



Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project

San Jose Newspaper Articles

June 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.

For May 1886 – March 1887, only the Evening *Herald* has been digitized and transcribed. We chose to focus on the Evening *Herald* because it provides the most exhaustive coverage of San Jose's Chinese community and public discourse about Chinese immigration.

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 These materials are provided in order to facilitate direct access to primary historical documents for those interested in the history of Chinese communities in 19th century Santa Clara County.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.

Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project
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6/1/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 2

"Coolies to Compete with Girls." "Chicago, June 1.—A Troy, N. Y., special says: Several collar manufacturing concerns here have received postal cards, signed by Bee, Chinese Consul at San Francisco. ¶ If you are desirous of replacing your worthless help with Chinese, who are sober, industrious and non-striking, I will be ready to furnish, on short notice, from ten to twenty thousand Chinese who understand all branches of laundry work, at prices that will be suitable to your requirements."

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

[No title.] "Consul Bee wants to send twenty thousand coolies to take the place of the decent white girls employed in the collar factories at Troy, N. Y. And, although their going would be hard upon the poor girls of that city who want to make an honest livelihood, it might be of advantage to the whole country in the end, for it would raise such a storm of public indignation that every coolie would be swept out of the United States. The girls, whom Consul Bee stigmatizes as 'worthless,' have plenty of friends, and their cause would be taken up by the whole labor element of the country."

6/1/1886 Evening Herald (San Jose Laundry Association) page 2 column 4

"San Jose Laundry Association." "Tenth St., (Bet. St. James and Julian). ¶ Having completed their new fire-proof brick building and placed all machinery, they are prepared to do work to the satisfaction of customers and with dispatch. None but first-class workmen employed. None but the most improved machinery in use. With these facilities the proprietors feel safe in guaranteeing better work than has ever been done in San Jose before. ¶ Any person desiring drivers to call, notify by postal card at the above address. The wagons are easily distinguished, having red covers and polite drivers. ¶ Hotel and Restuarant work can be called for and deliverd within a few hours. ¶ All ordinary Mending, Sewing on Buttons, Etc., FREE OF CHARGE! ¶ Positively No Chinamen Employed! ¶ San Jose Laundry Association. ¶ Albro N. Sprague, John M. Dickson, Albert Y Mabry, Proprietors."

6/1/1886 Evening Herald (White Cigar-Makers' Association of the Pacific Coast) page 2 column 4

"Facts! About Cigars!" "Interesting to Those Who Buy Them, Sell Them or Use Them. ¶ The attention of the dealers and consumers of Cigars is called to the schemes and tricks of unprincipled dealers who have no consideration for the interests of the community in which they live, and whose only thought is to grasp for the 'almighty dollar.' We have reference especially to the sale of leprosy-breeding Cigars made in San Francisco by Chinese. ¶ The White Cigar-Makers' Association of the Pacific Coast is the only one on this Coast containing an anti-Chinese clause in its constitution. They have a branch in this city for the protection of their craft and the advancement of their interests and that of the smoking public. They have already fifty persons engaged in the manufacture of Cigars in this city, who earn and expend \$31,000 each year in San Jose, and by the aid of public patronage they are in hopes of engaging 200 in the enterprise in a short time. The Branch Association in this city at their last regular meeting agreed to publish the names of all dealers in white label cigars exclusively as friends of white labor, free of charge, in the Daily Herald, by sending in their names in due time for the committee to investigate the same. ¶

All those who believe in the future of our State, who prefer the success of the men and women who rear the children, make the laws, pay the taxes and shape our institutions, in preference to the success of the non-affiliating, disease-disseminating, alien Chinese, should buy white-labor cigars, and see that the label and seal of the Cigarmakers' Association is on each box. Address all communications to J. N. Barcel, Secretary, San Jose, Cal."

6/1/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 4

"Nothing Like the K of L." "L. S. Cavallaro has just introduced into the San Jose market the K of L, a new brand of cigars made by white labor of the choicest and most carefully selected tobacco. Smokers pronounce them delicious and without a rival for delicacy [delicacy] of flavor even among the most expensive imported brands. price 5 cents. Ask for the K of L."

6/1/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 5

"Local Brevities." "...A Fresno viticulturist has made application to the Anti-Chinese League of that place for about ninety women, girls and boys, to pack the raisins on his vineyard this coming season."

6/1/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 7

"Idle Talk." "Suggested Impeachment of a Santa Cruz Judge.... A quill-steerer of the Herald was riding on a Santa Clara street car this morning when the conversation with a well known ex-Judge drifted into remarks on the boycott and on the coming campaign. ¶ 'I notice,' said the reporter, 'that Senator Reddy, talking with a Santa Cruz Sentinel reporter the other day, declared himself freely and without qualification a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor. Don't you think he would be a pretty strong candidate?' ¶ 'Certainly,' and the Judge smiled a smile of sweet serenity. 'But tell me,' he continued, 'who the deuce is Reddy?' ¶ 'Reddy? Why, Pat Reddy; Senator Reddy—an able lawyer and a member of the State Executive Committee of the Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association. He has just been down to Santa Cruz arguing a demurrer in the case where Taylor, of the Surf, sued certain members of the anti-Chinese club for damages on account of boycotting that they had practiced on him.' ¶ 'And what was the ruling on the demurrer? I've been very busy of late and have not kept posted on the current news.' ¶ 'The demurrer was sustained in part by Judge McCann. He sustained that part relating directly to the boycott, holding that he didn't have judicial knowledge of the meaning of the word and that to make it actionable its definition as something injurious and damaging should appear in the complaint. That part of the demurrer which relates to threats as to the injury of plaintiff's business, in connection with the boycott, was taken under advisement.' ¶ 'Outrageous!' exclaimed the Judge. 'The Santa Cruz Judge who gave the decision he did deserves to be impeached.' ¶ 'Impeached for what?' ¶ 'Well, well!' and the Judge's voice softened as he spoke. 'I really pity you. How long have you been in the State? Are you one of those fellows that came out here on cut rates and haven't money enough to ride back? I say that Santa Cruz Judge ought to be impeached, for it is the unwritten law in this Golden State that no man who takes a place on the bench should be allowed to plead ignorance of the Irish language.' ¶ 'Ah, there! Good-by, Judge.'"

6/10/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

"Full Discussion Needed." "The Mayor and Common Council have placed before the public through the newspapers their ideas as to the improvements needed by the city, and the means to be taken to obtain them. Doubtless there will be some difference of opinion among the taxpayers on these matters, and the most ample opportunities should be offered for a full and free discussion. Measures should be taken as soon as possible to hold mass meetings, and invite all classes of citizens to take part in the talking. At these meetings all the details of the whole scheme should be given, sketches of the new City Hall that is proposed and its surroundings should be presented, and also of the new bridges and the other improvements which can be shown by illustrations. Those who have resided in other cities, and seen the results of similar public improvements elsewhere, should also be invited to relate their experience, and show what may reasonably be expected here. In this way, the public attention can be aroused, and this is just what is wanted. Heretofore, when this question of public improvements has been raised, half the taxpayers have paid no attention to it, and the matter was really suffered to go by default. This time care should be taken to compel the people to study the matter, so that when it comes to voting they may decide wisely. Then, whether they want the proposed improvements or not they can say so, and everybody will be satisfied with their decision. ¶ And at these meetings the broadest liberty of speech should be given, even if there should have to be a dozen of them to accommodate the speech-makers. Even the old fogies should have the opportunity to state their views. They will doubtless scout the idea of all public improvements. They have made their money, most of them, by sitting still and taking advantage of the industry and enterprise of others, and they will naturally desire to hang on to every dollar they have gained. They are the owners of the tumble-down structures which disgrace our principal streets, but as long as they can screw high rents for them out of enterprising business men, they do not want their old rookeries to be made more odious by comparison with fine public buildings. And the men of capital and energy—those who have built our fine business blocks and elegant private residences—those whose brains and money are always used for the public good as well as for their own profit—they should be at these meetings in full force, and encouraged to give their practical and beneficent ideas to the tax-payers. And the leaders of labor and the representatives of capital should also be asked to give their views. There are many able speakers in the ranks of industry who can clearly and forcibly present the ideas of the working men on this matter of public improvements and they should be specially invited to speak. There are also many retired capitalists, whose elegant residences adorn and beautify San Jose, and who would doubtless be glad to see public improvements more in keeping with the refinement of their own surroundings—they will doubtless have something worth hearing to say on the subjects. Then there are the men of business—those who are now actively engaged in promoting the progress and prosperity of the city—their views are likely to be the most valuable of all. They can tell the people whether it is wise, when an opportunity offers to extend business and multiply customers, to borrow money at four per cent to make the necessary improvements and provide the needful facilities for the increase. ¶ In short, the HERALD desires to see this question of public improvements decided entirely on its merits. We want no claptrap, but fair, intelligent and earnest discussion of all the details of the plans submitted by the city authorities. It seems to be generally admitted that public improvements are needed, even on a larger scale than those now proposed, but when these improvements shall be made, and how they shall be paid for, are matters for the people themselves to determine at the special election of June 28th."

6/10/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 2

"Standing In." "Steamers Refuse to Return Remanded Mongols to China. ¶ The Chinese habeas corpus cases developed a new phase yesterday in the United States District Court. Ah Sue came to San Francisco on the steamer City of Peking a short while ago and petitioned to be landed on a writ of habeas corpus. His petition was denied and he was remanded. The China steamships positively refused to take the Chinese back to his native land until his passage to China has been paid. ¶ This is a new move on the part of the steamship company. Hitherto it has taken remanded Celestials back to China without asking the amount of their passage, the understanding being that no Chinese should be brought here unless there was a financial guaranty that, if they were not allowed to land, they would be returned to China. Judge Hoffman made an order, at United States Attorney Hilborn's consent, that since there was not sufficient money in United States Marshal Franks' possession for the purpose of sending the man back to China, the heathen in question should be allowed to go to Honolulu at his own expense. This action of the steamship company is a very severe blow to the Restriction Act, for if it is allowed to continue many Chinese will endeavor to land, with the understanding that if they fail they can go to Honolulu or other ports."

6/10/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 5

"Nothing Like the K of L." "L. S. Cavallaro has just introduced into the San Jose market the K of L, a new brand of cigars made by white labor of the choicest and most carefully selected tobacco. Smokers pronounce them delicious and without a rival for delectacy [delicacy] of flavor even among the most expensive imported brands. price 5 cents. Ask for the K of L."

6/10/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 6

"The Santa Cruz Boycott." "The Judge Sustains the Demurrer to the Complaint of A. A. Taylor. ¶ The following decision sustaining the demurrer in the case of Taylor vs. The Members of the Anti-Chinese Association of Santa Cruz, for \$10,000 damages, for passing a boycotting resolution, was rendered Monday morning: ¶ At the end of the argument in this case, for the reason therein appearing, I decided that the averment 'boycotted the plaintiff' was not a sufficient averment of the means by which the object of the conspiracy set out in the complaint was to be accomplished. I am still of this opinion. 'Boycott' is a common name of a term, signifying punishment of some kind, and in argument here is said to embrace every grade of punishment, from simple annoyance to the taking of life. It is scarcely necessary to say that words of general import, without they are limited by others of specific meaning, cannot be made to state facts with that particularity which is necessary in a complaint. ¶ I come now to speak of the complaint as a whole, and as both parties desire to obtain a decision upon the question involved from the court of last resort, for obvious reasons I shall at this time confine my opinion to the complaint as a pleading. The complaint in this case may be founded upon the violation of the private rights of the plaintiff or on the commission of public wrongs—in common speech the violation of public rights; or it may be founded upon both of these causes. In the argument it is claimed to be founded on both. If the complaint be founded upon private rights, the invasion of some right must affirmatively

appear in the complaint, and no statement of facts from which the invasion of the right can be inferred is sufficient. If the complaint be founded upon a violation of public right, it is necessary to state some damage special and peculiar to the plaintiff. The complaint in regard to the invasion of public right is argumentative, and special damages are not averred in it. For these reasons I think the demurrer ought to be sustained. ¶ The demurrer in this case is hereby sustained, and thirty days given to plaintiff within which to amend."

6/10/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 7

"Local Brevities." "...Several fruit-growers in the Willows, who have white boys and girls to pick and pack cherries this season in place of Chinese, are well pleased with the result of their experiment...."

6/10/1886 Evening Herald (San Jose Laundry Association) page 4 column 5

"San Jose Laundry Association." "Tenth St., (Bet. St. James and Julian). ¶ Having completed their new fire-proof brick building and placed all machinery, they are prepared to do work to the satisfaction of customers and with dispatch. None but first-class workmen employed. None but the most improved machinery in use. With these facilities the proprietors feel safe in guaranteeing better work than has ever been done in San Jose before. ¶ Any person desiring drivers to call, notify by postal card at the above address. The wagons are easily distinguished, having red covers and polite drivers. ¶ Hotel and Restuarant work can be called for and deliverd within a few hours. ¶ All ordinary Mending, Sewing on Buttons, Etc., FREE OF CHARGE! ¶ Positively No Chinamen Employed! ¶ San Jose Laundry Association. ¶ Albro N. Sprague, John M. Dickson, Albert Y Mabry, Proprietors."

6/11/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

"Take the Tide at the Flood." "There is a tide in the affairs of cities as well as of men that, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune. The flood tide in the fortunes of San Jose has already began to flow, and it will be our fault if we are not ready to take advantage of its rising waters. If we improve the coming opportunities the chances are all in favor of the rapid growth and permanent prosperity of the city. Immigration to California will be greatly increased within the next few years, and as the country is filled up, centers of population and trade will be fixed, and the whole future of towns and cities will be determined. And it is stupid and useless for us to sit still as we have done, in the hope that we shall get our fair share of the immigration that is coming. We have tried that policy, and we are lagging behind in the race for population and prosperity. This will not do any longer. This year vast numbers of the representative citizens of the country are coming on a visit. They are people that will not easily be fooled. They know what can be done in a thrifty and energetic community, and what may be expected from commercial and industrial bourbonism, and they will chose [choose] the one and avoid the other. If we want any of this immigration, and the capital and energy which accompany it, we must be prepared to show that capital and energy can find a [f]air field for their employment among us. We have splendid natural advantages, but these must be properly set before strangers before they will be appreciated. ¶ Let every one interested in the progress of the city and county make a note of these facts, and be

prepared to use all his influence in the right direction. The newspapers are doing all they can unaided, but they cannot be expected to do it all. There ought to be a strong local organization of property-owners and business men, and some money—not very much is needed—ought to be subscribed for the purpose of setting the tremendous advantages of Santa Clara county before the great army of visitors that will soon be on their way to California. We have a spirited and progressive Mayor and Common Council, and the members of the Board of Supervisors are supposed to be alive to the importance of attracting immigration. Let them put their heads together and devise some scheme by which the city and county may at least have an equal chance with the rest of the State.”

6/11/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

[No title.] “WHILE the government is struggling with the enforcement of the Edmunds law and Miss Kate Field is stirring up this great and glorious nation against Mormon treason, some bright intellect has hit upon a third method of fighting polygamy. It is nothing else than the prevention of the further importation of plural wives. In the batch of 250 who arrived at New York last week there were several families in which odds of seven to one were given to the feminine side of the house. Of course six of these loving wives have no legal claim on their so-called husband, and are without means of support. Under a strict reading of the law, might not the Commissioners of Emigration send them back as paupers? The country has no more use for Mormons than for Chinamen.”

6/11/1886 Evening Herald (N. F. Ravlin) page 3 column 1

"A Scorcher." "N. F. Ravlin's Epistle to the Pharisees. ¶ PRAYERFUL CHINESE LOVERS ¶ The False Assertions They Make and the Fraudulent Pretenses They Set Forth. ¶ To A. W. Lovering, J. Hartwell, Walter C. Young, Frederick G. Masters and W. C. Pond—HONORED GENTLEMEN: As you have each appended your names to a certain document which you are pleased to style 'An Appeal to Congress by the Chinese in California,' and which has been published to the world, you have, of course, by so doing challenged public criticism of said memorial. ¶ Of course, it would be expected that, considering your calling and profession, you would give utterance to nothing but stern facts in your memorial address when it was presented to the Congress of the United States of America and read by fifty millions of people. Many in our country who do not know the facts in the case and who are ignorant of the truth upon the Chinese question would be deceived by your address. I will not say that such was your deliberate purpose, yet such is the inevitable effect, so far as ignorance of the situation and confidence in you as men of truth obtains in the public mind. Designedly, or without design, you give neither truth nor fact in your memorial address. The thin guide of sophistry with which it abounds would carry the conviction to most minds acquainted with the merits of the case that there was a covert purpose on your part to continue to mislead Eastern sentiment, and God knows it is far enough 'away' on this question already. You memorial says 'that a peaceful, docile, frugal and useful class of residents of the United States, invited by treaty to emigrate to this country, are ostracized, persecuted and driven from their homes in various localities on the Pacific Coast, for no other reason in reality than being compelled by the laws of nature to work for a living. They have, necessarily, fallen into competition with white laborers in various occupations in life, thus restraining the unreasonable demands of labor organizations, preventing strikes and keeping down wages to a reasonable level, just to the workingmen

and equitable to the capitalist.' ¶ What an astounding statement to emanate from a body of clergymen, professing to be the ambassadors of truth, and moral teachers among men! ¶ Gentlemen, excuse me; but there is not one line of truth in the above statement. In the first place the Chinese serfs were not invited by treaty to emigrate to this country. They were not emigrants to this country. Under the treaty with China they were imported to this country by contract, as serfs, bound for a term of years to foreign servitude, in the interest of the Six Companies and the wealthy capitalists and corporations who, in the insatiate greed of gain, were instrumental in bringing them to this country by thousands. It was a scheme to run the industries of the Pacific Coast with slave labor. ¶ 'They have necessarily fallen into competition with white laborers,' etc. There was no necessity about it. They have been systematically pushed by their masters into almost every position ordinarily filled by white men and women, until it has come to be a standing remark that California is no place for a poor man. The statement is, as every one knows, a direct misstatement of the facts in the case. It is the poor white men and women who have been compelled to compete with the Chinese slave laborer to work at starvation wages, where employment could be obtained at all, and in thousands of instances to be turned away without means, without employment and without anything by starvation or crime staring them in the face. ¶ You speak of the unreasonable demands of labor organizations, the prevention of strikes by the presence of the Chinese, and that they keep down wages to a reasonable level, etc., etc. Every one not willfully blinded knows the falsity of the above assertions. The demands of labor organizations are not, as a general rule, unreasonable; the Chinese have had nothing to do with preventing strikes; but they have kept down wages to an unreasonable and degrading level in those industries where white people are obliged to compete with them, by which great injustice has been done to workingmen, and by which extortionate profits have accrued to capitalists. ¶ It is a known fact also that no white people on this Coast have ever during the last twenty years ill-treated the Chinese with anything like the inhumanity and barbarism with which they have treated each other. They have neither suffered persecution nor ostracism at the hands of the people of this coast. They have been allowed to pursue their vocations unmolested, as a general rule, while the white people, even the laboring masses, have endured provocations and privations that would have been endured by no other people anywhere in our country. ¶ The people you denounce as ruffians and demagogues, etc., are and always have been law-abiding citizens as a rule, and the character you give the anti-Chinese people on this coast is so manifestly untrue that you yourselves stand convicted before the bar of public opinion as deliberately stating what you know to be untrue and as grossly libeling many of the best men and women on this coast. On the other hand, I know what I say from my extensive travels and observations through California, that these wily heathens are in every town, city and village in the State corrupting the youth of both sexes by the accursed opium habit and other kindred vices, till their victims are numbered by thousands. It can be demonstrated also that even you Christian (?) Chinamen are not guiltless on the premises. And yet you, in common with other ministers on this coast, pray to God and petition Congress to have this state of things continue. ¶ I do not know how much relief Congress may afford you, but I do not believe God will hear your prayer, for we read in the Scriptures that the prayers of the wicked are an abomination in His sight and that He will not hear them. And if you yourselves are not entitled to that character, then pray tell me who is? Blinded by prejudice, or influenced by the gold of the capitalists or the Chinese Six Companies, you have perverted the truth, misstated facts and deliberately turned against your own race and preferred the leprous heathen instead. ¶ Now, I would exhort you to repentance, that before you die you may come to an acknowledgement of the truth, lest you see at the last hour the poor white ruffians of this coast entering into the kingdom of God and yourselves shut out. It will be a terrible thing for you to spend

your lives in missionary service to save the heathen and neglect the things necessary to save yourselves. For you may buckle never so many life-preservers onto the coolies sailing with you, but if you neglect to appropriate one to yourselves, you will be lost, all the same. To be saved you must be of the truth, and receive the truth in the love of it, otherwise there is no salvation for you. ¶ N. F. RAVLIN.”

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

"A Chinese Festival." "The Chinese have been holding one of their annual feasts this week. The Joss houses are gorgeously decorated and the alleys present various signs of the holiday time—well dressed Chinese, bright store displays, etc. On Wednesday a solemn procession was held in which many of the inhabitants of Chinese quarter took part."

6/11/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4

"Anti-Chinese Meeting." "Bond Discussion—The Boycott and the Laundry. ¶ So many of the members of Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association No. 2 are out of town at work in the fields and orchards that the meeting at Druids' Hall last evening was not as well attended as usual. President A. W. Kennedy was in the chair. ¶ Secretary Thos. Allen announced that the question of issuing city bonds will be discussed at this hall next Thursday evening. It will be well to invite everybody to be present—anti-Chinese and pro-Chinese people—everybody. ¶ P. Salisbury wanted to know what the bonds have to do with the anti-Chinese movement. ¶ 'We claim the right,' said President Kennedy, 'to discuss the bond question as American citizens, not as partisans. We want everybody to be heard. We want to examine this question thoroughly, and later on it will be our duty to look into the merits of those who are candidates for office. I hope there will be a good attendance to hear the bond question talked about.' ¶ P. Salisbury and Mr. Burns were appointed to wait on John E. Richards and request him to give a continuation of the lecture on the labor question which he delivered a short time ago. ¶ Dr. J. L. Berry, who had just returned from San Francisco, was called on to speak, and said that he heard that cheering reports had been received from various parts of the State as to the progress of the anti-Chinese movement. The hotheads are everywhere losing ground. There is less noise than there was here in San Jose, as in other parts, but active work is going on—more work than ever before. The substitution of white labor for Chinese progresses without cessation. In localities where it might least be expected people are discharging their Chinese help, without request from any quarter, and the State Executive Committee is constantly receiving calls for laborers. The speaker related that he went to a cigar store in San Francisco a day or two ago and smoked a Chinese-made cigar, the seller promising to buy only white labor cigars as soon as his present stock was disposed of. He did not like Chinese cigars, but did not hesitate to smoke one purchased of a man like that. ¶ Mr. Kennedy regarded the amalgamation of the cigar-makers' organizations as a grand accomplishment—one that would displace a large number of Chinese laborers. He believed that fairness should prevail and was certain that threats and violent talk could do no possible good. ¶ Mr. Calvert was asked to speak and made a few remarks. He said that when he first came to this country he employed Chinese—employing the cheapest labor that came to his hand. He was now satisfied, however, that what is cheap is not always the best. Very often what is cheap is nasty. On the other hand, when we pay a good price we are apt to get something that is worth having. As to the boycott, he was not in favor of it in the form in which it had in some quarters been proposed and

practiced. He was opposed to employing Chinese, however, and hoped that the Anti-Chinese movement would be successful. ¶ Dr. Berry asked the last speaker what there had been in the plan of action of the anti-Chinese organization that he had found objectionable. The principle announced by the Sacramento Convention was that men should be given time to supplant their Chinese, but that if they persisted in employing Chinese after having been given a fair opportunity to put reliable white labor in their stead, then they were to be boycotted. The people connected with the movement have been charged with making all sorts of threats, but the charges have been falsely made. The boycott movement is a reasonable and peaceful one, having for its single end the amelioration of the condition of white labor. ¶ Mr. Calvert explained that he understood the boycott in Ireland to mean: The man with whom I disagree shall not be allowed to live. In Ireland a man who is under boycott cannot send his children to the schools; he cannot purchase food, and no one will buy his produce. He trusted that this was not the meaning of the word here. If, however, the word is to be understood as being directed against the Chinese only and has no such features as it has in Ireland, he had no objection to urge. ¶ It was suggested by Mr. Salisbury that the word had been fully defined by the State and County Executive Committees and the definition published for a week in the HERALD, and the discussion on this head closed. ¶ R. H. Schwartz and Mrs. Schwartz invited aid for the co-operative white laundry, and urged anti-Chinese people to quit patronizing Chinese laundries. ¶ Mr. Salisbury spoke encouragingly of the progress of the anti-Chinese movement in the country and assured his hearers that the Chinese in San Jose are growing poorer every day. ¶ Mr. Burns spoke of the success that boys were meeting with in the Willows, in orchards where Chinese had formerly been employed. ¶ Further remarks were made concerning the need of assisting the co-operative laundry and the association adjourned."

