Gee's Examination." "The examination of Ah Gee, charged with making a murderous assault with a knife upon a fellow-Chinaman at Cornthwaite's ranch was postoned by text at 2 p.m. on account of the instabilty of the wounded man to appear before the magistrate."

4/21/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4

"Knights of Labor." "Origin, Mission and Work of the Order. ¶ An Interesting Address. ¶ Jos. R. Buchanan of Denver on Strikes and Boycotting—Appeal for Further Organization. ¶ Several hundred people, many of them working men, though the professional class was not unrepresented, assembled at the Baptist Tabernacle last evening to hear an address by Joseph R. Buchanan of Denver, Colorado, on 'The Knights of Labor.' There was a fair sprinkling of ladies. ¶ The speaker of the evening made a favorable impression from the moment he entered the door, and, accompanied by Wm. Vinter and W. S. Kaufman, was escorted to a seat near the platform. He is a gentleman of about 40 years, of medium stature, erect and of graceful and dignified carriage and has a clean-shaven face which reflects intelligence, calmness and force. ¶ The meeting was called to order by Wm. Vinter, who said in opening that the Knights of Labor are an organization which is just now attracting much attention in the United States. The objects and purposes of the organization would be fully explained by the gentleman who would now address the assemblage. ¶ Mr. Buchanan was introduced and said that labor organizations are but a little more than three centuries old. The craftsmen of Europe formed their trade unions in the fifteenth century and up to about twenty years ago no other labor bodies than trade organizations were known in the United States. These organizations were formed to protect their members and to keep up the wages of their respective trades as far as possible. But a few years ago a small knot of men, seven in number, gathered together in Philadelphia to discuss the labor question. They believed that if the artisan needed protection, the unskilled worker also needed protection and help. The plan of the

organization now known as the Knights of Labor was formed and for seven years the most perfect secrecy was observed in the management of the Order. Afterward it was made to a certain extent a public organization. Though it started with only seven men, it has now branches in nearly every town in the United States and also in Canada and Europe. The Order grew so rapidly a short time ago that it became necessary to issue orders suspending the formation of new assemblies, as it was seen that the too rapid extension of organization made the proper instruction of members impracticable. ¶ The main object of the organization is to secure to the laborer his rights—to the producer the fruits of his toil. It assumes that the land and the money of the country should not be monopolized by any class. The Knights of Labor are sometimes called dynamiters and revolutionists. It is hardly necessary to refute such characterization among those who understand the objects of the organization. It should also be understood that the Knights of Labor are opposed to strikes. Of the strike on the Gould system of railroads the speaker said that the action of the men was beyond the power of the Order. They had been snubbed when they made approaches for arbitration, it should be remembered, and they had been abused by the capitalistic press, and they have a right to fight to obtain what they believe is due them, and the Order would not be true to them, and the Order would not be true to them if it deserted them in the hour of difficulty and distress. [Applause.] ¶ The speaker then entered upon a general discussion of the labor question, which he said is the leading topic in all civilized countries to-day. At this time there are 3,000,000 men in the United States who are begging for work to earn their daily bread and cannot get it. Yes, there is that number of tramps and beggars in a country of boundless resources—a country that claims to lead in progress. The speaker would not say that Gould, or Vanderbilt or Stanford is to blame for this, nor would he say that the laborers themselves are to blame. It is the economic system of the country which has caused this condition—a system that has made possible the undue concentration of wealth in few hands. This system must be revolutionized. [Applause.] Labor-saving machinery has made it possible for a boy and a machine to do the work which not many years ago employed fifty men. Is it not possible for the laboring classes to obtain land and machinery so that capital shall not have labor entirely at its mercy—so that it shall not have the white man always by the throat? The speaker believed it was. ¶ With reference to the Chinaman the speaker said that he simply a labor-saving machine which the capitalist is using to the detriment of the laboring man. He deprecated race prejudice, believing that a man is a man, no matter where he is born, so long as he is just and God-fearing; but this is an age of advancement, where everybody is invited to enter the car of progress, and if the Chinaman will not enter, he will be crushed, and his employer with him. [Applause.] ¶ Dynamite and Winchester rifles are not the weapons with which to solve the Chinese question, but when one goes into the Chinese quarter in San Francisco he will realize how necessary it is that something be done to wipe out the vice, the corruption and the rottenness of the Mongolian. The city and State governments must be taken hold of with a vigorous hand and such laws made as will remove the evil. The same course should be pursued in National matters, but if relief does not then come to the laboring classes, then the speaker would favor going to the official halls at Washington, with fife and banner, and casting the defiant crew that would not do justice to the laboring people into the Potomac river. [Applause.] ¶ Mr. Buchanan described some of the scenes of poverty, squalor and wretchedness in New York City and said he felt bitterly to think that such things are permitted in this country. Ten millions of people starve to death annually in the civilized world—because they cannot earn enough to live upon—and Christian people sit by and say nothing. The speaker was not a communist—he did not favor the equal distribution of wealth—but he did insist that the producer is entitled to the fruit of his toil. To quote from the Bible, ‘He who works not, neither shall he eat.’ [Applause.] ¶ Disaster is ahead unless the

people are educated to a proper understanding of their rights and duties. The grinding down of the poor must be stopped, or within five years this country and all other countries in similar situation will be swept by a wave which will put to blush all past records. The people are uneasy. There is a great unrest in the breasts of the laboring classes. As all history points out, this is but the rumbling that precedes the storm. Intelligent people should so shape events, then, under such circumstances, that the least evil possible may result. ¶ In the East the discussion of the labor question is frequently participated in by ministers, lawyers and men from the humbler walks of life. In California such discussion does not seem to have gained so much prominence. The speaker told of his sight-seeing in San Francisco and spoke of Crocker's fence. He said that when he saw this fence and then reflected on the Chinese evil in another quarter, he thought this: 'The people who will tolerate these things must be very nearly slaves.' [Applause.] ¶ Of boycotting the speaker said that the railroad magnates had been boycotting white labor for years and it was suffered with mild protest, or none at all, but as soon as the white people commence to boycott it is a horrible thing. What nonsense! ¶ Mr. Buchanan concluded his address by counseling organization through the Knights of Labor. The assembly in San Jose has between 300 and 400 members and as a worthy organization deserves to receive large accessions. He was warmly applauded at the close of his address."

4/21/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 6

"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."

4/21/1886 Evening Herald (Santa Clara County Executive Committee of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association) page 3 column 8

"Boycott!" "Attention! ¶ Citizens of Santa Clara Co.! ¶ The following is a definition of the Boycott proclaimed and to be inaugurated by order of the State Executive Committee of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association, and which will take effect in Santa Clara county on and after ¶ April 20, 1886: ¶ Boycotting prohibits: ¶ 1. The employment of Chinese in any capacity; ¶ 2. Patronizing Chinese or purchasing the products of their labor; ¶ Selling to or dealing with Chinamen, their patrons or employers, except where legal obligations exist, as in case of common carriers, water companies, etc.; ¶ 4. Any resort to violence, threats, intimidation or illegal methods. ¶ We now call upon all good citizens of this county, friendly to the anti-Chinese movement, to comply with the spirit of this Boycott, to discharge their Chinese help, to stop purchasing the products of Chinese labor, etc., and to prevail upon their relatives, friends and neighbors to do likewise. ¶ We further call upon all friends of the anti-Chinese cause to communicate to the Secretary of this Committee, after April 20, 1886, the names and addresses of all persons or corporations who act in violation of the spirit of this Boycott. This Committee will investigate all cases so reported, and will furnish reliable help to all persons or corporations desiring to substitute laborers of our own race for Chinese slave labor. ¶ Any person or corporation unable to comply with the spirit of this Boycott, for legal or other causes, will receive due and just consideration by reporting the same to this Committee, as it is not desired by this Committee and by the constituency which it represents to injure any business where a disposition is shown to give preference to white

labor. ¶ We call, further, the most earnest attention of all friends of our cause to Article 4 of the above Boycott definition, and we hereby discountenance any violent and unlawful measures whatever on the part of any one; and we hereby pledge ourselves and the Leagues which we represent that we will cordially support the authorities and all good citizens in the endeavor to punish any and all persons violating the laws of this State in the attempted enforcement of the Boycott herein declared. ¶ Communication should be addressed to P. O. Box 169, San Jose. ¶ Given by the Santa Clara County Executive Committee of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association."

4/21/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1

"The Way It Works." "The Committee of Federated Trades, appointed to examine into the matter of boycotting the canneries employing Chinese, have concluded to concentrate their efforts upon one firm, on the grounds that it is the largest and most determined firm in the business. The Chronicle warns the Federated Trades that such discrimination is sure to bring the organization into disrepute, and create the suspicion that some undue influence is at work. 'Boycott all or none,' says the Chronicle, 'but above all things it should be determined before employing the boycotting weapon, whether its use is going to do more harm than good.'"

4/21/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 4

"A Nihilist." "A Package of Giant Powder found near Chinatown. ¶ In the Market Plaza yesterday afternoon, Street Commissioner Purcell found a package of giant powder. The package contained about seven pounds of powder and one hundred feet of fuse. It is supposed that some crank wanted to create a sensation in Chinatown, but his courage failed him and he secreted the powder in the plaza."

4/21/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 5

"Ah Gee's Victim." "Examination Continued on Account of His Illness. ¶ The examination of Ah Gee a Chinaman on a charge of sticking a knife in another Chinaman's neck was continued to-day in Justice Pfister's Court until the 23 inst. at 2 p.m. ¶ It is said that the wounded man is unable to appear in Court, but the officers say that he can appear if he wants to, and they suspect that as usual in Chinese cases, the case is being permitted to drag, with a view of effecting a compromise."

4/22/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 2

"The Morrow Bill." "Washington, April 21.—The House Committee on Foreign Relations changed Morrow's Chinese bill to conform with the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Fair providing for treaty to run ten years in place of twenty years. This action was taken, it is said, to hasten legislation with as little opposition as possible, and this is the reason why Senator Fair placed a ten years' limit in his bill."

4/22/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 3

"Chinese Discharged." "Napa, April 21.—The woolen mills has discharged all Chinese employes. The tannery will soon take similar action, making room for seventy men."

4/22/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 3

"Police Court Jottings." "The examination of Ah Gee on a charge of assault with intent to murder committed on Ah Toy, at Cornthwait's ranch near Alviso, last week, was continued by Justice Pfister yesterday till Friday afternoon, owing to the alleged weak condition of Ah Toy...."

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

"Coast Notes." "...A resolution was adopted at a public meeting at Petaluma Monday night to boycott all Sacramento river potatoes raised and controlled by Chinese....At an anti-Chinese meeting at Sacramento Tuesday night resolutions were unanimously adopted condemning a local paper called the Boycotter as an injury to the anti-Chinese cause...."

4/22/1886 Morning Mercury (Pacific White Laundry) page 4 column 2

[No title.] "It Will Pay You to Patronize the ¶ Pacific White Laundry ¶ As All Clothes are Mended Free Before Being Sent Home. ¶ Adams Street, East San Jose."

4/22/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

[No title.] "The House Committee has decided to report Morrow's bill favorably, but so botched and mutilated that it is doubtful without Morrow himself would know it. In its present form it is of no value whatever to the people of the Pacific Coast, and, in deed, is likely to do more harm than good by its pretence of effective legislation. The idea is evidently to pass the bill, and then to point to the dissatisfaction of the people of California as an evidence that on this coolie question they are utterably unreasonable."

4/22/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 2

"Ten Years' Limit." "Washington, April 21.—The House Committee on Foreign Relations changed Morrow's Chinese bill to conform with the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Fair providing for treaty to run ten years in place of twenty years. This action was taken, it is said, to hasten legislation with as little opposition as possible, and this is the reason why Senator Fair placed a ten years' limit in his bill."

4/22/1886 Evening Herald (Anti-Coolie League No. 2) page 2 column 3

"Anti-Coolie League No. 2." "The regular weekly meeting of Anti-Coolie League No. 2 of the California Non-Partisan Association will be held at Druids' Hall on THIS (Thursday) Evening at 8 o'clock. Robert Summers, Esq., will address the meeting. ¶ Al. Kennedy, President. T. Allen, Secretary."

4/22/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3

"More Chinese Discharged." "Napa, April 21.—The woolen mills has discharged all Chinese employees. The tannery will soon take similar action, making room for seventy men."

4/22/1886 Evening Herald (J. J. Shaner) page 3 column 2

"Chinese and Taxes." "What the State Has Lost—A Considerate Boycott. ¶ Ed. Herald:—The Chinese have been coming in full force for the last fifteen years, and during that time they have carried away at least from \$10,000,000 to \$25,000,000 per annum. Calling it \$15,000,000 and allowing no interest, it amounts to \$225,000,000. Say the taxes, state and county, are 1 per cent.; this gives \$2,250,000 per annum in the way of taxes that the State loses. ¶ But let us be fair to ourselves. We have been paying about 10 per cent. per annum for money, and often more. Allowing 10 per cent. on the money and compounding it annually, we find that the total amount makes the enormous sum of \$474,976,715.39. This sum, taxed at our present rate (\$1.20 on each \$100), would give the pretty amount of \$5,699,720.58, which is the true amount that the State has lost in taxes through the presence of the Chinese. Now, those who are opposing boycotting will do well to look over these figures and see if they are not correct; and if they find them so, can they complain any more about high taxes? ¶ Give all of the boys work first, all of the immigrants work, all of the girls work, and do not bother with those 'contemptible boycotters,' for then they can do you no harm. After they are all at work and you still find that you need help, give all of the widows work, and all the women who wish it. Last of all, if you cannot then find enough of help employ Chinese, and I give you my word for it that you hall be protected by every boycotter on the coast. ¶ J. J. Shaner."

4/22/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4

"Anti-Chinese Meeting." "Robert Summers will be the leading speaker this evening at the metting of Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association No. 2 to be held at Druids' Hall. His address will doubtless be worth hearing."

4/22/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 5

"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."

4/22/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 6

"A Construction Train." "Six Hundred Chinese for the Southern Pacific Extension. ¶ About 9 o'clock this morning a Southern Pacific construction train arrived at the company's station in this city and remained about an hour; then proceeded on its way to Soledad, where work will be immediately commenced on the extension of the road from that point southward to meet the present road at Fernando pass. The train was composed of sixteen cars and engine, five being passenger coaches, several flat cars and several others box cars. The flat cars were laden with wagons, plows, scrapers, hand cars etc., while the passenger coaches were nearly all filled with Chinese. It was noticed that there were many Chinese on some of the box cars, also. ¶ The conductor of the train was asked by a Herald reporter how many Chinese were on the train. ¶ He answered with a smile: 'I don't know. Perhaps 400.' Those who saw the contents of the train estimated that the number was about 600. ¶ The conductor also stated that as soon as the train arrives at Soledad work will be commenced and pushed forward to unite the southern division of the Southern Pacific road. Railroad men at the station remarked, after conversing with the conductor, that the Chinese on the train had some of them been withdrawn from the San Fernando end of the proposed extension, while others had been at work on the Yosemite branch. The failure of the company to come to an understanding with the Newhall heirs as to the right of way through the Newhall ranch probably accounts for the withdrawal of some of the Chinese from that end, as the company may desire to make further surveys before pushing through that part of the road. On this morning's train there were white men to the number of fifty or more."

4/22/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1

"Not Uneasy." "A Santa Cruz man who has a young orchard of about one hundred trees says that he is not afraid of suffering for the want of Chinamen to pick his fruit. It was all picked without cost last season without the aid of Chinamen, and before it was half ripe. So he knows it can be done."

4/22/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1

"The Tricky Heathen." "Since the threatened boycott of the Chinese, says an exchange, there is a prospect of the celestials cutting off their cues and adopting the dress of Japanese. The idea that the Chinaman has some religious reason for retaining his cue, is all moonshine. A Christianized Chinaman says that a countryman without his cue in China would excite the same droll comment, and no more than an American with a cue would in this country. Last week a Chinaman in San Francisco underwent the transformation. He appeared with a Derby hat, stand up collar, sack coat, tight trowsers and without a cue, and winking to his boss, who looked upon him with amusement, he simply said, 'Me Japanese.'"

4/22/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1

"The Weigh is Heavy." "The leading papers of the East do not warm on the boycott. The Philadelphia Press says: 'The boycott as it is, unjustly applied, is repugnant to the sense of fair play and right dealing which animates every intelligent community. It is utterly un-American and foreign to all the impulses of freedom which prevail on our soil. It is alien to the manly spirit and love of justice which distinguishes

the American people – the right of every man to control his own labor, to determine his own acceptance or rejection of offered wages, to decide upon his own affiliation with or independence of organized bodies, to seek by every legitimate means what is best for his own interests – all this is freely recognized; but the cause of labor is only required by a weapon which is in conflict with every manly instinct, and which is certain to be as impotent as it is unjustifiable.’ ¶ The above voices the sentiments of a large majority of the people of the United States, and the result is that the boycotting blatherskites have merely succeeded in boycotting themselves, as is indicated by the hollow jaws, sunken cheeks and hungry appearance they present as they ring the changes on the whereases and resolves while reading resolutions. The holla that comes from between their cheeks is about all they have left to make a showing with, and even that is not so loud as it used to be. The weigh of the brigade is very heavy.”

4/22/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 4

"Things Said." "... ¶ That San Jose never presented a better appearance, and that even the boycotters ought to be happy to know that they are permitted to live in such a favored land. ¶ ..."