6/11/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 5

"Nothing Like the K of L." "L. S. Cavallaro has just introduced into the San Jose market the K of L, a new brand of cigars made by white labor of the choicest and most carefully selected tobacco. Smokers pronounce them delicious and without a rival for delicacy [delicacy] of flavor even among the most expensive imported brands. price 5 cents. Ask for the K of L."

6/11/1886 Evening Herald (Levy Bros. Great Bargain House) page 4 column 5

"Plain Talk about Clothing!" "Of interest to all Workingmen, Business Men, Artisans, and Mechanics, and Farmers, ¶ All Friends of White Labor ¶ Your attention is called to the methods of unprincipled dealers who continually thrust their Chinese-made ready-made clothing on the public, who have no more interest for the community in which they live than their greed for the Almighty Dollar. If you desire to encourage ¶ WHITE LABOR! ¶ Do not buy the Chinese-made clothing for yourselves and your boys. Every dollar spent for it goes to the 5,000 Chinamen in San Francisco and is withdrawn from circulation here. ¶ Levy Bro's. ¶ White Labor Clothing House, ¶ Are employing sixty men and girls manufacturing clothing. We pay out nearly \$1,000 weekly for labor, every dollar of which goes to enrich the business interests of the city and brings prosperity to many a home. This industry should employ 200 people, and we believe that we deserve the support and encouragement of the entire community, as OUR PRICES ARE LOWER than is charged for Chinese-made clothing. ¶ All-Wool Suits, made to order from \$10.00 ¶ Fine Business Suits, made to order, for 15.00 ¶ Fine Dress Suits, [made to order, for] 20.00 ¶ Boys' Suits,

[made to order, for] 10.00 ¶ Children's Suits [made to order for] 8.00 ¶ Pants, [made to order, for] 4.00.
¶ LEVY BROS., ¶ 74 and 76 South First street."

6/11/1886 Evening Herald (San Jose Laundry Association) page 4 column 5

"San Jose Laundry Association." "Tenth St., (Bet. St. James and Julian). ¶ Having completed their new fire-proof brick building and placed all machinery, they are prepared to do work to the satisfaction of customers and with dispatch. None but first-class workmen employed. None but the most improved machinery in use. With these facilities the proprietors feel safe in guaranteeing better work than has ever been done in San Jose before. ¶ Any person desiring drivers to call, notify by postal card at the above address. The wagons are easily distinguished, having red covers and polite drivers. ¶ Hotel and Restuarant work can be called for and deliverd within a few hours. ¶ All ordinary Mending, Sewing on Buttons, Etc., FREE OF CHARGE! ¶ Positively No Chinamen Employed! ¶ San Jose Laundry Association. ¶ Albro N. Sprague, John M. Dickson, Albert Y Mabry, Proprietors."

6/12/1886 Evening Herald (City of San Jose) page 2 column 4

"An Ordinance." "Providing for the Construction of Certain Improvements in the City of San Jose and Calling an Election to Determine the Propriety of Said City's Incurring and Indebtedness of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars Therefore. ¶ BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR and Common Council of the City of San Jose as follows: ¶ SECTION 1. That the public interest of the City of San Jose requires the immediate expenditure of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to complete the present sewerage system of said city; also the construction of a new City Hall, to cost, including the furnishing of the same, one hundred thousand dollars; also two iron bridges, to cost in the aggregate twenty five thousand dollars; and that the public interests of the city also require the immediate expenditure in improving the public squares, to wit: St. James Square and Market Plaza, the aggregate sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars; and for street purposes above the money applicable thereto the sum of seventeen thousand five hundred dollars. ¶ SEC. 2. And there being no moneys in any of the funds provided for in the Charter of said city, adequate or applicable to any of the foregoing purposes, it is therefore further ordained that an indebtedness of three hundred thousand dollars in excess of the moneys in the funds of said city be incurred by and on behalf of said city for the payment of the several amounts to be expended in the making and construction of the improvements and works above herein mentioned, and that said indebtedness be a bonded indebtedness evidenced by bonds of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, with coupons bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, said interest payable annually, said bonds to be so drawn and issued and made payable, that fifteen of said bonds shall be made payable in one year, and fifteen thereof for each succeeding year for the nineteen remaining years, so that said debt and interest shall be fully paid and discharged and said bonds be redeemed and cancelled at the expiration of twenty years from the incurring of said debt. ¶ SEC. 3. To determine whether said indebtedness shall be incurred by said city, there shall be a special election held in the City of San Jose on the 28th DAY OF JUNE, 1886. Said election shall be by ballot and must be held and conducted and the returns thereof made and signed and certified by the officers of said election in the usual form and deposited with the City Clerk, and canvassed and the result ascertained, determined and declared by the Mayor and Common Council as a Board of Canvassers, except as herein otherwise

provided, the same as in the case of the Charter Election of the city officers, and all provisions of law regulating elections, as far as applicable, shall apply to said election. ¶ SEC. 4. The amount in money proposed to be raised annually, by taxation, for an interest and sinking fund to pay said indebtedness, if incurred, is estimated and determined to be fifteen thousand dollars each year, for twenty years, to be paid on the principal sum, and the amount of twelve thousand dollars for the first year of the indebtedness, and amounts each less by six hundred dollars than the sum raised for the preceding year until the expiration of the twentieth year of said indebtedness, as an interest sinking fund to pay the interest upon said principal sum. ¶ SEC. 5. The ballots used at said Special Election shall, as far as practicable, conform to the provisions of Section 1191 of the Political Code of the State of California, and shall have written or printed thereon the words and interrogatory following, to wit: 'Shall the City of San Jose incur an indebtedness of three hundred thousand dollars for the objects and purpose mentioned in the Special Election Proclamation calling this election?' And all votes cast at said election intended to be in favor of incurring said indebtedness shall have written or printed on the ballots so cast the words, 'For the indebtedness,' and all votes cast at said election intended to be opposed to incurring said indebtedness, shall have written or printed on the ballots so cast immediately following or below said interrogatory, the words, 'Against the indebtedness.' ¶ SEC. 6. The City Clerk shall cause to be prepared ballots as provided for in Section 5 of this ordinance, and cause the same to be distributed in each Ward or polling precinct in the proportion of not less than two ballots of each class so prepared to each voter on the Ward, precinct, poll or tally list of the Charter Election for city officers held in April, A. D. 1886. ¶ The FIRST WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the northern line of said city; on the northeast by the center line of First street; on the southeast by the center line of Santa Clara street, and its prolongation along the center line of the Alameda Road to the western boundary line of said city; and on the southwest by the southwestern boundary line of said city. The polling place of the First Ward is hereby located at the City Hall on Market street, and J. H. Scull is hereby appointed Inspector, and Thos. Oakes and S. F. Schwartz Judges of Election thereat for said Ward. ¶ The SECOND WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the northern boundary line of said city; on the east by the center line of the Coyote river; on the southeast by the center line of Santa Clara street, and on the southwest by the center line of First street. The polling place of the Second Ward is hereby located at No. 67 East Santa Clara street, and G. E. Whitson is hereby appointed Inspector, and Wm. Topham and Wm. Smith Judges of Election thereat for said Ward. ¶ The THIRD WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the center line of Santa Clara street; on the east and northeast by the center line of the Coyote river; on the southeast by the southeastern boundary line of said city, and on the southwest by the center line of First street. The polling place of the Third Ward is hereby located at No. 87 South Second street, and D. J. Porter is hereby appointed Inspector, and S. B. Anderson and R. E. Edwards Judges of Election thereat for said Ward. ¶ The FOURTH WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the center line of Santa Clara street, and the prolongation of said line along the center line of the Alameda Road to the western city limits; on the northeast by the center line of First street; on the southeast by the southeastern line of said city, and on the southwest by the southwestern line of said city. The polling place of the Fourth Ward is hereby located at No. 31 South Market street, and Otto Erle is hereby appointed Inspector, and K. Klein and Paolo Salisbury Judges of Election thereat for said Ward. ¶ The officers of election aforesaid shall appoint two clerks of election for their respective polls and the said inspectors, judges and clerks must, prior to entering upon their respective duties, each take the oath of office prescribed by law for such officers of State and county elections. ¶ The polls shall be opened at 9

o'clock A. M. and shall be closed at the setting of the sun of the same day. In case any of the officers of election so designated shall fail to attend, those attending, with the electors assembled, shall fill their places by appointing other competent persons from among the qualified electors present. ¶ All returns of the said Charter Election shall be made out and signed by the officers of the said election in the usual form, and deposited with the City Clerk. No person shall be entitled to vote at any city election unless he be an elector for State and county officers, and shall have actually resided within the Ward in which such vote is claimed thirty days next preceding such election. ¶ SEC. 8 The Mayor and Common Council shall meet on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1886, at 8 o'clock P. M., as a Board of Canvassers to hear and determine objections to the returns as made. If no objection is made or filed with said Board at or before 5 o'clock P. M. of the day appointed for the meeting of said Board of Canvassers, the returns shall be canvassed and the result declared on said day. If objections shall be made or filed as above provided said Board shall hear the same and continue in session from day to day until said objections are determined; but in no case shall the session of said Board including adjournments continue for a period longer than five days. ¶ SEC. 9. That this ordinance be published in the SAN JOSE DAILY HERALD, a newspaper printed and published in the City of San Jose, for the period of ten days before the day of said election. ¶ SEC. 10. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval. ¶ Passed this 8th day of June, 1886. ¶ THOS. BODLEY, City Clerk. ¶ Approved this 10th day of June, 1886. ¶ C. W. BREYFOGLE, Mayor of the City of San Jose."

6/12/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 5 column 6

"Nothing Like the K of L." "L. S. Cavallaro has just introduced into the San Jose market the K of L, a new brand of cigars made by white labor of the choicest and most carefully selected tobacco. Smokers pronounce them delicious and without a rival for delicacy [delicacy] of flavor even among the most expensive imported brands. price 5 cents. Ask for the K of L."

6/12/1886 Evening Herald (San Jose Laundry Association) page 6 column 7

"San Jose Laundry Association." "Tenth St., (Bet. St. James and Julian). ¶ Having completed their new fire-proof brick building and placed all machinery, they are prepared to do work to the satisfaction of customers and with dispatch. None but first-class workmen employed. None but the most improved machinery in use. With these facilities the proprietors feel safe in guaranteeing better work than has ever been done in San Jose before. ¶ Any person desiring drivers to call, notify by postal card at the above address. The wagons are easily distinguished, having red covers and polite drivers. ¶ Hotel and Restuarant work can be called for and deliverd within a few hours. ¶ All ordinary Mending, Sewing on Buttons, Etc., FREE OF CHARGE! ¶ Positively No Chinamen Employed! ¶ San Jose Laundry Association. ¶ Albro N. Sprague, John M. Dickson, Albert Y Mabry, Proprietors."

6/14/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 1

"A Converted Fruit-Grower." "J. Z. Anderson, one of the heaviest fruit dealers and shippers on the coast, was the recipient of a serenade at the Willows Saturday evening, tendered him by the Bongjavani

Packing Company, which had secured the services of Mr. Stoddard's excellent Willow Glen Brass Band. The compliment was in recognition of the fact that Mr. Anderson is this season employing white labor exclusively, having in former seasons employed Chinese."

6/14/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 3

"Nothing Like the K of L." "L. S. Cavallaro has just introduced into the San Jose market the K of L, a new brand of cigars made by white labor of the choicest and most carefully selected tobacco. Smokers pronounce them delicious and without a rival for delicacy [delicacy] of flavor even among the most expensive imported brands. price 5 cents. Ask for the K of L."

6/14/1886 Evening Herald (San Jose Laundry Association) page 4 column 5

"San Jose Laundry Association." "Tenth St., (Bet. St. James and Julian). ¶ Having completed their new fire-proof brick building and placed all machinery, they are prepared to do work to the satisfaction of customers and with dispatch. None but first-class workmen employed. None but the most improved machinery in use. With these facilities the proprietors feel safe in guaranteeing better work than has ever been done in San Jose before. ¶ Any person desiring drivers to call, notify by postal card at the above address. The wagons are easily distinguished, having red covers and polite drivers. ¶ Hotel and Restuarant work can be called for and deliverd within a few hours. ¶ All ordinary Mending, Sewing on Buttons, Etc., FREE OF CHARGE! ¶ Positively No Chinamen Employed! ¶ San Jose Laundry Association. ¶ Albro N. Sprague, John M. Dickson, Albert Y Mabry, Proprietors."

6/14/1886 Evening Herald (City of San Jose) page 4 column 8

"An Ordinance." "Providing for the Construction of Certain Improvements in the City of San Jose and Calling an Election to Determine the Propriety of Said City's Incurring and Indebtedness of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars Therefore. ¶ BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR and Common Council of the City of San Jose as follows: ¶ SECTION 1. That the public interest of the City of San Jose requires the immediate expenditure of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to complete the present sewerage system of said city; also the construction of a new City Hall, to cost, including the furnishing of the same, one hundred thousand dollars; also two iron bridges, to cost in the aggregate twenty five thousand dollars; and that the public interests of the city also require the immediate expenditure in improving the public squares, to wit: St. James Square and Market Plaza, the aggregate sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars; and for street purposes above the money applicable thereto the sum of seventeen thousand five hundred dollars. ¶ SEC. 2. And there being no moneys in any of the funds provided for in the Charter of said city, adequate or applicable to any of the foregoing purposes, it is therefore further ordained that an indebtedness of three hundred thousand dollars in excess of the moneys in the funds of said city be incurred by and on behalf of said city for the payment of the several amounts to be expended in the making and construction of the improvements and works above herein mentioned, and that said indebtedness be a bonded indebtedness evidenced by bonds of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, with coupons bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, said

interest payable annually, said bonds to be so drawn and issued and made payable, that fifteen of said bonds shall be made payable in one year, and fifteen thereof for each succeeding year for the nineteen remaining years, so that said debt and interest shall be fully paid and discharged and said bonds be redeemed and cancelled at the expiration of twenty years from the incurring of said debt. ¶ SEC. 3. To determine whether said indebtedness shall be incurred by said city, there shall be a special election held in the City of San Jose on the 28th DAY OF JUNE, 1886. Said election shall be by ballot and must be held and conducted and the returns thereof made and signed and certified by the officers of said election in the usual form and deposited with the City Clerk, and canvassed and the result ascertained, determined and declared by the Mayor and Common Council as a Board of Canvassers, except as herein otherwise provided, the same as in the case of the Charter Election of the city officers, and all provisions of law regulating elections, as far as applicable, shall apply to said election. ¶ SEC. 4. The amount in money proposed to be raised annually, by taxation, for an interest and sinking fund to pay said indebtedness, if incurred, is estimated and determined to be fifteen thousand dollars each year, for twenty years, to be paid on the principal sum, and the amount of twelve thousand dollars for the first year of the indebtedness, and amounts each less by six hundred dollars than the sum raised for the preceding year until the expiration of the twentieth year of said indebtedness, as an interest sinking fund to pay the interest upon said principal sum. ¶ SEC. 5. The ballots used at said Special Election shall, as far as practicable, conform to the provisions of Section 1191 of the Political Code of the State of California, and shall have written or printed thereon the words and interrogatory following, to wit: 'Shall the City of San Jose incur an indebtedness of three hundred thousand dollars for the objects and purpose mentioned in the Special Election Proclamation calling this election?' And all votes cast at said election intended to be in favor of incurring said indebtedness shall have written or printed on the ballots so cast the words, 'For the indebtedness,' and all votes cast at said election intended to be opposed to incurring said indebtedness, shall have written or printed on the ballots so cast immediately following or below said interrogatory, the words, 'Against the indebtedness.' ¶ SEC. 6. The City Clerk shall cause to be prepared ballots as provided for in Section 5 of this ordinance, and cause the same to be distributed in each Ward or polling precinct in the proportion of not less than two ballots of each class so prepared to each voter on the Ward, precinct, poll or tally list of the Charter Election for city officers held in April, A. D. 1886. ¶ The FIRST WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the northern line of said city; on the northeast by the center line of First street; on the southeast by the center line of Santa Clara street, and its prolongation along the center line of the Alameda Road to the western boundary line of said city; and on the southwest by the southwestern boundary line of said city. The polling place of the First Ward is hereby located at the City Hall on Market street, and J. H. Scull is hereby appointed Inspector, and Thos. Oakes and S. F. Schwartz Judges of Election thereat for said Ward. ¶ The SECOND WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the northern boundary line of said city; on the east by the center line of the Coyote river; on the southeast by the center line of Santa Clara street, and on the southwest by the center line of First street. The polling place of the Second Ward is hereby located at No. 67 East Santa Clara street, and G. E. Whitson is hereby appointed Inspector, and Wm. Topham and Wm. Smith Judges of Election thereat for said Ward. ¶ The THIRD WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the center line of Santa Clara street; on the east and northeast by the center line of the Coyote river; on the southeast by the southeastern boundary line of said city, and on the southwest by the center line of First street. The polling place of the Third Ward is hereby located at No. 87 South Second street, and D. J. Porter is hereby appointed Inspector, and S. B. Anderson and R. E. Edwards Judges of Election thereat for said

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6/15/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

"A Misapprehension." "There appears to be some misunderstanding respecting the issue of bonds for city improvements, which should be cleared up at once. It is not proposed, as we understand it, to issue three hundred thousand dollars in bonds and put the money into the city treasury, but to issue the bonds as the money is needed, and only as it is needed. For instance, it is proposed to provide for the issue of bonds to the amount of a hundred thousand dollars to build a new City Hall, and to sell the old one for twenty-five thousand dollars. This would give one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for the new building, and many good citizens not unreasonably object to spending so much money in that way. But, if the HERALD is rightly informed, there is no intention of spending the whole of this amount for the new Hall. It is calculated that the cost of the building will certainly not exceed ninety thousand dollars, and, if so, only sixty-five thousand dollars in bonds will be needed, and only that amount will be issued. So it will be with the other improvements proposed. Only as many bonds will be issued as are needed to pay for the actual work done, and the most rigid economy will be exercised at all points. ¶ All these matters will doubtless be fully discussed in the public meeting which, following the suggestions of the HERALD, the city authorities have called, and we only mention the matter now so as to clear the

atmosphere of any prejudice which may arise from misapprehension. The whole matter should be discussed upon its actual merits, and misrepresentations of any kind should not be permitted to go unanswered."

6/15/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 2

"Nothing Like the K of L." "L. S. Cavallaro has just introduced into the San Jose market the K of L, a new brand of cigars made by white labor of the choicest and most carefully selected tobacco. Smokers pronounce them delicious and without a rival for delicacy [delicacy] of flavor even among the most expensive imported brands. price 5 cents. Ask for the K of L."

6/15/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 2

"Ah Yee's Trial." "The trial of Ah Yee for a murderous assault at Cornthwaite's ranch on the person of a fellow-Chinaman named Ah Let on the 15th of April was commenced in the Superior Court his morning before Judge Belden and a jury."

6/15/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 5

"The Council." "Meetings Called for Arguing the Bond Question....[Unrelated city business] On motion of Mr. James the Mayor was empowered to call two meetings for public discussion of the bond question, one for Monday evening, June 21st, and the other for Saturday evening, June 26th....[Unrelated city business]."

6/15/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 6

"A Change of Venue." "Sam Cock, a Chinaman charged in Justice Pfister's court with keeping an opium den into which he enticed white people, moved for a change of venue this morning, making affidavit that he believed Justice Pfister to be prejudiced against him. The motion was granted and the case transferred to Justice Buckner's court for trial."

6/15/1886 Evening Herald (City of San Jose) page 4 column 8

"An Ordinance." "Providing for the Construction of Certain Improvements in the City of San Jose and Calling an Election to Determine the Propriety of Said City's Incurring and Indebtedness of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars Therefore. ¶ BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR and Common Council of the City of San Jose as follows: ¶ SECTION 1. That the public interest of the City of San Jose requires the immediate expenditure of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to complete the present sewerage system of said city; also the construction of a new City Hall, to cost, including the furnishing of the same, one hundred thousand dollars; also two iron bridges, to cost in the aggregate twenty five thousand dollars; and that the public interests of the city also require the immediate expenditure in improving the

public squares, to wit: St. James Square and Market Plaza, the aggregate sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars; and for street purposes above the money applicable thereto the sum of seventeen thousand five hundred dollars. ¶ SEC. 2. And there being no moneys in any of the funds provided for in the Charter of said city, adequate or applicable to any of the foregoing purposes, it is therefore further ordained that an indebtedness of three hundred thousand dollars in excess of the moneys in the funds of said city be incurred by and on behalf of said city for the payment of the several amounts to be expended in the making and construction of the improvements and works above herein mentioned, and that said indebtedness be a bonded indebtedness evidenced by bonds of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, with coupons bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, said interest payable annually, said bonds to be so drawn and issued and made payable, that fifteen of said bonds shall be made payable in one year, and fifteen thereof for each succeeding year for the nineteen remaining years, so that said debt and interest shall be fully paid and discharged and said bonds be redeemed and cancelled at the expiration of twenty years from the incurring of said debt. ¶ SEC. 3. To determine whether said indebtedness shall be incurred by said city, there shall be a special election held in the City of San Jose on the 28th DAY OF JUNE, 1886. Said election shall be by ballot and must be held and conducted and the returns thereof made and signed and certified by the officers of said election in the usual form and deposited with the City Clerk, and canvassed and the result ascertained, determined and declared by the Mayor and Common Council as a Board of Canvassers, except as herein otherwise provided, the same as in the case of the Charter Election of the city officers, and all provisions of law regulating elections, as far as applicable, shall apply to said election. ¶ SEC. 4. The amount in money proposed to be raised annually, by taxation, for an interest and sinking fund to pay said indebtedness, if incurred, is estimated and determined to be fifteen thousand dollars each year, for twenty years, to be paid on the principal sum, and the amount of twelve thousand dollars for the first year of the indebtedness, and amounts each less by six hundred dollars than the sum raised for the preceding year until the expiration of the twentieth year of said indebtedness, as an interest sinking fund to pay the interest upon said principal sum. ¶ SEC. 5. The ballots used at said Special Election shall, as far as practicable, conform to the provisions of Section 1191 of the Political Code of the State of California, and shall have written or printed thereon the words and interrogatory following, to wit: 'Shall the City of San Jose incur an indebtedness of three hundred thousand dollars for the objects and purpose mentioned in the Special Election Proclamation calling this election?' And all votes cast at said election intended to be in favor of incurring said indebtedness shall have written or printed on the ballots so cast the words, 'For the indebtedness,' and all votes cast at said election intended to be opposed to incurring said indebtedness, shall have written or printed on the ballots so cast immediately following or below said interrogatory, the words, 'Against the indebtedness.' ¶ SEC. 6. The City Clerk shall cause to be prepared ballots as provided for in Section 5 of this ordinance, and cause the same to be distributed in each Ward or polling precinct in the proportion of not less than two ballots of each class so prepared to each voter on the Ward, precinct, poll or tally list of the Charter Election for city officers held in April, A. D. 1886. ¶ The FIRST WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the northern line of said city; on the northeast by the center line of First street; on the southeast by the center line of Santa Clara street, and its prolongation along the center line of the Alameda Road to the western boundary line of said city; and on the southwest by the southwestern boundary line of said city. The polling place of the First Ward is hereby located at the City Hall on Market street, and J. H. Scull is hereby appointed Inspector, and Thos. Oakes and S. F. Schwartz Judges of Election thereat for said Ward. ¶ The SECOND WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the northern boundary line of

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6/16/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

[No title.] "There is one forcible argument in favor of a new City Hall in Market Plaza which should not be lost sight of—it would necessitate the removal of Chinatown and convert the block between San Fernando and San Antonio streets from a mere nuisance to one of the best business blocks in the whole city. It would be worth fully one hundred thousand dollars to the people of San Jose to get rid of this foul coolie nuisance, even if they got no City Hall at all. And when it is proposed to give them a building

that is fully worth the money into the bargain, it seems that there should be no doubt as to the advantages of the proposition."