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

"The Rock Springs Affair." "Senator Morgan Presents a Bill Providing for Indemnity to Chinese. ¶ WASHINGTON, April 22.—Senator Morgan from the Committee on Foreign Relations reported to the Senate a bill to indemnify the Chinese for losses and damages inflicted upon them by rioters at Rock Springs, Wyoming Territory, in September last. It authorizes the President designate not to exceed three officers of the United States to investigate and take testimony of witnesses as to the nature and extent of the damages done to persons and property of Chinese, and in connection therewith they may consider the testimony already taken and the reports made subject to cross-examination of the witnesses if deemed necessary, and such other proof as may be submitted by the Government of China. They are required to report an estimate of damages sustained by each person and submit the testimony to the Secretary of State within six months, by order of the President, and the same shall be examined by the Secretary of State, and thereupon the President shall award to each person injured the sum that he shall consider to be just in view of the evidence and report presented to him. An aggregate so awarded by the President not exceeding \$150,000 shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Chinese Minister at Washington in full satisfaction and discharge of injuries to persons and property inflicted upon the subjects of the Chinese empire."

4/23/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 4

"Anti-Coolie Club." "The Question of Conferring With the Fruit-Growers. ¶ ADDRESS BY ROBERT SUMMERS. ¶ Committee Appointed to Investigate Laundries, a Broom Factory and Other Matters—Boys Who Want to Pick Fruit. ¶ The regular weekly meeting of Anti-Coolie League No. 2 was held last evening in Druids' Hall, President A. W. Kennedy in the chair. ¶ A communication was received from the State Executive Committee asking the principal business in the country in which Chinamen are engaged, how many Chinese are in the county, and how many idle white men there are capable of filling their places. ¶

P. Salisbury reported that the boycott on the Madera Flume Company had been endorsed by the Executive Committee, and all dealers in doors, sashes and blinds had been notified. ¶ A. Anderson reported that two laundries in East San Jose had taken in Chinamen and were now running with that class of help. ¶ J. L. Berry stated that he had been informed that one of these laundrymen employed a Chinese polisher because his white polisher got drunk and he had pressing work on hand, but he had discharged the Chinaman afterwards. ¶ The Chairman stated that the gentleman could not be blamed for hiring a Chinaman in that case. He thought that a man who would hire out to do work, while the people were struggling so hard to drive out the Chinese, and then go and get drunk, was a disgrace to his kind. ¶ Mr. Anderson reported that the trees being planted around the St. James Park were bought from a man employing Chinese. Messrs. Anderson and Burns were appointed a committee to investigate the matter and confer with the Mayor and Common Council. ¶ Secretary Allen reported a manufacturer of brooms who employed Chinese. There was a white broom-maker here who found it impossible to compete with his competitor. The matter was referred to the committee heretofore appointed for investigations. ¶ Mr. Allen suggested that a committee be appointed to confer with the fruit-growers to the end that some arrangements be made by which the Chinese laborers can be displaced by white men. ¶ P. Salisbury thought that the Executive Committee would be able to settle the differences between the two associations. ¶ J. L. Berry was of the opinion that an understanding could be reached if the cranks on both sides could be gotten rid of. There were a few cranks in the anti-Chinese movement who had done it more injury than all the opposition of the fruit-growers. There were also cranks on the other side. ¶ P. Salisbury announced that the California Fruit Growers' Association had appointed a committee to confer with the State Executive Committee of the Anti-Chinese Association as to the question of supplanting Chinese with white labor. The Knights of Labor had established a bureau of labor through which sufficient white men would be furnished to do all the fruit picking. ¶ Mr. Brosius announced that in Lincoln School, San Francisco, there were 500 boys who had expressed their willingness to pick fruit when the season opens. ¶ A motion made by Mr. Anderson to have a torchlight procession on the evening of May 8th was lost. ¶ The Secretary announced that John E. Richards had consented to address the club on next Thursday evening from a labor standpoint. ¶ Robert Summers was introduced as the speaker of the evening. He began by the statement that either the Chinese or the whites would have to leave this country. It was only a question of time that the Chinese would rout out the Caucasians in all classes of business, the fruit growers not excepted. While the people of the State are almost unanimous in the desire to exclude the Chinese they still keep coming. Legislation has failed to do anything to relieve the people of the curse. The way, then, to stop them coming is for the people to take the matter in their own hands. The streets of Rome are kept clean by every man sweeping before his own door, and that is the way the question can be settled. Every man has a right to employ who he pleases, and at the same time every one has the same right to buy where he pleases. He would not object to a man employing a Chinaman if by not employing him his property would suffer, but if he refuses to employ white labor when it can be had the boycott should be applied. One of the great arguments brought against the movement was the unreliability of white labor, so many of them being addicted to the use of intoxicating liquor. This was true to a great extent and the only remedy was prohibition. He referred to the fact that a great many large corporations in the State were discharging their Chinese, and stated that the others would have to follow, and every business man would soon feel it to be to his advantage to join with the movement. The speaker then referred to the manner in which the elections are conducted. No one, he said, should be paid a cent for working for the election of any candidate. Men were expected to pay high for their election to office, and then when elected they were

expected to be honest. The working classes were to blame in this matter. They should not accept pay to work for the election of any man, but should vote in accordance with their honest convictions. ¶ Mrs. Schwartz stated that there was a man present who had but one arm and had a wife and two children to support. He was in need of assistance, and was willing to do any light work.”

4/23/1886 Morning Mercury (H. H. Bryanston) page 3 column 5

"The Chinese." "A New Phase of a Most Important Question. ¶ ED. MERCURY: So much has been said and written about the Chinese question that at first sight it seems rather difficult to find any fresh matter to work upon. The importance of the subject, however, is ample excuse for a further contribution to its literature, and to the minds of the thoughtful we think the following remarks may possibly commend themselves. It is a well known provision of nature that the human kingdom in all that furthers its struggle for existence is governed by precisely the same laws as the brute kingdom and that only by conforming itself [itself] to those laws in the past can the human race take its place at the head of animated nature, which it does to-day. One of the broadest and most fundamental of those principles is that one which predicates that the welfare of the whole is best subserved by the survival of the fittest, and that anything which tends to interfere with this established idea of things must be looked upon as harmful and pernicious. Supposing in times past it had been usual to conserve all the unfit races that we came in contact with, what sort of a civilization should we have to-day? Or, reversing that famous institute of Lycurgus, suppose that alliances had only been permitted among the weak and ailing instead of among the strong and fit, where would the stuff be found to make the heroes for the pass of Thermopylae, or which served the Spartans so well in the field of Cheronea? To what do we owe the blessings of our present civilization but to a ruthless competition which tolerated inferiority neither in the arts of wars or peace, and which neither gave quarter nor received any. It is not for us to inquire why this merciless order of progress exists, it is sufficient for our purpose to recognize that it does and that we should conform our lives to its operation in the present, as our fathers and grandfathers did in the past. The lessons of history and experience are plain for everybody to read, yet there is a maudlin spirit of commiseration abroad which craves sympathy and toleration for races our inferiors in all respects in what pertains to the dignity and glory of manhood. A state of things which has worked us so much good in the present must work good for our prosperity in the future, and we may be sure to the extent that we try to alter and tinker with a universal law or progress, to that extent shall we be hated and despised by our progeny. As mere machines or automata the Chinese race from its lack of excursiveness may often be successful in rivaling us. But then man is not a mere machine invested with a certain number of digits for the achieving of certain mechanical offices. He lives for a hundred loftier motives and as much as any for the exercise of his philoprogenitive instincts, in the possession of which traits the Chinamen exhibits a lamentable deficiency. When is art possible in a nation of servile imitators or where poetry in a people incapable of heroism? Unless we make up our minds to rid ourselves of this incongruous element in our midst we shall be opposing ourselves to the operation of those salutary laws which have worked us such untold good in the past, and in addition we shall be storing up for our posterity a legacy of trouble for which they will everlastingly curse our memory. ¶ H. H. BRYANSTON."

4/23/1886 Morning Mercury (Pacific White Laundry) page 3 column 9

[No title.] "It Will Pay You to Patronize the ¶ Pacific White Laundry ¶ As All Clothes are Mended Free Before Being Sent Home. ¶ Adams Street, East San Jose."

4/23/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

"A Word for Collector Hager." "Good citizens of all parties should unite in supporting Collector Hager against the insolence of Consul Bee and the Chinese officials, and against the misrepresentations of the pro-Chinese press of the Eastern States. All this howling is really made because the Collector tries to enforce the Restriction law, and every effort will be made to prevent his confirmation by the Senate solely on that account. It is proved that he would only have obeyed the strict letter of the law if he had refused to permit the Chinese Minister to land until his credentials were shown, but he strained a point in order to avoid even the appearance of discourtesy. But this did not satisfy the coolie lovers. They wanted Judge Hager to go down on his knees before the representative of coolieism. But he is not a man of that sort. He will obey the law himself and compel the coolies to do the same. Such a man is not to be snubbed by Consul Bee or anybody else, if the people of California have anything to say about it. Let the pro-Chinese Republican Senators refuse to confirm his appointment as Collector of San Francisco, and the people of this State will send him to the United States Senate as their answer to such persecution. And, in that case, the whole pro-coolie crowd in Washington will find that in learning, eloquence, statesmanship and all that constitutes a patriot and a gentleman, Judge Hager has few peers even in the Senate of the United States."

4/23/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

"White Laborers." "If ever white laborers take the place of coolies in the orchards and vineyards of California, proper accommodations must be provided for them, and they must be treated with courtesy and respect. No sober and reliable white men will tramp around with a blanket, sleep in an outhouse, and cook for themselves the food which is thrown to them, as a bone is to a dog. They must be treated as a part of the family, and provided with the decencies of civilized life, or they cannot be expected to be other than lazy, shiftless and dissolute tramps. ¶ There is no doubt in the mind of anyone who has studied the subject at all that one of the principal reasons for the persistent employment of coolies is that coolies are no trouble. They can be put into the pig-pen for that matter. Then they board themselves, and are no trouble at all to the family. A decent white man, on the contrary, wants a decent bed and a decent room to sleep in, and proper food, and he must have them. Then, again, the stolidity and ignorance of coolies render them almost insensible to brutal treatment. They can be yelled at and cursed without limit, and, as a rule, they take no notice. But a white man will promptly answer in kind if he is abused, and he is liable to answer brutality with a blow. In a word, the coolie can be treated like the slave and brute he is, while a white laborer, if he is worth his salt, must be treated with justice and courtesy. ¶ The fact is that at bottom this determination to employ coolie labor is the old slave holding spirit over again—the old idea of the degradation of honest industry, and the inferiority of those who have to work with their hands for a livelihood. This spirit was for generations the curse of the South, and was only curbed by crushing the whole population of the section in which it was dominant. It must not be permitted to acquire a foothold here, or it will have the same result. Our people must maintain the dignity of honest labor, whatever else goes to the wall, for upon that the whole future prosperity of the

State must rest. Those who have so much land that they need labor to assist them must provide for the comfort and convenience of laborers, or sell a portion of their estates, so that each family can do its own work. And there should be no difficulty about that. Cottages can be built to accommodate laborers and their families without great cost, and provision can be made for boarding and lodging white single men with these families. Then the children can be utilized in fruit and grape picking, and the whole business of the farm and orchard can be done without the aid of transient help at all, or at least with very little of it. And this plan will eventually have to be adopted, not matter what may be the opposition to it. The people of this State will not tolerate any system of industry based upon servile labor of any sort, and this fact should be recognized at once. We have here the opportunity of making a race of the noblest men and women the world has ever seen, and that opportunity must not be thrown away to gratify the selfishness and greed of a small minority of the population."

4/23/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 2

"City Improvements." "There is plenty of work before the new City Council if it will only do its full duty. The sewer system should be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible, and the streets in the central part of the city should be paved this season. Preparations for so much work have already been made, and so far the new Council has simply to carry out the plans made by its predecessors. ¶ But there is also plenty of new work to do. San Fernando street, for instance, should be widened, sewered and macadamized at once, so as to relieve the traffic on Santa Clara street. It is understood that most of the property owners interested will gladly donate to the city whatever may be necessary to widen the street, and then the sewer and macadamizing will come as a matter of course. It is also state that, in the event of the improvement of the street, a joint stock company will be formed to buy out Chinatown, and build a first-class hotel on the block extending from Market to First street. And this ought not to be difficult. A hundred citizens could easily be found to contribute \$1,000 each for such a purpose. This would make San Fernando street one of the finest in the city, and also clean out the foulest nuisance that has ever disgraced San Jose. It will thus obtain the approval of all classes of citizens. The business men of First street will see in it another opening for the admission of customers; property owners generally will regard it as a magnificent addition to the city, and a consequent enhancement of the value of all property within the limits of the corporation, and the working men will hail it as a grand blow at coolieism, and a great blessing to white labor. An everything is ready for the work. The property needed to widen the street is ready for donation; the men of money stand ready to build the hotel, and the labor and materials are on hand to do the work quickly and cheaply. It only remains for the Council to act promptly, and before the present season is over we shall see an improvement of which the whole city will have good reason to be proud. ¶ And this improvement will not stop at the city limits. San Fernando street must be widened and improved to Sunol street, and the one block remaining closed between Sunol and Race streets must be opened. San Fernando street will then be one of the finest and most popular thoroughfares in the city and township, and the many improvements that have been delayed by the opposition of one man will be begun at once. That part of the town is growing fast in spite of all disadvantages, and obstacles once removed it will become a valuable addition to the city. The trend of the population is naturally in that direction, and it should be encouraged by all proper means, for the property between the Los Gatos creek and the Fair Grounds is better adapted for residence purpose than any other within the limits of San Jose township."

4/23/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 2

"School Children and Fruit." "The idea of taking the children of the public schools into the orchards and vineyards to take the places of the coolies in fruit and grape picking and packing is becoming more popular every day. The suggestion was first made by B. T. Mullen of San Jose, a man of quick intelligence and a keen observer, and it is evidently destined to be of great value in the solution of the coolie question. The boys of San Francisco are already offering themselves five hundred at a time, and those of San Jose are ready to follow the example. Of course, it will be necessary to extend the usual vacation a little, but there should be no difficulty about that. In Hester school district, one of the richest and most populous in the county, a special tax is now called for by the trustees to get the money to carry on the schools the usual time. Let that special tax be voted down, and let the children go into the orchards and vineyards, and earn a little money to help their parents, instead of being encouraged to become a constant burden. Let the vacation be extended to the first of October, and let the boys and girls be encouraged to take part in all the work of the season. This will not only exclude the coolies, but it will help to form habits of industry and independence, which are of far more value in the formation of the character of our future citizens than all the text-book learning in existence. ¶ Of course to carry out this plan, the hearty co-operation of the fruit-growers will be needed, but that certainly will not be lacking. The great majority of the fruit-growers will only be too happy to assist in a plan which promises so much, not only for the present, but for the future. The children of our public schools cannot be expected or permitted to work side by side with diseased and degraded coolies. They must have the orchards and vineyards in which they work free from such dangerous pests. To put them to work in competition with coolies would be an intolerable degradation. Measures must therefore be taken to secure work for them in vineyards and orchards that are free from coolies. A little special effort will secure this. Then care should be taken to ascertain how many school children will be wanted in each vineyard or orchard, what time their services will be needed, and how long the work is likely to last. In this way all the help needed can easily be arranged for, and distributed just as it is wanted. ¶ Of course these children will need some instruction at first, and considerable patience will be needed in breaking them in to the work. But they are quick and intelligent, and it will not be two weeks before they will be at least as capable as the coolies were after a year's training. And, at any rate, being of our own flesh and blood, they have a right to the utmost consideration. With proper encouragement and patient training they can be made to take the places of all the coolies employed in the orchards and vineyards of the county with infinite advantage to themselves, to the fruit-growers and to the community generally. And, when once the habit of using the school vacations in that way is formed, there will be no further trouble. As in the great hop yards and strawberry patches of the Eastern States, the children will flock to the country at the proper time, and make a picnic and a pleasure trip of the business."

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

"Anti-Chinese." "Proposed Conference With the Fruit-Growers. ¶ Wilcox's Broom Factory. ¶ A Vigorous Address by Robert Summers—The Mass Meeting to Be Held Next Month. ¶ As usual, the attendance was large at the meeting of Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association No. 2, held last evening at Druids' Hall. President A. W. Kennedy occupied the chair. ¶ A communication was received from the State Executive Committee asking for statistics concerning Chinese and white labor. It was placed on file, P.

Salisbury of the Executive Committee stating that the matter would receive the attention of that committee. ¶ Secretary Allen next read a communication from the Boycotter, published in Sacramento, requesting that the names of parties boycotted in this county should be forwarded to it. Such a communication, it was stated, had already been received by the Executive Committee. ¶ Mr. Salisbury reported that the boycott of the Madera Flume and Lumber Company had been approved by the State Executive Committee and that he had sent out notices to the local dealers in sash, blinds, etc., explaining why the company had been placed under boycott. ¶ The committee appointed to look into the matter of the Gilroy potatoes which had been placed under boycott was discharged, it appearing that everything in that connection had been satisfactorily explained. ¶ Mr. Anderson reported that Messrs. Kamp and Ward are employing Chinese at their laundries in East San Jose. ¶ Dr. Berry explained that Mr. Ward's polisher had got drunk and he had found it necessary to employ a Chinaman for a short time—so the speaker had been informed. There might be some mistake about Mr. Ward employing Chinese regularly. ¶ The President said that he could not blame Mr. Ward for his action, under the circumstances. A man who will get drunk and neglect his business, when the friends of white labor are trying so hard to elevate its condition, is a disgrace to the anti-coolie cause. ¶ Mr. Salisbury announced that a grand anti-Chinese mass meeting will be held in this city on the evening of the 8th of May which will be addressed by Mr. McGlashan, Senator Reddy, James H. Barry, President of the Federated Trades, and Mr. Hoffmeir, Secretary of the State Executive Committee. ¶ 'And that grand war-horse, N. F. Ravlin,' added the President. ¶ Mr. Salisbury said he had not mentioned him because he did not know whether Mr. Ravlin would be here. ¶ Mr. Anderson moved that a committee of two be appointed to wait on the Council and inquire how it is that trees are bought from a man who employs Chinese, for planning around St. James Park. ¶ The motion was carried and Messrs. Anderson and Burns were appointed as such committee. ¶ The Secretary reported that M. W. Wilcox, the broom manufacturer, is employing Chinese, and the committee appointed to wait on the Council was also instructed to investigate the case of Mr. Wilcox. ¶ The President asked: 'Is there any broom factory here in which white labor exclusively is employed?' ¶ The Secretary answered that there is one on Vine Street. ¶ The suggestion was now made by the Secretary that a conference between the anti-Chinese organizations and the fruit-growers' organization might prove profitable. ¶ Said the President: 'Well, it may be that the fruit-growers are not all cranks like John Britton. Now Britton is about the worst crank I ever saw. Why, he really talks about bonds from white men before they shall take the places of Chinese. I would like to see a fair understanding reached, as justice is all that we ask for.' ¶ Mr. Salisbury said that the Executive Committee would consider this matter of a conference to-night and he had hopes that something beneficial to all would result from a calm consideration of the subject. ¶ 'There are cranks on both sides,' remarked Dr. Berry; 'and if we can only control the cranks it is probable that a solution of this vexed question of labor will be reached. I hope that the matter will be left to the Executive Committee. Much harm has already been done by the crank element, and it is time to restrain it. Calm heads and firm heads are needed in this work.' ¶ Mr. Salisbury called attention to the proposed establishment of a labor bureau in San Francisco and said that at the rate of 9,000 arrivals a week there ought to be enough white labor for all purposes in California. ¶ Mr. Brosius said that there are 400 boys in the Lincoln School in San Francisco who have expressed a willingness to go out to work in the orchards. ¶ 'There are at least 200 more in San Jose,' added the President. ¶ Mr. Anderson moved that the anti-Chinese clubs united in a procession on the 8th of May. ¶ Considerable opposition to the motion was developed, on the ground that money is needed for other purposes, and a vote being taken, the motion was lost. ¶ It was announced that John E. Richards would address the association next

Thursday evening. ¶ Robert Summers was now introduced as the speaker of the evening. He said that a conflict is coming between capital and labor. We may gloss over events as we may, but we must go or the Chinese must. The Chinese have already entered many employments and have driven out white labor which should have had full occupation of these employments. Under the Restriction Bill Chinese have come to this country in about as great numbers as ever before. Legislation has amounted to nothing. It is not to be depended on. We must help ourselves in this matter or we will surely be crushed. We should cleanse the country as the streets of Rome are kept clean—every man should sweep in front of his own door. And this is to be done by the boycott. The laboring man has been boycotted for years, but when the white man commences to boycott the Chinese and those who employ them, it seems to make a great difference. It is another ox that is gored. The whole sum of the matter is this: the fruit grower says: 'I will employ whom I please.' I say: 'I will buy where I please.' Clearly there is nothing wrong or unlawful about the boycott. ¶ The speaker announced himself to be a Prohibitionist, but said that he had never been so violent against liquor-sellers in his language or opinion as some are towards the white laborers who belong to these clubs. AS to the allege unreliability of the white laborers Mr. Summers said that it was due, so far as it was true, to the liquor traffic, and he urged the laborers before him to think of the crisis through which we are passing and be true to themselves. At the same time he would say that there are some men who denounce white laborers who are not fit to have white men around them, as they do not seem to know how to treat them decently. He counseled working men to be calm but determined, but to refrain from violent talk, as it can result in no good. ¶ Corruption in politics was next dwelt upon. The other day the speaker asked an acquaintance how much he made on election day. 'Four dollars,' was the answer. The man was not an official. There are many men who were paid for 'work' on election day. Here is the secret of much of the corruption of the times. But so long as this continues, we should not level criticism at such of our public servants as are elected to do one thing and do another. To-day men are expected to pay money for their positions. After election may not such men put their hands in their pockets and say, 'This is what I represent?' The man who pays money on election day and the man who receives it should go to the State Prison together. ¶ The speaker referred to the meager benefit which the laborer receives for his work even in good seasons by reason of the greed of corporations and closed by expressing the hope that the time is not far distant when labor will receive its due reward. He was frequently applauded. ¶ Mrs. Schwartz appealed for aid for John Folgroff, 337 Orchard street, a needy man who had lost the use of one arm. He has a wife and children. Response was made by several members. ¶ Mr. Salisbury announced that the Executive Committee would hold a meeting this evening and the association adjourned."

4/23/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 5

"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."

4/23/1886 Evening News (wire) page 1 column 6

"To Indemnify Chinese." "WASHINGTON, April 22. – Senator Morgan from the Committee on Foreign Relations reported to the Senate to-day a bill to indemnify the Chinese for losses and damages inflicted upon them by the rioters at Rock Springs, Wy. T., in September last."

4/23/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1

"The Boomerang in Motion." "A telegram from New York says there is a well grounded opinion in trade circles in the East, that the threatened boycotting of California canneries is going to work great hardship to the Pacific coast by inducing the laboring classes to go back to Baltimore canned goods. New York State is now said to be producing a much better quality of canned goods than ever before, and it is thought, in the event of the Pacific coast boycott, the attention of the consumers will be largely directed to the packed fruits of New York, as well as Baltimore. This news will not be very encouraging to the boycotting brigade in this city, for the reason that the wives and daughters of some of those who shout the loudest, derive most of their income from the canneries."

4/23/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1

"Whom the God's Desroy Etc." [sic] "F.R. Dray, of Sacramento, who was appointed by the Anti-Chinese State Convention a member of the State Executive Committee, has resigned from that body because he is opposed to the boycott. Instead of trying to change his opinion by cool argument, the Executive Committee promptly accepted the resignation, and notified Dray of the fact, in a letter flowing over with sarcasm. It is not likely that Dray's interest in the agitators, or their cause was strengthened by a perusal of the letter from the Committee."

4/23/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 2

[No title.] "It is alleged that the Mexican Government offers twenty acres of land to every Chinaman who settles there."

4/23/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 2

"The Boycotters." "The Cry of Prohibition Floats Out Upon the Breeze. ¶ Anti-Coolie League No. 2 met last evening. ¶ Attention was called to the fact that the Chinese were employed in two laundries in East San Jose conducted by white men. ¶ Dr. Berry stated that a Chinese polisher had been employed temporarily in one of the laundries because the white man had got drunk and the work had to be done, but the Chinaman had afterwards been discharged. ¶ Chairman A. W. Kennedy stated that the laundryman should not be blamed for employing a Chinaman under such circumstances. He thought that a man who would agree to do certain work while the people are struggling so hard to drive out the Chinese and then get drunk, was a disgrace to his kind. ¶ It was stated that the trees being planted around St. James Park were bought from a man employing Chinese and a committee was appointed to investigate and confer with the Mayor and Common Council. ¶ It is feared that this matter may result in the declaration of a boycott against the city. ¶ A suggestion that a committee be appointed to confer

with the fruit growers with a view of displacing Chinese laborers, was not received with favor, it being deemed advisable to leave the matter in the hands of the Executive Committee. ¶ Dr. Berry expressed the opinion that an understanding could be reached if the cranks on both sides could be disposed of. There are cranks in the anti-Chinese movement, he said, that had done it more injury than all the opposition of the fruit-growers. ¶ It was stated that in Lincoln school, San Francisco, there are 500 boys who had expressed a willingness to pick fruit when the season opens. The statement did not seem to occasion any surprise, and one member quietly remarked that he could pick out more than 500 boys right here in San Jose, who are always willing to pick fruit, and who have demonstrated on many occasions that they will climb a fence at the risk of tearing their trousers and being chased by a dog, rather than miss the chance to pick fruit. ¶ A motion to have a torchlight procession on May 8th, was promptly voted down. It is not true, however, that the proposition was voted down through a fear that the procession might be mistaken for the salvation army. ¶ Robert Summers delivered the address of the evening. He admitted the right of every man to employ whom he pleases. He would not object to a man employing a Chinaman if not by employing him his property would suffer, but if he refuses to employ white labor when it can be had the boycott should be applied. One of the great arguments brought against the movement was the unreliability of white labor, so many of them being addicted to the use of intoxicating liquor. This was true to a great extent and the only remedy was prohibition. ¶ The speaker also condemned the practice of using money in elections and blamed the working classes for accepting money to work for certain candidates for office."

4/24/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 4

"Ah Yee and Ah Let." "Examination of the Former for Assault to Murder. ¶ TESTIMONY FOR THE STATE. ¶ A Knife Used Upon Very Slight Provocation—The Story Told by the Wounded Man—Etc, ¶ The examination of Ah Yee, the Chinaman who stabbed Ah Let in the neck at Cornthwait's ranch on April 15th, took place in Justice Pfister's Court yesterday, D. W. Burchard appearing for the prosecution and C. L. Witten and C. M. Compton for the defense. ¶ The wounded man had to be carried into court. He was apparently in a very weak condition, and while testifying he reclined with his head resting on a pillow placed on the railing of the jury box. His wound was exposed and presented a revolting sight, being swollen and black, as though mortification has set in. During his examination the wound opened, and the pus from it streamed down his face. ¶ On motion of Mr. Burchard all Chinese were excluded from the room. ¶ Ah Let was then sworn [sworn], and through the interpreter testified—I was sitting down, up stairs when the defendant came up. His hat fell off and he told me to pick it up. I picked up the hat and told him not to be so ugly; 'If you stab me, you'll get yourself in trouble.' I said this because he had pulled out his pocket knife. He then stabbed me twice, and I fell down. I had done nothing to him. The Sunday before this he called me outside and wanted some money. I told him I didn't have any, and he said, 'Yes—you have.' When he stabbed me there were in the room—Ah Wing, Ah Toon, Ah Chung, Ah Hen, Foh Psi and Hong Gam. Ah Bow, Ung Guen and Ah Thung were down stairs. All of these worked for Mr. Cornthwait. Chung Gip, a visitor, was also there. ¶ Cross-examined—I had worked on the ranch for about six months. The first trouble I had with defendant was when he asked me to lend him money and I refused. When he attacked me with the knife I said, 'If you stab me you'll be sent to prison.' He answered, '— you, I'll stab you anyhow.' He said this because I refused to pick up his hat. I made no attempt to draw a knife. ¶ Ah Thing testified—The cutting took place on March 13th, according to the Chinese calendar, and April 15th, 'American time.' Ah Let was sitting down when defendant came up

stairs. The defendant's hat fell off and he said: 'Ah Let, what did you knock my hat off for? — — you have to pick it up.' Ah Let said, 'Your hat fell off; you can't make me pick it up.' The defendant then said, '— — you, if you don't pick it up I'll stab you.' Ah Let then said, 'You are a very ugly man to make me pick your hat up by force, but I'll pick it up for you, but if you stab me you'll get into trouble.' Ah Let then picked up the hat, and defendant said, '— — you, I'll stab you anyhow,' and he stabbed him. ¶ Crossed-examined—Defendant kicked Ah Let once before he cut him. I belong to the Sue Yip Company. The defendant and the wounded man belong to the same company. ¶ Chin Ah Hoe, the Chinese boss on Cornthwaite's ranch, testified—I was down stairs when the difficulty occurred. Don't know anything about the facts of the case. ¶ Cornthwaite testified—The stabbing occurred on my ranch on April 15th. It was about 6 o'clock when a Chinaman came to my house and told me that a Chinaman was killing his cousin. I then went down to their quarters. The Chinamen refused to let me examine Ah Let's injuries. ¶ The prosecution called off the list of Chinese witnesses, but it appeared that they were all out on the ranch. The State then rested and the defense made a formal motion to dismiss, which was denied. The defendant was then held to answer on a charge of assault with intent to commit murder, bail being raised from \$2,000 to \$4,000 in default of which he was remanded to the custody of the Sheriff."

4/24/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 6

"Committee of Conference." "The County Executive Committee of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association met last evening and appointed their Chairman, Dr. J. L. Berry, Secretary Paolo Salisbury, F. Altman, W. S. Kaufman and A. Anderson a committee to confer with a committee appointed by the Fruit Growers' Association upon the labor question. It is understood that the committees will meet to-day."

4/24/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

"Friends of White Labor." "The square and honest efforts of the San Jose Fruit Packing Company to keep its establishment free from coolies deserve the hearty approval of all the friends of white labor. The company is fulfilling its promises in this respect with laudable fidelity, and at considerable extra expense, and every effort should be made to promote its prosperity, and make its losses in the cause of white labor as small as possible. ¶ The Narrow Gauge Railroad Company is also deserving of much credit in this respect, and the solid support of all who prefer white men to coolies should be given to it. That company, so far as we can learn, has never employed a coolie in its regular business, and the branch it is now building from Campbell's station to Gilroy is wholly constructed by white labor. Such conspicuous instances of fidelity to white labor at a crisis like this should be appreciated and encouraged in every possible way."

4/24/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

[No title.] "Ex-Senator Stewart of Nevada declares that the Chinese must be utterly excluded from the country, and to effect this he proposes a solid boycott on this Coast, as to drive the coolies to the Eastern States. Once there, he believes that 'they will furnish such an illustration of the pernicious effect

of their presence upon the free labor of the country as will render arguments from us to satisfy the Eastern people that the Chinamen ought to be wholly excluded unnecessary."

4/24/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3

"The Bee and the Boycoter." "Sacramento, April 24.—Valentine and Charles McClatchy of the Bee gave Noble Fisher a thrashing at the post office corner immediately after reading in the Boycoter a slighting reference to their mother. Fisher is the Socialistic leader, who is supposed to dictate the course of the Boycoter which publishes a list of people employing Chinese. The attack on the Bee and Mrs. McClatchy was made because the Bee is suspected of preparing the resolutions recently passed by the Anti-Chinese Association denouncing the Boycoter. Some of Fisher's teeth were knocked out. He will have the McClatchy's arrested. They were not hurt."

4/24/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 5

"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."

4/24/1886 Evening Herald (Napa Reporter) page 3 column 6

"All Gone." "No More Chinese Employed at the Napa Woolen Mills. ¶ On Saturday last the remaining Chinamen employed at the Napa Woolen Mill were discharged and that institution is now run exclusively with white labor. Over fifty hands are now employed and Mr. Proctor, the manager of the mill, says that he can do better work with white hands than with Chinese help. About one-fourth of the employees are females, who learn the work at which they are engaged very rapidly and they soon become very skillful. The goods of the Napa Woolen Mills have gained a reputation all over the State as being first-class in every respect, and now that the goods can be guaranteed as the handiwork of white help only, they will gain a still wider reputation and command a still readier sale. ¶ One fact has been developed by this change and that is that there is no scarcity of help. There are more applicants for places than there is room to accommodate. Of course they are nearly all green hands, but those who are put to work show an aptness and willingness to learn, and soon become more competent than the Chinese. We are glad to announce that the Napa Woolen Mills have taken this step forward. ¶ The firm of B. F. Sawyer & Co. of this city are moving in the same direction. The Chinese in their employment are growing less in number every week, while the number of white hands is increasing. It will not be long before there will be no Mongolians employed in that large institution. ¶ This being the case, and these firms being authority for the statement that they have more applicants for work than they have places to fill, is enough in itself to disprove the claim made by farmers and fruit men that they cannot get white help and that they are compelled to employ Chinese. Five hundred boys in one school alone in San Francisco have petitioned the School Directors to allow them a vacation during the fruit season that they may go to the country and earn wages by assisting in the gathering of crops. There is enough white help in California at the present time to gather all the fruit and harvest all the grain that will be raised this

year. This white help can be obtained if it is wanted. We hope that the farmers and fruit-growers of Napa county will follow the example of the Napa Woolen Mills and at least give the white people an opportunity and a trial.—Napa Reporter.”

4/24/1886 Evening Herald (W. B. Ward) page 3 column 7

"A Mistake." "I desire to make a correction of the report given at the Anti-Chinese meeting Thursday evening, in regard to my polisher. He left my services but was not intoxicated as was stated. ¶ W. B. Ward."

4/24/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 8

"Held to Answer?" "Ah Yee was examined before Justice Pfister yesterday on a charge of assault with a knife with intent to murder Ah Let, at Cornthwaite's ranch, on the 15th inst., and was held to answer. The amount of bail was increased from \$2,000 to \$4,000. The prosecution was conducted by Assistant District Attorney Burchard and the defense by C. L. Whitten and C. M. Compton. According to the testimony given the defendant became angered with Ah Let, charging the latter with having knocked off his hat. Ah Let denied having knocked it off and picked it up, but the defendant said he would stab him anyhow and did so. The wounded man had to be carried into the court-room to give his testimony yesterday."

4/24/1886 Evening News (staff) page 5 column 3

"Too Handy with a Knife." "A Murderous Chinaman Who Wanted Money or Blood. ¶ Ah Yee [Ah Gee], a Chinaman charged with assault with intent to commit murder, in cutting Ah Let [Ah Yet] in the neck at Cornthwait's [Cornthwait's] ranch on the 15th inst, was held to answer last evening by Justice Pfister, and committed to the County Jail in default of bonds fixed at \$4,000. ¶ The wounded man was so weak that he had to be carried into Court. ¶ The testimony showed that a few days before the cutting he had refused to lend money to Ah Yee [Ah Gee], and that a few moments before the assault was made Ah Yee's [Ah Gee's] hat fell off and he ordered Ah Yet to pick it up, at the same time drawing a knife. Ah Yet picked up the hat and was immediately assaulted and stabbed twice by Ah Yee [Ah Gee]. ¶ The stabbing was done in the presence of several Chinamen who are employed on Cornthwait's [Cornthwait's] ranch."