6/16/1886 Evening Herald (Co-Operative Laundry) page 2 column 3

"Co-Operative Laundry" "Cor. Jones Ave. and Santa Clara Streets. ¶ Friends desiring to patronize the same will be waited upon by G. Harris, Mr. T. Wynn being no longer connected with the establishment. Leave orders at Vinter's stove store, Santa Clara street, and No. 119 South First street."

6/16/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 2

"Nothing Like the K of L." "L. S. Cavallaro has just introduced into the San Jose market the K of L, a new brand of cigars made by white labor of the choicest and most carefully selected tobacco. Smokers pronounce them delicious and without a rival for delectacy [delicacy] of flavor even among the most expensive imported brands. price 5 cents. Ask for the K of L."

6/16/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4

"Simple Assault." "The jury in the case of Ah Yee, tried yesterday in Judge Belden's court on a charge of making a murderous assault with a knife on a fellow-Celestial at Cornthwaite's ranch on the 16th of April, returned a verdict last evening. The Court, in instructing the jury, informed them that under the evidence they might bring in any one of the following verdicts: Guilty of assault with intent to commit murder, guilty of assault with a deadly weapon, guilty of assault with intent to do bodily harm, guilty of simple assault, or acquittal. The jury returned a verdict of simple assault. The defendant and his attorney, W. L. Gill, are well pleased with the issue of the trial."

6/16/1886 Evening Herald (N. F. Ravlin) page 3 column 5

"A Strong Defense." "Mr. Ravlin's Reply to the 'Examiner.' ¶ WHISKY AND THE CHINESE. ¶ One Thing at a Time Till the Victory Is Gained—The Boycott—Sensible Arguments. ¶ The following interesting communication appears in the Examiner to-day: ¶ To the Editor of the Examiner—SIR:—The comments you make upon my brief communication, entitled, 'Whisky and the Chinese,' seem to call for a reply from me. There is nothing remarkable or strange in the statements contained in that letter, especially to the many thousands who have candidly listened to my speeches through the State. I have uttered substantially the same sentiments in nearly all my addresses. In my interpretation of the boycott I never failed to take a conservative view of it, especially since defined by the State Executive Committee, and I have been more and more impressed with such a view of it as I have extended my observations amid the various industries of the State. ¶ I have met one complaint everywhere, viz: 'We cannot rely upon white help, for they will get drunk just at a time when we need them most.' In a great many instances hotel-keepers have discharged their Chinese cooks, and, at a good deal of trouble and expense, have secured white cooks from the city, and after a few days, without any warning, and a house full of guests, many of whom have to take the early train on Monday morning, the landlord is left in the lurch, the

cook is off on a drunk, and the guests are compelled to leave without breakfast. ¶ Men have said to me: 'Mr. Ravlin, what would you do under such circumstances? Do you ask us to discharge our competent, reliable Chinese cooks for unreliable, drunken men, in whom we can place no dependence?' ¶ I have invariably said, 'We ask no such thing. Keep your Chinese cook till you can fill his place with a man whom you can trust.' In some instances the landlord's wife or sister has gone into the kitchen and worked over the cooking-range for days and weeks, while trial after trial was made to find a sober white cook. But it is not every man who has a wife or sister who can step in to fill the breach in such cases. All honor to those who can and do. ¶ But what are men to do who have no such reserves to fall back upon? They must have sober, reliable help or close their houses. There is no other alternative. If sober white men cannot be found, then they must employ Chinamen or close up their business. ¶ What is true of cooks is true of every other kind and grade of laborers. Men cannot run their business with employes [employees] who will work three days in the week and be drunk four days. I cannot ask them to do it, nor is any such thing demanded by the State Executive Committee. ¶ Now, Mr. Editor, allow me to say that I have not been correctly reported. Certain local pro-Chinese papers throughout the State continued to maliciously and libelously misrepresent not only myself, but the committee as well, on this anti-Chinese question. They have called me an Anarchist and Communist, and said that I was in favor of mobbing the Chinese, burning Chinatown, and driving those people out by force and destroying the various industries of the State. Never were grosser falsehoods uttered or published, and never was anybody more infamously represented than the leaders in this movement have been. It has been done for the purpose of creating a prejudice against the movement so as to insure its failure. ¶ I would have no one think for a moment that I have turned my coat, or essentially changed my position on this question. I am anti-Chinese through and through; and every one knows I am no temperance fanatic. But I am opposed to intemperance and loafing, and gambling and voluntary idleness, and anarchy, and riots, and all unlawful measures, and am in favor of boycotting only where white help, good and reliable, has been offered and refused. ¶ And then one thing at a time, till the victory is gained, and then another. The fight of the cigar-makers should be won at all hazards. A failure here will be the final loss of the whole cause. Complete success here will insure victory all along the line. Let the white cigar makers be sustained. Boycott the Chinese goods first and last, and if those employers undertake to go back to the Chinese regime, boycott them, also, for all there is in it. ¶ And right here let me say that the white cigar-makers, as a rule, are sober, industrious and intelligent men. In my former communication I, by no means, wished to convey the impression that there were no sober and reliable white laborers in this State. I recognize the fact that there are thousands of such. But many more thousands are needed to take the places of the Chinamen now here, and my remark had sole reference to the quality of help needed to fill the bill in this regard. ¶ N. F. RAVLIN."

6/16/1886 Evening Herald (City of San Jose) page 4 column 8

"An Ordinance." "Providing for the Construction of Certain Improvements in the City of San Jose and Calling an Election to Determine the Propriety of Said City's Incurring and Indebtedness of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars Therefore. ¶ BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR and Common Council of the City of San Jose as follows: ¶ SECTION 1. That the public interest of the City of San Jose requires the immediate expenditure of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to complete the present sewerage system of said city; also the construction of a new City Hall, to cost, including the furnishing of the same, one hundred thousand dollars; also two iron bridges, to cost in the aggregate twenty five thousand

dollars; and that the public interests of the city also require the immediate expenditure in improving the public squares, to wit: St. James Square and Market Plaza, the aggregate sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars; and for street purposes above the money applicable thereto the sum of seventeen thousand five hundred dollars. ¶ SEC. 2. And there being no moneys in any of the funds provided for in the Charter of said city, adequate or applicable to any of the foregoing purposes, it is therefore further ordained that an indebtedness of three hundred thousand dollars in excess of the moneys in the funds of said city be incurred by and on behalf of said city for the payment of the several amounts to be expended in the making and construction of the improvements and works above herein mentioned, and that said indebtedness be a bonded indebtedness evidenced by bonds of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, with coupons bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, said interest payable annually, said bonds to be so drawn and issued and made payable, that fifteen of said bonds shall be made payable in one year, and fifteen thereof for each succeeding year for the nineteen remaining years, so that said debt and interest shall be fully paid and discharged and said bonds be redeemed and cancelled at the expiration of twenty years from the incurring of said debt. ¶ SEC. 3. To determine whether said indebtedness shall be incurred by said city, there shall be a special election held in the City of San Jose on the 28th DAY OF JUNE, 1886. Said election shall be by ballot and must be held and conducted and the returns thereof made and signed and certified by the officers of said election in the usual form and deposited with the City Clerk, and canvassed and the result ascertained, determined and declared by the Mayor and Common Council as a Board of Canvassers, except as herein otherwise provided, the same as in the case of the Charter Election of the city officers, and all provisions of law regulating elections, as far as applicable, shall apply to said election. ¶ SEC. 4. The amount in money proposed to be raised annually, by taxation, for an interest and sinking fund to pay said indebtedness, if incurred, is estimated and determined to be fifteen thousand dollars each year, for twenty years, to be paid on the principal sum, and the amount of twelve thousand dollars for the first year of the indebtedness, and amounts each less by six hundred dollars than the sum raised for the preceding year until the expiration of the twentieth year of said indebtedness, as an interest sinking fund to pay the interest upon said principal sum. ¶ SEC. 5. The ballots used at said Special Election shall, as far as practicable, conform to the provisions of Section 1191 of the Political Code of the State of California, and shall have written or printed thereon the words and interrogatory following, to wit: 'Shall the City of San Jose incur an indebtedness of three hundred thousand dollars for the objects and purpose mentioned in the Special Election Proclamation calling this election?' And all votes cast at said election intended to be in favor of incurring said indebtedness shall have written or printed on the ballots so cast the words, 'For the indebtedness,' and all votes cast at said election intended to be opposed to incurring said indebtedness, shall have written or printed on the ballots so cast immediately following or below said interrogatory, the words, 'Against the indebtedness.' ¶ SEC. 6. The City Clerk shall cause to be prepared ballots as provided for in Section 5 of this ordinance, and cause the same to be distributed in each Ward or polling precinct in the proportion of not less than two ballots of each class so prepared to each voter on the Ward, precinct, poll or tally list of the Charter Election for city officers held in April, A. D. 1886. ¶ The FIRST WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the northern line of said city; on the northeast by the center line of First street; on the southeast by the center line of Santa Clara street, and its prolongation along the center line of the Alameda Road to the western boundary line of said city; and on the southwest by the southwestern boundary line of said city. The polling place of the First Ward is hereby located at the City Hall on Market street, and J. H. Scull is hereby appointed Inspector, and Thos. Oakes and S. F. Schwartz Judges of Election thereat for said Ward. ¶ The SECOND

WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the northern boundary line of said city; on the east by the center line of the Coyote river; on the southeast by the center line of Santa Clara street, and on the southwest by the center line of First street. The polling place of the Second Ward is hereby located at No. 67 East Santa Clara street, and G. E. Whitson is hereby appointed Inspector, and Wm. Topham and Wm. Smith Judges of Election thereat for said Ward. ¶ The THIRD WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the center line of Santa Clara street; on the east and northeast by the center line of the Coyote river; on the southeast by the southeastern boundary line of said city, and on the southwest by the center line of First street. The polling place of the Third Ward is hereby located at No. 87 South Second street, and D. J. Porter is hereby appointed Inspector, and S. B. Anderson and R. E. Edwards Judges of Election thereat for said Ward. ¶ The FOURTH WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the center line of Santa Clara street, and the prolongation of said line along the center line of the Alameda Road to the western city limits; on the northeast by the center line of First street; on the southeast by the southeastern line of said city, and on the southwest by the southwestern line of said city. The polling place of the Fourth Ward is hereby located at No. 31 South Market street, and Otto Erle is hereby appointed Inspector, and K. Klein and Paolo Salisbury Judges of Election thereat for said Ward. ¶ The officers of election aforesaid shall appoint two clerks of election for their respective polls and the said inspectors, judges and clerks must, prior to entering upon their respective duties, each take the oath of office prescribed by law for such officers of State and county elections. ¶ The polls shall be opened at 9 o'clock A. M. and shall be closed at the setting of the sun of the same day. In case any of the officers of election so designated shall fail to attend, those attending, with the electors assembled, shall fill their places by appointing other competent persons from among the qualified electors present. ¶ All returns of the said Charter Election shall be made out and signed by the officers of the said election in the usual form, and deposited with the City Clerk. No person shall be entitled to vote at any city election unless he be an elector for State and county officers, and shall have actually resided within the Ward in which such vote is claimed thirty days next preceding such election. ¶ SEC. 8 The Mayor and Common Council shall meet on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1886, at 8 o'clock P. M., as a Board of Canvassers to hear and determine objections to the returns as made. If no objection is made or filed with said Board at or before 5 o'clock P. M. of the day appointed for the meeting of said Board of Canvassers, the returns shall be canvassed and the result declared on said day. If objections shall be made or filed as above provided said Board shall hear the same and continue in session from day to day until said objections are determined; but in no case shall the session of said Board including adjournments continue for a period longer than five days. ¶ SEC. 9. That this ordinance be published in the SAN JOSE DAILY HERALD, a newspaper printed and published in the City of San Jose, for the period of ten days before the day of said election. ¶ SEC. 10. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval. ¶ Passed this 8th day of June, 1886. ¶ THOS. BODLEY, City Clerk. ¶ Approved this 10th day of June, 1886. ¶ C. W. BREYFOGLE, Mayor of the City of San Jose."

6/17/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

"The Public Meetings." "The HERALD publishes to-day the official call for the public meetings to be held in Turner Hall on Monday evening, June 21st, and on Saturday evening, June 26th. There appears to be an earnest desire on the part of the Mayor and Common Council to have the fullest discussion of the bond question, and citizens generally should attend these meetings and state their views. These

discussions will doubtless bring out many objections, reasonable and unreasonable, which should all be met and answered calmly and courteously, if answer is possible. We are confident that the great majority of the voters of San Jose favor the issue of bonds, but whether the necessary two-thirds will vote in favor of the proposition is the question. That will be determined mainly by the enthusiasm of its advocates. The one thing necessary is to arouse the people to think about and study the question in all its bearings, both upon the present and the future prosperity of the city, and these public meetings ought to be made effective to that end. ¶ A prominent citizen suggests that in order to avoid bickering and confusion the opponents of the bonds should be heard at one meeting, and the advocates of the bonds at another. This is an excellent idea. There will then be no complaint of unfairness. Each side will have the same opportunity of appealing to the public. But if objections are heard and answered at one meeting, considerable confusion is likely to be created, and there will probably be more personal feeling displayed in the discussions than argument. And personalities should be avoided at all hazards. Both the advocates and the opponents of the bonds are doubtless actuated by the best motives, and are entitled to a fair hearing."

6/17/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

[No title.] "The proprietors of the San Jose Fruit Cannery deserve the hearty thanks of all the friends of white labor for their determination to keep the coolies out of their employ. There are but few fruit packing companies in the State that steadfastly adhere to the right in this matter, and it is but just that those who do should receive full credit for their patriotism."

6/17/1886 Evening Herald (City of San Jose) page 2 column 3

"To the Qualified Voters of the City of San Jose." "By authority of the Mayor and Common Council of the City of San Jose, two meetings of the citizens are hereby called to discuss the proposition of creating an indebtedness for the purpose of city improvements, by the ¶ Issuance of Bonds ¶ To the amount of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars. Said meetings will be held in Turn-Verein Hall ¶ At 8 o'clock p.m., Monday, June 21st, and Saturday, June 26th. ¶ C. W. Breyfogle, ¶ Mayor of San Jose."

6/17/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 3

"Nothing Like the K of L." "L. S. Cavallaro has just introduced into the San Jose market the K of L, a new brand of cigars made by white labor of the choicest and most carefully selected tobacco. Smokers pronounce them delicious and without a rival for delectacy [delicacy] of flavor even among the most expensive imported brands. price 5 cents. Ask for the K of L."

6/17/1886 Evening Herald (Co-Operative Laundry) page 3 column 7

"Co-Operative Laundry" "Cor. Jones Ave. and Santa Clara Streets. ¶ Friends desiring to patronize the same will be waited upon by G. Harris, Mr. T. Wynn being no longer connected with the establishment. Leave orders at Vinter's stove store, Santa Clara street, and No. 119 South First street."

6/17/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 7

"Local Brevities." "...The trial of Ah Sam on a charge of keeping an opium den was set by Justice Buckner yesterday for Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock....Hop Lee was arraigned in Justice Buckner's court yesterday on a charge of petty larceny alleged to have been committed in appropriating \$45 belonging to Lee Guey. His trial was set for June 23d, at 2 o'clock p.m."

6/17/1886 Evening Herald (City of San Jose) page 4 column 8

"An Ordinance." "Providing for the Construction of Certain Improvements in the City of San Jose and Calling an Election to Determine the Propriety of Said City's Incurring and Indebtedness of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars Therefore. ¶ BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR and Common Council of the City of San Jose as follows: ¶ SECTION 1. That the public interest of the City of San Jose requires the immediate expenditure of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to complete the present sewerage system of said city; also the construction of a new City Hall, to cost, including the furnishing of the same, one hundred thousand dollars; also two iron bridges, to cost in the aggregate twenty five thousand dollars; and that the public interests of the city also require the immediate expenditure in improving the public squares, to wit: St. James Square and Market Plaza, the aggregate sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars; and for street purposes above the money applicable thereto the sum of seventeen thousand five hundred dollars. ¶ SEC. 2. And there being no moneys in any of the funds provided for in the Charter of said city, adequate or applicable to any of the foregoing purposes, it is therefore further ordained that an indebtedness of three hundred thousand dollars in excess of the moneys in the funds of said city be incurred by and on behalf of said city for the payment of the several amounts to be expended in the making and construction of the improvements and works above herein mentioned, and that said indebtedness be a bonded indebtedness evidenced by bonds of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, with coupons bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, said interest payable annually, said bonds to be so drawn and issued and made payable, that fifteen of said bonds shall be made payable in one year, and fifteen thereof for each succeeding year for the nineteen remaining years, so that said debt and interest shall be fully paid and discharged and said bonds be redeemed and cancelled at the expiration of twenty years from the incurring of said debt. ¶ SEC. 3. To determine whether said indebtedness shall be incurred by said city, there shall be a special election held in the City of San Jose on the 28th DAY OF JUNE, 1886. Said election shall be by ballot and must be held and conducted and the returns thereof made and signed and certified by the officers of said election in the usual form and deposited with the City Clerk, and canvassed and the result ascertained, determined and declared by the Mayor and Common Council as a Board of Canvassers, except as herein otherwise provided, the same as in the case of the Charter Election of the city officers, and all provisions of law regulating elections, as far as applicable, shall apply to said election. ¶ SEC. 4. The amount in money proposed to be raised annually, by taxation, for an interest and sinking fund to pay said indebtedness, if incurred, is estimated and determined to be fifteen thousand dollars each year, for twenty years, to be paid on the principal sum, and the amount of twelve thousand dollars for the first year of the indebtedness, and amounts each less by six hundred dollars than the sum raised for the preceding year until the expiration of the twentieth year of said indebtedness, as an interest sinking fund to pay the interest upon said principal sum. ¶ SEC. 5. The ballots used at said Special Election shall, as far as

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determine objections to the returns as made. If no objection is made or filed with said Board at or before 5 o'clock P. M. of the day appointed for the meeting of said Board of Canvassers, the returns shall be canvassed and the result declared on said day. If objections shall be made or filed as above provided said Board shall hear the same and continue in session from day to day until said objections are determined; but in no case shall the session of said Board including adjournments continue for a period longer than five days. ¶ SEC. 9. That this ordinance be published in the SAN JOSE DAILY HERALD, a newspaper printed and published in the City of San Jose, for the period of ten days before the day of said election. ¶ SEC. 10. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval. ¶ Passed this 8th day of June, 1886. ¶ THOS. BODLEY, City Clerk. ¶ Approved this 10th day of June, 1886. ¶ C. W. BREYFOGLE, Mayor of the City of San Jose."

6/18/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

[No title.] "If it is intended to give the opponents of the bonds all the time at the meeting on Monday evening, and the advocates of the bonds all the time at the meeting on Saturday evening, the fact should be made known at once. There should be no misunderstanding about this matter. Give both sides an equal show, but do not permit the discussions to degenerate into a mere personal wrangle, as they are apt to do if objections are heard and answered at the same meeting."

6/18/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 1

"The Bonds." "Division of Opinion at an Anti-Chinese Meeting. ¶ ARGUMENTS FOR ISSUANCE. ¶ Objections to Running the City in Debt—The Employment of Chinese at Camp Capitola. ¶ A meeting of Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association No. 2 was held at Druids' Hall last evening, President A. W. Kennedy in the chair. ¶ The President stated that a discussion of the bond question had been announced for the evening and he invited free expression. ¶ Secretary Thos. Allen said that he is in favor of issuing bonds for the reason that their issuance would put money in circulation, which would go into the pockets of the laborers and store-keepers. There are times when it is not unwise for a person to go in debt. Say that a man wishes to build a house. He may be able to borrow money at such a rate that at the end of a few years he will be able to pay for the house and be relieved of the payment of rent meanwhile. The city is in like position. By borrowing money improvements can go forward and the speaker believed it would be a wise thing to issue the bonds. ¶ Chas. L. Kennedy was invited to speak and declared that he is opposed to bonds. Bonds, he said, are not needed. Let the city pay for its improvements as it goes. The rate of taxation without bonds will not be heavy, and by the issuance of bonds running over a long term the decrease in the rate would be so slight as not to be worth consideration. We do not need a new city hall. A few thousand dollars will put the present structure in condition to answer all purposes for years to come. Money for sewers is not badly needed. Our streets are in fair condition compared with those of other cities. It is said that the city is out of debt. This is a delusion, for the county owes a large sum and the city pays a large proportion of the taxes. That a man's necessities increase with his means is shown by the experience of the county, which is no nearer paying the principal on its bonds than it was when they were issued. As for himself, said Mr. Kennedy, when it became necessary to mortgage his home he desired to do it himself. ¶ Mr. Brosius said that he believed that the issuance of bonds would be a good thing. He desired, however, to hear what objections would

be made against the proposition. ¶ Mr. Burns was in favor of the bonds, as their issuance would distribute considerable money among the laboring classes. He believed that the proposed improvements would help every kind of business. A good city hall in the Chinese quarters would change the appearance of that part of town and do much towards clearing out the Chinese. ¶ C. Cushman was opposed to the bonds, believing that people would pay \$3 for every dollar they make out of the proposed improvements. ¶ Thos. Wynn had not made up his mind on the question. ¶ Richard Powers would favor the bonds if it was understood that the work proposed would be done by day's work. If this be not in accordance with the charter, no matter. The charter is violated in other respects. Unless day's work was understood as the rule the bonds would be defeated. ¶ Mr. Brosius believed that bonds, which mean improvements, would induce immigration. He spoke of the increase of population that is going on and said that property holders would gain by the improvements that the issuance of bonds would produce. This generation will not be called on to pay the bonds. Many of us will be dead before the bonds are paid. The people of this city have not been progressive enough or improvements would have gone on faster than they have. Something must now be done, or the Chinese will gain the ascendancy and fence in the city with their laundry poles. Those who have property should be glad to pay taxes. The speaker would like it if he could have the privilege of paying taxes on \$100,000. He meant what he said. He believed that every progressive anti-coolie man ought to vote for the bonds. It may be, as far as the iron bridges are concerned, that wooden structures would be preferable as leaving the money with local manufacturers and laborers. But he was for the bonds, nevertheless. Men of large and growing business go in debt; why should not a city, when improvements are needed? People should not be so terribly afraid of paying a few dollars more taxes? ¶ Mr. Bishop expressed himself in favor of the bonds. Those who object to issuing the bonds are those who are best able to pay an additional tax. No doubt good improvements such as are proposed would bring capital and business here. ¶ Paolo J. E. Salisbury declared that he was emphatically in favor of the bonds, particularly when he saw such men as E. P. Reed opposing them. Mr. Reed is a man who has ever been opposed to public improvements, and there are many other stingy, unprogressive capitalists like him. With reference to the interest on the \$300,000 in bonds which it is proposed to issue, it will be reduced every year by the creation of a sinking fund, and as to the county bonds referred to by Mr. Kennedy, some of them are being rapidly paid and others have been refunded at a low rate of interest, and even then have brought a premium. If no city bonds are issued the funds available for street purposes will be very short within two months. Los Angeles is paving its streets and going forward with other improvements. People from all parts are flocking there. Even San Jose is sending business men there. There appears to be more enterprise there than here. In Stockton bonds to the amount of \$350,000 were proposed for the construction of a courthouse and city hall, and the bonds were voted by the county by a three-fourths vote. The speaker cited the example of Miller & Lux as showing the effect of borrowing money wisely and urged that the people of San Jose rise up from their lethargy and vote for improvements. Such a vote would not increase taxes, for property values will constantly increase and a larger population will be here to pay what is necessary to meet the indebtedness. ¶ Mr. Burns spoke a second time in favor of the bonds, saying that he was thoroughly convinced that the issuance of the bonds is in the interest of the working people. ¶ Mr. Bartel had never before discovered that a mortgage is a blessing. There has been no great calamity calling for the incurring of debt, and he did not think that prosperity would result from indebtedness. The producers and consumers pay the taxes, not the property-owners, and such is always the case. The speaker was positively against the bonds. ¶ Mr. Brosius urged those present to vote for the bonds and they would find the result satisfactory. He wanted the bonds, but did not think he would

vote for them unless the city hall is to be constructed on Market Plaza so that the Chinese would be driven out of that part of town. ¶ President Kennedy had talked with many people during the day and they were of the same mind as Mr. Brosius. ¶ Mr. Salisbury said that the right of the city to open Market street through the plaza has never been established, and he had no doubt that if the bonds are voted the city hall will be built on the plaza, which was given to the city for that purpose. ¶ Mr. Salisbury read a communication from the anti-Chinese club at Santa Cruz, informing the association that the lessees of Camp Capitola, E. B. Cahoon & Son, are employing Chinese for cooking, laundry work and other purposes and that they had positively refused to discharge them. The boycott has not been put on because the President of the anti-Chinese club has an interest in the camp. ¶ 'One of our best anti-Chinese men,' said Mr. Salisbury in commenting on the letter, 'is in the same position. He owns property at the camp and finds himself at the mercy of the lessees, who will allow no white laundrymen to collect clothes at that resort.' ¶ A short time was spent in discussing the finances of the association and an adjournment was ordered."

6/18/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 2

"Nothing Like the K of L." "L. S. Cavallaro has just introduced into the San Jose market the K of L, a new brand of cigars made by white labor of the choicest and most carefully selected tobacco. Smokers pronounce them delicious and without a rival for delicacy [delicacy] of flavor even among the most expensive imported brands. price 5 cents. Ask for the K of L."

6/18/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 5

"Ah Yee's Sentence." "Ah Yee, convicted in Judge Belden's court of simple assault on a fellow-Celestial, Ah Let, on Cornthwaite's ranch on the 16th of April was sentenced by Judge Belden to-day to sixty days' imprisonment in the County Jail, the Judge saying, in pronouncing sentence, that a long term of imprisonment in jail would only be shifting the punishment from the shoulders of the defendant to that of the tax-payers. The assault made by Ah Yee was with a knife."

6/18/1886 Evening Herald (City of San Jose) page 3 column 6

"To the Qualified Voters of the City of San Jose." "By authority of the Mayor and Common Council of the City of San Jose, two meetings of the citizens are hereby called to discuss the proposition of creating an indebtedness for the purpose of city improvements, by the ¶ Issuance of Bonds ¶ To the amount of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars. Said meetings will be held in Turn-Verein Hall ¶ At 8 o'clock p.m., Monday, June 21st, and Saturday, June 26th. ¶ C. W. Breyfogle, ¶ Mayor of San Jose."

6/18/1886 Evening Herald (Co-Operative Laundry) page 3 column 8

"Co-Operative Laundry" "Cor. Jones Ave. and Santa Clara Streets. ¶ Friends desiring to patronize the same will be waited upon by G. Harris, Mr. T. Wynn being no longer connected with the establishment. Leave orders at Vinter's stove store, Santa Clara street, and No. 119 South First street."

6/18/1886 Evening Herald (City of San Jose) page 4 column 8

"An Ordinance." "Providing for the Construction of Certain Improvements in the City of San Jose and Calling an Election to Determine the Propriety of Said City's Incurring and Indebtedness of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars Therefore. ¶ BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR and Common Council of the City of San Jose as follows: ¶ SECTION 1. That the public interest of the City of San Jose requires the immediate expenditure of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to complete the present sewerage system of said city; also the construction of a new City Hall, to cost, including the furnishing of the same, one hundred thousand dollars; also two iron bridges, to cost in the aggregate twenty five thousand dollars; and that the public interests of the city also require the immediate expenditure in improving the public squares, to wit: St. James Square and Market Plaza, the aggregate sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars; and for street purposes above the money applicable thereto the sum of seventeen thousand five hundred dollars. ¶ SEC. 2. And there being no moneys in any of the funds provided for in the Charter of said city, adequate or applicable to any of the foregoing purposes, it is therefore further ordained that an indebtedness of three hundred thousand dollars in excess of the moneys in the funds of said city be incurred by and on behalf of said city for the payment of the several amounts to be expended in the making and construction of the improvements and works above herein mentioned, and that said indebtedness be a bonded indebtedness evidenced by bonds of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, with coupons bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, said interest payable annually, said bonds to be so drawn and issued and made payable, that fifteen of said bonds shall be made payable in one year, and fifteen thereof for each succeeding year for the nineteen remaining years, so that said debt and interest shall be fully paid and discharged and said bonds be redeemed and cancelled at the expiration of twenty years from the incurring of said debt. ¶ SEC. 3. To determine whether said indebtedness shall be incurred by said city, there shall be a special election held in the City of San Jose on the 28th DAY OF JUNE, 1886. Said election shall be by ballot and must be held and conducted and the returns thereof made and signed and certified by the officers of said election in the usual form and deposited with the City Clerk, and canvassed and the result ascertained, determined and declared by the Mayor and Common Council as a Board of Canvassers, except as herein otherwise provided, the same as in the case of the Charter Election of the city officers, and all provisions of law regulating elections, as far as applicable, shall apply to said election. ¶ SEC. 4. The amount in money proposed to be raised annually, by taxation, for an interest and sinking fund to pay said indebtedness, if incurred, is estimated and determined to be fifteen thousand dollars each year, for twenty years, to be paid on the principal sum, and the amount of twelve thousand dollars for the first year of the indebtedness, and amounts each less by six hundred dollars than the sum raised for the preceding year until the expiration of the twentieth year of said indebtedness, as an interest sinking fund to pay the interest upon said principal sum. ¶ SEC. 5. The ballots used at said Special Election shall, as far as practicable, conform to the provisions of Section 1191 of the Political Code of the State of California, and shall have written or printed thereon the words and interrogatory following, to wit: 'Shall the City of San Jose incur an indebtedness of three hundred thousand dollars for the objects and purpose mentioned in the Special Election Proclamation calling this election?' And all votes cast at said election intended to be in favor of incurring said indebtedness shall have written or printed on the ballots so cast the words, 'For the indebtedness,' and all votes cast at said election intended to be opposed to incurring said indebtedness, shall have written or printed on the ballots so cast immediately following or below said

interrogatory, the words, 'Against the indebtedness.' ¶ SEC. 6. The City Clerk shall cause to be prepared ballots as provided for in Section 5 of this ordinance, and cause the same to be distributed in each Ward or polling precinct in the proportion of not less than two ballots of each class so prepared to each voter on the Ward, precinct, poll or tally list of the Charter Election for city officers held in April, A. D. 1886. ¶ The FIRST WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the northern line of said city; on the northeast by the center line of First street; on the southeast by the center line of Santa Clara street, and its prolongation along the center line of the Alameda Road to the western boundary line of said city; and on the southwest by the southwestern boundary line of said city. The polling place of the First Ward is hereby located at the City Hall on Market street, and J. H. Scull is hereby appointed Inspector, and Thos. Oakes and S. F. Schwartz Judges of Election thereat for said Ward. ¶ The SECOND WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the northern boundary line of said city; on the east by the center line of the Coyote river; on the southeast by the center line of Santa Clara street, and on the southwest by the center line of First street. The polling place of the Second Ward is hereby located at No. 67 East Santa Clara street, and G. E. Whitson is hereby appointed Inspector, and Wm. Topham and Wm. Smith Judges of Election thereat for said Ward. ¶ The THIRD WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the center line of Santa Clara street; on the east and northeast by the center line of the Coyote river; on the southeast by the southeastern boundary line of said city, and on the southwest by the center line of First street. The polling place of the Third Ward is hereby located at No. 87 South Second street, and D. J. Porter is hereby appointed Inspector, and S. B. Anderson and R. E. Edwards Judges of Election thereat for said Ward. ¶ The FOURTH WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the center line of Santa Clara street, and the prolongation of said line along the center line of the Alameda Road to the western city limits; on the northeast by the center line of First street; on the southeast by the southeastern line of said city, and on the southwest by the southwestern line of said city. The polling place of the Fourth Ward is hereby located at No. 31 South Market street, and Otto Erle is hereby appointed Inspector, and K. Klein and Paolo Salisbury Judges of Election thereat for said Ward. ¶ The officers of election aforesaid shall appoint two clerks of election for their respective polls and the said inspectors, judges and clerks must, prior to entering upon their respective duties, each take the oath of office prescribed by law for such officers of State and county elections. ¶ The polls shall be opened at 9 o'clock A. M. and shall be closed at the setting of the sun of the same day. In case any of the officers of election so designated shall fail to attend, those attending, with the electors assembled, shall fill their places by appointing other competent persons from among the qualified electors present. ¶ All returns of the said Charter Election shall be made out and signed by the officers of the said election in the usual form, and deposited with the City Clerk. No person shall be entitled to vote at any city election unless he be an elector for State and county officers, and shall have actually resided within the Ward in which such vote is claimed thirty days next preceding such election. ¶ SEC. 8 The Mayor and Common Council shall meet on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1886, at 8 o'clock P. M., as a Board of Canvassers to hear and determine objections to the returns as made. If no objection is made or filed with said Board at or before 5 o'clock P. M. of the day appointed for the meeting of said Board of Canvassers, the returns shall be canvassed and the result declared on said day. If objections shall be made or filed as above provided said Board shall hear the same and continue in session from day to day until said objections are determined; but in no case shall the session of said Board including adjournments continue for a period longer than five days. ¶ SEC. 9. That this ordinance be published in the SAN JOSE DAILY HERALD, a newspaper printed and published in the City of San Jose, for the period of ten days before the day of

said election. ¶ SEC. 10. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval. ¶ Passed this 8th day of June, 1886. ¶ THOS. BODLEY, City Clerk. ¶ Approved this 10th day of June, 1886. ¶ C. W. BREYFOGLE, Mayor of the City of San Jose.”

6/19/1886 Evening Herald (Co-Operative Laundry) page 1 column 2

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6/19/1886 Evening Herald (City of San Jose) page 4 column 8

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6/19/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 5 column 5

"Nothing Like the K of L." "L. S. Cavallaro has just introduced into the San Jose market the K of L, a new brand of cigars made by white labor of the choicest and most carefully selected tobacco. Smokers pronounce them delicious and without a rival for delicacy [delicacy] of flavor even among the most expensive imported brands. price 5 cents. Ask for the K of L."

6/19/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 5 column 5

"Aid from San Jose." "According to the statement of receipts and disbursements for May issued by the State Anti-Chinese Executive Committee[,] San Jose responded liberally with funds for the good cause. The total receipts for the month were \$682.40, of which amount San Jose furnished \$99.20, or more than one-seventh of the whole amount contributed by the State. Of this \$99.20 the leagues furnished \$71.80, the Knights of Labor, Cigarmakers' Union and private subscriptions making up the balance. This is an excellent showing and reflects the highest credit on the management of the local leagues and the other organizations."

6/19/1886 Evening Herald (City of San Jose) page 5 column 7

"To the Qualified Voters of the City of San Jose." "By authority of the Mayor and Common Council of the City of San Jose, two meetings of the citizens are hereby called to discuss the proposition of creating an indebtedness for the purpose of city improvements, by the ¶ Issuance of Bonds ¶ To the amount of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars. Said meetings will be held in Turn-Verein Hall ¶ At 8 o'clock p.m., Monday, June 21st, and Saturday, June 26th. ¶ C. W. Breyfogle, ¶ Mayor of San Jose."

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

"K. of L. Convention." "The Convention of Knights of Labor at Cleveland has made many suggestions that are worthy of public approval. The resolutions demanding the return of forfeited land grants to the public domain, and prohibiting aliens from acquiring real property in the United States, should be acted upon at once by Congress and the State Legislatures. The resolutions demanding the abolition of national banks, and the issuance of sufficient greenbacks to take the place of the national bank notes, will also be received with general approval. In short, the Knights in their deliberations have shown themselves to be conservative and prudent citizens, anxious to protect the rights of property honestly acquired, and only hostile to the legislation which has enabled capitalists and corporations to plunder honest industry."

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

[No title.] "The anti-coolie leaven is pervading the whole country. In a recent issue even the Chicago Inter-Ocean says: 'The Chinese do not affiliate. They have no thought of becoming Americans. All their ideas and ambitions are rooted in the soil of China. They stay here only long enough to make what would be there a little fortune and go back. In effect they are leeches. Ireland is the victim of one kind of absenteeism, California or another. In one case landlords drain the country of rent money, which they spend abroad; in the other, workingmen drain it of wage-money, which they spend abroad. The two amount to about the same thing. Neither drain is one which can be suffered without great injury to the general public.'"

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

[No title.] "Judge John M. Corcoran of Mariposa county will be a candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court before the Democratic State Convention. Judge Corcoran is a square and honorable man in all respects, an eminent jurist, and he will be found on the side of the people on the anti-coolie question and all the living issues of the coming campaign. Such a man the Democracy of California will delight to honor, and the Herald has great pleasure in bringing his name before the people as a candidate for the high judicial position to which he aspires."

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

"The Bill to Prevent Aliens from Acquiring Real Property Passed." "Washington, June 1.—In the Senate to-day on motion of Plumb the Senate took up the bill 'to prevent the acquisition of real property by aliens.' Mr. Plumb said he would personally prefer to have the bill in some respects more restrictive than the present one, but the bill represented the views of the Committee on Public Lands. The bill was passed. Sherman called up the supplemental Chinese immigration bill: that which explains the meaning of the original bills on the same subject passed in 1882 and 1884. The bill was passed as reported from the committee. Sherman called up the bill to indemnify the Chinese for losses incurred by riot at Rock Springs, Wyoming. He said he regarded it as good policy, good Christianity and good humanity to reimburse the injured parties. Cockroll and Mr. Mitchell opposed the bill and Mr. Edmunds favored it. Without action upon the measure the Senate adjourned."

6/2/1886 Evening Herald (San Jose Laundry Association) page 2 column 4

"San Jose Laundry Association." "Tenth St., (Bet. St. James and Julian). ¶ Having completed their new fire-proof brick building and placed all machinery, they are prepared to do work to the satisfaction of customers and with dispatch. None but first-class workmen employed. None but the most improved machinery in use. With these facilities the proprietors feel safe in guaranteeing better work than has ever been done in San Jose before. ¶ Any person desiring drivers to call, notify by postal card at the above address. The wagons are easily distinguished, having red covers and polite drivers. ¶ Hotel and Restuarant work can be called for and deliverd within a few hours. ¶ All ordinary Mending, Sewing on Buttons, Etc., FREE OF CHARGE! ¶ Positively No Chinamen Employed! ¶ San Jose Laundry Association. ¶ Albro N. Sprague, John M. Dickson, Albert Y Mabry, Proprietors."

6/2/1886 Evening Herald (White Cigar-Makers' Association of the Pacific Coast) page 2 column 6

"Facts! About Cigars!" "Interesting to Those Who Buy Them, Sell Them or Use Them. ¶ The attention of the dealers and consumers of Cigars is called to the schemes and tricks of unprincipled dealers who have no consideration for the interests of the community in which they live, and whose only thought is to grasp for the 'almighty dollar.' We have reference especially to the sale of leprosy-breeding Cigars made in San Francisco by Chinese. ¶ The White Cigar-Makers' Association of the Pacific Coast is the only one on this Coast containing an anti-Chinese clause in its constitution. They have a branch in this city for the protection of their craft and the advancement of their interests and that of the smoking public. They have already fifty persons engaged in the manufacture of Cigars in this city, who earn and expend \$31,000 each year in San Jose, and by the aid of public patronage they are in hopes of engaging 200 in the enterprise in a short time. The Branch Association in this city at their last regular meeting agreed to publish the names of all dealers in white label cigars exclusively as friends of white labor, free of charge, in the Daily Herald, by sending in their names in due time for the committee to investigate the same. ¶ All those who believe in the future of our State, who prefer the success of the men and women who rear the children, make the laws, pay the taxes and shape our institutions, in preference to the success of the non-affiliating, disease-disseminating, alien Chinese, should buy white-labor cigars, and see that the label and seal of the Cigarmakers' Association is on each box. Address all communications to J. N. Barcel, Secretary, San Jose, Cal."

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

"A Viticultural Directory." "The Grape-Growers and Wine-Makers' Association of California (formerly the State Viticultural Society) held a meeting at San Francisco yesterday. E. C. Priber was elected to a vacancy in the Board of Directors, which elected H. W. McIntyre of Napa county President of the Board. The by-laws were amended to bring the meetings of the Association on the first Tuesday of January and March and the third Tuesday of June and August. The Directors were instructed to compile and furnish the members with a directory of the viticulturists of the State, including vineyardists and wine-makers and statistical information. A strong anti-boycotting resolution was passed. The Board of Directors decided to hold a meeting July 6th to take steps toward compiling the proposed directory."

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

"Fire This Morning." "At 12:45 o'clock this morning an alarm of fire was sent in from the Woolen Mills. The Fire Department got out promptly and the flames were found to proceed from an unoccupied frame building, adjoining the Woolen Mills boarding house, on Hobson street, near the Guadalupe. The building had formerly been used as a Chinese boarding and lodging house. It was burned to the ground, but the firemen, by their active exertions, succeeded in saving the adjacent property. The house was insured."

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

"High School." "Commencement Exercises at the Theater. ¶ The Auditorium Packed.¶ Productions of the Graduates and Presentations of Diplomas—Reception and Floral Gifts. ¶ The California Theater was packed last evening on the occasion of the commencement exercises of the High School.... [Songs and speeches offered by the graduates detailed.] 'John; What Shall We Do With Him?' was the theme chosen by Morris M. Bruce for his oration. The young man dwelt at length upon the Chinese evil and the measures that have been suggested for remedying it. He concluded with a statement of the necessity of excluding the Chinese, lest the destruction of our present form of government should result...."

6/2/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 4

"Nothing Like the K of L." "L. S. Cavallaro has just introduced into the San Jose market the K of L, a new brand of cigars made by white labor of the choicest and most carefully selected tobacco. Smokers pronounce them delicious and without a rival for delicacy [delicacy] of flavor even among the most expensive imported brands. price 5 cents. Ask for the K of L."

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

"An Active Health Officer." "Health Officer Holman has appointed F. S. Simonds as his deputy, paying him half the salary allowed by the county. Yesterday they went to West San Jose, where diphtheria has prevailed, and notified fourteen parties that nuisances on their premises, in the shape of hog pens, cess-pools, swill deposits and foul matter generally must be abated."

6/21/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

"The Bond Meeting To-Night." "The first of the two meetings called to discuss the bond question will be held in Turn Verein Hall to-night, and every citizen who is interested in the progress and prosperity of San Jose should attend. The shrewdest observers believe that there will be a rush of immigration to California from the Eastern States during the next year or two, and that it will naturally gravitate to those sections in which the people are pushing and progressive. In the ordinary course of events Santa Clara valley should be able to attract the best of the new comers, and it will do so if the proper efforts

are made. But if we sit still, as we have done heretofore, more enterprising communities will take the cream of the immigration, and we shall lose an opportunity of development which may not occur again in twenty years. ¶ It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that this bond question should be intelligently and calmly discussed, and to this end the HERALD again suggests that one meeting should be given to the opponents of the bonds, and another to the advocates of the bonds. And we are the more convinced of the wisdom and justice of this plan because we notice that the opponents of the bonds are so anxious that the discussions should be mixed. They evidently calculate that by hiring a long-winded lawyer or two they can so disgust the people that only their side of the question will really be heard. But the people generally want to hear both sides, and to have short and crisp speeches made, presenting the salient points of each. This can best be done at a meeting in which there is no antagonism, and in which no personal feelings are evoked on either side."

6/21/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

[No title.] "There is said to be considerable dissatisfaction with the white laundries because they charge more for washing than the coolies did. This, however, is entirely unreasonable. It was never expected that white people would do the work as cheap as coolies. The chief cause of complaint was that coolies work for less than white men can live upon, and it is absurd now to complain that white men charge more for washing than coolies. Of course, the white laundries should make their charges as low as possible, but to expect them to compete with coolies in prices is unreasonable."

6/21/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 3

"Fire in Chinatown." "The Fire Department was called out shortly after midnight last night to a fire that had been started at the outer wall of a building in wooden Chinatown, but when the companies arrived the fire had been extinguished with buckets."

6/21/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 3

"Sam Quock Discharged." "Justice Buckner to-day acquitted Sam Quock [Cock], tried on a charge of conducting an opium den."

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

"Secret Boycott." "The Anti-Chinese Movement in a New Phase. ¶ BOYCOTT SAFETY COMMITTEE. ¶ A Secret Organization—Meeting of the Grand Lodge—Aims of the Organization. ¶ Sunday's issue of the San Francisco Chronicle contains the following important piece of news: ¶ The individuals who gathered at the headquarters of the Anti-Chinese Association yesterday forenoon, and subsequently repaired to Washington Hall for further deliberations, proved to be the delegates of the Boycott Safety Committee, a secret organization that has been growing over the State for the past two months, and which had fixed upon yesterday as the time for meeting in this city and organizing a grand body and arranging matters preparatory to incorporating and becoming a permanent body. ¶ The prime objects of the associations

as embodied in their laws are, to encourage the emigration of the Chinese from the Pacific coast by the peaceful means of the boycott, to preserve the peace, suppress riots, prevent bloodshed and incendiarism, and secure the rigid enforcement of the State and national laws. In their deliberations they have concluded that their object cannot be wholly accomplished, perhaps, in many years, but meanwhile they propose to constitute themselves a sort of vigilance committee to avert the tendency toward violence and riot. ¶ One of the first and prime objects of the order, and to which each member pledges himself, is to perpetuate the public Anti-Chinese League, regardless of whether or not any apparent good issues from it. Every member of the secret committee is, in fact, a member of the league, though it does not follow that every member of the league is used as a mouthpiece to the will and action of the committee. Whatever course is mapped out in the secret sittings may or may not be put into effect at the public meetings, thus fortifying the movement against spies, and carrying it into effect in ways not suspected and therefore not guarded. ¶ As a secret institution the Boycott Safety Committee's workings have been apart from customary proceedings of secret societies. During its most effective service in Truckee its existence was not even suspected by the public, and its entire conduct up to the sitting of the Grand Lodge in this city yesterday has been correspondingly deft. It was not until late in April, as nearly as can be ascertained, that the order began to spread, and it was only accomplished so quietly then under the guise of the anti-Chinese movement. Its management has been in most judicious hands and extreme precautions exercised under all circumstances in the selection of its membership. There are twelve organizers at present canvassing over the State, and while at May 1st the Truckee lodge was the only one in existence, since that date forty have been organized, the last number having been issued on Friday. The uncertainty as to how well the movement would take over the State induced the originators to provide that twenty subordinate lodges should be sufficient to constitute a Grand Lodge, but quite unexpectedly it has taken such a firm hold that in less time than provided for, double the required number are represented at the first sitting of the Grand Lodge, and a half dozen more are in process of formation. ¶ To insure perfect security in its secret management the organizers have been obliged first to confine their work exclusively among the very best and most responsible citizens. Not by an open announcement of what was desired, but by approaching personally and quietly beating around to test the soundness of the individual's anti-Chinese policy. This accomplished satisfactorily [satisfactorily], he is let into the secret mission of the organizer, and others, until a sufficient number is obtained, are approached in the same manner. The lodge once formed, those whom it would desire for membership are first thoroughly discussed and balloted for before approached, and a single objection raised bars the individual. ¶ It is an admitted fact that the open anti-Chinese movement is losing much of its strength, but the deep hold taken by the secret order has grown in strength since its inception heretofore unequalled in any institution, and with a perfect knowledge of this fact the leading spirits in the anti-Chinese Association have been content to bear the taunts constantly flung at them, conscious of their own security and satisfied with results of their own effective work. Wherever the order exists the boycott works with fatal effect, and although the pro-Chinese exponent exults over the decline of the league, he has been astonished to see the hungry Celestial depart all the same and wholly at loss to account for it. ¶ This powerful order has no intention of ceasing its work simply and solely with the boycott, if what has been overheard is true. Though it will cut no figure at all in San Francisco affairs as in any way interfering with the Council of Federated Trades, yet in all parts of the interior a plan will be adopted extending the work of the Federated Trades and co-operating with it by issuing a white labor stamp that is to be used on all kinds of white manufactured goods. No discrimination of any nature will be tolerated, and the utmost vigilance will attend the

issuance and use of the stamp. The label will be placed in the exclusive possession and under the exclusive control of the Secretary, and he will be required to give ample security against its abuse. ¶ The session of the Grand Lodge yesterday was long and stormy and continued until late into the night. That the organization will incorporate at once and probably adopt the name of the 'Boycott Safety Committee,' is pretty nearly assured, as far as could be learned at the last moment. ¶ The number of delegates that each lodge is entitled to is two, and though a full representation is not present at the grand sitting the number does not fall but a very few short, and by a vigorous canvass during recess hours it was found that the following counties are represented: San Francisco, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Alameda, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Monterey, Merced, Fresno, Stanislaus, Placer, Nevada, Tehama, Marin, Sonoma, Mendocino, Shasta, Los Angeles, Solano and Napa. ¶ The following is the platform adopted last night by the association: ¶ The Chinese are an unmitigated and intolerable evil upon the coast, a constant menace to the industrial classes of our own race and a dangerous enemy to our whole country. We believe the only peaceable remedy to relieve us of this evil is the boycott. Our order is confronted by two classes of enemies. The one consists of the pro-Chinese element, who, favoring slave labor, are endeavoring to keep Chinese here; are using all means, honorable or otherwise, to render the anti-Chinese movement a failure, and are particularly hostile to boycotting. The others consist of a miserable, irresponsible, impulsive element, easily excited to riot, violence and bloodshed, and who insist that the Chinese can be driven away by no means save fire, steel or dynamite. The former would fasten Chinese slave labor forever upon us and our children. The latter would bring us into disgrace and dishonor by turning the anti-Chinese movement into a cruel, criminal and bloody insurrection, and possibly, if unchecked and the cause of their irritation not removed, may plunge the coast, if not the whole nation, into a very carnival of crime, massacre, conflagration and civil war. ¶ The better to protect ourselves against the determined and powerful opposition of the one class and the lawlessness of incendiarism of the other, we have adopted a system of secret organization. This work thus organized holds no wrong doing, but is simply to shield us from any dangers that may menace our lives, property, homes, and all we hold most dear. ¶ We are determined that henceforth and forever we will not employ, nor patronize, or deal with Chinese. ¶ Be the sacrifice ever so great, we shall refrain from having any business relations in future with them or those of their employers who are under the ban of the boycott of this committee unless legal obligations or absolute necessity compel. We hold that no employer should be placed under that ban until he has taken a decided stand practically antagonistic to the objects of this organization and has proven by his acts that he prefers coolie labor by refusing to employ competent white laborers of his own race. ¶ Once established the boycott should mean total non-employment, non-patronage and the utter cessation of all business transactions with those under the ban thereof. Further than this we do not propose to go, nor will we permit it in others if in our power to prevent. We are therefore banded together for the double purpose of ridding the country of the Chinese by lawful and honorable means, and the discontinuance of all unlawful acts or propositions, deprecate violence, and still assist the constituted authorities in preserving the peace and in enforcing the State and national laws. ¶ With faithful citizens in every town, village, city and district, who are loyal, conservative and patient, but firm, untiring and vigilant, the anti-Chinese conflict, although peaceful, is irrepressible, and will never cease until the Chinese have utterly disappeared. ¶ Believing as we sincerely do, that we are working to uphold the supremacy of our own race, the nobility of labor, the preservation of laws, the protection of life and property, we solemnly declare our intention to unite in solid phalanx to prosecute this work to a successful termination, and call upon all lovers of justice to join us and the Giver of all good to bless our work. ¶ A committee will meet in Washington Hall to-morrow to complete

the details of organization. ¶ To-day's Chronicle says: The Grand Committee of the Boycott Safety Committee, a full report of whose first day's work was published in the Chronicle yesterday morning, has not adjourned, though most of the country delegates have gone home. Yesterday was occupied by the remaining delegates in the revision of the constitution and by-laws of the organization. This work was nearly completed, and an adjournment is expected to-day. ¶ At yesterday's meeting it was decided to incorporate under the laws of the State. Organizers have also been appointed for Arizonia [Arizona], Nevada and Oregon. ¶ Because many members of the organization are ostensibly pro-Chinese, and for the protection of members, no member is permitted to divulge the name of another. A secretary in every town is known to the public, whose duty it is to issue stamps to those employing white labor, and there will also be inspectors, whose names are not divulged, whose duty it will be to ascertain if any of the stamps find their way upon goods not entitled to them. ¶ Requests are coming in to the Anti-Chinese Association from hop growers who employ white pickers for stamps to put upon their products."