4/24/1886 Evening News (staff) page 5 column 3

"Committee of Conference." "The County Executive Committee of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association met last evening and appointed Dr. J. L. Berry, Paolo Salisbury, F. Altman, W. S. Kaufman and A. Anderson a committee to confer with a committee appointed by the Fruit Growers Association upon the labor question."

4/25/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 4 column 2

"Chinese or Caucasians." "The greatest injury caused by the presence and competition of the Chinese has not yet been demonstrated. The effect upon the white adult laborer of to-day; the drain of money out of the country in which it ought to be a vital current; the gradual absorption of manufacturers into the hands of the Chinese; the danger from a population which does not assimilate with the other races and can have no interest either in the prosperity of the defense of this nation, are all arguments in favor of the exclusion of the Chinese from the States of the Pacific coast, as fast as it can lawfully and reasonably be accomplished. But there is a more menacing peril than all of these, in the effects upon the boys and girls of California of fostering Chinese labor. It has the same tendency to the degradation of labor that any form of slavery must have. When all the minor offices of life are performed by an inferior race, the offices themselves soon come to be regarded as carrying with them the tokens of inferiority. ¶ The danger to the morals of the youth of California from opium smoking and Chinese facilities for cheap indulgence in debauchery, perilous as they are to the morals of our youth, do not equal in malignant gravity the injury done by making common labor dishonorable and a thing to be avoided by the boys and girls who will in a few years be the adult population upon whose industry and thrift all the fabric of the common weal must depend. ¶ Cheap labor is unprofitable labor always. If extorted from the necessities of our own race, it deprives the laborers of the manliness and education without which a modern republic would inevitably reproduce the old historic tragedies. If performed by an alien or inferior race of actual or virtual slaves, it carries with it the retribution of creating of our own race idlers, contemptors of industry and, by regular and inevitable gradations, vicious and criminal classes. If the present races of adults and youth were to perpetually remain in the same relation, Chinese labor might be regarded simply from an economic point of view, but the moral results of continuing the present form of labor and thereby fostering a repugnance to honest industry in the minds of children, is something which reaches beyond questions of dollars or hours of labor. It means the social abasement of the white race, just as surely as slave labor kept the Southern States fifty years behind the North in the development of manufactures and wealth. ¶ The active population of this country changes every twenty-five years. It will seem to many who read this morning's MERCURY but a very short time since the close of the civil war in this country, and yet the nation has grown from 35,000,000 in 1865 to 60,000,000 in 1886, and 30,000,000 of these 60,000,000 were born in the past twenty-one years. There are 600,000 men in the United States who will be of voting age this year who were born since the Confederates laid down their arms. The voters who came into the world after the war closed will hold the balance of power in the national canvas of 1888. ¶ Project this illustration through the next twenty-five years, and the conviction will be forced that if in all that time the practical teaching is that it is disgraceful and unremunerative to toil in the fields and orchards and mines, there can be for the Caucasian race no escape from one of two results, the white man must be a prosperous idler or an idle vagrant. It is a question not of two races living and working side by side, but the action of the present must decide the future predominance of the Chinese or the Caucasian in industries, in morals and in predominating character. ¶ In view of this it would be poetic justice and a mighty help to the future if it can be demonstrated that the white boys and girls of California can perform most of the work—in orchards, for instance—for which we have hitherto had no dependence except upon the Chinese. It is an experiment which deserves patient and faithful trial, because it involves not only economic results that affect the present, but moral results that reach out to the future of this grand empire of freedom on the Pacific coast."

4/25/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 4 column 3

"A Boycotter Thrashed." "Sacramento, April 24.—Valentine and Charles McClatchy of the Bee gave Noble Fisher a thrashing at the post office corner immediately after rading in the Boycotter a slighting reference to their mother. Fisher is the Socialistic leader, who is supposed to dictate the course of the Boycotter which publishes a list of people employing Chinese. The attack on the Bee and Mrs. McClatchy was made because the Bee is suspected of preparing the resolutions recently passed by the Anti-Chinese Association denouncing the Boycotter. Some of Fisher's teeth were knocked out. He will have the McClatchy's arrested. They were not hurt."

4/25/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 4 column 4

"Anti-Boycott." "Resolutions Adopted by San Jose Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. ¶ At the regular meeting yesterday of San Jose Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: ¶ Whereas, As the Grange represents the home, and as its members are banded together to protect its tranquility and as we stand ready to battle with any form of political chicanery that will create political and social turmoil and class hatred, and tend to deprive us of our liberty of thought and opinion; and ¶ Whereas, The American practice of settling political differences by the ballot, has been a popular and successful method for the period of 100 years, and as demagogues of recent fame, knowing that the ballots of American citizens are ready to rebuke these methods, have substituted the boyott in lieu thereof; therefore, be it ¶ Resolved, That we pronouce our utter condemnation of the boycott upon American soil, as its practice will eventually result in a system of tyranny similar to that which European emigrants have been glad to escape from. And that is a form of bossism most infamous and tyrannical, and that every member of this Order should use every means consistent with a republican form of government to repress it and forever mark its advocates and supporters for popular rebuke; and be it further ¶ Resolved, That we invite the business men of this State to unite and forever shake off this phantom which now frightens them; and be it further ¶ Resolved, That we will use our best efforts in defeating candidates for public office any one who fails to condemn the boycott upon American soil."

4/25/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 4 column 5

[No title.] "Ah Let, the Chinaman who was stabbed on A. Cornthwait's ranch on the night of April 15th, is in a very precarious condition, and the chances for his recovery are very slight. His ante-mortem statement was taken by Deputy District Attorney Burchard last evening."

4/25/1886 Morning Mercury (Pacific White Laundry) page 5 column 9

[No title.] "It Will Pay You to Patronize the ¶ Pacific White Laundry ¶ As All Clothes are Mended Free Before Being Sent Home. ¶ Adams Street, East San Jose."

4/26/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

"A Stronger Government." "A day or two ago one of the more rabid of the few advocates of coolie labor in this county declared in the Herald office that it was time to stop the rule of the majority, and that what he called the 'men of brains and property' should rule. He also asserted that this was the general feeling in the community, and that the present democratic form of government, in which the meanest citizen has a part, would have to be changed, if the men who labor, and who own a majority of the votes, are permitted to have an equal voice in the management of public affairs. ¶ Of course this man is somewhat of a crank, but there is no doubt that he represents the sentiments of a considerable minority of the population of the whole country. They want a stronger government—a mild form of despotism in fact—which will keep laboring men in their places, and give capital legally the power which it now usurps. And in a time of public excitement like this, the number of such people will naturally increase, and what is called a strong government would be easier to be obtained than most of us believe is possible. The old fathers feared this feeling, and warned their successors to beware of the tendency to centralization and a strong government. Centralization leads to despotism. The rights of the people are in their own hands. Their liberties depend upon the direct influence they can wield upon the government under which they live. They cannot directly and immediately reach the federal or central government. They are nearer to the State governments, and it is these home rule governments that make nearly all the laws that affect their welfare, from their domestic relations to the protection of honest citizens against the acts of criminals. It is rare that a Federal court touches the interest of any citizen of California. Title deeds, marriages, the settlement of estates, the enforcement of contracts between our own citizens, police protection, the services of firemen, and making and regulations of roads, sanitary measures, the protection of persons and property, the granting of franchises, all are under our state laws. The qualifications of voters are defined by the state. The powers of the state governments are not limited, except in the specified powers granted by the states to the Federal government, which cannot send its armed troops into any state to interfere with the people in times of peace, unless called upon to do so by the Governor or Legislature. These arrangements were made by the wise men who laid the foundation of our government. They kept the government in which the people's interests are more intimately concerned, near to the and at all times within their reach. All the powers granted to the Federal government are taken away from 'the States or the people.' The fathers considered the States and the people as identical. The stronger the Federal government is made, the weaker the States and the people will be. Power begets power, and when the tide sets in the direction of making a 'stronger government,' central power will increase, and soon get beyond the control of the people. Then the ballot will be swept away, and the people will begin to see its priceless value, though now they look upon it with slight concern. It will be too late for the people to complain when once the despot's heel rests upon the ballot-boxes; and it is very dangerous for the people to permit the central government to meddle in the least degree with their ballots. ¶ The labor strikes do not call for a stronger government. The states have laws enough, power enough, and plenty of willing hands to preserve order and protect persons and property. It is only for executive officers to decide when it is proper to use their authority. In all past times there have been sudden outbreaks and disturbances, with some violence. Such occurrences will happen in the future. But the workmen of this country will be on the side of law and order. The great mass of them will be on that side; it is especially for their interest to sustain the laws, for when the laws go down the bayonets come in. The Knights of Labor demand lawful means. They ask for friendly counsel and a comparison of views. Their organization is yet young and raw, and there will be excesses within its ranks. But these will be overcome by reason rather than rifles. The laborers desire to improve their condition. Is it strange or unreasonable? There are marked

demonstrations now as there have been in the world's history—great movements in the social and political customs of people—sometimes leading to revolution. But in this republic where the press and speech is free, where views can be interchanged and where people desire justice, these formidable movements will clear the atmosphere, and there will be an improvement—a better understanding and more justice between employer and employe. The laborers in this country are much better off to-day than they were in the colonial times under King Charles, and they are getting higher wages even than before the late southern war. Under our free system the condition of labor has been elevated and improved. It is far better off than in the old countries, and it is not going backwards, but is steadily advancing to a more prosperous condition. It cannot spring into palaces and wealth and luxury at a single leap. Rash counsels will retard rather than promote its improvement. But such principles as its ablest and wisest and most conservative leaders promulgate and insist upon, will bring better times and satisfactory results to the laboring men. We want no 'stronger central government,' with bayonets and navies, to interfere with that which is working toward happier results, on the plea that there are excesses among the laborers, and some rash counsels. These always appear to some extent. But the wise and cooler heads will control."

4/26/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 3

[No title.] "It has probably been noticed that in all the organizations in which Republican influences predominate there is a desperate pro-Chinese sentiment. About every week resolutions are adopted denouncing the anti-coolie agitation, and declaring that the resolvers will employ coolie labor just as long, and to as great an extent, as they please. There is evidently a preconcerted arrangement with regard to this matter among Republican politicians. They fear the friends of white labor, and yet they dare not favor the cause of white labor, and they are shrewdly endeavoring to make it appear that the majority of the people of California favor cooliesm."

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

"A Conference." "The Anti-Coolie Leagues and Fruit-Growers. ¶ A Dignified Proposition. ¶ The Leagues Ask for a Conference and Hope for Co-operation—A Communication. ¶ At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Associations of this county, held April 23d, the first important step was taken toward arriving at a general and friendly understanding on the subject of supplying the places of Chinese in the orchards with white labor. The prevailing sentiment of the county is undoubtedly anti-Chinese, and if the co-operation now asked for will follow the effort to secure it, and if the fruit-growers meet the anti-Chinese workers in the spirit that the latter exhibit, the settlement of the difficulty will soon be accomplished. ¶ The resolution upon which the request for a conference is based as follows: ¶ 'Resolved, first, That a committee of five, consisting of Dr. J. L. Berry, President, and Paolo Salisbury, Secretary, and three members of this committee, be appointed as a Committee on Conference, for the purpose of conferring with a like committee of the Fruit-Grower's Association of Santa Clara county on the subject of securing white labor to take the place of the Chinese heretofore employed in the orchards and vineyards of Santa Clara county; second, that as the remaining three members of said Committee on Conference the following be appointed: F. Altman, W. S. Kaufman and A. Anderson.' ¶ At a meeting of the Executive Committee held last Saturday the following

communication was adopted. ¶ To N. J. Haines, Secretary, and the Executive Committee of the Citizens' and Fruit Growers' Association of Santa Clara County—Gentlemen: On behalf of the Executive Committee, representing the nine leagues of the California Anti-Chinese Association of Santa Clara county, I herewith communicate to you a resolution adopted by said committee at a special session held April 23d, and requesting your association to appoint a committee to confer with us on the subject of securing white labor to take the place of the Chinese heretofore largely employed in the fruit industry in this county. ¶ In making this request we believe that you concur with us in preferring to see white laborers do the work heretofore performed by the Chinese, and that you agree with us in recognizing the great good which would result to our county in providing employment for white laborers and encouraging the settlement of the county by them and the keeping at home of the large sums of money expended for labor in the fruit industry, a large amount of which until now has found its way to China. We fully appreciate that this industry is the most important in our county and that it should be protected, fostered and encouraged by all good citizens, and that in its conduct it should be a model to all other industries; and we pledge you our hearty co-operation in all your efforts to make it the instrument of individual profit and of general prosperity which its great importance entitles it to be. ¶ We believe that a conference of the nature here proposed will be of great advantage to all, as tending to make clearer the community of interests which bind us. We are making preparations for a complete white-labor supply system, and it is of the utmost importance that we should be thoroughly informed of the character and extent of the white labor desired. By your co-operation with us these matters can be ascertained and adjusted. ¶ The conference will, in our opinion, do away with some mutual misunderstandings that have heretofore existed. On our part we entertain for the fruit-growers a high regard, personally and collectively, as we believe that as a rule they are good, useful, patriotic and public-spirited citizens. Therefore we trust you will meet us in the manner here proposed and assist us and the general community in solving one of the most serious problems that has ever yet confronted us. ¶ Our Committee on Conference will be ready to meet a like committee of your Association at any time and place you may select, giving me due notice through the mail or otherwise. ¶ By order of the Santa Clara County Executive Committee of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association. ¶ Paolo Salisbury, Secretary. ¶ San Jose, April 24, 1886."

4/26/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 5

"Chinese Burglars." "Criminals Caught in the Act at Gish's Ranch. ¶ An Important Discovery. ¶ A Catholic Medal Found in the Purse of the Chinaman Arrested—Stewart's Statement. ¶ D. W. Gish, son of D. E. Gish, was at work at his father's ranch about two and one half miles north of this city this forenoon shortly after 10 o'clock, when he had occasion to go after a screw wrench which lay near a cultivator by the side of the house that is occupied by Chinese employed on the ranch. There are at present three such Chinamen, who are at work cutting asparagus. As Mr. Gish approached the house of the Chinese he noticed that a Chinaman was peering around the corner, and asked him what he wanted. His reply was: 'I come see my cousin.' ¶ At this moment another Chinaman made his appearance, and Mr. Gish, suspecting that it was they who had burglarized the same place yesterday and now returned to finish the job, invited both of them to go and see 'my cousin' in the asparagus field. They declined and started to walk away. Gish approached them and they then started to run. Mr. Gish followed at a quick pace and succeeded in overtaking one, but he would not be taken without a fight. He squirmed about, kicked and tried in every possible way to release himself. He inflicted an ugly bite on Mr. Gish's arm, tearing off

a piece of the shirt, and the other Chinaman then came to his assistance with a knife, compelling Mr. Gish to let the other go for the time. ¶ Mr. Gish now called lustily for his brother, but between them they captured only one of the men, the Chinaman who had the knife making his escape and hiding in the weeds. ¶ The Chinaman was brought to the City Prison by Mr. Gish and when he was searched what appears to have been an important discovery was made. In his purse was a brass medal, silver plated, such as those which were stolen from St. Joseph's Church. This he showed a strong disinclination to give up. When in the hands of Constable Pettitt he twice tried to snatch it from him. The prisoner says that he found the medal in front of the Catholic Church on Market street, and that he does not know anything about any medals having been stolen from the church. ¶ To a Herald reporter Officer Stewart said this afternoon that for more than a week he has had no doubt that the St. Joseph's Church burglary was perpetrated by Chinese. He heard that some of the missing medals were in one of the stores in Chinatown, the party who informed him having seen them there, but when he went to verify the report and make further investigation nothing of the kind was to be seen, the people who had exhibited them having in the meantime probably learned that the police were on the right track of the missing property. ¶ The arrest of the Chinaman by Mr. Gish to-day gives hope of developments that will bring to light satisfying proof concerning the perpetrators of the church burglary. It should also be stated that in his possession was found a jimmy which had doubtless been used for prying off the boards from the walls of the Chinese house on the Gish place, the burglaries here having been committed in this way. Before to-day the same house had thrice been burglarized. Yesterday a clock, two pistols, some blankets, a lot of rice and other articles were taken from the house. The name of the imprisoned Chinaman is Ah Hing."

4/26/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 5

"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."

4/26/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 5

"Superior Court Notes." "The arraignment of Ah Lee, charged with assault with intent to murder Ah Let, was continued for one week by Judge Belden this morning owing to the dangerous condition of the wounded man...."

4/26/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 6

"Anti-Boycott." "Resolutions Adopted by San Jose Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. ¶ At the regular meeting yesterday of San Jose Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: ¶ Whereas, As the Grange represents the home, and as its members are banded together to protect its tranquility and as we stand ready to battle with any form of political chicanery that will create political and social turmoil and class hatred, and tend to deprive us of our liberty of thought and opinion; and ¶ Whereas, The American practice of settling political differences by the ballot, has been a popular and successful method for the period of 100 years, and as demagogues of

recent fame, knowing that the ballots of American citizens are ready to rebuke these methods, have substituted the boycott in lieu thereof; therefore, be it ¶ Resolved, That we pronounce our utter condemnation of the boycott upon American soil, as its practice will eventually result in a system of tyranny similar to that which European emigrants have been glad to escape from. And that is a form of bossism most infamous and tyrannical, and that every member of this Order should use every means consistent with a republican form of government to repress it and forever mark its advocates and supporters for popular rebuke; and be it further ¶ Resolved, That we invite the business men of this State to unite and forever shake off this phantom which now frightens them; and be it further ¶ Resolved, That we will use our best efforts in defeating candidates for public office any one who fails to condemn the boycott upon American soil."

4/26/1886 Evening News (staff) page 2 column 1

"Bruising a Boycotter." "Noble Fischer, an alleged Socialistic, leader and manager of a paper called the Boycotter, published in Sacramento, was attacked last Saturday and severely beaten by the McClatchey brothers of the Bee. A slighting reference to the mother of the McClatchey's was the cause of the assault. That sort of an advertisement will hardly tend to increase the circulation or usefulness of the Boycotter."

4/26/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 2

"Boycotting Condemned." "A Positive Expressio[n] by the San Jose Patrons of Husbandry. ¶ The following resolutions were adopted by San Jose Grange Patrons of Husbandry at a meeting held last Saturday afternoon; WHEREAS, As the Grange represents the home, and as its members are banded together to protect its tranquility and as we stand ready to battle with any form of political chicanery that will create political and social turmoil and class hatred, and tend to deprive us of our liberty of thought and opinion; ¶ WHEREAS, The American practice of settling political differences by the ballot, has been a popular and successful method for the period of 100 years, and as demagogues of recent fame, knowing that the ballot of American citizens are ready to rebuke these methods, have substituted the boycott in lieu thereof; therefore, be it, ¶ Resolved, That we pronounce our utter condemnation of the boycott under American soil, as its practice will eventually result in a system of tyranny similar to that which European emigrants have been glad to escape from. And that it is a form of bossism most infamous and tyrannical, and that every member of this Order should use every means consistent with a republican form of government to repress it and forever mark its advocates and supporters for popular rebuke; and be it further ¶ Resolved, That we invite the business men of this State to unite and forever shake off this phantom which now frightens them; and be it further ¶ Resolved, That we will use our best efforts in defeating candidates for public office anyone who fails to condemn the boycott upon American soil."

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

"That Bad Chinaman." "The arrangement [arraignment?] of Ah Yee [Ah Gee] was postponed in Judge Belden's Court to-day until next Monday at 10 A.M. ¶ Ah Yee [Ah Gee] is charged with carving another celestial with a big knife near Alviso, a few weeks ago."

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

"Something Practical." "The proposition for a consultation between the fruit-growers and the anti-Chinese committee, is a sensible and business-like proposition. It is based upon the theory that there is a universal concurrence of preference for white laborers over the Chinese, which we believe to be well-founded. If the members of such a committee of conference are cool, clear-headed and reasonable men, there ought to be no difficulty in arriving at a decision which will harmonize all differences and prove to be of inestimable advantage to the whole community. It has been thought that the anti-Chinese demands were excessive, inasmuch as they provided no substitute for the labor whose discharge was required of the fruit-growers. Now let the latter show their necessities and the former exhibit their resources. Both parties must treat the whole matter from a business standpoint first, and if any sacrifice is involved it must be equally borne. Here are so many tons of fruit to be gathered and cared for. If the Chinese are all discharged, is there white labor available to do the work? If it can be shown that such labor is available it ought to be accepted; if only a part of it can be supplied, then there should be a willingness to have Chinese supplanted by white labor to that extent. If white labor require higher wages it is generally conceded that it earns more, so that we do not imagine that the difference of wages need cut much figure in the discussion. ¶ It can certainly do no harm and may be productive of much good if the request of the anti-Chinese committee is acceded to by the fruit-growers. The request is couched in respectful language and breathes a pacific spirit which ought to be met with equal consideration and candor. The interests of this valley are too important to admit of dissensions on labor questions if they can be prevented, and the fruit-growers will not be likely to refuse a request for consultation. It is to be hoped that they will not only meet in conference, but that all parties will endeavor to foster a spirit of harmony by reasonable concessions. It is by far the most hopeful indication that has been manifested since the anti-Chinese controversy first commenced."

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

"A Chinese Mining Camp Attacked by White Robbers." "Anderson, Cal., April 26.—News reached this place to-day that at a point about ten miles west of Anderson, on Dry creek, the mining camp of Chinamen was assaulted on Saturday evening last between sundown and dark, and that one of the Chinamen was killed outright and that another is mortally wounded. The assaulting party was armed with shotguns and pistols. No one here knows who the murderers were. The affair is greatly regretted by every one, as all such work has a tendency to injure the anti-Chinese cause. The officers are doing all they can to find out and hunt down the guilty parties, but up to this hour no clue has been discovered. Later accounts state that the killing was done for the purpose of robbery, and that the victims were robbed of all their gold dust, money and other valuables."

4/27/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 1

"Local Brevities." "...The Chinese wash-house at Livermore hoisted the American flag when the failure of the white laundry was announced last week...."

4/27/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 1

"Obstructing an Officer." "About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Officer Stewart made an attempt to enter a gambling den in chinatown. He passed the guard at the first door, and was about to spring through the inner door into the gambling room, when the outside guard seized him, and at the same time tripped him so that he fell violently to the floor. The men on the inside then quickly shut the door, and thus defeated the officer. The guard, who gave his name as Ah Hop, was brought to the City Prison and booked for obstructing an officer. A number of lottery tickets being found in his possession, an additional charge was preferred against him."

4/27/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 1

"Superior Court." "Department 1—Belden, J. ¶ People vs. Ah Yee, assault to murder—Arraignment continued one week...."

4/27/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 3

"Anti-Coolie League." "Canneries Placed on the Boycott List by the Executive Committee. ¶ The regular weekly meeting of Anti-Coolie League No. 3 was held last evening in the lecture-room of the Baptist Tabernacle. Dr. J. L. Berry in the chair. ¶ A communication from the State Executive Committee announced that the following brands of canned goods had been placed on the boycott list: San Lorenzo Packing Company, California Packing Company, Golden Gate Packing Company (San Jose), J. Lusk Packing Company, Santa Clara Packing Company, Sierra Madre Packing Company, San Mateo Packing Company, Riverside Packing Company and the Piedmont Packing Company, all of which are controlled by the J. Lusk Packing Company; W. T. Coleman, agent. ¶ P. Salisbury stated that the Dawson Packing Company, the San Jose Packing Company and the Cutting Packing Company were the canneries, besides Eastern companies, that handle goods in this county that are not under the boycott. He did not think it was just the thing [the just thing] to boycott the Golden Gate Packing Company as they employ only four Chinese and were desirous of replacing these with white help. However, the Executive Committee had ordered the boycott and it should be abided by. ¶ A communication from the Boot and Shoe-makers' White Labor League requested the members to see that the League's stamp was on all boots, shoes and slippers bought by them. ¶ Mr. Salisbury read resolutions passed by the County Executive Committee and addressed to the fruit growers proposing a conference to the end that the Chinese laborers might be replaced by white labor. ¶ Adjourned."

4/27/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 7

"Daylight Burglars." "A Chinaman Caught While Breaking in a House. ¶ About 10 o'clock yesterday morning D. W. Gish saw two Chinamen attempting to break into a Chinese cabin on his father's place,

near this city. He ran toward the scene, and the Chinamen took to their heels. Before much ground was covered, however, one of them was captured by Mr. Gish. About a dozen Chinamen, who were at work on the place, by this time arrived on the scene and began belaboring the captive with fists and clubs, despite the remonstrance of Gish. The Chinamen were very indignant, and would have beaten the culprit to death if they had been allowed to do so. Mr. Gish, however, managed to quiet them and bring his prisoner to the City Prison, where he gave his name as Ah Hing and was booked for attempt to commit burglary. He will be arraigned before Justice Pfister this morning. The same cabin was burglarized Sunday afternoon, and a pair of blankets, two pistols and several other articles stolen, it is thought, by the same parties."

4/27/1886 Morning Mercury (Pacific White Laundry) page 4 column 2

[No title.] "It Will Pay You to Patronize the ¶ Pacific White Laundry ¶ As All Clothes are Mended Free Before Being Sent Home. ¶ Adams Street, East San Jose."

4/27/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

"The Garbage of the City." "The Herald desires to call the attention of the Mayor and Common Council to the fact that the garbage of the city is still dumped just outside the city limits near Park avenue—in this very district, in fact, which suffered so much from the ravages of diphtheria last fall. This is getting to be a dangerous nuisance, and should be stopped at once. The garbage consists of scraps of paper, broken boxes, bones, manure, and offal of all kinds, and could be completely burned with very little trouble and expense. And, in view of the fact that there was scarcely a family in the district that did not lose a child from diphtheria last fall, while some lost all they had, it seems nothing less than criminal carelessness to go on providing for a repetition of the fatalities. And private remonstrances are of no avail. Even last year when death was busy in every household, the garbage continued to be dumped in spite of the indignant protestations of those who had lost their children by malarial diseases. ¶ This is a matter which must receive prompt attention. The cholera has already made its appearance in Europe in the most malignant form, and we may be called upon to fight it in this country at any time. Under such circumstances the guardians of the public health should be especially careful to remove anything that tends to the encouragement of pestilence. This dumping ground is outside the city limits, and it may be that the Board of Supervisors will be called upon to abate the nuisance. But it must be abated at all hazards and at any cost. Those who live in the neighborhood will not suffer their families to be exposed to such fearful risks without taking measures to protect them. They now appeal to the Mayor and Common Council, and ask that the garbage may be burned. If that is not done, they will appeal to the Board of Supervisors, and demand that the dumping of garbage in that vicinity be stopped. And if both appeals be unheeded, there will certainly be trouble. Nearly fifty lives were lost last year in the district by diphtheria, and the citizens are determined that this frightful fatality shall not be repeated if united and determined efforts can prevent it."

4/27/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

"Your Turn Is Coming." "The employers of coolies should consider that if all men were like them there would be no white labor in the county, and business would fall off more than one-half. It is the white working men who support the merchants of San Jose, and fill the schools and the churches. Not a single coolie is discharged and a white man put in his place that does not benefit the whole community. And if every coolie could be sent out of the county to-day, business would be doubled in less than a month, and there would be such a demand for homes, furniture, clothing, groceries, shoes and the other necessities of civilized life as was never seen in San Jose before. And this is the end we are all working for. We want more business, more houses, orchards, vineyards, canneries and manufacturing establishments of all kinds. We want to fill this beautiful valley with men and women of our own race, who will help us to make the most of its magnificent resources. And, certainly, the quickest way to do this is to get rid of the coolies, quietly and peaceably, of course, but as quickly as possible. Once let it be known that there is no coolie competition in Santa Clara valley, and honest, capable and reliable white labor in abundance will soon be here. Surely, under such circumstances, it is but little to ask of the employers of coolies that they make a little sacrifice, if they deem it a sacrifice, for the common good. They, in the end at least, will be benefited as much as anybody, for as sure as the sun is shining, if coolies are permitted to maintain their present footing, it will not be long before the business of strawberry-growing and fruit-raising will be in their hands. They can work cheaper and manage more economically than their present masters, and thus crowd white men out of the fruit market, as they have already done out of the vegetable market. It is white labor that is now suffering from their competition, but it will not be long before the employer's turn will come, and then he will curse the greed and stupidity which prevented him from joining the present movement to rid the country of coolieism."

4/27/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3

"A Chinese Camp Robbed." "Anderson, Cal., April 26.—News reached this place to-day that at a point about ten miles west of Anderson, on Dry creek, the mining camp of Chinamen was assaulted on Saturday evening last between sundown and dark, and that one of the Chinamen was killed outright and that another is mortally wounded. The assaulting party was armed with shotguns and pistols. No one here knows who the murderers were. The affair is greatly regretted by every one, as all such work has a tendency to injure the anti-Chinese cause. The officers are doing all they can to find out and hunt down the guilty parties, but up to this hour no clue has been discovered. Later accounts state that the killing was done for the purpose of robbery, and that the victims were robbed of all their gold dust, money and other valuables."

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

"A Bold Chinaman." "A Chinese guard at the outer door of a gambling den in Chinatown grappled with officer Stewart yesterday as the latter attempted to enter, and threw him to the floor. The guard, Ah Hop by name, was arrested for obstructing an officer, and a number of lottery tickets being found in his possession, an additional charge was preferred against him."

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

"Jung Quong Sing." "The appeal case of Jung Quong Sing, the condemned murderer of Henry Vandervorst, has been set for hearing before the Supremem Court in bank on Monday next."

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

"On the List." "Packing Companies Which Are Boycotted. ¶ The Golden Gate Cannery. ¶ Threats and Attempted Intimidation by the Fruit-Growers—Remarks on the Proposed Conference. ¶ The regular weekly meeting of Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association No. 3 was held in the lecture room of the Baptist Tabernacle last evening, President Berry in the chair and P. Salisbury acting as Secretary. ¶ A communication was read from the State Executive Committee announcing that the productions of the following companies had been boycotted: San Lorenzo Packing Company, California Packing Company, Golden Gate Packing Company (San Jose), J. Lusk Canning Company, Santa Clara Packing Company (Red Star brand), Sierra Madre Packing Company (Riverside), San Mateo Packing Company (San Jose, maiden brand), Riverside Fruit Company, Piedmont Packing Company (Santa Clara county). The communication closes as follows: 'These brands of canned fruit are controlled by the J. Lusk Canning Company, Wm. T. Coleman, agent. Boycott them.' ¶ Mr. Salisbury stated that the San Jose Fruit Packing Company, the Dawson Packing Company and the Cutting Packing Company—the first two of San Jose and the last of San Francisco—are the only companies not under boycott, besides Eastern companies, which handle canned goods in this county. With respect to the Golden Gate Company the speaker thought it was hardly the right thing to apply the boycott to it, as the company only employs four Chinese and has expressed its purpose to get rid of these as soon as practicable. But the order of the State Executive Committee must be obeyed. ¶ A communication was read from the Boot and Shoe Makers' White Labor League, B'nai B'rith Hall, 121 Eddy street, San Francisco, appealing to the public to be sure that the trade-mark of the league is on all boots, shoes and slippers they may purchase. The trade-mark is the figure of a shoemaker on his bench, with the words 'White Labor League, S. F.,' surrounding it in a black circle. ¶ Financial matters were discussed at considerable length and Prof. Rizer then spoke. He liked the tone of the letter sent to the Fruit-Growers' Executive Committee by the County Executive Committee of the Anti-Chinese Associations, but he had the severest censure for the threats contained in the Grangers' resolutions in which those who do not oppose the boycott are to be marked and opposed should they become candidates for office. Why, this is more than a boycott—it is nothing less than bulldozing and attempted intimidation! This should be remembered by all self-respecting men. The speaker returned to the subject of the proposed conference between representatives of the Anti-Chinese Executive Committee and the orchardists, with the view of substituting white for such Chinese labor as is now employed, and he hoped that good results would come from such conference. ¶ The Secretary read the resolution and letter of the County Executive Committee in regard to a conference, as published in the Herald last evening. ¶ Attention was called by Mr. Salisbury to the propriety of limiting the discussions at open meetings of the associations to matters of importance to the whole club; other matters should be dealt with in committees. In this way time would be saved, the interesting character of the meetings enhanced and less material given for distortion by papers that are hostile to the anti-Chinese movement. ¶ Prof. Rizer did not fear the comments of such papers. ¶ After the transaction of necessary routing business the association adjourned."

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

"Chinese Cases." "Ah Hop, the Chinaman arrested on a charge of obstructing Officer Stewart yesterday, in the performance of his duties, as related in another place, will be examined on Thursday at 10 a.m. before Justice Pfister. Bail was fixed in the sum of \$1,000. ¶ The examination of Ah Hing, arrested yesterday at Gish's ranch as a burglar, was set by Justice Pfister to-day for Tuesday next at 10 a.m.; bail, \$1,000."

4/27/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 4

"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."

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

"Brevities." "[...] It is said that an American flag was hoisted on the Chinese laundry at Livermore last week, when the failure of the white laundry was announced. [...]"

4/27/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 2

"Anti-Coolie League." "Anti-Coolie League No. 3 met last evening. Dr. J. L. Berry in the Chair: The usual discussion in regard to boycotting was indulged in."

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

"A Bold Chinaman." "While attempting to enter a gambling house in Chinatown last evening. Officer Stewart was tripped and thrown down by the Chinese doorkeeper. The officer immediately arrested the Chinaman on a charge of obstructing an officer. Upon searching the prisoner a quantity of lottery tickets were found on him and an additional charge was entered. ¶ The examination is set for the 29th inst at 10 a.m. in Justice Pfister's Court."

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

"A Chinese Burglar." "A Chinaman was arrested on Gish's ranch about one mile north of this city yesterday, while trying to break into a Chinese cabin. The prisoner was seriously beaten by some of the Chinese employees on the ranch. He was brought to the City Prison in this city, by D. W. Gish, and arraigned to-day before Justice Pfister. ¶ The examination is set for May 4th at 10 A.M. In default of bail fixed at \$1,000 the defendant was sent to the County Jail."

4/27/1886 Evening News (wire) page 3 column 5

"One View of the Chinese Question." "NEW YORK, April 26. — Two hundred Chinese listened to a sermon in their own tongue delivered by Rev. E. D. Jones, a missionary who spent ten years in China. He spoke for half an hour in English to the American part of his audience. Jones said he was in favor of increasing the scope of the Act prohibiting Chinese from coming to America. Those who did come here have been corrupted by American life. They were much better off morally speaking, in China than in this country."

4/28/1886 Morning Mercury (wire) page 2 column 3

"Attempts to Burn Chinatown." "Red Bluff, April 27.—Attempts were made at 3 o'clock this morning to fire Chinatown in three places. On the east side of upper High street the fire made some headway in one shanty, but was discovered and extinguished by the occupants. The other two attempts were failures. Many people attributed the incendiary attempts to the Chinese agitation, but the Chinese attribute it to opium smokers, angry at being refused the privilege of smoking in Chinese houses. Others think the Chinese kindled the fire to excite sympathy in their behalf."