6/21/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 2

"Nothing Like the K of L." "L. S. Cavallaro has just introduced into the San Jose market the K of L, a new brand of cigars made by white labor of the choicest and most carefully selected tobacco. Smokers pronounce them delicious and without a rival for delicacy [delicacy] of flavor even among the most expensive imported brands. price 5 cents. Ask for the K of L."

6/21/1886 Evening Herald (City of San Jose) page 3 column 7

"To the Qualified Voters of the City of San Jose." "By authority of the Mayor and Common Council of the City of San Jose, two meetings of the citizens are hereby called to discuss the proposition of creating an indebtedness for the purpose of city improvements, by the ¶ Issuance of Bonds ¶ To the amount of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars. Said meetings will be held in Turn-Verein Hall ¶ At 8 o'clock p.m., Monday, June 21st, and Saturday, June 26th. ¶ C. W. Breyfogle, ¶ Mayor of San Jose."

6/21/1886 Evening Herald (City of San Jose) page 4 column 8

"An Ordinance." "Providing for the Construction of Certain Improvements in the City of San Jose and Calling an Election to Determine the Propriety of Said City's Incurring and Indebtedness of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars Therefore. ¶ BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR and Common Council of the City of San Jose as follows: ¶ SECTION 1. That the public interest of the City of San Jose requires the immediate expenditure of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to complete the present sewerage system of said city; also the construction of a new City Hall, to cost, including the furnishing of the same, one hundred thousand dollars; also two iron bridges, to cost in the aggregate twenty five thousand dollars; and that the public interests of the city also require the immediate expenditure in improving the public squares, to wit: St. James Square and Market Plaza, the aggregate sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars; and for street purposes above the money applicable thereto the sum of seventeen thousand five hundred dollars. ¶ SEC. 2. And there being no moneys in any of the funds provided for in

the Charter of said city, adequate or applicable to any of the foregoing purposes, it is therefore further ordained that an indebtedness of three hundred thousand dollars in excess of the moneys in the funds of said city be incurred by and on behalf of said city for the payment of the several amounts to be expended in the making and construction of the improvements and works above herein mentioned, and that said indebtedness be a bonded indebtedness evidenced by bonds of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, with coupons bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, said interest payable annually, said bonds to be so drawn and issued and made payable, that fifteen of said bonds shall be made payable in one year, and fifteen thereof for each succeeding year for the nineteen remaining years, so that said debt and interest shall be fully paid and discharged and said bonds be redeemed and cancelled at the expiration of twenty years from the incurring of said debt. ¶ SEC. 3. To determine whether said indebtedness shall be incurred by said city, there shall be a special election held in the City of San Jose on the 28th DAY OF JUNE, 1886. Said election shall be by ballot and must be held and conducted and the returns thereof made and signed and certified by the officers of said election in the usual form and deposited with the City Clerk, and canvassed and the result ascertained, determined and declared by the Mayor and Common Council as a Board of Canvassers, except as herein otherwise provided, the same as in the case of the Charter Election of the city officers, and all provisions of law regulating elections, as far as applicable, shall apply to said election. ¶ SEC. 4. The amount in money proposed to be raised annually, by taxation, for an interest and sinking fund to pay said indebtedness, if incurred, is estimated and determined to be fifteen thousand dollars each year, for twenty years, to be paid on the principal sum, and the amount of twelve thousand dollars for the first year of the indebtedness, and amounts each less by six hundred dollars than the sum raised for the preceding year until the expiration of the twentieth year of said indebtedness, as an interest sinking fund to pay the interest upon said principal sum. ¶ SEC. 5. The ballots used at said Special Election shall, as far as practicable, conform to the provisions of Section 1191 of the Political Code of the State of California, and shall have written or printed thereon the words and interrogatory following, to wit: 'Shall the City of San Jose incur an indebtedness of three hundred thousand dollars for the objects and purpose mentioned in the Special Election Proclamation calling this election?' And all votes cast at said election intended to be in favor of incurring said indebtedness shall have written or printed on the ballots so cast the words, 'For the indebtedness,' and all votes cast at said election intended to be opposed to incurring said indebtedness, shall have written or printed on the ballots so cast immediately following or below said interrogatory, the words, 'Against the indebtedness.' ¶ SEC. 6. The City Clerk shall cause to be prepared ballots as provided for in Section 5 of this ordinance, and cause the same to be distributed in each Ward or polling precinct in the proportion of not less than two ballots of each class so prepared to each voter on the Ward, precinct, poll or tally list of the Charter Election for city officers held in April, A. D. 1886. ¶ The FIRST WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the northern line of said city; on the northeast by the center line of First street; on the southeast by the center line of Santa Clara street, and its prolongation along the center line of the Alameda Road to the western boundary line of said city; and on the southwest by the southwestern boundary line of said city. The polling place of the First Ward is hereby located at the City Hall on Market street, and J. H. Scull is hereby appointed Inspector, and Thos. Oakes and S. F. Schwartz Judges of Election thereat for said Ward. ¶ The SECOND WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the northern boundary line of said city; on the east by the center line of the Coyote river; on the southeast by the center line of Santa Clara street, and on the southwest by the center line of First street. The polling place of the Second Ward is hereby located at No. 67 East Santa Clara street, and G. E. Whitson is hereby appointed

Inspector, and Wm. Topham and Wm. Smith Judges of Election thereat for said Ward. ¶ The THIRD WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the center line of Santa Clara street; on the east and northeast by the center line of the Coyote river; on the southeast by the southeastern boundary line of said city, and on the southwest by the center line of First street. The polling place of the Third Ward is hereby located at No. 87 South Second street, and D. J. Porter is hereby appointed Inspector, and S. B. Anderson and R. E. Edwards Judges of Election thereat for said Ward. ¶ The FOURTH WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the center line of Santa Clara street, and the prolongation of said line along the center line of the Alameda Road to the western city limits; on the northeast by the center line of First street; on the southeast by the southeastern line of said city, and on the southwest by the southwestern line of said city. The polling place of the Fourth Ward is hereby located at No. 31 South Market street, and Otto Erle is hereby appointed Inspector, and K. Klein and Paolo Salisbury Judges of Election thereat for said Ward. ¶ The officers of election aforesaid shall appoint two clerks of election for their respective polls and the said inspectors, judges and clerks must, prior to entering upon their respective duties, each take the oath of office prescribed by law for such officers of State and county elections. ¶ The polls shall be opened at 9 o'clock A. M. and shall be closed at the setting of the sun of the same day. In case any of the officers of election so designated shall fail to attend, those attending, with the electors assembled, shall fill their places by appointing other competent persons from among the qualified electors present. ¶ All returns of the said Charter Election shall be made out and signed by the officers of the said election in the usual form, and deposited with the City Clerk. No person shall be entitled to vote at any city election unless he be an elector for State and county officers, and shall have actually resided within the Ward in which such vote is claimed thirty days next preceding such election. ¶ SEC. 8 The Mayor and Common Council shall meet on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1886, at 8 o'clock P. M., as a Board of Canvassers to hear and determine objections to the returns as made. If no objection is made or filed with said Board at or before 5 o'clock P. M. of the day appointed for the meeting of said Board of Canvassers, the returns shall be canvassed and the result declared on said day. If objections shall be made or filed as above provided said Board shall hear the same and continue in session from day to day until said objections are determined; but in no case shall the session of said Board including adjournments continue for a period longer than five days. ¶ SEC. 9. That this ordinance be published in the SAN JOSE DAILY HERALD, a newspaper printed and published in the City of San Jose, for the period of ten days before the day of said election. ¶ SEC. 10. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval. ¶ Passed this 8th day of June, 1886. ¶ THOS. BODLEY, City Clerk. ¶ Approved this 10th day of June, 1886. ¶ C. W. BREYFOGLE, Mayor of the City of San Jose."

6/22/1886 Evening Herald (Co-Operative Laundry) page 1 column 6

"Co-Operative Laundry" "Cor. Jones Ave. and Santa Clara Streets. ¶ Friends desiring to patronize the same will be waited upon by G. Harris, Mr. T. Wynn being no longer connected with the establishment. Leave orders at Vinter's stove store, Santa Clara street, and No. 119 South First street."

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[No title.] "The suggestion of the Herald was practically adopted at the bond meeting last night. The opponents of the bonds presented their side of the question with considerable force, and it now remains for the advocates of the bonds to present their side with equal eloquence and vigor at the meeting on Saturday night. This will doubtless be done, and the people will then be able to decide what is best for the progress and prosperity of the city."

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

"City Bonds." "Their Issuance Discussed at Turn Verein Hall. THE REMARKS OF THE MAYOR ¶ Ex-Mayor Murphy and Judge Spencer Make Addresses—Another Meeting Saturday Evening. ¶ The meeting at Turn Verein Hall last evening, called by the Mayor, upon authority of the Council, for the discussion of the question of issuing bonds to the amount of \$300,000 for city improvements, was well attended by business and laboring people. Mayor Breyfogle presided. ¶ Mayor Breyfogle's Remarks. ¶ In opening the meeting the President said that a free discussion was invited. The Council had done their part, but were not to be understood as being in favor of the bonds to the extent of any of the members resigning, as had been reported, in case the question met with a negative decision. They had simply exercised their judgment with respect to a public measure. The question of voting for bonds for different purposes had not been segregated for the reason that if, for example, the bonds for sewerage should be defeated by separate vote, the tax would have to be increased beyond the estimate that had been presented; and so if the proposition as to sewerage and city hall should not be carried, funds must come from direct taxation. Besides, if only the \$50,000 required for bridges, park improvements and street crossings should be voted, the amount probably could not be borrowed at 4 per cent. The city tax last year was \$1.10. Of this 35 cents was the lawful limit for the General Fund. The Street Contingent Fund can no longer exist under a late Supreme Court decision and street expenditures must be met out of the General Fund, which will cause a draft upon it of \$20,000 for sprinkling and repairs. There is now in the General Fund \$7,150 available for general expenditures for the time between now and that of the next tax levy in December. We are five or six months behind. Indirectly this affects the bond question. The speaker further said that the bonds, if authorized, need not be issued all at once, but would be issued as wanted. The closing of Market street is subject to legislative approval before a city hall is constructed on Market Plaza, and the speaker would also explain that the city hall plans are optional, not obligatory. Bonds would be issued only to the amount of actual cost of construction. The bridges proposed may not cost \$25,000 and the street railroad companies may bear a part of the expense. Under the new constitution the creation of a sinking fund so as to pay the bonds in twenty years is imperative. In this respect the scheme is unlike that under which the court-house was built. The Mayor declared that the estimate of probable tax for the coming year, of 96 cents, in case the bonds are issued, is a fair one and closed by inviting the asking of questions and the delivery of arguments for or against the bonds. ¶ A. Barker expressed himself in favor of the issuance of the bonds, and asked whether the contracts would be limited to local contractors. ¶ Mayor Breyfogle answered that he believed that whenever our own citizens could be favored it should be done. He could, however only answer for himself, the question never having been presented to the Council. ¶ Mr. Baker now asked: 'How about the Chinese? Will they be employed in the proposed work?' ¶ Mayor Breyfogle's reply was: 'I have an idea that if any Councilman should favor the employment of Chinese the people of San Jose would make it pretty hot for him.' ¶ Ex-Mayor Murphy Speaks. ¶ Ex-Mayor B. D. Murphy was called for and said that in his view we ought to let well enough alone. While the speaker had perfect confidence in the present Mayor and

Council, and while he believed that it was their desire to make our city more beautiful and more prosperous, he differed with them as to the means. Some people will live in an old house until they can build a new one. Others will contract debt in order to build. The idea of forcing things is not good policy. It is a wrong idea to build stores when there is nobody to occupy them. Our city is filling up gradually with men of enterprise and brains, and the speaker believed that the municipal authorities ought to go slow. ¶ Continuing, Mr. Murphy said that the sewer system of the city was inaugurated by the building of temporary sewers. These have now been connected with a main sewer which was afterwards built, and we now have a pretty fair system of sewerage. Now, if \$150,000, the amount proposed, is to be expended for sewers, it would require only about five years to raise and expend it in the usual way, the rate of sewer expenditure being from \$30,000 to \$35,000 a year. With reference to contracts, they would be awarded to the lowest bidders, whether residing in the city or not. Under the present system of expenditure the work goes to the resident contractors and laborers. All the leading writers on political economy agree upon this proposition, that public improvements should be constructed when labor is scarce and when people need work. At present the people of this city and neighborhood have all the labor they want. The city hall we now have is not a thing of beauty; yet with a not very heavy expense it can be made to answer all purposes for years to come. Do we want to gratify our esthetic taste in a new city hall? Then we ought to have about a half a million dollars to build one. ¶ As to bridges, Mr. Murphy said that while he was Mayor the only iron bridge in the county was constructed over the Coyote river. But it doesn't carry people over any better than a wooden bridge would, and most of it is lumber anyhow. Besides, for the building of wooden bridges it is not necessary to send the money for the material to Ohio. Another thing that may be said respecting the iron bridges is that the interest on the bonds issued for building them would build new wooden bridges every twenty years. Much has been said of the way Los Angeles is booming. It has a bonded debt. So has Sacramento. But the fact is that Sacramento city bonds are selling for 33 cents on the dollar. In many cases city and county bonds are not redeemed. In this particular case they would probably be redeemed if no more bonds were issued. The speaker then said that as the city has a magnificent court-house it ought to have a magnificent fire department. The fire tax rate is now 20 cents. This is insufficient. The city has not a good fire alarm system and the engines and hose will need to be renewed before long. It is of the highest importance that the fire department should be kept up to the best condition possible, and a higher tax will be needed. The speaker believed, too, that the elimination of the river improvement tax from the estimate for the coming year was not wise. It is true that the Guadalupe and Los Gatos creeks may not need any improvement in the near future, but it is a well known fact that the bed of the Coyote river is higher than the Monterey road leading out of First street and money ought to be kept on hand to meet emergencies. What is needed much more than a city hall is a library hall, and the library tax should be increased, that plenty of good books might be purchased. With these remarks Mr. Murphy took his seat. ¶ Judge Spencer's Address. ¶ Judge Frs. E. Spencer was next called for and expressed himself against the bonds. He hoped that the bond proposition would be rejected by a two-thirds or three-fourths vote. The proposition is simply this: Shall we mortgage our homes? The speaker had no word of censure for the Mayor and Common Council who had put the question before the people, but he did question their judgment. Los Angeles has been pointed to as a shining example of municipal energy and enterprise, but it is also to be said that that city has a debt of \$2,000,000, and they will be sure to sup their sorrow later on. Judge Spencer heartily endorsed the cogent statement made by Mr. Murphy in its details, and dwelt particularly upon the proposition to build iron bridges as one which, if affirmatively acted upon, would send the money for their construction to other States. The duration of public structures is about 70

years. Wooden bridges will last at least twenty years and by building such enough will be saved in interest to renew them. Further improvement will probably be needed for the Guadalupe and Los Gatos creeks. As to the estheticism referred to by the preceding speaker, how esthetic it would be to stand upon a \$25,000 iron bridge and see half the town submerged! The speaker was emphatically opposed to doing away with the River Improvement Fund. ¶ Judge Spencer, proceeding, said that his principal objection to the whole scheme was that a man who is reckless enough to borrow money not knowing where the money is to come from to repay it, is reckless enough to borrow more if he can do so. Is there any assurance that the successors of the present Council will not want to issue more bonds? The speaker further said that it is very doubtful whether the closing of Market street will be effected by special legislation, especially since the Supreme Court has more than once signified its disapproval of such legislation under the constitution. More than this, the Market Plaza property is one of the greatest messes as to title that exist anywhere. As to driving the Chinese out, the 'little brown man' is more likely to drive out the city hall than the city hall is to drive out the Chinaman. The only course by which the Chinaman can be driven out is by the enforcement of sanitary measures. ¶ Sewers that have cost \$160,000 have been built. Why can't we spend that much more—gradually? From a sanitary point of view the expenditure of \$150,000 in sewer work is very undesirable. The digging up of a large area of streets at once would produce widespread disease and epidemics and every educated physician will tell you so. With respect to a county bonded indebtedness, it amounts at present to about \$360,000, on which interest to the amount of about \$17,000 a year is paid. Now, as the city of San Jose pays about one-third the taxes of the county, the city is not as well off as it might be. The bonded debt of the county was about \$590,000, and by taxation we have managed to reduce it to \$360,000. In view of these facts the speaker advised the people to keep out of debt. ¶ The Judge could not understand why the bond proposition was not submitted in detail. The people ought to have been trusted to vote on the question divided as well as en masse. Can it be that the Mayor and Common Council put it in this style: You shall vote for building the city hall, to gratify our esthetic taste, or have no bonds. The Judge pointed out that other things being equal property has greater value outside the city limits than within them, this on account of municipal taxes. The fact is that taxes are higher here than in tax-ridden San Francisco. ¶ The speaker closed by advising that money be spent for health first; for beauty afterward. He said he loved San Jose. He had spent a third of a century here. His all is here. He hoped the proposition would be voted down, and emphatically, so that it would not, like Banquo's ghost, appear again. ¶ Close of the Meeting. ¶ The name of Wm. Vinter was called and he said that he had understood that the evening would be given up to the opponents of the bonds, those who favored them to present their arguments on Saturday evening. He asked to be excused from speaking. ¶ Mr. Calvert asked whether the mortality rate in this city is below or above the average. He asked the question because if the rate is below it would go to show that sewerage improvement is not badly needed. ¶ The figures for an answer to the question were not at hand, but the Mayor promised to look them up and give the result of his search at Saturday evening's meeting. ¶ Judge Belden had been invited to address last evening's meeting, but sent a letter explaining that his health did not permit it. At the same time he expressed his opposition to the issuance of bonds, believing that no pressing necessity for such action exists."

6/22/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 2

"The Organized Boycott." "Further Particulars of the Meeting of the Grand Lodge. ¶ To-day's Chronicle publishes still further particulars of the work done last Saturday by the secret Boycott Safety Committee. C. F. McGlashan presided and delegates from sub-organizations from the following places were present: San Francisco, Los Angeles, Aptos, Santa Clara, Watsonville, Salinas, Petaluma, Monterey, Sonora, Soquel, Haywards, Nevada, Truckee, Santa Rosa, Duncan's Mills, Lockeford, Lodi, Tehama, Guerneville, Redding, Red Bluff, Oakland, Temescal, Napa, Ukiah, Sacramento, Westport, Point Arenas, Los Gatos, San Jose, Shasta, Sommersville, Boulder Creek and Tombstone, A. T. ¶ P. S. Dorney, who was a leading spirit in the 'Order of Caucasians,' which had its birth at Salinas in 1875 and which died about 1878, submitted an elaborate scheme for a secret military anti-Chinese organization, but it was laughed at and promptly rejected. ¶ The Chronicle points to the similarity existing between the present secret order and the 'Order of Caucasians,' and adds: ¶ It will be seen that both the old organization of the Order of Caucasians and the present Boycott Safety Committee agree in the one common principle, and that is the suppression of Chinese competition with white labor by the peaceful means of the boycott. ¶ It having been learned that Judge James G. Maguire of this city was a member of the committee and had attended the session of the convention as a delegate, a Chronicle reporter called on him, and, in reply to a question by the reporter Judge Maguire said: ¶ 'The Boycott Committee of Safety will tolerate neither violence nor threats of violence. There is not a man in the State of California who would turn out sooner than I to protect the lives, limbs and property of any and every Chinese in this State, whether in his home, on the street or in the fields, and I am convinced that the same sentiments are entertained by the members of the convention which recently sat, with scarcely a single exception.' "

6/22/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 2

"Nothing Like the K of L." "L. S. Cavallaro has just introduced into the San Jose market the K of L, a new brand of cigars made by white labor of the choicest and most carefully selected tobacco. Smokers pronounce them delicious and without a rival for delectacy [delicacy] of flavor even among the most expensive imported brands. price 5 cents. Ask for the K of L."