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

"Local Brevities." "...The appeal case of Jung Quong Sing, the condemned murderer of Henry Vandervorst, has been set for hearing before the Supreme Court in bank on Monday next.... The Livermore Herald says: One of the parties who received warning to discharge his Chinaman this week had made arrangements to dispense with the services of the heathen and obtain white labor. On being warned, however, he decided to keep the Chinaman; and that is the result in nearly every case...."

4/28/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 5

"Coast Notes." "...Chinese miners in the vicinity of Georgetown, El Dorado county, have been ordered to leave, and they have been seeking legal counsel...."

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

[No title.] "One county in California has been freed from coolieism. The last coolie left Humboldt county last week. This is what might be done in every county in the State if its citizens would act in harmony against all forms of coolie labor."

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

"Ang Tai Duck Hangs Himself." "San Francisco, April 28.—The steamer Belgic arrived this morning with Hong Kong dates to April 3d and Yokohama dates to April 13th. ¶ The advices received this morning by the steamer Belgic from Hong Kong say that the Chinaman, Ang Tai Duck, who so foully murdered

Captain and Mrs. Wickersham of Sonoma county, Cal., some four months ago, and who afterward escaped to China, committed suicide in Victoria Jail, Hong Kong, on the night of March 29th by hanging himself to a peg in the wall of his cell. ¶ An inquest was held on the body in Hong Kong jail. The first witness was Dr. Ayers, colonial surgeon, who testified that the deceased had never complained of ill health and there was nothing to indicate that he was insane. There was a deep indenture around the throat cutting into the windpipe made by the cord which had been wound round the neck and by which the body had been suspended. Thomas Roalf, turnkey, stated that while on his rounds in the jail at 1:30 a.m. he found the prisoner who was confined in a cell with two others, hanging by a cord to the gate about six feet from the ground. The two other prisoners were asleep. The jury returned a verdict of suicide, adding that they considered the deceased, in view of the charge against him, should have been kept under more constant supervision."

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

"Attempts to Burn Chinatown." "Red Bluff, April 27.—Attempts were made at 3 o'clock this morning to fire Chinatown in three places. On the east side of upper High street the fire made some headway in one shanty, but was discovered and extinguished by the occupants. The other two attempts were failures. Many people attributed the incendiary attempts to the Chinese agitation, but the Chinese attribute it to opium smokers, angry at being refused the privilege of smoking in Chinese houses. Others think the Chinese kindled the fire to excite sympathy in their behalf."

4/28/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 3

"For Obstructing an Officer." "The examination of Ah Hop, charged with obstructing a police officer in the discharge of his duties, was postponed by Justice Pfister to-day until May 4th at 2:30 p.m."

4/28/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 3

"The Labor Problem." "A Conference to Be Held on an Important Question. ¶ The next meeting of the State Horticultural Society will be held Friday, April 30th, at 1 p.m., at Irving Hall, San Francisco, at which the following resolutions, already adopted, will form the subject for discussion: ¶ Resolved, That we extend an invitation to Hon. John S. Enos, State Commissioner of Labor Statistics, to Hon. C. F. McGlashan, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the California Anti-Chinese Association, and to the chief officer of the Knights of Labor, to attend our meeting on Friday, April 30, and present statements concerning the labor supply, other than Chinese, which will be available for the fruit harvest of 1886. ¶ Resolved, That it is not the design of this invitation to call forth a general discussion of the Chinese question, for we are already well convinced of the advantage of substituting other labor for the Chinese if enough laborers of equal efficiency can be had, but we do not know whence such a supply can be drawn, and desire information from those who are giving the subject most attention."

4/28/1886 Evening Herald (Anti-Coolie League No. 2) page 2 column 4

"Anti-Coolie League No. 2." "The regular weekly meeting of Anti-Coolie League No. 2 of the California Non-Partisan Association will be held at Druids' Hall on Thursday Evening at 8 o'clock. John E. Richards will deliver an address on 'The Labor Question.' ¶ Al. Kennedy, President. T. Allen, Secretary."

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

"A Report." "Assessor Spitzer's Estimate of Laborers. ¶ Abundance of White Men. ¶ No Probable Necessity for a School Vacation—How Boys Eat Fruit—Absurdities. ¶ The question of giving a vacation in the public schools during the fruit-picking season is being agitated throughout the State, and present indications are that the matter will take definite shape by the time the fruit crop is ready to gather. As affecting this county the question may be modified by a knowledge of some important facts. ¶ It will be remembered that a short time ago State Labor Commissioner John S. Enos issued a circular to all the County Assessors in the State asking for certain information on the labor question in the various counties, the inquiry evidently being made to ascertain if Chinese could be supplanted by whites in domestic service, agriculture and horticulture. Assessor Spitzer of this county, preparatory to answering the questions, made a minute survey of the field and made a report based on these careful observations. His report is entitled to the highest respect. He is the only person who has thoroughly investigated the labor subject in this county, and the facilities for making an accurate report that he enjoys are superior to those of any other person; and besides all this he is a fair minded, conservative and truthful man, and would not condescend to make other than a fair report. ¶ His report to Commissioner Enos will open the eyes of many. Let it be stated in the first place that much of the opposition to the anti-Chinese movement in this county was the outgrowth of a panic—an honest fear among many good men that it would be impossible to harvest the fruit crop of the county without the Chinese. This fear has so clouded the better judgment of many good citizens that, spurred on by a few who prefer Chinese to white laborers under any circumstances, they have boldly assailed the anti-Chinese movement and in some instances have descended to conduct that did not become them. With imaginations poisoned and inflamed by selfish and unscrupulous leaders, they have absurdly magnified the danger of abandoning Chinese labor. These leaders, who would put money in a Chinaman's pocket any time in preference to giving a hungry white man a chance to earn a livelihood, will be noticed in detail by the Herald at the proper time, unless they mend their ways and keep within decent bounds. Their records have been hunted up and the exact number of acres in trees and vines they own has been ascertained, and if occasion requires it will clearly be shown what kind of men they are and how little right they have to assume to represent the fruit industry of this country. They are dangerous men. They doubtless belong to the memorable 35 who in 1879 voted in favor of Chinese immigration against 5,881 who voted against it. Their whole policy is to kill the anti-Chinese movement by fair means or foul, one of their methods being a declared boycott against all who do not love a Chinaman [Chinaman] better than a white man. Such men will not be influenced by the facts set forth in Assessor Spitzer's report, but as the sentiment of the county is overwhelmingly anti-Chinese the mass of the people and a large majority of the fruit-growers will be impressed by the condition of affairs as they actually exist. ¶ Mr. Spitzer's investigations show that last year there were 3,000 Chinese in the county, whereas at present there are hardly 2,500. Last year from 1,200 to 1,800 were employed in the orchards during the fruit-picking season, 500 or 600 others in agricultural pursuits, and from 400 to 500 in domestic service. Mr. Spitzer further reports that at the present time there are from 1,000 to 1,500 unemployed white men in the county who are anxious for work. This does not include tramps, but men of the better class, many of

them with families, who are having a hard time making a living. In conversation with a reporter Mr. Spitzer said that he advises against the importation of any more white laborers, even for the fruit-picking season, as with the unemployed white men now in the county, and those whom immigration from the East is steadily bringing, and the boys, women and girls who will want work during the fruit-picking season, there will be a sufficient number of white persons to handle the entire fruit crop without the employment of a single Chinaman. Mr. Spitzer thinks that all over that number who may be induced to come hither with the expectation of getting work in the orchards, will be unable to obtain it. Such a report from such a source is the most accurate that can be made and is as near the truth as it is possible to arrive. It will doubtless allay the fears of many and will give them information that they have not hitherto possessed. ¶ Further inquiries were made of Mr. Spitzer and his leading deputies, who enjoy special facilities for knowing whereof they speak, among them being a question as to the cost of providing accommodations for white fruit-pickers. It was learned that a rough cottage can be built for \$150 that will answer every purpose and that would comfortably accommodate all the workmen in the orchard. Cheap furniture and cooking utensils would cost in addition; but this outlay, once made, would not have to be repeated for many years. As to cooking, the white hands can do it themselves on the mess plan, or the employer can furnish a cook. ¶ Among the many foolish arguments that the pro-Chinese advocates have advanced and that have been thoughtlessly adopted by others is that white boys will eat too much fruit to allow them to be profitable. The absurdity of such an argument is easily shown. The picking and packing season lasts about ten weeks, or seventy days. Assuming that a boy can eat a pound of fruit a day, he would consume seventy pounds during the season. This fruit he must pick to eat, and its value therefore is that of unpicked fruit, which is worth about a cent and a quarter a pound. The value of the fruit that he would consume during the season would be \$1 at the utmost. Now, fruit is the very cheapest food that he can eat. It is highly nutritive, and every particle of it that is eaten takes the place of a certain quantity of beef, potatoes and bread. It is much cheaper than those articles and does not have to be cooked. If a boy could be induced to eat a pound of fruit a day, worth \$1 for the season, his employer would save about \$10 to \$12 on his board during the season. ¶ But unfortunately very few boys could be induced to eat anything like as much as a pound of fruit a day. A boy will gorge himself the first day or two, and then he will not eat any more for a week. This fact is amply proved in the experience of the strawberry growers who annually take thousands of boys and girls out of New York city to pick berries. Even in this county, in the fruit canneries, the operatives are allowed to eat all the fruit they want, and it is found that the amount they consume with such full license is very small. ¶ It was useless to multiply arguments on the subject of white labor in the orchards being better than Chinese. Every argument, including economy, is in favor of the change. ¶ This brings the discussion back to the starting point: Will it be necessary to give a school vacation in order to furnish fruit-pickers? It would seem that such a necessity will not exist; but it would doubtless be wise to do it for other reasons. It would give the boys honest, health-giving work and would put money in their pockets; and the vacation time thus consumed could be taken from that given at other times of the year, when the idleness resulting from lack of opportunity to work does a boy no good."

4/28/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 4

"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."

4/28/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 5

"The Labor Question." "John E. Richards will deliver an address on 'The Labor Question' to-morrow evening at the meeting of Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association No. 3 at Druids' Hall."

4/28/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 6

"The Anti-Chinese Meeting." "Senator Routier of Sacramento, who has been placed on the Anti-Chinese State Executive Committee, in place of F. R. Dray, resigned, has been invited to be among the speakers at the grand mass meeting to be held in this city early in May. The expectation is that Messrs. McGlashan, Barry, Ravlin and others will also make addresses."

4/28/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 7

"State Committee." "A Per Capita Tax on the Anti-Coolie Leagues. ¶ Berries Picked by Chinese. Communication With the Producing Districts—The Nicolaus Defendants Not to Be Assisted. ¶ The Executive Committee of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association met in their room in the Phelan building, San Francisco, yesterday afternoon, with President C. F. McGlashan in the chair, V. Hoffmeyer secretary, and a large attendance. ¶ Gloomy reports were received of the condition of the anti-Chinese fight in Fresno and Stanislaus counties. In the former the vineyardists strenuously object to parting with their Chinese help until after the completion of this seasons work, and in Stanislaus the people are apathetic concerning the question. ¶ The secretary reported that the expenses of the Executive Committee for the month of March amounted to \$400, which sum the committee deemed too small an allowance for the conduct of the fight in the proper manner. ¶ On motion of Senator Filcher the committee resolved to levy a tax on each club organization in an amount equal to five cents per capita per month upon each member of such organization. ¶ On motion of Senator Reddy it was decided to request a contribution from each of our representatives in Congress, and from every Federal and State official in California. ¶ The secretary was instructed to notify the various State clubs to call upon the officers of their respective counties for financial aid, and he was also requested to notify the Cigar-maker's Union and other outside organizations in sympathy with the movement to contribute to the extent of their ability. ¶ Senator Routier moved that the committee appoint a certain day upon which a general boycott should be proclaimed and enforced throughout the State, a motion which caused considerable discussion, and which was only cut short a 5 o'clock by a motion to adjourn to 7:30. ¶ At the evening session an application from Mrs. Wilson of Santa Cruz, to act as lecturer was accepted. A similar application from Mrs. Laura de Force Gordon at a salary of \$150 per month was declined for the present. ¶ J. M. Scott of Stanislaus moved that a boycott be placed upon all strawberries picked by Chinese, and that until the farmers ceased employing Chinese no strawberries be eaten. ¶ Senator Reddy moved an amendment that the local league of Mountain View be first consulted. ¶ J. H. Craddock expressed disappointed in the use of the boycott. He said that Governor Stoneman had told him recently that he considered the boycott a most lamentable failure. The interior papers of the State were opposing it and the general feeling of the people is against the system. ¶ The motion was favorably discussed by C. F. McGlashan, D. McPherson of Santa Cruz, H. D. Hougham of Alameda, E. Hamilton of

Los Angeles, W. M. Hinton of San Francisco, Senator Routier of Sacramento, J. M. Clark and J. H. Barry of San Francisco. ¶ The question was finally settled by the adoption of the following resolution: ¶ Whereas, Certain leagues have complained of Chinese-picked strawberries, and as this committee recommend that a prompt boycott be placed upon all strawberries not picked by white labor; therefore be it ¶ Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to communicate with all leagues in the strawberry-producing districts in relation to placing immediate boycotts upon strawberries. ¶ The committee decided to refuse the granting of assistance to the persons in Nicolaus charged with the forcible expulsion of the Chinese. ¶ The sub-Executive Committee was given full power to direct and control the State organizer. ¶ The question of issuing a label for the use of agriculturists in the shipment and sale of their fruit was referred to a white fruit-growers' convention."

4/28/1886 Evening News (wire) page 1 column 6

"Attempts to Burn Chinatown." "RED BLUFF, April 27. – Attempts were made at 3 o'clock this morning to fire Chinatown in three places. On the east side of upper High street the fire made some headway in one shanty, but was discovered and extinguished by the occupants. The other two attempts were failures. Many people attributed the incendiary attempts to the Chinese agitation, but the Chinese attribute it to opium smokers, angry at being refused the privilege of smoking in Chinese houses. Others think the Chinese kindled the fire to incite sympathy in their behalf."

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

"How It Works." "The Livermore Herald says: One of the parties who received warning to discharge his Chinaman this week had made arrangements to dispense with the services of the heathen and obtain white labor. On being warned, however, he decided to keep the Chinaman; and that is the result in nearly every case."

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

"Is It Not Libel?" "New York boycotters are having up-hill experience. The moment it becomes apparent that they are trying to interfere with any person's business they are promptly arrested, tried and sentenced. Aside from the publication of the names of a few corporations which were placed upon the list, no opportunity has been given to prosecute boycotters in this State. There is little doubt, however, that the mere publication of the name of a person or corporation in such a connection constitutes a libel."

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

"Only Ten Cents Each." "Laura DeForce Gordun has offered her services to the Executive Committee of the anti-coolie leagues of this State, and agreed to lecture in the interests of the movement for \$150 per month or \$20 per lecture. Owing to a scarcity of funds the offer was not accepted. ¶ As the Secretary claims a membership of 65,000 in the State it would seem that little if any effort is being made to raise

funds. Ten cents per month from each member would give a working fund of \$650. Surely the members will take one drink less and chuck in the dime."

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

"Brevities." "[...] The appeal case of Jung Quong Sing, the condemned murderer of Henry Vandervorst, has been set for hearing before the Supreme Court in bank on Monday next. [...]"

4/28/1886 Evening News (wire) page 3 column 5

"Cheated the Gallows." "[Special to the DAILY NEWS.] ¶ SAN FRANCISCO, April 28. — News has just reached here that Ong Tai Duck, the murderer of the Wickersham family in Sonoma county, committed suicide by hanging in the Hong Kong jail on the 29th of March."

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

"The Gallows Cheated." "Ang Tai Duck Hangs Himself in Victoria Jail. ¶ San Francisco, April 28. — The steamer Belgic arrived this morning with Hong Kong dates to April 3d and Yokohama dates to April 13th. ¶ The advices received this morning by the steamer Belgic from Hong Kong say that the Chinaman, Ang Tai Duck, who so foully murdered Captain and Mrs. Wickersham of Sonoma county, Cal., some four months ago, and who afterward escaped to China, committed suicide in Victoria Jail, Hong Kong, on the night of March 29th by hanging himself to a peg in the wall of his cell. ¶ An inquest was held on the body in Hong Kong jail. The first witness was Dr. Ayers, colonial surgeon, who testified that the deceased had never complained of ill health and there was nothing to indicate that he was insane. There was a deep indenture around the throat cutting into the windpipe made by the cord which had been wound round the neck and by which the body had been suspended. Thomas Roalf, turnkey, stated that while on his rounds in the jail at 1:30 a.m. he found the prisoner who was confined in a cell with two others, hanging by a cord to the gate about six feet from the ground. The two other prisoners were asleep. The jury returned a verdict of suicide, adding that they considered the deceased, in view of the charge against him, should have been kept under more constant supervision."

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

"Some Serious Suggestions." "On Tuesday morning the MERCURY called attention to a proposition which has been made by the executive committee of the anti-Chinese League of the county for a committee of conference between that organization and the fruit-growers. The matter is of so much importance that we reprint this morning the resolutions and the letter to the Fruit Growers' Association. ¶ The position of the MERCURY has been so often and so clearly stated that it seems impossible that it should be misunderstood. Like more than ninety-nine hundredths of the people of California the MERCURY desires the removal of the Chinese and the substitution of white labor whenever such a consummation can be brought about peacefully, legally and justly. It desires this on moral and material grounds, for the protection of youth, the benefit of the white laborer, the growth of the community and the permanent

prosperity of the Santa Clara valley. ¶ Regarding the boycotting system as unwise, un-American and from every point of view a dangerous and only a temporary expedient, the MERCURY successfully resisted the proposition to use the boycott in the attempt to solve the Chinese problem in this locality. No counsel or advice was sought. The duty was plain. The boycott meant violence, its use was wrong; and the MERCURY, in the face of menaces, resisted its application to the fruit industry of the Santa Clara valley, and would do the same thing again, but we believe that danger has been tided over. ¶ Those who advocated the boycott now evince a more reasonable and pacific spirit, and the MERCURY believes it will be both right and politic for the Fruit Growers' Association to hear what they have to say. They credit the fruit-growers with patriotism; with participating in the almost universal desire to substitute white for Chinese labor; and fully recognize the necessity for preserving the fruit industry unimpaired. Further than this, they allege that they can furnish sufficient white labor to harvest the fruit. They may be mistaken in this, but we can see no harm and much possibility of good from a courteous and frank interchange of views. ¶ The MERCURY has one deep earnest purpose which runs through all it utters and all it does. We desire the growth and prosperity of every industry now established and the creation of as many new ones as possible in the city of San Jose and the county of Santa Clara. Whatever aids this purpose we are prepared to advocate at any cost or risk; whatever retards or menaces it we are equally ready to denounce, regardless of consequences. Animated by this purpose we have fought the boycott, and actuated by the same motive we desire to see all differences of opinion harmonized, and all forms of labor and capital co-operating to make this valley what nature has fitted it for, the abode of a populous, prosperous, peaceable [peaceable], and permanent population."

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

"The Chinese Question." "Senator Mitchell's Address—He Will Press His Measure. ¶ Washington, April 28.—In the Senate to-day Mitchell spoke on the memorial submitted by the Conference of the New York Methodist Episcopal Church, praying for protection for the Chinese in the United States. He recited the statements of the memorial, which charged, among other things, that Chinese subjects had been put to death in Oregon, and the property of Chinese subjects destroyed. No such thing had happened in Oregon. Mitchell said the statement of the memorial, so far as Oregon was concerned, was an entire misapprehension. Eastern newspapers and Eastern men, even Eastern statesmen, had misrepresented Oregon and the whole Pacific coast on this question. The press of the country was, in the main, he said, honest and entitled to the confidence of the country, but there were exceptions. Mitchell attributed much of the misrepresentations to newspapers in Oregon, which papers he named. Referring to the alleged insult to the new Chinese Minister, he said it would be found on investigation that no insult had been offered. There was an idea in the East that the people of the Pacific coast were not well-disposed toward the Chinese Government. This was another misrepresentation. There has ben propositions made in the press that the Chairman of the Foreign Relation Committee of the Senate should go to the railroad depot to receive the new Chinese Minister. Had such a thing ever been done before, and had any one every proposed that our officials should meet a new British Minister on his arrival. Had any hullabaloo been made about other ministers. He critised [criticized] the Committee on Foreign Relations for not having yet reported his immigration prohibitory bill, and warned the Senators on both sides of the chamber that he would press that bill and they would have to come squarely up to the work and could not escape the question."

4/29/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 3

"The Proposed Conference." "Resolutions Adopted by the Anti-Chinese Association. ¶ At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Associations of this county, held April 23d, the first important step was taken toward arriving at a general and friendly understanding on the subject of supplying the places of Chinese in the orchards with white labor. The prevailing sentiment of the county is undoubtedly anti-Chinese, and if the co-operation now asked for will follow the effort to secure it, and if the fruit-growers meet the anti-Chinese workers in the spirit that the latter exhibit, the settlement of the difficulty will soon be accomplished. The resolution upon which the request for a conference is based as follows: ¶ 'Resolved, first, That a committee of five, consisting of Dr. J. L. Berry, President, and Paolo Salisbury, Secretary, and three members of this committee, be appointed as a Committee on Conference, for the purpose of conferring with a like committee of the Fruit-Grower's Association of Santa Clara county on the subject of securing white labor to take the place of the Chinese heretofore employed in the orchards and vineyards of Santa Clara county; second, that as the remaining three members of said Committee on Conference the following be appointed: F. Altman, W. S. Kaufman and A. Anderson.' ¶ At a meeting of the Executive Committee held last Saturday the following communication was adopted. ¶ To N. J. Haines, Secretary, and the Executive Committee of the Citizens' and Fruit Growers' Association of Santa Clara County—Gentlemen: On behalf of the Executive Committee, representing the nine leagues of the California Anti-Chinese Association of Santa Clara county, I herewith communicate to you a resolution adopted by said committee at a special session held April 23d, and requesting your association to appoint a committee to confer with us on the subject of securing white labor to take the place of the Chinese heretofore largely employed in the fruit industry in this county. ¶ In making this request we believe that you concur with us in preferring to see white laborers do the work heretofore performed by the Chinese, and that you agree with us in recognizing the great good which would result to our county in providing employment for white laborers and encouraging the settlement of the county by them and the keeping at home of the large sums of money expended for labor in the fruit industry, a large amount of which until now has found its way to China. We fully appreciate that this industry is the most important in our county and that it should be protected, fostered and encouraged by all good citizens, and that in its conduct it should be a model to all other industries; and we pledge you our hearty co-operation in all your efforts to make it the instrument of individual profit and of general prosperity which its great importance entitles it to be. ¶ We believe that a conference of the nature here proposed will be of great advantage to all, as tending to make clearer the community of interests which bind us. We are making preparations for a complete white-labor supply system, and it is of the utmost importance that we should be thoroughly informed of the character and extent of the white labor desired. By your co-operation with us these matters can be ascertained and adjusted. ¶ The conference will, in our opinion, do away with some mutual misunderstandings that have heretofore existed. On our part we entertain for the fruit-growers a high regard, personally and collectively, as we believe that as a rule they are good, useful, patriotic and public-spirited citizens. Therefore we trust you will meet us in the manner here proposed and assist us and the general community in solving one of the most serious problems that has ever yet confronted us. ¶ Our Committee on Conference will be ready to meet a like committee of your Association at any time and place you may select, giving me due notice through the mail or otherwise. ¶ By order of the Santa

Clara County Executive Committee of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association. ¶ Paolo Salisbury, Secretary. ¶ San Jose, April 24, 1886.”

4/29/1886 Morning Mercury (SF Post) page 3 column 4

"The Labor Question." "Proposed Conference With the State Horticultural Association. ¶ The San Francisco Post says: 'The Knights of Labor have attacked the problem of reconciling their interests with those of the fruit-growers in the right way. Instead of indulging in useless and unreasonable abuse, they have sent a circular to every horticulturist, asking definite information about the number of hands needed for his work at different seasons, the wages paid and the kind of labor needed. If the questions are frankly answered, we shall have the kernel of the subject, relieved from all the irritating husk of rhetoric that is so effective in preventing any understanding of the merits of a case. In talking of the Chinese, we have always been in danger of running too much to generalities. The benefits that would come from a substitution of white for Mongolian labor have been so plain that we have been liable to overlook the fact that such a radical change must be conducted with careful consideration for the industries that we are trying to revolutionize. It will not do to curse the fruit-growers for having their work done by Chinamen if nobody else will do it. As between Chinese and white men, the white men must be preferred; but as between Chinese and nobody at all, only unreasoning fanaticism would ask for action that would ruin not only the fruit growers but all the industries dependent on them. ¶ 'The Knights of Labor, then, have done well in recognizing the necessity of finding substitutes for the coolies. Meanwhile, it is pleasant to see that efforts are being made throughout the State to carry on the movement in a way that will enable everybody to join it, instead of in a combative spirit that will inevitably divide the people and destroy every prospect of success. At Fresno the boycott has been removed from the vineyardists who were so hastily put under the ban. At San Jose the anti-Chinese society has asked for a conference with the fruit-growers. We are practically unanimous in our desire to see the Chinese go, and there is no reason in wasting our force in mutual recriminations about methods when a little friendly consultation would smooth away all difficulties.' "

4/29/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 3 column 6

"Horticultural Society." "The Leaders of Both Sides are to Meet and Consult. ¶ The next meeting will be held on Friday, April 30th, at 1 o'clock P. M. at Irving Hall, 139 Post street, San Francisco. The subject for discussion is fixed by the following resolutions, which were adopted at the last meeting: ¶ Resolved, That we extend an invitation to Hon. John Enos, State Commissioner of Labor Statistics, to Hon. C. F. McGlashan, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the California Anti-Chinese Association, and to the chief officer of the Knights of Labor, to attend our meeting on Friday, April 30th, and present statements concerning the labor supply, other than Chinese, which will be available for the fruit harvest of 1886. ¶ Resolved, That it is not the design of this invitation to call forth a general discussion of the Chinese question, for we are already well convinced of the advantage of substituting other laborers for the Chinese if enough labors of equal efficiency can be had, but we do not know whence such a supply can be drawn, and desire information from those who are giving the subject most attention. ¶ A full attendance of members, and others in the fruit interest, is desirable. ¶ E. J. WICKSON, Sec'y."

4/29/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 2

"Mitchell's Chinese Bill." "Washington, April 28.—In the Senate to-day Mitchell spoke on the memorial submitted by the Conference of the New York Methodist Episcopal Church, praying for protection for the Chinese in the United States. He recited the statements of the memorial, which charged, among other things, that Chinese subjects had been put to death in Oregon, and the property of Chinese subjects destroyed. No such thing had happened in Oregon. Mitchell said the statement of the memorial, so far as Oregon was concerned, was an entire misapprehension. Eastern newspapers and Eastern men, even Eastern statesmen, had misrepresented Oregon and the whole Pacific coast on this question. The press of the country was, in the main, he said, honest and entitled to the confidence of the country, but there were exceptions. Mitchell attributed much of the misrepresentations to newspapers in Oregon, which papers he named. Referring to the alleged insult to the new Chinese Minister, he said it would be found on investigation that no insult had been offered. There was an idea in the East that the people of the Pacific coast were not well-disposed toward the Chinese Government. This was another misrepresentation. There has ben propositions made in the press that the Chairman of the Foreign Relation Committee of the Senate should go to the railroad depot to receive the new Chinese Minister. Had such a thing ever been done before, and had any one every proposed that our officials should meet a new British Minister on his arrival. Had any hullabaloo been made about other ministers. He critised [criticized] the Committee on Foreign Relations for not having yet reported his immigration prohibitory bill, and warned the Senators on both sides of the chamber that he would press that bill and they would have to come squarely up to the work and could not escape the question."

4/29/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3

"Chinese Indemnity Bill." "Washington, April 29.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day ordered favorable reports on the Chinese Indemnity bill and the Morrow Chinese Restriction bill. The latter will be precisely similar to the bill ordered reported last week, and will contain amendments on the points to which objections were made. It is the intention of the committee to have the indemnity bill first considered."

4/29/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3

"The Chinese Minister Presented." "Washington, April 29.—The new Chinese Minister was formally presented to the President to-day by the Secretary of State. He was attired in full court costume, and accompanied by three of his suite and an interpreter."

4/29/1886 Evening Herald (Stockton Mail) page 3 column 1

"A Pitiful Truth." "For a moment disengage yourselves form the entanglement of other matters, fellow-citizens, and consider this proposition: If it had been a Chinaman who was triced up in the County Jail of this county, instead of a white citizen of the United States, the outrage would at once have assumed an

international character, and Consul Bee would have interposed his firm hand instantly. The matter would have been brought before the Federal Court of this jurisdiction, and somebody would surely be made to suffer. They are wise enough to know that it would be dangerous. Thus we see what greater liberty a Chianman has in the United States than a white man.—Stockton Mail."

4/29/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 3

"Local Brevities." "...The address of John E. Richards before the Anti-Chinese Association at Druids' Hall this evening will be of interest to all workingmen and students of political economy. The subject is: 'Labor Complaints: Their Causes and Remedies.'..."

4/29/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 3

"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."

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

"Should Be Satisfied." "The suicide in Hong Kong of the Chinaman who murdered the Wickersham family is said to have caused much dissatisfaction among the San Francisco officers. He hanged himself, and that is all that would have been done to him if brought back to California. He didn't care to wait. The San Francisco officers should try to be satisfied."

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

"What Does It Mean?" "At a meeting of the State [E]xecutive Committee of the Anti-Chinese league last Tuesday in San Francisco, Mr. J. H. Craddock expressed disappointment in the use of the boycott, and he said that Governor Stoneman had expressed the opinion that the boycott was a lamentable failure. That word 'lamentable' is very significant. Does it mean that the Governor is a boycotter?"

4/29/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 2

"How Will It End?" "Rambling Thoughts on the Great Question of the Hour. ¶ The Anti-Chinese league of Fresno has concluded to withdraw its boycott of white men, and pledge themselves simply that they will not employ Chinese. Now if the Fresno league will replace the Chinese labor with white, so that the expense to the employers may not be increased, the Chinese will soon be gone forever from that section of the State, and the members of the league will have acted the part of sensible men. If it is true, as stated, that a white man can and will do the work of two Chinamen, he will have no difficulty in obtaining twice as much pay in addition to his pro rata of the money now saved and shipped out of this country by the Chinese. Come down to business and stop talking about forcing American citizens to do

as you want them to do, and not as you would do if the positions were reversed. Try to feel and believe that every white man in this country is aware that anything tending towards slave labor is detrimental and should be frowned upon and removed. ¶ The proper way to do this is to replace it with free labor. That this is practicable has been demonstrated in many cases already in this State and even in this county. In fact it seems to be true that employers are anxious to give white labor the preference as has been demonstrated in this county in the case of the woolen mill, the canning factories, and the Lick paper mill. ¶ We should not forget, however, that while it is comparatively easy to get twenty men and put them in place of twenty Chinamen in a tinshop or a paper mill, it is neither very easy nor possible to immediately substitute white men for the thousands of Chinese employed on the farms and orchards throughout the State. ¶ We should not forget that an unsuccessful attempt was made in this city a few months ago, to find white labor to take the place of Chinese employed in nineteen laundries. We should remember that in the midst of the excitement, when all of the Chinese laundries were closed, and when the press urged people to come forward and prove that Chinese labor was unnecessary – there were only twelve persons, all women, who announced their willingness to take in washing, and they demanded exorbitant rates and antagonized the masses of the people at once. ¶ The DAILY NEWS gave timely warning and urged the necessity of having the white labor ready to take hold, before attempting to close the Chinese laundries, and when it became apparent that the agitators had succeeded in influencing the Council to pass an anti-Chinese laundry ordinance, the NEWS advocated the establishment of a white laundry under the auspices and backed by the patronage of the alleged 500 members of the anti-coolie leagues in this city. The NEWS also subscribed to the fund intended to establish the proposed laundry, and did everything possible to enable the agitators to prove that they were practical and sincere. ¶ Of course we all know the result. Not one of the Chinese laundrymen has left town; all of the laundries are in full blast and the ordinance is a dead letter; even the boss agitators having given up the job of trying to enforce it. ¶ The NEWS does not mention these things now in a spirit of dissatisfaction, but merely as warnings and something to think about in connection with the present proposition of the agitators to replace with white labor the thousands of Chinamen employed in the orchards throughout the State. ¶ Until they succeed in substituting white labor for the Chinese labor now engaged in the laundry business in this city, the agitators should not expect the fruit-growers to allow any considerable quantity of their fruit to rot while discussing the anti-Chinese question. ¶ As we said before we are not complaining. We are simply trying to take a quiet view of the situation as it appears to us. Judging from the past we are not impressed with the belief that the well meaning members of the anti-coolie leagues can overcome the effects of the deadly blows given to the Anti-Chinese cause by the agitators of a few months ago, and who as usual in such cases have retired to the oblivion where it is hoped they may ever remain. ¶ In conclusion it may be said that the NEWS has no reason to complain. For all the kindly suggestions offered and the large amount of free advertising given to the movement in the start, the NEWS was liberally rewarded. It was boycotted.”

4/29/1886 Evening News (staff) page 3 column 4

"Boycott in Santa Cruz." "A Statement that Applies With Equal Force to San Jose. ¶ The following from the Santa Cruz Surf seems to apply with equal force to San Jose, and is all the more interesting for the reason that the Surf and the NEWS have taken a similar stand on the anti-Chinese and boycott questions. The Surf says: ¶ 'Six weeks ago the State of California was pervaded by an anti-Chinese sentiment so universally and forcibly expressed that it seemed possible, if it could be rightly controlled

and directed, that within a twelve month the State might be redeemed from coolie labor. We so expressed our opinion at the time. There had been symptoms of lawlessness in the earlier stages of the agitation, but it was hoped that there was brains and patriotism enough identified with the movement to secure its control. ¶ 'A State Convention met at Sacramento. It was a spontaneous out-pouring of the people to give expression and form to their wishes and purposes in relation to the Chinese occupation of this country. That Convention declared in favor of the system of non-patronage, known as the boycott, to be applied first against the Chinese and then against the patrons and employers of Chinese. The time when this means was to be resorted to was left to be fixed by the local anti-Chinese Association. This made the matter solely a local one. ¶ 'We endeavored to demonstrate to the leaders of this movement here that the Chinese in Santa Cruz were not directly usurping the place of white labor in this city and vicinity, and that it would be impossible to dispense with the Chinese until white labor could be procured to fill its place. This was especially true in the direction of skilled labor such as cooks and laundrymen. Under such circumstances to attempt to boycott those citizens whose necessities compelled their temporary employment of Chinese we said would be disastrous to the cause and unsuccessful in the accomplishment of the purpose intended. ¶ 'Such counsel was spurned and its effect was to impel some who recognize no right of personal opinion to withdraw their patronage or attempt to "boycott" this paper. The leaders in the anti-Chinese meetings lifted up their voices with vehemence and demanded the boycott. They declared that a "general boycott" should be laid within a month. In vain did we protest through the pages of this paper that an evil which had been growing for thirty years, could not be cured in thirty days, in vain did members of the association seek to have the sentiment of the association tested to see if it was strong enough to inaugurate and maintain a boycott, in vain were all appeals to reason or prudence. Half a dozen ready talkers in the association who tried to make up in words what they lacked in wisdom declaimed for the boycott and would heed no warnings or restraint. ¶ 'It was said that rich men must come down and somebody must be pinched. The words were applauded, the boycott was ordered, and the 20th day of April set for the time when every patron or employer of Chinese, was to be ostrised [sic] and the pinching process begin. ¶ 'What is the result? At the time the boycott was ordered there were 909 names not (1,200) on the roll of the association. Of these 176 were ladies. There were 7 duplicates, and as near as we can ascertain, between thirty and forty fictitious names which did not represent actual signers. To be able to correctly estimate the force and power of this boycott, we have instituted and carried out a thorough investigation of this matter. We find that on this list are but 319 registered voters, and but 172 taxpayers. By careful inquiry, interview and investigation we find that less than a score of these taxpayers are in favor of, or will adhere to, a boycott, and among the citizens on the list there are less than forty that will 'stand up' to a boycott of their fellow citizens. ¶ The truth is, that fully one-third of those names we find on the rolls of this association, are to-day themselves patronizing the Chinese in some manner. At the present time it is almost impossible for some to avoid so doing, and the sooner the association admits and retracts its false step in this boycott matter the better for the good fellowship of our people and the ultimate triumph over the curse of free labor. Otherwise we see nothing but disintegration and defeat for what was a movement designed to work the most beneficent results."