6/22/1886 Evening Herald (City of San Jose) page 3 column 7

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6/22/1886 Evening Herald (City of San Jose) page 4 column 8

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immediate expenditure of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to complete the present sewerage system of said city; also the construction of a new City Hall, to cost, including the furnishing of the same, one hundred thousand dollars; also two iron bridges, to cost in the aggregate twenty five thousand dollars; and that the public interests of the city also require the immediate expenditure in improving the public squares, to wit: St. James Square and Market Plaza, the aggregate sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars; and for street purposes above the money applicable thereto the sum of seventeen thousand five hundred dollars. ¶ SEC. 2. And there being no moneys in any of the funds provided for in the Charter of said city, adequate or applicable to any of the foregoing purposes, it is therefore further ordained that an indebtedness of three hundred thousand dollars in excess of the moneys in the funds of said city be incurred by and on behalf of said city for the payment of the several amounts to be expended in the making and construction of the improvements and works above herein mentioned, and that said indebtedness be a bonded indebtedness evidenced by bonds of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, with coupons bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, said interest payable annually, said bonds to be so drawn and issued and made payable, that fifteen of said bonds shall be made payable in one year, and fifteen thereof for each succeeding year for the nineteen remaining years, so that said debt and interest shall be fully paid and discharged and said bonds be redeemed and cancelled at the expiration of twenty years from the incurring of said debt. ¶ SEC. 3. To determine whether said indebtedness shall be incurred by said city, there shall be a special election held in the City of San Jose on the 28th DAY OF JUNE, 1886. Said election shall be by ballot and must be held and conducted and the returns thereof made and signed and certified by the officers of said election in the usual form and deposited with the City Clerk, and canvassed and the result ascertained, determined and declared by the Mayor and Common Council as a Board of Canvassers, except as herein otherwise provided, the same as in the case of the Charter Election of the city officers, and all provisions of law regulating elections, as far as applicable, shall apply to said election. ¶ SEC. 4. The amount in money proposed to be raised annually, by taxation, for an interest and sinking fund to pay said indebtedness, if incurred, is estimated and determined to be fifteen thousand dollars each year, for twenty years, to be paid on the principal sum, and the amount of twelve thousand dollars for the first year of the indebtedness, and amounts each less by six hundred dollars than the sum raised for the preceding year until the expiration of the twentieth year of said indebtedness, as an interest sinking fund to pay the interest upon said principal sum. ¶ SEC. 5. The ballots used at said Special Election shall, as far as practicable, conform to the provisions of Section 1191 of the Political Code of the State of California, and shall have written or printed thereon the words and interrogatory following, to wit: 'Shall the City of San Jose incur an indebtedness of three hundred thousand dollars for the objects and purpose mentioned in the Special Election Proclamation calling this election?' And all votes cast at said election intended to be in favor of incurring said indebtedness shall have written or printed on the ballots so cast the words, 'For the indebtedness,' and all votes cast at said election intended to be opposed to incurring said indebtedness, shall have written or printed on the ballots so cast immediately following or below said interrogatory, the words, 'Against the indebtedness.' ¶ SEC. 6. The City Clerk shall cause to be prepared ballots as provided for in Section 5 of this ordinance, and cause the same to be distributed in each Ward or polling precinct in the proportion of not less than two ballots of each class so prepared to each voter on the Ward, precinct, poll or tally list of the Charter Election for city officers held in April, A. D. 1886. ¶ The FIRST WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the northern line of said city; on the northeast by the center line of First street; on the southeast by the center line of Santa Clara street, and its prolongation along the center line of the Alameda Road to the western boundary

line of said city; and on the southwest by the southwestern boundary line of said city. The polling place of the First Ward is hereby located at the City Hall on Market street, and J. H. Scull is hereby appointed Inspector, and Thos. Oakes and S. F. Schwartz Judges of Election thereat for said Ward. ¶ The SECOND WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the northern boundary line of said city; on the east by the center line of the Coyote river; on the southeast by the center line of Santa Clara street, and on the southwest by the center line of First street. The polling place of the Second Ward is hereby located at No. 67 East Santa Clara street, and G. E. Whitson is hereby appointed Inspector, and Wm. Topham and Wm. Smith Judges of Election thereat for said Ward. ¶ The THIRD WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the center line of Santa Clara street; on the east and northeast by the center line of the Coyote river; on the southeast by the southeastern boundary line of said city, and on the southwest by the center line of First street. The polling place of the Third Ward is hereby located at No. 87 South Second street, and D. J. Porter is hereby appointed Inspector, and S. B. Anderson and R. E. Edwards Judges of Election thereat for said Ward. ¶ The FOURTH WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the center line of Santa Clara street, and the prolongation of said line along the center line of the Alameda Road to the western city limits; on the northeast by the center line of First street; on the southeast by the southeastern line of said city, and on the southwest by the southwestern line of said city. The polling place of the Fourth Ward is hereby located at No. 31 South Market street, and Otto Erle is hereby appointed Inspector, and K. Klein and Paolo Salisbury Judges of Election thereat for said Ward. ¶ The officers of election aforesaid shall appoint two clerks of election for their respective polls and the said inspectors, judges and clerks must, prior to entering upon their respective duties, each take the oath of office prescribed by law for such officers of State and county elections. ¶ The polls shall be opened at 9 o'clock A. M. and shall be closed at the setting of the sun of the same day. In case any of the officers of election so designated shall fail to attend, those attending, with the electors assembled, shall fill their places by appointing other competent persons from among the qualified electors present. ¶ All returns of the said Charter Election shall be made out and signed by the officers of the said election in the usual form, and deposited with the City Clerk. No person shall be entitled to vote at any city election unless he be an elector for State and county officers, and shall have actually resided within the Ward in which such vote is claimed thirty days next preceding such election. ¶ SEC. 8 The Mayor and Common Council shall meet on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1886, at 8 o'clock P. M., as a Board of Canvassers to hear and determine objections to the returns as made. If no objection is made or filed with said Board at or before 5 o'clock P. M. of the day appointed for the meeting of said Board of Canvassers, the returns shall be canvassed and the result declared on said day. If objections shall be made or filed as above provided said Board shall hear the same and continue in session from day to day until said objections are determined; but in no case shall the session of said Board including adjournments continue for a period longer than five days. ¶ SEC. 9. That this ordinance be published in the SAN JOSE DAILY HERALD, a newspaper printed and published in the City of San Jose, for the period of ten days before the day of said election. ¶ SEC. 10. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval. ¶ Passed this 8th day of June, 1886. ¶ THOS. BODLEY, City Clerk. ¶ Approved this 10th day of June, 1886. ¶ C. W. BREYFOGLE, Mayor of the City of San Jose."

6/23/1886 Evening Herald (Co-Operative Laundry) page 1 column 6

"Co-Operative Laundry" "Cor. Jones Ave. and Santa Clara Streets. ¶ Friends desiring to patronize the same will be waited upon by G. Harris, Mr. T. Wynn being no longer connected with the establishment. Leave orders at Vinter's stove store, Santa Clara street, and No. 119 South First street."

6/23/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 1

"The Bond Issue." "The Points Projected in a Street Argument. ¶ VALUE OF IMPROVEMENTS. ¶ Example of Los Angeles—Taxation in San Francisco—Sewer Contracts and Outside Labor. ¶ Two well known citizens many of years' residence in San Jose met this morning in front of one of the banks, and after brief salutations fell to arguing the bond question with so much energy that they soon gathered around them at least a dozen listeners. ¶ 'Really, now,' said the one who espoused [espoused] the 'cause of improvement,' as he styled it, 'what good reason is there for opposing the issuance of bonds beyond the purely selfish one of a few large tax-payers who are fearful that in the event of the bond question being carried they must pay a few more dollars than they have been accustomed to pay into the treasury—an assumption, by the way, that has no sound basis?' ¶ 'There is abundance of reason,' declared the other, 'and the facts were clearly stated in the speeches made by Barney Murphy and Judge Spencer Monday evening. I don't know that I can add anything to what they said, but I stick to the general proposition that there's no need of getting into debt. Don't you know that, as Judge Spencer remarked, taxes are higher here than they are in San Francisco?' ¶ 'Of course they are higher and they will continue to be higher to the day of doom if we make no effort to attract business and wealth. Taxes are comparatively low in San Francisco because the city has the people and the business and the enterprise and the push that make a place attractive and give it importance. Of course, it is a commercial seaport and railroad center, and it would be foolish for us to aspire to compare with it on that account, but for all that there is much in the history of San Francisco and more in that of Los Angeles which we might profitably copy. The single fact that capital has been pouring into Los Angeles in this year of our Lord 1886 at the rate of a million dollars a month is something that ought to penetrate the skull of every fossil in Santa Clara county. Are all these people who are investing so heavily in Los Angeles to be classed as fools? I do not mean to say that everything is possible for San Jose which Los Angeles has accomplished, but I do assert that our resources are not half developed and that they are such as ought to support a multiple of the population we now have.' ¶ 'And you propose that the city shall go head and ears in debt to try to "build up the town"?' ¶ 'My friend, I have lived in Jose a great many years and so have you. We can both remember when the business of this town was done on Market street—when what is now First street was grazing ground. High rents and few improvements were then the rule. Presently people came along who could see further than the ends of their noses. They bought property and commenced to build up First street. They erected good buildings, improved the streets and lowered rents. Business followed them and it is there to-day, rapidly increasing. They looked to the future, not to the present alone, and they have been rewarded. So it is with this bond question. The fogies want to let what they call well enough alone and to drag along, trusting to chance, while other communities, not only Los Angeles but many others, less favored than this, are taking the cream of Eastern immigration. We want more owners of small holdings in this great valley, we want more manufacturers, more trade, more activity, and San Jose cannot better invite these desiderata than by making the improvements which the supporters of the bond scheme will vote for. It ought to be understood, too, that the details of expenditure [expenditure], in case the bonds are issued, can be so modified as to meet every reasonable objection which has yet been heard on the part of those in opposition to the issuance of bonds. I tell you that a

town with the taxable property which this has ought not to hesitate to contract a \$300,000 debt, when the benefits that will be sure to flow from it to local industry and in the way of attracting desirable immigration which will greatly swell the volume of assessable property will in a few years show the wisdom of those who proposed it.' ¶ 'Do you think that a two-thirds vote can be got to favor the proposition of mortgaging our homes?' ¶ 'I don't know. You may call it what you please, but I shall vote and work for the bonds.' ¶ 'And if you do that,' said the opposed, 'local laborers will not receive any benefit from the sewer work, because the contract will have to be let to the lowest bidder, and this will give outsiders a chance to get the contract and import the laborers.' ¶ 'I have heard that argument before,' said the other, 'and allow me to remark that no one who understands anything about sewer work will advance any such theory. Even if the contract should go to outside bidders there is no reason for assuming that such bidders will import their laborers. On the other hand, there is every reason for assuming that they will prefer men who live here. But there is no reason for assuming that outsiders will get the contracts. As I understand it, the contracts for the proposed sewers will be no larger than similar contracts in the past have been, and no past contracts have been sought for by outside bidders. For this reason alone we may safely assume that no outside bidders will compete. But the strongest reason why they will not compete is this: A sewer contractor cannot work successfully outside of his own community. All his business connections are there—his bondsmen, his friends, his bank, his laborers, and all the men who furnish him with supplies on time, such as brickmakers, pipemakers, iron founders, plumbers whom he may secure a job for in making house connections, and many other things, including a knowledge of the kind of soil through which he has to dig as determining the expense of digging, freight and hauling on materials, horse hire, the condition in which he finds the street surface and in which he must leave it, and so many other things that it is practically impossible for him to compete with local bidders, who you will surely find will get all the work. And besides all that, the fact exists that sewer contractors never go from city to city. They always stay at home, as they are compelled to do.'"

6/23/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 2

"A Just Sentence." "This morning Justice Pfister sentenced Yee Fee to two hundred and fifty days' imprisonment in the County Jail for keeping an opium den. The sentence was purposely made a severe one because it appeared that the defendant's place was the resort of certain white boys, and the Justice desires to do all in his power to break up such dens. In this case the information which led to conviction was obtained from one of the boys, and the fact that so severe a penalty has been imposed will cause the keepers of like dens to hesitate before admitting boys to their places for the purpose of smoking, fearful that the punishment, which has overtaken Yee Fee will reach them also, it being dangerous to trust the boys. Justice Pfister is deserving of great credit for the stand he has taken on this important subject."

6/23/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 3

"Nothing Like the K of L." "L. S. Cavallaro has just introduced into the San Jose market the K of L, a new brand of cigars made by white labor of the choicest and most carefully selected tobacco. Smokers pronounce them delicious and without a rival for delectacy [delicacy] of flavor even among the most expensive imported brands. price 5 cents. Ask for the K of L."

6/23/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 3

"A Lecture for Laborers." "John E. Richards will deliver a lecture to-morrow evening before the Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association, the subject to be, 'Laborers—Their Duties and Their Rights.'"

6/23/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4

"The Fourth." "Meeting of Committees – Funds and Fireworks – The Horribles. ¶ A meeting of the Fourth of July Committees was held last evening at Justice Pfister's court-room, Councilman Prindle in the chair. Harry Bodley acted as Secretary. ¶ Dr. Agnew was announced as a member of the Programme Committee, his name having been inadvertently omitted from the list furnished the press. ¶ Mr. Prindle said that he thought the Council would make an appropriation. ¶ It was stated that at least \$600 will be needed. ¶ On motion of L. S. Cavallaro, P. Warkentin was chosen Treasurer of the Soliciting Committee. ¶ Mr. Prindle believed that the local fraternities would be well represented in the procession. ¶ Mr. Cavallaro said that in the purchase of fireworks only firms employing white labor will be patronized. ¶ It was announced that the programme will consist of a street parade and musical and literary exercises. ¶ The committees adjourned to meet Thursday evening, when the Soliciting Committee will make a final report. ¶ A number of fun-loving young men will introduce the 'Cheery Chestnut Cranks' as a feature of the procession. Parties wishing to join can leave their names with Harry Bodley at the City Clerk's office."

6/23/1886 Evening Herald (City of San Jose) page 3 column 8

"To the Qualified Voters of the City of San Jose." "By authority of the Mayor and Common Council of the City of San Jose, two meetings of the citizens are hereby called to discuss the proposition of creating an indebtedness for the purpose of city improvements, by the ¶ Issuance of Bonds ¶ To the amount of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars. Said meetings will be held in Turn-Verein Hall ¶ At 8 o'clock p.m., Monday, June 21st, and Saturday, June 26th. ¶ C. W. Breyfogle, ¶ Mayor of San Jose."

6/23/1886 Evening Herald (City of San Jose) page 4 column 8

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6/24/1886 Evening Herald (Co-Operative Laundry) page 1 column 6

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6/24/1886 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 THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. John E. Richards, Esq., will address the meeting on 'The Labor Question.' ¶ A. W. Kennedy, President. ¶ T. Allen, Secretary."

6/24/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 2

"Nothing Like the K of L." "L. S. Cavallaro has just introduced into the San Jose market the K of L, a new brand of cigars made by white labor of the choicest and most carefully selected tobacco. Smokers pronounce them delicious and without a rival for delicacy [delicacy] of flavor even among the most expensive imported brands. price 5 cents. Ask for the K of L."

6/24/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 2

"A Pioneer's Birthday." "W. T. Wheeler gave an acceptable entertainment to many of his friends this morning, the occasion being the celebration of his sixtieth birthday. Mr. Wheeler landed on this coast in 1841—49 years ago—when San Francisco, then the hamlet of Yerba Buena, had not more than a dozen houses. He served all through the Mexican war and has lived in San Jose for many years."

6/24/1886 Evening Herald (City of San Jose) page 3 column 7

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"An Ordinance." "Providing for the Construction of Certain Improvements in the City of San Jose and Calling an Election to Determine the Propriety of Said City's Incurring and Indebtedness of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars Therefore. ¶ BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR and Common Council of the City of San Jose as follows: ¶ SECTION 1. That the public interest of the City of San Jose requires the immediate expenditure of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to complete the present sewerage system of said city; also the construction of a new City Hall, to cost, including the furnishing of the same, one hundred thousand dollars; also two iron bridges, to cost in the aggregate twenty five thousand dollars; and that the public interests of the city also require the immediate expenditure in improving the public squares, to wit: St. James Square and Market Plaza, the aggregate sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars; and for street purposes above the money applicable thereto the sum of seventeen thousand five hundred dollars. ¶ SEC. 2. And there being no moneys in any of the funds provided for in the Charter of said city, adequate or applicable to any of the foregoing purposes, it is therefore further ordained that an indebtedness of three hundred thousand dollars in excess of the moneys in the funds

of said city be incurred by and on behalf of said city for the payment of the several amounts to be expended in the making and construction of the improvements and works above herein mentioned, and that said indebtedness be a bonded indebtedness evidenced by bonds of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, with coupons bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, said interest payable annually, said bonds to be so drawn and issued and made payable, that fifteen of said bonds shall be made payable in one year, and fifteen thereof for each succeeding year for the nineteen remaining years, so that said debt and interest shall be fully paid and discharged and said bonds be redeemed and cancelled at the expiration of twenty years from the incurring of said debt. ¶ SEC. 3. To determine whether said indebtedness shall be incurred by said city, there shall be a special election held in the City of San Jose on the 28th DAY OF JUNE, 1886. Said election shall be by ballot and must be held and conducted and the returns thereof made and signed and certified by the officers of said election in the usual form and deposited with the City Clerk, and canvassed and the result ascertained, determined and declared by the Mayor and Common Council as a Board of Canvassers, except as herein otherwise provided, the same as in the case of the Charter Election of the city officers, and all provisions of law regulating elections, as far as applicable, shall apply to said election. ¶ SEC. 4. The amount in money proposed to be raised annually, by taxation, for an interest and sinking fund to pay said indebtedness, if incurred, is estimated and determined to be fifteen thousand dollars each year, for twenty years, to be paid on the principal sum, and the amount of twelve thousand dollars for the first year of the indebtedness, and amounts each less by six hundred dollars than the sum raised for the preceding year until the expiration of the twentieth year of said indebtedness, as an interest sinking fund to pay the interest upon said principal sum. ¶ SEC. 5. The ballots used at said Special Election shall, as far as practicable, conform to the provisions of Section 1191 of the Political Code of the State of California, and shall have written or printed thereon the words and interrogatory following, to wit: 'Shall the City of San Jose incur an indebtedness of three hundred thousand dollars for the objects and purpose mentioned in the Special Election Proclamation calling this election?' And all votes cast at said election intended to be in favor of incurring said indebtedness shall have written or printed on the ballots so cast the words, 'For the indebtedness,' and all votes cast at said election intended to be opposed to incurring said indebtedness, shall have written or printed on the ballots so cast immediately following or below said interrogatory, the words, 'Against the indebtedness.' ¶ SEC. 6. The City Clerk shall cause to be prepared ballots as provided for in Section 5 of this ordinance, and cause the same to be distributed in each Ward or polling precinct in the proportion of not less than two ballots of each class so prepared to each voter on the Ward, precinct, poll or tally list of the Charter Election for city officers held in April, A. D. 1886. ¶ The FIRST WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the northern line of said city; on the northeast by the center line of First street; on the southeast by the center line of Santa Clara street, and its prolongation along the center line of the Alameda Road to the western boundary line of said city; and on the southwest by the southwestern boundary line of said city. The polling place of the First Ward is hereby located at the City Hall on Market street, and J. H. Scull is hereby appointed Inspector, and Thos. Oakes and S. F. Schwartz Judges of Election thereat for said Ward. ¶ The SECOND WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the northern boundary line of said city; on the east by the center line of the Coyote river; on the southeast by the center line of Santa Clara street, and on the southwest by the center line of First street. The polling place of the Second Ward is hereby located at No. 67 East Santa Clara street, and G. E. Whitson is hereby appointed Inspector, and Wm. Topham and Wm. Smith Judges of Election thereat for said Ward. ¶ The THIRD WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the center line of Santa Clara

street; on the east and northeast by the center line of the Coyote river; on the southeast by the southeastern boundary line of said city, and on the southwest by the center line of First street. The polling place of the Third Ward is hereby located at No. 87 South Second street, and D. J. Porter is hereby appointed Inspector, and S. B. Anderson and R. E. Edwards Judges of Election thereat for said Ward. ¶ The FOURTH WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the center line of Santa Clara street, and the prolongation of said line along the center line of the Alameda Road to the western city limits; on the northeast by the center line of First street; on the southeast by the southeastern line of said city, and on the southwest by the southwestern line of said city. The polling place of the Fourth Ward is hereby located at No. 31 South Market street, and Otto Erle is hereby appointed Inspector, and K. Klein and Paolo Salisbury Judges of Election thereat for said Ward. ¶ The officers of election aforesaid shall appoint two clerks of election for their respective polls and the said inspectors, judges and clerks must, prior to entering upon their respective duties, each take the oath of office prescribed by law for such officers of State and county elections. ¶ The polls shall be opened at 9 o'clock A. M. and shall be closed at the setting of the sun of the same day. In case any of the officers of election so designated shall fail to attend, those attending, with the electors assembled, shall fill their places by appointing other competent persons from among the qualified electors present. ¶ All returns of the said Charter Election shall be made out and signed by the officers of the said election in the usual form, and deposited with the City Clerk. No person shall be entitled to vote at any city election unless he be an elector for State and county officers, and shall have actually resided within the Ward in which such vote is claimed thirty days next preceding such election. ¶ SEC. 8 The Mayor and Common Council shall meet on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1886, at 8 o'clock P. M., as a Board of Canvassers to hear and determine objections to the returns as made. If no objection is made or filed with said Board at or before 5 o'clock P. M. of the day appointed for the meeting of said Board of Canvassers, the returns shall be canvassed and the result declared on said day. If objections shall be made or filed as above provided said Board shall hear the same and continue in session from day to day until said objections are determined; but in no case shall the session of said Board including adjournments continue for a period longer than five days. ¶ SEC. 9. That this ordinance be published in the SAN JOSE DAILY HERALD, a newspaper printed and published in the City of San Jose, for the period of ten days before the day of said election. ¶ SEC. 10. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval. ¶ Passed this 8th day of June, 1886. ¶ THOS. BODLEY, City Clerk. ¶ Approved this 10th day of June, 1886. ¶ C. W. BREYFOGLE, Mayor of the City of San Jose."

6/25/1886 Evening Herald (Co-Operative Laundry) page 1 column 6

"Co-Operative Laundry" "Cor. Jones Ave. and Santa Clara Streets. ¶ Friends desiring to patronize the same will be waited upon by G. Harris, Mr. T. Wynn being no longer connected with the establishment. Leave orders at Vinter's stove store, Santa Clara street, and No. 119 South First street."

6/25/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

[No title.] "It is to be hoped that able advocates of the bonds will be on hand to-morrow evening to present their side of the question. The opponents of the bonds were represented by the shrewdest speakers in the community, and the arguments on that side were presented with eloquence and force,

and now the people should have an opportunity of hearing the other side presented with equal ability. And there should be no misunderstanding about this. The opponents of the bonds were given full swing at the meeting on Monday night, and those on the other side should now be given equal facilities to present their views."

6/25/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 3

"Chinese Entitled to Return." "The number of Chinese now in the Flowery Kingdom who are entitled to land under the Restriction act is 26,371. The Six Companies claim that 11,000 more are entitled to land, having left this country between the ratification of the treaty and the passage of the bill."

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

"The Laborer." "A Statement of His Duties and His Rights. ¶ LECTURE BY J. E. RICHARDS. ¶ The Contest Between Capitalists and Wage-Workers—The Anti-Chinese Crusade—Education. ¶ A large gathering of members of Anti-Chinese Association No. 2, with a sprinkling of ladies and other visitors, assembled at Druids' Hall last evening, the feature of the meeting being an address on 'Laborers: Their Duties and Their Rights,' by John E. Richards. A. W. Kennedy, President of the association, occupied the chair. ¶ A communication was received from the headquarters of the State Executive Committee, giving a report of receipts and expenditures for a month preceding. ¶ A copy of a pledge against the smoking of cigars not bearing the stamp of the International Cigarmakers' Union was read and left on the Secretary's table to be signed. ¶ P. Salisbury urged the importance of supporting the Cigarmakers' Union in the struggle that is now going on in San Francisco, especially since many of the cigarmakers who came here from the East have been discharged and are now out of employment, some of the manufacturers having failed to keep their contracts. ¶ Mr. Richards was now introduced and in opening said he would present some old thoughts in a new dress. Man is created and placed on this earth for the fulfillment of a great and mighty purpose, best known to God. Human effort is labor, and it is the labor of man continuously put forth for a desired object which raises man and society upward continually. Man has been given the earth and all that is thereon and therein; animals, also, with all their possibilities for improvement. It was intended that man should use the earth. Instead of the geranium and its flower we first had the filaree; instead of the rose there was the wild rose; instead of the horse, the horse was wild, rude and ugly; instead of the Bellflower, we had the crabapple. The development that has come in six thousand years has been accomplished by labor. ¶ There are three agents of production—land, labor and capital—and of these labor is most to be honored, most to be encouraged and most entitled to be equitably protected. As far back as we can lay our fingers upon the footprints of time, in the family or the tribe, man, unhelped by nature, over which he had not gained control, wrested from her a daily subsistence. The first upward step of labor was taken when some mind more acute than others, by the invention of a spade, or a knife, or a bow, or a snare, lightened the work of the body and increased human products. The canoe was invented, and so man went forward. The use of the mind with the use of the body gained more complete and absolute control over nature and its forces and powers. Capital was created by labor—the canoe, the bow and arrow and the snare were capital. The existence and increase of capital are due to the joint efforts of the mind and body of man. The history of labor is long—from slavery to freedom, from mental toil to lighter labor. Around us everywhere we hear the

buzzing hum of industry, divided, so that each goes to his appointed task. Capital is also organized, and land is in the possession of the race. Is it the toiler at the loom or in the field who has done all this? No. The philosopher who discovers a natural law becomes one of the world's best laborers. Kepler, Sir Isaac Newton and a long list of practical philosophers belong to the useful and honored class. The statesman who guides the Ship of State into seas of peace, who makes of his nation a power abroad and at home, is by the genius of his brain one of the world's great laborers. The minister who expounds a great moral law, which teaches men the better how to do their duty to society, is another of the world's great laborers. The physician is a laborer worthy of honor and reward; the lawyer who declares the rules of justice, is, too, entitled to stand in honor with the rest. The wage-worker who does his work peacefully and well is as much a member of the world's great band of laborers, performing his work, heaven-allotted, as the classes that have been named before him. All these elevate labor to higher planes of civilization. ¶ These classes have created capital, and if labor would cease, wealth would disappear from the face of the earth and man would crawl back to the barbarism from which with such pains he was brought out. In society a contest is going on between classes of laborers and classes of capitalists. Labor and capital can never be at variance. The carpenter is never at variance with his tools; the blacksmith never wages war against his anvil. The conflict is between one class of laborers and one class of capitalists. The philosopher, the minister, the physician, the lawyer, never complain of oppression on the part of capital. These classes generally receive the reward of their toil. Professional ethics determine the compensation of the physician, and the lawyer. The statesman draws on the public purse with a free hand. Other classes have also raised themselves to such a height that they have nothing to fear from capital. But the wage-worker is of a class to which the iron law of wages may be applied. Combinations can be and are formed against him. He is the victim of the greed and shortsightedness of individual capitalists. ¶ Now, what are the rights of wage-workers? History shows that the laborer has risen by the control of mind exercised over matter. Therefore self-elevation is the first duty of the wage-worker. How shall he fulfill that duty? First by a love for his special toil and by increasing in efficiency in his vocation. There is going on in this State a righteous crusade against the Chinese—a crusade that will go on until it is successful. It is well, however, to study the habits of those against whom the crusade is directed. Their industry should be imitated—their expertness and their love of toil should be copied; their vices should at the same time be avoided. It is also the duty of the laborer to exercise economy, for economy creates capital and is the sure road to its collection. With economy goes sobriety. There is no better principle in the code of the Knights of Labor than that which has just been announced. No greater enemies of the laborer exist than the bottle and the saloon-keeper. Education is another duty—not alone the education which comes from books, but also that which exposes the principles of your special trade, education as to the government of your State and country, education as to the relations of labor to capital. In this respect, too, the Knights of Labor are to be commended, for they uphold and defend education. ¶ The laborer is entitled to assistance from society at large and from the holders of wealth. Legislation should shorten the hours of labor. The purposes of such legislation are two-fold. One of these is that the laborer may have leisure for self-improvement and thus be able to become more efficient in his calling, and that he may have longer life and see more of home and of the society that is strewn around him. All humane men will approve this. Another purpose is the adjustment of wages to value. ¶ The building up of San Jose has given value to all the lands around the city, and for this reason the owners of land should make a return to the wage-workers who have given it value. When the wage-worker demands good sidewalks and other public improvements he demands what he is justly entitled to for the toil he has expended and which has given value to the lands in and around the city. ¶ The

speaker paid a tribute to the American Republic as the best that has an existence in the world and advised laborers to banish the theories of the old world which are sometimes permitted to hiss at our own institutions. In the end justice will come to the laborer—it may come slowly, but it will come. Let us therefore be patient; let us believe in the nation which protects us, for the selfish principles which now control the relations of the capitalists and laborers will disappear. ¶ Mr. Richards was frequently applauded during the delivery of his address and at the end was unanimously given a vote of thanks.”

6/25/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 2

"The Celebration." "Meeting of the Fourth of July Committees – Firecrackers. ¶ A meeting of the Fourth of July Committees was held at Justice Pfister's court-room last evening, Councilman Prindle in the chair and Harry Bodley acting as Secretary. ¶ The soliciting committee reported encouraging progress in three wards. ¶ The Secretary was instructed to notify the Fourth Ward Committee that a canvass of the ward must be made at once. ¶ Harry Bodley reported that the 'Cheery Chestnut Cranks' were about to organize; that forty names to the roll of membership had been obtained, and that a meeting would be held at the court-room on Saturday evening. ¶ Mr. Layson, of the Committee on Programme, reported that nearly everything had been provided for and that he would be in a position to render a final report at the next meeting. ¶ Mr. Greeninger stated that the Turners had been petitioned to reconsider their determination to celebrate on Sunday, the 4th. He had talked with several of the members of that organization, and felt satisfied that at the next meeting a vote to reconsider will carry. ¶ Mr. Prindle announced that there will be no celebration at Santa Clara and suggested that the people of that town be invited to take part in the San Jose celebration. The Secretary was instructed to extend formal invitations to the Santa Clara town authorities, the College Cadets and the Fire Department. ¶ Messrs. Prindle, Greeninger, Bodley and Warkentin were appointed a committee to confer with the Turners. ¶ Mr. Greeninger expressed himself in favor of the repeal of the firecracker ordinance, and John Marr made like remarks. ¶ Mr. Prindle said he believed the ordinance would be repealed. ¶ Mr. Cavallaro suggested that special policemen be appointed to clear the streets where the procession will form from vehicles of all kinds. The suggestion will probably be acted upon. ¶ The Secretary was directed to issue invitations to all societies to participate in the celebration. ¶ The meeting adjourned, to meet next Tuesday evening, when it is expected that every committee will be represented and full reports made.”

6/25/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 3

"Nothing Like the K of L." "L. S. Cavallaro has just introduced into the San Jose market the K of L, a new brand of cigars made by white labor of the choicest and most carefully selected tobacco. Smokers pronounce them delicious and without a rival for delectacy [delicacy] of flavor even among the most expensive imported brands. price 5 cents. Ask for the K of L."

6/25/1886 Evening Herald (City of San Jose) page 3 column 8

"To the Qualified Voters of the City of San Jose." "By authority of the Mayor and Common Council of the City of San Jose, two meetings of the citizens are hereby called to discuss the proposition of creating an

indebtedness for the purpose of city improvements, by the ¶ Issuance of Bonds ¶ To the amount of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars. Said meetings will be held in Turn-Verein Hall ¶ At 8 o'clock p.m., Monday, June 21st, and Saturday, June 26th. ¶ C. W. Breyfogle, ¶ Mayor of San Jose."

6/25/1886 Evening Herald (City of San Jose) page 4 column 8

"An Ordinance." "Providing for the Construction of Certain Improvements in the City of San Jose and Calling an Election to Determine the Propriety of Said City's Incurring and Indebtedness of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars Therefore. ¶ BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR and Common Council of the City of San Jose as follows: ¶ SECTION 1. That the public interest of the City of San Jose requires the immediate expenditure of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to complete the present sewerage system of said city; also the construction of a new City Hall, to cost, including the furnishing of the same, one hundred thousand dollars; also two iron bridges, to cost in the aggregate twenty five thousand dollars; and that the public interests of the city also require the immediate expenditure in improving the public squares, to wit: St. James Square and Market Plaza, the aggregate sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars; and for street purposes above the money applicable thereto the sum of seventeen thousand five hundred dollars. ¶ SEC. 2. And there being no moneys in any of the funds provided for in the Charter of said city, adequate or applicable to any of the foregoing purposes, it is therefore further ordained that an indebtedness of three hundred thousand dollars in excess of the moneys in the funds of said city be incurred by and on behalf of said city for the payment of the several amounts to be expended in the making and construction of the improvements and works above herein mentioned, and that said indebtedness be a bonded indebtedness evidenced by bonds of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, with coupons bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, said interest payable annually, said bonds to be so drawn and issued and made payable, that fifteen of said bonds shall be made payable in one year, and fifteen thereof for each succeeding year for the nineteen remaining years, so that said debt and interest shall be fully paid and discharged and said bonds be redeemed and cancelled at the expiration of twenty years from the incurring of said debt. ¶ SEC. 3. To determine whether said indebtedness shall be incurred by said city, there shall be a special election held in the City of San Jose on the 28th DAY OF JUNE, 1886. Said election shall be by ballot and must be held and conducted and the returns thereof made and signed and certified by the officers of said election in the usual form and deposited with the City Clerk, and canvassed and the result ascertained, determined and declared by the Mayor and Common Council as a Board of Canvassers, except as herein otherwise provided, the same as in the case of the Charter Election of the city officers, and all provisions of law regulating elections, as far as applicable, shall apply to said election. ¶ SEC. 4. The amount in money proposed to be raised annually, by taxation, for an interest and sinking fund to pay said indebtedness, if incurred, is estimated and determined to be fifteen thousand dollars each year, for twenty years, to be paid on the principal sum, and the amount of twelve thousand dollars for the first year of the indebtedness, and amounts each less by six hundred dollars than the sum raised for the preceding year until the expiration of the twentieth year of said indebtedness, as an interest sinking fund to pay the interest upon said principal sum. ¶ SEC. 5. The ballots used at said Special Election shall, as far as practicable, conform to the provisions of Section 1191 of the Political Code of the State of California, and shall have written or printed thereon the words and interrogatory following, to wit: 'Shall the City of San Jose incur an indebtedness of three hundred thousand dollars for the objects and purpose mentioned in the Special Election Proclamation calling this election?' And all votes cast at said election intended to be

in favor of incurring said indebtedness shall have written or printed on the ballots so cast the words, 'For the indebtedness,' and all votes cast at said election intended to be opposed to incurring said indebtedness, shall have written or printed on the ballots so cast immediately following or below said interrogatory, the words, 'Against the indebtedness.' ¶ SEC. 6. The City Clerk shall cause to be prepared ballots as provided for in Section 5 of this ordinance, and cause the same to be distributed in each Ward or polling precinct in the proportion of not less than two ballots of each class so prepared to each voter on the Ward, precinct, poll or tally list of the Charter Election for city officers held in April, A. D. 1886. ¶ The FIRST WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the northern line of said city; on the northeast by the center line of First street; on the southeast by the center line of Santa Clara street, and its prolongation along the center line of the Alameda Road to the western boundary line of said city; and on the southwest by the southwestern boundary line of said city. The polling place of the First Ward is hereby located at the City Hall on Market street, and J. H. Scull is hereby appointed Inspector, and Thos. Oakes and S. F. Schwartz Judges of Election thereat for said Ward. ¶ The SECOND WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the northern boundary line of said city; on the east by the center line of the Coyote river; on the southeast by the center line of Santa Clara street, and on the southwest by the center line of First street. The polling place of the Second Ward is hereby located at No. 67 East Santa Clara street, and G. E. Whitson is hereby appointed Inspector, and Wm. Topham and Wm. Smith Judges of Election thereat for said Ward. ¶ The THIRD WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the center line of Santa Clara street; on the east and northeast by the center line of the Coyote river; on the southeast by the southeastern boundary line of said city, and on the southwest by the center line of First street. The polling place of the Third Ward is hereby located at No. 87 South Second street, and D. J. Porter is hereby appointed Inspector, and S. B. Anderson and R. E. Edwards Judges of Election thereat for said Ward. ¶ The FOURTH WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the center line of Santa Clara street, and the prolongation of said line along the center line of the Alameda Road to the western city limits; on the northeast by the center line of First street; on the southeast by the southeastern line of said city, and on the southwest by the southwestern line of said city. The polling place of the Fourth Ward is hereby located at No. 31 South Market street, and Otto Erle is hereby appointed Inspector, and K. Klein and Paolo Salisbury Judges of Election thereat for said Ward. ¶ The officers of election aforesaid shall appoint two clerks of election for their respective polls and the said inspectors, judges and clerks must, prior to entering upon their respective duties, each take the oath of office prescribed by law for such officers of State and county elections. ¶ The polls shall be opened at 9 o'clock A. M. and shall be closed at the setting of the sun of the same day. In case any of the officers of election so designated shall fail to attend, those attending, with the electors assembled, shall fill their places by appointing other competent persons from among the qualified electors present. ¶ All returns of the said Charter Election shall be made out and signed by the officers of the said election in the usual form, and deposited with the City Clerk. No person shall be entitled to vote at any city election unless he be an elector for State and county officers, and shall have actually resided within the Ward in which such vote is claimed thirty days next preceding such election. ¶ SEC. 8 The Mayor and Common Council shall meet on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1886, at 8 o'clock P. M., as a Board of Canvassers to hear and determine objections to the returns as made. If no objection is made or filed with said Board at or before 5 o'clock P. M. of the day appointed for the meeting of said Board of Canvassers, the returns shall be canvassed and the result declared on said day. If objections shall be made or filed as above provided said Board shall hear the same and continue in session from day to day until said objections

are determined; but in no case shall the session of said Board including adjournments continue for a period longer than five days. ¶ SEC. 9. That this ordinance be published in the SAN JOSE DAILY HERALD, a newspaper printed and published in the City of San Jose, for the period of ten days before the day of said election. ¶ SEC. 10. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval. ¶ Passed this 8th day of June, 1886. ¶ THOS. BODLEY, City Clerk. ¶ Approved this 10th day of June, 1886. ¶ C. W. BREYFOGLE, Mayor of the City of San Jose.”

6/26/1886 Evening Herald (Co-Operative Laundry) page 1 column 6

"Co-Operative Laundry" "Cor. Jones Ave. and Santa Clara Streets. ¶ Friends desiring to patronize the same will be waited upon by G. Harris, Mr. T. Wynn being no longer connected with the establishment. Leave orders at Vinter's stove store, Santa Clara street, and No. 119 South First street."

6/26/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

"The Meeting To-Night." "The advocates of the bonds and the opponents of the bonds appear to be agreed that on the result of the election next Monday much of the future progress and prosperity of San Jose will depend. It is clearly seen by all that if the bonds are issued, a great boom will be given to all kinds of business, and much private capital will be invested in valuable improvements. The only difference of opinion seems to be as to the advantages of proceeding quickly or slowly. The opponents of the bonds seem to think that the present rate of progress is perfectly satisfactory, and deprecate the idea of adopting what they call the forcing process. But in public matters, as well as in private business, it is only by constant pushing—by this very forcing process, indeed—that any real progress can be made. The men who are foremost in business and making the money, in this community and every other, are those who are working on borrowed capital, and have extended their operations beyond their private means. So it is with communities. There is not a thoroughly enterprising and prosperous city in the country that is not in debt, and that does not owe much of its progress to borrowed capital. ¶ All these matters will, however, be fully discussed at the meeting to-night, and every citizen who has the interests and prosperity of San Jose at heart should be present and listen to the facts and arguments that will be presented. There should be no personal prejudices or personal spite in such a matter as this. The advocates of the bonds, as far as we can understand, give their opponents credit for the best motives and intentions, and claim the same for themselves. What is now wanted is a full and fair hearing for their side of the question and that, we are confident, will be given at the meeting to-night."

6/26/1886 Evening Herald (City of San Jose) page 4 column 8

"An Ordinance." "Providing for the Construction of Certain Improvements in the City of San Jose and Calling an Election to Determine the Propriety of Said City's Incurring and Indebtedness of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars Therefore. ¶ BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR and Common Council of the City of San Jose as follows: ¶ SECTION 1. That the public interest of the City of San Jose requires the immediate expenditure of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to complete the present sewerage system of said city; also the construction of a new City Hall, to cost, including the furnishing of the same,

one hundred thousand dollars; also two iron bridges, to cost in the aggregate twenty five thousand dollars; and that the public interests of the city also require the immediate expenditure in improving the public squares, to wit: St. James Square and Market Plaza, the aggregate sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars; and for street purposes above the money applicable thereto the sum of seventeen thousand five hundred dollars. ¶ SEC. 2. And there being no moneys in any of the funds provided for in the Charter of said city, adequate or applicable to any of the foregoing purposes, it is therefore further ordained that an indebtedness of three hundred thousand dollars in excess of the moneys in the funds of said city be incurred by and on behalf of said city for the payment of the several amounts to be expended in the making and construction of the improvements and works above herein mentioned, and that said indebtedness be a bonded indebtedness evidenced by bonds of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, with coupons bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, said interest payable annually, said bonds to be so drawn and issued and made payable, that fifteen of said bonds shall be made payable in one year, and fifteen thereof for each succeeding year for the nineteen remaining years, so that said debt and interest shall be fully paid and discharged and said bonds be redeemed and cancelled at the expiration of twenty years from the incurring of said debt. ¶ SEC. 3. To determine whether said indebtedness shall be incurred by said city, there shall be a special election held in the City of San Jose on the 28th DAY OF JUNE, 1886. Said election shall be by ballot and must be held and conducted and the returns thereof made and signed and certified by the officers of said election in the usual form and deposited with the City Clerk, and canvassed and the result ascertained, determined and declared by the Mayor and Common Council as a Board of Canvassers, except as herein otherwise provided, the same as in the case of the Charter Election of the city officers, and all provisions of law regulating elections, as far as applicable, shall apply to said election. ¶ SEC. 4. The amount in money proposed to be raised annually, by taxation, for an interest and sinking fund to pay said indebtedness, if incurred, is estimated and determined to be fifteen thousand dollars each year, for twenty years, to be paid on the principal sum, and the amount of twelve thousand dollars for the first year of the indebtedness, and amounts each less by six hundred dollars than the sum raised for the preceding year until the expiration of the twentieth year of said indebtedness, as an interest sinking fund to pay the interest upon said principal sum. ¶ SEC. 5. The ballots used at said Special Election shall, as far as practicable, conform to the provisions of Section 1191 of the Political Code of the State of California, and shall have written or printed thereon the words and interrogatory following, to wit: 'Shall the City of San Jose incur an indebtedness of three hundred thousand dollars for the objects and purpose mentioned in the Special Election Proclamation calling this election?' And all votes cast at said election intended to be in favor of incurring said indebtedness shall have written or printed on the ballots so cast the words, 'For the indebtedness,' and all votes cast at said election intended to be opposed to incurring said indebtedness, shall have written or printed on the ballots so cast immediately following or below said interrogatory, the words, 'Against the indebtedness.' ¶ SEC. 6. The City Clerk shall cause to be prepared ballots as provided for in Section 5 of this ordinance, and cause the same to be distributed in each Ward or polling precinct in the proportion of not less than two ballots of each class so prepared to each voter on the Ward, precinct, poll or tally list of the Charter Election for city officers held in April, A. D. 1886. ¶ The FIRST WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the northern line of said city; on the northeast by the center line of First street; on the southeast by the center line of Santa Clara street, and its prolongation along the center line of the Alameda Road to the western boundary line of said city; and on the southwest by the southwestern boundary line of said city. The polling place of the First Ward is hereby located at the City Hall on Market street, and J. H. Scull is hereby appointed

Inspector, and Thos. Oakes and S. F. Schwartz Judges of Election thereat for said Ward. ¶ The SECOND WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the northern boundary line of said city; on the east by the center line of the Coyote river; on the southeast by the center line of Santa Clara street, and on the southwest by the center line of First street. The polling place of the Second Ward is hereby located at No. 67 East Santa Clara street, and G. E. Whitson is hereby appointed Inspector, and Wm. Topham and Wm. Smith Judges of Election thereat for said Ward. ¶ The THIRD WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the center line of Santa Clara street; on the east and northeast by the center line of the Coyote river; on the southeast by the southeastern boundary line of said city, and on the southwest by the center line of First street. The polling place of the Third Ward is hereby located at No. 87 South Second street, and D. J. Porter is hereby appointed Inspector, and S. B. Anderson and R. E. Edwards Judges of Election thereat for said Ward. ¶ The FOURTH WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the center line of Santa Clara street, and the prolongation of said line along the center line of the Alameda Road to the western city limits; on the northeast by the center line of First street; on the southeast by the southeastern line of said city, and on the southwest by the southwestern line of said city. The polling place of the Fourth Ward is hereby located at No. 31 South Market street, and Otto Erle is hereby appointed Inspector, and K. Klein and Paolo Salisbury Judges of Election thereat for said Ward. ¶ The officers of election aforesaid shall appoint two clerks of election for their respective polls and the said inspectors, judges and clerks must, prior to entering upon their respective duties, each take the oath of office prescribed by law for such officers of State and county elections. ¶ The polls shall be opened at 9 o'clock A. M. and shall be closed at the setting of the sun of the same day. In case any of the officers of election so designated shall fail to attend, those attending, with the electors assembled, shall fill their places by appointing other competent persons from among the qualified electors present. ¶ All returns of the said Charter Election shall be made out and signed by the officers of the said election in the usual form, and deposited with the City Clerk. No person shall be entitled to vote at any city election unless he be an elector for State and county officers, and shall have actually resided within the Ward in which such vote is claimed thirty days next preceding such election. ¶ SEC. 8 The Mayor and Common Council shall meet on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1886, at 8 o'clock P. M., as a Board of Canvassers to hear and determine objections to the returns as made. If no objection is made or filed with said Board at or before 5 o'clock P. M. of the day appointed for the meeting of said Board of Canvassers, the returns shall be canvassed and the result declared on said day. If objections shall be made or filed as above provided said Board shall hear the same and continue in session from day to day until said objections are determined; but in no case shall the session of said Board including adjournments continue for a period longer than five days. ¶ SEC. 9. That this ordinance be published in the SAN JOSE DAILY HERALD, a newspaper printed and published in the City of San Jose, for the period of ten days before the day of said election. ¶ SEC. 10. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval. ¶ Passed this 8th day of June, 1886. ¶ THOS. BODLEY, City Clerk. ¶ Approved this 10th day of June, 1886. ¶ C. W. BREYFOGLE, Mayor of the City of San Jose."

6/26/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 5 column 4

"Firecrackers." "Repeal of a Prohibitory Ordinance....A special meeting of the Mayor and Common Council was held last evening, all the members being present except Mr. McCarthy. ¶ A petition was received from 1,200 citizens asking that the ordinance prohibiting the use and discharge of firecrackers

within the city limits be repealed, and after some discussion the ordinance was repealed, Mr. James voting no. ¶ The Ordinance Committee was instructed to present an ordinance at the meeting of the Council next Wednesday evening placing restrictions on the explosion of fireworks within the fire limits—prohibiting altogether the explosion of dangerous bombs or other fireworks that scatter fragments, and prohibiting the explosion of all fireworks on the sidewalks or under horses' feet. ¶ Mr. Grozelier said that there is another ordinance which ought to be repealed—the one which imposes a license on street musicians. It was meant to apply to hand-organ grinders, not to bands of music, and was not meant for a Sunday ordinance. ¶ Mr. McGinley understood it differently. ¶ Mayor Breyfogle believed he had placed the proper interpretation on the ordinance and that it ought to be enforced. ¶ Mr. Jung moved that the ordinance be repealed. ¶ Mr. Dunlop favored restrictions upon band-playing on Sunday, and was ready to repeal the ordinance. ¶ The Mayor said: 'There is another ordinance which prohibits band-playing on Sunday within a block and a half of the churches. The distance is not sufficient, for not long since the Episocopal Church had to stop the services on account of the street music.' ¶ Mr. Evans declared that b ands should not be allowed to interfere with church services. [And so the discussion continued, to be parodied by "Tim, the Vigilante," in his letter to the Herald of June 29.]..."

6/26/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 5 column 5

"School Census." "Synopsis of the County School Superintendent's Annual Report. ¶ The report of County School Superintendent Chipman of the census returns for the school year ending June 30th, shows the total number of children between the ages of five and seventeen years to be 10,490, divided among the different districts as follows: ...[students in each county school enumerated]. ¶ Of the 10,490 children between 5 and 17 years of age, 10,417 are white, and of this number there are 233 more boys than girls. There are 49 negro, 7 Indian and 17 native-born Chinese children; 7,015 white, 31 negro and 1 Indian children have attended public school during the year; 1,292 white, 1 negro, 2 Indian and 2 Chinese children have attended private schools; 2,115 white, 14 negro, 4 Indian and 13 Chinese children have not attended any school during the year...."

6/26/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 5 column 6

"Local Brevities." "...N. F. Ravlin, State Organizer for the California Non-Partisan Anti-Chinese Association, has handed in his resignation, to go into effect July 12th. It is understood that C. F. McGlashan was elected State Organizer by the Boycott Safety Committee...."