4/29/1886 Evening News (wire) page 3 column 5

"Opposing Morrow's Bill." "[Special to the DAILY NEWS] ¶ WASHINGTON, April 29. – Belmont, the Chairman of the committee in charge of Morrow's Anti-Chinese bill is firmly opposed to the measure. He

expresses the opinion that a new treaty should be made going to the bottom of the whole matter and thoroughly excluding the Chinese and stopping all further immigration."

4/30/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 2 column 1

[No title.] "An American missionary recently told a New York congregation that he wished the Chinese could be kept out of this country, because they are 'corrupted by American manners.' If the Chinese morals are superior to those of America it is hardly worth while to subscribe to the fund for sending American missionaries to China."

4/30/1886 Morning Mercury (staff) page 2 column 3

"Anti-Chinese." "Regular Weekly Meeting of Club No. 2. ¶ The regular weekly meeting of Anti-Chinese League No. 2 was held last evening in Druid's Hall, President A. W. Kennedy in the chair. ¶ A. Anderson reported that he had seen the broom-maker who was spoken of at the last meeting as employing Chinamen, and he had stated that he was employing two Chinamen but would discharge them if white men could be furnished. He stated further that the same man employed Chinamen in his tannery. A short time ago the Chinamen struck and refused to work unless the few white men employed were discharged, and he was obliged to comply with their request. ¶ The Chair stated that when the broom business was disposed of attention would be given to the tannery. ¶ The committee was granted further time. ¶ Officer Salisbury, Secretary of the Executive Committee, read a list of canneries ordered to be boycotted by the State Executive Committee, heretofore published. ¶ A communication from the Boot and Shoe Makers' White Labor League requested the members to see that the League's stamp was on all boots, shoes and slippers purchased by them. The stamp is a cut of a shoe-maker working on his bench. ¶ S. L. Cavallaro [L. S. Cavallaro] called on the members to pay their dues, as the association was in need of funds. He also stated that a firm in this city was selling strawberries raised by white men cheaper than other firms were selling berries raised by Chinamen. ¶ The Chair announced that a member of the League had rented property and sub-letted it to Chinamen. He did not have an exalted opinion of a man who would thus violate his oath. ¶ Mr. Cavallaro—State his name. ¶ The Chair—It is James McQuaid. ¶ Messrs. Elitch and Cavallaro were appointed a committee to investigate the matter. ¶ Officer Salisbury stated that a large drygoods firm of this city had a large number of Chinamen employed. ¶ Mr. Brosius [Brosius] announced that the firm also rented property to Chinamen. ¶ The Chair—He is the man who rents to McQuaid. ¶ Messrs. Salisbury and Moran were delegated to investigate the matter. ¶ Mr. Moran asked how it could be found whether the firm employed Chinamen. ¶ The Chair—Mr. Salisbury is a detective and he will devise means of getting at the bottom of the matter. ¶ The question of the employment of Chinese by the Southern Pacific Railroad was discussed, and it was stated that the matter was in the hands of the State Executive Committee. ¶ John E. Richards was then introduced as the speaker of the evening. The gentleman was greeted with applause. He proceeded to deliver an address on 'Labor Complaints: Their Cause and Remedies.' The subject was handled in an able manner and forcible language, and the speaker was frequently interrupted by prolonged applause. The address will appear in full in next Sunday's issue of the MERCURY. ¶ Dr. J. L. Berry moved that the thanks, not only of the League, but of all laborers, be extended to Mr. Richards. It was the most able address he had ever heard or read, and he believed that if it was printed in pamphlet

form for circulation it would do a noble work for the workingmen. ¶ Complimentary remarks were also made by Messrs. Cavallaro and Rizer, and the motion was carried. ¶ The Chair announced that a member of the Executive Committee had resigned. The resignation was accepted and the Chair appointed P. J. Maguire to fill the vacancy. ¶ After adjournment a meeting of the Executive Committee was held."

4/30/1886 Morning Mercury (Levy Bros. Great Bargain House) page 3 column 3

"The Friends of White Labor." "Are Appealed to sustain the enterprise of Levy Bros.' Great Bargain House, who are employing nearly 60 men and girls making suits to order at the same price as is charged for the ill-fitting Chinamen's made ready clothing. Suits made to order from \$15, which is \$10 to \$15 less than is charged by any tailor in this city. The only house that employs two cutters. Perfect fit guaranteed. ¶ Levy Bros., ¶ 75 and 76, South First Street."

4/30/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 2 column 1

"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."

4/30/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3

"Ang Tai Duck's Suicide. "San Francisco, April 30.—News confirming the reported suicide of Ang Tai Duck in the prison at Hong Kong was recieved by Chief Crowley this morning in the following dispatch: 'Yes, croaked, Cox.' Detective Cox arrived at Hong Kong last night."

4/30/1886 Evening Herald (Mrs. M. E. Barker) page 3 column 2

"A Woman Speaks." "Her Earnest Advice to Young Men and Women—A Special Plan. ¶ Ed. Herald: Is it possible that in this nineteenth century we have men so hardened to all sense of justice that they care nothing for the good and welfare of our country and the human race, and only that they fill their already too-full purses, regardless of the necessities of the laboring classes? Who rush madly on, year after year, seemingly without one thought as to how this conflict will end, and perhaps care less, so that they gain their coved idol, Gold? Who are the ones most in favor of these two great evils that are spreading broadcast throughout our fair land? The capitalists and the pro-Chinese advocates. They are willing these curses should remain among us until our beautiful shores are turned over to the coolies and the capitalists, or deluged in blood. ¶ How sharp their arguments! 'Can't we do as we please with our own?' no, not if you infringe on the rights of others. We, the laboring classes, claim you are trampling upon our right, our God-given right, that no set of men have any right to deprive us of—the right to earn our daily bread. We are placed here on this beautiful earth and we have a right to enough of the land to support ourselves and families. When justice takes the place of those two great evils then the millennium will begin to dawn for the laboring class; but it never will come unless we put our shoulder to the wheel; so

rally around the flag. ¶ You, Knight of Labor and anti-Chinese leaguer, be sure you are right, then go ahead. Don't allow yourselves to get excited; stifle every heated impulse, brave hearts, with harmony and good feeling towards all; and you must conquer. ¶ Justice will come at last. Young men and women, now is the time to take upon yourselves some of these responsibilities; you owe it to yourselves and the future generation. Join the Knights of Labor and anti-Chinese league. To enlist in this cause is to be as true a soldier as ever wore the blue. Don't wait. Don your every-day uniform and help rid the country of these curses. Be energetic until the last pigtail Chinaman is gone, and the capitalist will recognize laborers on an equality with himself. Every intelligent woman that feels for suffering humanity wishes you Godspeed. ¶ Many of us are already planning how we can help on this cause. To such let me suggest that you wear less ruffles and tucks; wear plain clothes, and then when you take your washing to white people it won't be such a task to get your clothes ready to wear. My soul would feel guilty to compel a hard working woman (that toils, day in and day out, for the few crumbs for herself and to help her little ones) to do a big basket of clothes, starched tucks and ruffles, for 50 or 75 cents because my Chinaman did so. I say again, wear plain clothes. Let your heart go out in sympathy to your less fortunate sisters. Pay more attention to suffering humanity and less for the fashions and people of dress, and your intellect will grow and broaden out to better fields of usefulness that will be a lasting benefit to yourself and humanity. So, young and old, buckle on your armor and fight for the best cause the world ever knew, equal rights to all. ¶ Mrs. M. E. Barker."

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"White Labor Enterprise." "White men and women make the prosperity of the State and that of every business within its limits be it great or small. When Chinese competition is bringing enforced idleness upon thousands of white men and women, those who favor our own race should patronize the friends of white labor and who employ no other. At the Levy Bros. Great Bargain House we now employ sixty men and girls making clothing to order, that we sell at the same prices that ready made clothing houses in San Jose are asking for the poorly made, ill-fitting suits manufactured by Chinese. 5,000 Chinese in San Francisco are engaged in making clothing that is sold to those who deal in ready made goods, who make enormous profits by selling the same to white men to wear. We make and sell a suit of the same quality and guarantee a perfect fit at the same figures that are charged for the ready made Chinese goods, and every one who desires to encourage home enterprise and white labor at the same time should patronize our house. Our prices are from \$10 to \$15 less than any merchant tailor can or will furnish the same suit for, and for that reason they try to belittle our enterprise, in comparison with their old foggy style of doing business, and charge their customers enormous prices for making clothing. We are the only firm in this city that employs two cutters—both of whom have had years of experience in the best shops of San Francisco and we guarantee that either of them can cut as perfect a fitting suit as any cutter in the city. We employ the very best coat maker and are the only house that employs an exclusive coat and pants presser. We confidently assert that we can make as good a suit for \$35 as any tailor in the city can make for \$50 and will furnish the same cloth and trimmings, give as good workmanship and a better fit. We pay the highest wages paid in San Jose to all our employees. We make a suit to order for \$15 that cannot be equaled ready made, and Chinese-made at that, for the same money. We make the same suit for \$20 that other tailors charge \$30 for. For \$25 we will duplicate any suit for which other tailors charge \$35. We make boys' suits for \$10. Call and price our suits before buying elsewhere. Levy Bros. Great Bargain House, No. 74 and 76 South First Street."

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"Chinese Tenants." "Mr. Hale's Friendship for White Labor. ¶ Address by J. E. Richards. ¶ The Broom Factory and the Angora Glove Company.—Committees of Investigation Appointed. ¶ The regular weekly meeting of the Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association No. 2 at Druids' Hall last evening was well attended. President A. W. Kennedy occupied the chair and Thos. Wynn acted as Secretary. ¶ A. Anderson reported with regard to Wilcox's broom factory that Mr. Wilcox is employing two Chinamen, but has expressed his willingness to substitute a white man, assuring a competent person good wages. He thought a good opportunity was here offered for the discharge of two Chinese. As to the trees around the park, bought from an employer of Chinese, they were set out before the speaker had time to see the Councilmen about the matter. He added, returning to the case of Mr. Wilcox, that that gentleman complained of what seemed to him to be discrimination. Mr. Wilcox is in the glove as well as the broom business and employs white labor altogether in his tanning department; but while the Angora Robe and Glove Company employs Chinese tanners, very little seems to be said about it. ¶ The committee was granted further time to report. ¶ Secretary P. Salisbury of the County Executive Committee read the list of boycotted packing companies which was published in the Herald of Tuesday last, and inquiry being made as to the Los Gatos cannery, it was stated that that establishment is understood to be [be] under the control of W. T. Coleman. ¶ A communication was read from the Boot and Shoe Maker's White Labor League asking the public to notice, in purchasing goods, whether the League trade-mark appears on them. ¶ L. S. Cavallaro announced that a firm on First street is selling strawberries picked by white labor at a lower rate than like fruit picked by Chinese is sold for. ¶ The President gave notice that he understood that a member of this association is renting property and subletting it to Chinese, and said that if such is the case something should be done in the matter. The member should be expelled if the report is true. ¶ John Elitch and L. S. Cavallaro were appointed as a committee of investigation. ¶ Mr. Salisbury said he understood that the dry goods firm of O. A. Hale & Co. is having goods manufactured by Chinese, and he moved that a committee of two be appointed to make an inquiry. ¶ Mr. Brosius added: 'Mr. Hale has property leased to Chinese, too.' ¶ Mr. Cavallaro remarked that a new Chinatown is being built up on the land of Mr. Hale and some of Mr. Auzerais's tenants have already given their landlord notice that they want to terminate their leases. ¶ Mr. Brosius was not afraid of being known as a number one boycotter and had instructed his family to trade no more at Hale's. He knew of some of his neighbors, too, who had done the same thing. ¶ Mr. Salisbury's motion was carried, and as an investigating committee Messrs. Salisbury and Moran were appointed. ¶ Sergeant-at-Arms Powers called attention to the large number of Chinese who were sent down by the Southern Pacific Company the other day to work on the Soledad extension. ¶ It was stated that the County Executive and State Executive Committees have this matter in hand. Mr. Cavallaro said he knew of five firms in this city which had made a change in the matter of shipments from the broad gauge to the narrow gauge railroad. ¶ The President declared that all these matters should be thoroughly investigated and reported upon. Necessary action will then be taken. Nothing will be suffered to go by the board. ¶ John E. Richards was now introduced and made an address on the labor question. The utterance of the angel to Adam, he said that by the sweat of his brow he should earn his bread was not a curse, but a blessing—it was a command to production which has been obeyed in every age and in every clime. The organization of industry went from the family to the tribe and from the tribe to the association. New fields for man's industry have been explored, and it is not so long ago that by a single

blow Adam Smith emancipated commerce and taught mankind that money is not the sole end of labor. The telegraph and the cable were spoken of as grand inventions, and the productive advancement of the world as such that millions now enjoy what was formerly only the share of kings. Free schools and free books are now the possession of the laborer; newspapers and the ballot are also theirs. The progress of the age in arts and sciences and charities is furnishing models for generations yet to come. ¶ But amid all this there comes a cry of complaint. Is it the midnight brawler—is it the lounge and drone—is it the muttering misanthrope who sees all things out of joint? No. It is the blacksmith, the mechanic, the artisan—all send forth a determined utterance of discontent, which forces its way to the minds of leaders of thought. It speaks in tones that cannot be mistaken that a remedy for asserted wrongs should be provided. The complaint is not raised here, the speaker assumed, against the Chinaman as a man, but as an alien competitor in the labor market—one who can force and is forcing Americans from the loom, from the plow and from the fireside. [Applause.] Where is the remedy? There is necessity for broad reform. Look at the East. There, too, laborers complain. Railroad trains and factories cease their operations, while the great council of the nation hears the voice of labor pleading for justice. Let us hope that the modern Orpheus may be more successful than the ancient and that labor may marry justice beneath the forms of law [Applause.] ¶ It is the unrestricted opportunity which capitalists have of forcing labor down to the point of bare subsistence that the representatives of labor object to. The central idea of the present discussion is this: That land, labor and capital, each an agent of production, is entitled to its full productive share. The laborer is entitled, in the distribution, to his full share of what he produces. The law of wages is that they are fixed by the ratio of demand and supply, but there is no earthly connection between this and the principle that the laborer is entitled to his full share of productive industry. ¶ Competition, continued the speaker, can never be perfect; for as long as laborers have homes and social ties and race peculiarities they cannot be as mobile as the adjusting theory of supply and demand would require. The remedy for the wrongs which labor has been suffering under—the broad remedy—the comprehensive reform—is to be found in liberty, education and arbitration, the mode recommended by the Knights of Labor. [Applause.] Education and arbitration are a remedy consistent with the grand principle of human action that the laborer is entitled to the fruits of his toil. All men are not to be made industrious and happy, the accumulations of the shrewd are not to be checked by these means, nor is it necessary in this discussion to inquire into the advisability of the nationalization of railroads and kindred topics. These will be left to other minds or to other occasions. ¶ The speaker closed with a forcible summary of what may be accomplished by education and arbitration and at the end of his address was heartily applauded. ¶ On motion of Dr. Berry, a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Richards for his able address. ¶ The resignation of Mr. Prayne from the Executive Committee was announced and after its acceptance P. J. Maguire was elected in his stead.”

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"Eight Hours." "To-morrow, May 1st, L. S. Cavallaro inaugurates the eight-hour system at his white labor cigar factory on First street. He claims to be the first local manufacturer to make the change."

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"Chinese Seamen Not Restricted." "WASHINGTON, April 29. – The Treasury Department has decided that Chinese seamen do not fall within the prohibitory provisions of the Chinese Restriction Act, and therefore may be allowed to land temporarily in the ordinary pursuit of their calling for the purpose of shipping on the return voyage as soon as possible."

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"An Important Meeting." "An important meeting of the State Horticultural Society was called for this afternoon in San Francisco. Hon. John S. Enos, State Commissioner of Labor Statistics, C. F. McGlashan, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the California Anti-Chinese Association and the Chief Officers of the Knights of Labor were invited to attend the meeting and present statements concerning the labor supply, other than Chinese which will be available for this year's fruit harvest. The Horticultural Association is evidently willing to do their part towards settling the question of Chinese cheap labor."

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"Jung Quong Sing." "The motion for a new trial in the case of Jung Quong Sing the convicted murderer of Henry Vandervorst will be argued before the Supreme Court at Sacramento next Monday. Deputy District Attorney Burchard will represent the prosecution."