6/26/1886 Evening Herald (City of San Jose) page 5 column 8

"To the Qualified Voters of the City of San Jose." "By authority of the Mayor and Common Council of the City of San Jose, two meetings of the citizens are hereby called to discuss the proposition of creating an indebtedness for the purpose of city improvements, by the ¶ Issuance of Bonds ¶ To the amount of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars. Said meetings will be held in Turn-Verein Hall ¶ At 8 o'clock p.m., Monday, June 21st, and Saturday, June 26th. ¶ C. W. Breyfogle, ¶ Mayor of San Jose."

6/28/1886 Evening Herald (Co-Operative Laundry) page 1 column 6

"Co-Operative Laundry" "Cor. Jones Ave. and Santa Clara Streets. ¶ Friends desiring to patronize the same will be waited upon by G. Harris, Mr. T. Wynn being no longer connected with the establishment. Leave orders at Vinter's stove store, Santa Clara street, and No. 119 South First street."

6/28/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 3

"The Bond Election." "Probably the quietest election ever held in San Jose was that held to-day to determine whether or not the city shall issue bonds, to the amount of \$300,000 for public improvements. The principal work seems to be done by the oponents of the issue, who, it is the general opinion, are using money to defeat it. The impression seems to prevail that the necessary two-thirds vote to carry the issue will not be secured. The Fourth Ward will come to the front with a heavy vote for the bonds, and the second ward will follow. The First Ward will probably go against, and the Third Ward is doubtful. A majority of two to one, taking the city as a whole, will probably not be secured. About 3 o'clock the interest began to increase and voting was more lively. At 3 the toal vote in the wards stood as follows: First Ward, 220; Second Ward, 356; Third Ward, 398; Fourth Ward, 312."

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

"The Bond Meeting." "The meeting at Turn Verein Hall Saturday evening, held for the purpose of discussing the question of incurring a nboded [bonded] indebgedness of \$300,000, was largely attended. The speakers were Mayor Breyfogle, Col. A. G. Bennett, Chas. M. Shortridge; J. H. Barbour, Wm. Vinter and Capt. W. D. Haley, all of whom delivered arguments in favor of the bonds, speakers in opposition to their issuance having occupied the time at the previous meeting."

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

"Superior Court Notes." "...The case of Ah King, charged with an attempt to commit burglary on the ranch of D. E. Gish, is on trial to-day before Judge Belden and a jury."

6/28/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 4

"Nothing Like the K of L." "L. S. Cavallaro has just introduced into the San Jose market the K of L, a new brand of cigars made by white labor of the choicest and most carefully selected tobacco. Smokers pronounce them delicious and without a rival for delecacy [delicacy] of flavor even among the most expensive imported brands. price 5 cents. Ask for the K of L."

6/28/1886 Evening Herald (City of San Jose) page 4 column 8

"An Ordinance." "Providing for the Construction of Certain Improvements in the City of San Jose and Calling an Election to Determine the Propriety of Said City's Incurring and Indebtedness of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars Therefore. ¶ BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR and Common Council of the City of San Jose as follows: ¶ SECTION 1. That the public interest of the City of San Jose requires the immediate expenditure of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to complete the present sewerage system of said city; also the construction of a new City Hall, to cost, including the furnishing of the same, one hundred thousand dollars; also two iron bridges, to cost in the aggregate twenty five thousand dollars; and that the public interests of the city also require the immediate expenditure in improving the public squares, to wit: St. James Square and Market Plaza, the aggregate sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars; and for street purposes above the money applicable thereto the sum of seventeen thousand five hundred dollars. ¶ SEC. 2. And there being no moneys in any of the funds provided for in the Charter of said city, adequate or applicable to any of the foregoing purposes, it is therefore further ordained that an indebtedness of three hundred thousand dollars in excess of the moneys in the funds of said city be incurred by and on behalf of said city for the payment of the several amounts to be expended in the making and construction of the improvements and works above herein mentioned, and that said indebtedness be a bonded indebtedness evidenced by bonds of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, with coupons bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, said interest payable annually, said bonds to be so drawn and issued and made payable, that fifteen of said bonds shall be made payable in one year, and fifteen thereof for each succeeding year for the nineteen remaining years, so that said debt and interest shall be fully paid and discharged and said bonds be redeemed and cancelled at the expiration of twenty years from the incurring of said debt. ¶ SEC. 3. To determine whether said indebtedness shall be incurred by said city, there shall be a special election held in the City of San Jose on the 28th DAY OF JUNE, 1886. Said election shall be by ballot and must be held and conducted and the returns thereof made and signed and certified by the officers of said election in the usual form and deposited with the City Clerk, and canvassed and the result ascertained, determined and declared by the Mayor and Common Council as a Board of Canvassers, except as herein otherwise provided, the same as in the case of the Charter Election of the city officers, and all provisions of law regulating elections, as far as applicable, shall apply to said election. ¶ SEC. 4. The amount in money proposed to be raised annually, by taxation, for an interest and sinking fund to pay said indebtedness, if incurred, is estimated and determined to be fifteen thousand dollars each year, for twenty years, to be paid on the principal sum, and the amount of twelve thousand dollars for the first year of the indebtedness, and amounts each less by six hundred dollars than the sum raised for the preceding year until the expiration of the twentieth year of said indebtedness, as an interest sinking fund to pay the interest upon said principal sum. ¶ SEC. 5. The ballots used at said Special Election shall, as far as practicable, conform to the provisions of Section 1191 of the Political Code of the State of California, and shall have written or printed thereon the words and interrogatory following, to wit: 'Shall the City of San Jose incur an indebtedness of three hundred thousand dollars for the objects and purpose mentioned in the Special Election Proclamation calling this election?' And all votes cast at said election intended to be in favor of incurring said indebtedness shall have written or printed on the ballots so cast the words, 'For the indebtedness,' and all votes cast at said election intended to be opposed to incurring said indebtedness, shall have written or printed on the ballots so cast immediately following or below said interrogatory, the words, 'Against the indebtedness.' ¶ SEC. 6. The City Clerk shall cause to be prepared ballots as provided for in Section 5 of this ordinance, and cause the same to be distributed in each Ward or polling precinct in the proportion of not less than two ballots of each class so prepared to each voter

on the Ward, precinct, poll or tally list of the Charter Election for city officers held in April, A. D. 1886. ¶ The FIRST WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the northern line of said city; on the northeast by the center line of First street; on the southeast by the center line of Santa Clara street, and its prolongation along the center line of the Alameda Road to the western boundary line of said city; and on the southwest by the southwestern boundary line of said city. The polling place of the First Ward is hereby located at the City Hall on Market street, and J. H. Scull is hereby appointed Inspector, and Thos. Oakes and S. F. Schwartz Judges of Election thereat for said Ward. ¶ The SECOND WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the northern boundary line of said city; on the east by the center line of the Coyote river; on the southeast by the center line of Santa Clara street, and on the southwest by the center line of First street. The polling place of the Second Ward is hereby located at No. 67 East Santa Clara street, and G. E. Whitson is hereby appointed Inspector, and Wm. Topham and Wm. Smith Judges of Election thereat for said Ward. ¶ The THIRD WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the center line of Santa Clara street; on the east and northeast by the center line of the Coyote river; on the southeast by the southeastern boundary line of said city, and on the southwest by the center line of First street. The polling place of the Third Ward is hereby located at No. 87 South Second street, and D. J. Porter is hereby appointed Inspector, and S. B. Anderson and R. E. Edwards Judges of Election thereat for said Ward. ¶ The FOURTH WARD of the City of San Jose is bounded as follows: On the northwest by the center line of Santa Clara street, and the prolongation of said line along the center line of the Alameda Road to the western city limits; on the northeast by the center line of First street; on the southeast by the southeastern line of said city, and on the southwest by the southwestern line of said city. The polling place of the Fourth Ward is hereby located at No. 31 South Market street, and Otto Erle is hereby appointed Inspector, and K. Klein and Paolo Salisbury Judges of Election thereat for said Ward. ¶ The officers of election aforesaid shall appoint two clerks of election for their respective polls and the said inspectors, judges and clerks must, prior to entering upon their respective duties, each take the oath of office prescribed by law for such officers of State and county elections. ¶ The polls shall be opened at 9 o'clock A. M. and shall be closed at the setting of the sun of the same day. In case any of the officers of election so designated shall fail to attend, those attending, with the electors assembled, shall fill their places by appointing other competent persons from among the qualified electors present. ¶ All returns of the said Charter Election shall be made out and signed by the officers of the said election in the usual form, and deposited with the City Clerk. No person shall be entitled to vote at any city election unless he be an elector for State and county officers, and shall have actually resided within the Ward in which such vote is claimed thirty days next preceding such election. ¶ SEC. 8 The Mayor and Common Council shall meet on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1886, at 8 o'clock P. M., as a Board of Canvassers to hear and determine objections to the returns as made. If no objection is made or filed with said Board at or before 5 o'clock P. M. of the day appointed for the meeting of said Board of Canvassers, the returns shall be canvassed and the result declared on said day. If objections shall be made or filed as above provided said Board shall hear the same and continue in session from day to day until said objections are determined; but in no case shall the session of said Board including adjournments continue for a period longer than five days. ¶ SEC. 9. That this ordinance be published in the SAN JOSE DAILY HERALD, a newspaper printed and published in the City of San Jose, for the period of ten days before the day of said election. ¶ SEC. 10. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval. ¶ Passed this 8th day of June, 1886. ¶ THOS. BODLEY, City Clerk. ¶ Approved this 10th day of June, 1886. ¶ C. W. BREYFOGLE, Mayor of the City of San Jose."

6/29/1886 Evening Herald (Co-Operative Laundry) page 1 column 6

"Co-Operative Laundry" "Cor. Jones Ave. and Santa Clara Streets. ¶ Friends desiring to patronize the same will be waited upon by G. Harris, Mr. T. Wynn being no longer connected with the establishment. Leave orders at Vinter's stove store, Santa Clara street, and No. 119 South First street."

6/29/1886 Evening Herald ("Tim, Chairman of Committee 'Vigilantes'") page 3 column 1

"The Vigilantes." "They Threaten the Mayor with Annihilation. ¶ Hints of Red, Red Blood. ¶ Solid Satisfaction to the Bond Opponents—An Impending Reign of Terror and Gore. ¶ The Vigilantes are after Mayor Breyfogle. Some people may not have known that there are any Vigilantes in town, but they are here, as thick as fleas on the Santa Cruz beach. They have set a mark on Mayor Breyfogle's forehead and a price on his head. He is to be taken, dead or alive, drawn and quartered, his gory fragments burned on a pyre of liberty and his ashes scattered to the winds of heaven. He is to be 'removed,' as Tim the Vigilante puts it and as Guiteau put it, because he is a Christian and a menace to the public safety. He wants to improve the city; therefore his throat should be cut. He is bad, bold and wicked. He has a cloven hoof, a tail and two horns. ¶ But the Vigilantes are after him, and they will get there. They don't like him because some other Mayor passed an ordinance requiring street musicians to pay a license—an ordinance that everybody knows will be repealed to-morrow evening. Tim the Vigilante has written him a letter, illuminated with skull and cross-bones. Tim is an outgrowth of opposition to the bonds. Tim is to the bond opposers what Guiteau was to the Stalwarts—a kind of unpleasant ally. Guiteau did his work thoroughly. Will Tim? Guiteau's side of the house repudiated him. Will Tim's?—or will they stand by him manfully and face the music? Let them take what comfort they can from the fact that Tim the Vigilante is with them, heart soul and dagger. ¶ Tim is a man of opinions. He knows a thing or two. The lurid effulgence of argument does not dazzle his vision or pale the brilliancy of his own intelligence. Standing immovable like a rock in a storm-mad sea, Tim defies the bellows of the Titans and had as lieve tickle them with a straw. ¶ All this is shown in Tim's letter. Here it is, with his own spelling and punctuation: ¶ SAN JOSE Cal. June 28th 1886. ¶ Mayor Breyfogle SIR You are hereby warned and cautioned to go very slow in your undertakings in so far as the City ordinance is concerned You are stepping to high, we are not in Boston or some other temperance town that you have been living in nearly all your lifetime, neither are you in a town full of fanatics who want everybody to go to church on Sunday, you church people are the most miserable, the most good for nothing, you must not force anybody to go to church, you talk about Music on Sunday in the Streets to be disturbing the churchgoers to h—I with you all, you don't go to church because you are a good Christian, no, but because you want to show your neighbor what you are and for music, you have more in church than the freedom loving people have on the Street, just listen to the churchbells early in the morning, farthermore a good Christian will not or can not be disturbed he or she will go to church and mind their own business, go and pray to their 'God' in heaven at home as well as in some other house, you wish to improve our City if such be the case you would not try and run what few enterprising men we have here out of town you and your gang is town slosh and should be notified to leave this City within 12 hours that would be the best plan, now Sir, I tell you if you don't try your best to have that music ordinance repealed and very soon, you will be removed, not from your office but for good never to interfere in politics again, we are watching you and

will carry out what we say every inch. ¶ Respectfully ¶ TIM ¶ chairman of Committee—Vigilantes' [drawing of skull and crossbones]"

6/29/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 1

"Nothing Like the K of L." "L. S. Cavallaro has just introduced into the San Jose market the K of L, a new brand of cigars made by white labor of the choicest and most carefully selected tobacco. Smokers pronounce them delicious and without a rival for delectacy [delicacy] of flavor even among the most expensive imported brands. price 5 cents. Ask for the K of L."

6/29/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 2

"Superior Court Notes." "In the case of Ah Hing, charged with an attempt to commit burglary at D. E. Gish's place, a jury in Department 1 yesterday returned a verdict of guilty of attempt to commit burglary in the second degree and Friday was set for sentence by Judge Belden. ¶ An order was made in Department 1 in the case of Lee Gam, convicted of murder in the first degree, that the defendant be brought into court on Wednesday, June 30th at 10 a.m. for the appointment of a day for the execution of the death sentence...."

6/29/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 3

"No Bonds." "The Proposition Defeated at the Polls. ¶ CURIOUS CONSIDERATIONS. ¶ Talk About an Injunction on the Mayor and Council—A New Charter Discussed. ¶ The proposition to issue city bonds was defeated yesterday. A study of the returns, as they appear in another part of this issue, will show some curious facts. The total vote for Mayor in 1884 was 2,744, in 1886 it was 2,727, and the total vote on the bonds was only 1,626, showing that 1,103 voters did not vote on the bond question. These 1,103 absentees [absentees] were apportioned among the wards as follows: First, 232; Second, 242; Third, 294; Fourth, 335. The most astonishing part of it is that the Fourth Ward, into which it was proposed to move the City Hall, was the most indifferent of all. It even gave a majority of 31 against the bonds. The total majority necessary to carry the bonds was 1,085 on the vote cast, and there was a majority of only 100. It is also singular that the First Ward, out of which it proposed to take the City Hall, gave a majority of 35 in favor of the bonds. The First and the Fourth Wards both went in opposition to their respective interests. The value to the Fourth Ward of having the City Hall in Market plaza would have been enormous, and yet the Ward went against it. This certainly indicates that the Fourth and First Wards did not give their real expression. ¶ The opponents of the bonds were organized and used money. Those in favor of the bonds did nothing. The conclusion is unavoidable that the true sense of the people was not expressed in the election. ¶ The position taken by the opponents of the bonds was that they wanted the improvements in time, but insisted on paying for them as they are made. They have put themselves on record on that proposition. Hence they will favor a new charter that will permit the levying of a direct tax for gradually making these improvements. The charter in its present shape will not permit it. The limit of taxation now is \$1.10 on \$100, and that is not enough to pay even the running expenses of the city government. The Act of 1883 provides a general charter for all cities of the third class (to which San

Jose belongs), and it could be adopted in place of the present charter by a majority vote, but it is not suitable. It was framed with Stockton in view, and Stockton has a water front and wharfinger [a person who is the keeper or owner of a wharf]. It provides for too many officers and too high salaries. It limits the levy to \$1, and contains a number of other provisions entirely unsuitable. The Legislature that shall meet next December can amend that Act so as to create a charter suited to San Jose, and it can either be again amended thereafter to suit other cities or it can contain a sufficient number of optional provisions to suit all cities. A special charter for any one city is prohibited by the Constitution. The charter suggested in amending the Act of 1883 could be adopted in place of the present charter by a simple majority (not a two-thirds) vote. ¶ Such a course has now become absolutely necessary—not for making improvements especially, but for carrying on the city government. The charter of Los Angeles contains provisions with reference to the tax levy and the funds that should be inserted in the San Jose charter. Those provisions are that the levy shall not exceed \$1.50 on the \$100; that the amount to be levied for each fund is not fixed, and that the money in each fund may be transferred at will to any or all of the other funds. This gives the power to expend the city's money in the directions that it should be expended at any given time, and places the limits high enough to meet any emergency. The levy may be made as much lower than \$1.50 as the authorities please. These provisions commend themselves to the wisdom of thinking men. The present charter of San Jose limits the levy for each fund and prohibits the application of the money in any fund to any other purpose than that fund; and by fixing the amount for each fund at a low figure it not only prevents all improvements but cripples the actual running of the government. ¶ Proof of this, out of which serious trouble is likely to grow, is at hand. The Council is now violating the charter out of pure necessity, and there is talk of bringing them up with a round turn. Section 10 of the charter provides: ¶ 'The Common Council shall not create, audit or allow or permit to accrue any debt or liability above the actual revenue or available means in the Treasury, that may be legally apportioned and appropriated for such purpose, nor shall any warrant be drawn or evidence of indebtedness be issued unless there shall be sufficient money in the Treasury legally applicable to meet the same, except as hereinafter provided.' ¶ The only exception is where the money is in the hands of a depository (now prohibited) or where there is a funded debt. But the Council at present is and for many years past has been issuing warrants when there is no money in the Treasury to pay them. The Treasury is now empty, and yet the Council, in violation of the charter, is issuing warrants, to be paid when the December tax collections are made. This is strictly prohibited, and there is talk of an injunction to put a stop to the practice. Such an injunction would necessarily hold, and in the event it is issued there would be no street watering, no street repairs, no Fire Department, no street lights and no sewers. The measure would give the bond opposers a troublesome dose of their own medicine, and it is talked of seriously. The Mayor and every Councilman is liable under the present system, and yet they can not help it and keep the city government going. Such an injunction would raise a breeze. ¶ Said a prominent citizen of Gilroy: ¶ 'We in Gilroy have watched this San Jose bond election with considerable interest. We are afraid the bonds would carry.' ¶ 'Why?' ¶ 'Because if they did not carry we had a little scheme on foot.' ¶ 'What is it?' ¶ 'To move the county seat to Gilroy. Half the people in San Jose would vote for it now just to get even, and all the county south of San Jose would vote the same way. The bonds have failed and we are now ready to make our strike for the county seat at Gilroy, which is a thriving and progressive city and which has a great future. We are paving and sewerage our town and we think we are entitled to the county seat and will get it. The Court-house is inadequate and a Hall of Records is needed. Gilroy will contribute liberally to build the houses, and then you can have the old Court-house for a City Hall.'"

6/29/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4

"The Vote on the Bonds." "Following are the returns of the election held yesterday on the question of issuing bonds to the amount of \$300,000 for city improvements. The vote, as will be seen, was very light: ¶ First Ward—For bonds, 165; against, 130; majority for, 35. ¶ Second Ward—For, 273; against, 168; majority for, 105. ¶ Third Ward—For, 247; against, 256; majority against, 9. ¶ Fourth Ward—For, 178; against, 209; majority against, 31. ¶ Total vote, 1626. For bonds, 863; against, 763. Majority for bonds, 100. Lacking the requisite two-thirds majority, the measure is of course defeated."

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

"Notes of the Boycott." "The Executive Committee of the Non-Partisan Association say that more leagues are being organized than ever before, and that the movement to expel the Mongolians by the peaceful method of non-intercourse is spreading and gathering strength every day. ¶ N. F. Ravlin, State Organizer, is to speak in Napa June 12th. In the meantime he is thoroughly organizing San Joaquin county. ¶ Five of the largest mills in Sonoma county are now running entirely with white labor, Duncan's and Martin's mills being the only one employing Chinese. Mr. Duncan evicted all of his tenants who joined the non-partisan leagues and the Executive Committee is investigating the titles to his lands by way of retaliation. Contributions have been received from Judge Edmonds, and the leagues at Forest Hill, Point Area and Turlock."

6/3/1886 Evening Herald (White Cigar-Makers' Association of the Pacific Coast) page 2 column 8

"Facts! About Cigars!" "Interesting to Those Who Buy Them, Sell Them or Use Them. ¶ The attention of the dealers and consumers of Cigars is called to the schemes and tricks of unprincipled dealers who have no consideration for the interests of the community in which they live, and whose only thought is to grasp for the 'almighty dollar.' We have reference especially to the sale of leprosy-breeding Cigars made in San Francisco by Chinese. ¶ The White Cigar-Makers' Association of the Pacific Coast is the only one on this Coast containing an anti-Chinese clause in its constitution. They have a branch in this city for the protection of their craft and the advancement of their interests and that of the smoking public. They have already fifty persons engaged in the manufacture of Cigars in this city, who earn and expend \$31,000 each year in San Jose, and by the aid of public patronage they are in hopes of engaging 200 in the enterprise in a short time. The Branch Association in this city at their last regular meeting agreed to publish the names of all dealers in white label cigars exclusively as friends of white labor, free of charge, in the Daily Herald, by sending in their names in due time for the committee to investigate the same. ¶ All those who believe in the future of our State, who prefer the success of the men and women who rear the children, make the laws, pay the taxes and shape our institutions, in preference to the success of the non-affiliating, disease-disseminating, alien Chinese, should buy white-labor cigars, and see that the label and seal of the Cigarmakers' Association is on each box. Address all communications to J. N. Barcel, Secretary, San Jose, Cal."

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

"Nothing Like the K of L." "L. S. Cavallaro has just introduced into the San Jose market the K of L, a new brand of cigars made by white labor of the choicest and most carefully selected tobacco. Smokers pronounce them delicious and without a rival for delectacy [delicacy] of flavor even among the most expensive imported brands. price 5 cents. Ask for the K of L."

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

"Leland's Sentence." "The examination of Frank Leland on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon on Dan Riordon was finished before Justice Pfister's Court yesterday. The evidence tending to show that he was acting under great provocation, the complaint was dismissed on motion of the District Attorney. Leland subsequently pleaded guilty to a charge of discharging a fire-arm in the city limits and paid a fine of \$5."

6/3/1886 Evening Herald (San Jose Laundry Association) page 4 column 5

"San Jose Laundry Association." "Tenth St., (Bet. St. James and Julian). ¶ Having completed their new fire-proof brick building and placed all machinery, they are prepared to do work to the satisfaction of customers and with dispatch. None but first-class workmen employed. None but the most improved machinery in use. With these facilities the proprietors feel safe in guaranteeing better work than has ever been done in San Jose before. ¶ Any person desiring drivers to call, notify by postal card at the above address. The wagons are easily distinguished, having red covers and polite drivers. ¶ Hotel and Restuarant work can be called for and deliverd within a few hours. ¶ All ordinary Mending, Sewing on Buttons, Etc., FREE OF CHARGE! ¶ Positively No Chinamen Employed! ¶ San Jose Laundry Association. ¶ Albro N. Sprague, John M. Dickson, Albert Y Mabry, Proprietors."

6/30/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

[No title.] "A short time ago it was decided by coolie-loving judges that the wearing of a queue was part of a Chinaman's religion, and that, therefore, it was a violation of the Federal Constitution to cut off the hair of a coolie convicted of crime. A day or two ago, however, two or three coolies in Sacramento cut off their own queues without being even requested to do so. It therefore appears that the pretended reverence for the pigtail was used simply as a boind to obtain privileges for coolies which were denied to white men, and our sapient judges, ever ready to favor coolieism, accepted the pretense as a reality. These cunning heathens, by some strange manipulation always contrive to get what they want from the authorities. Is it because they pay for it?"

6/30/1886 Evening Herald ("Fourth Ward.") page 2 column 3

"What Defeated the Bonds." "Ed. Herald:—I have never seen anything in the newspapers about an important factor in the defeat of the bonds. Did you not know that Chinatown contributed liberally to

the fund that was used to beat the bonds? The Chinese did not want the City Hall in Market plaza. Does not this explain the majority that the Fourth Ward gave against the bonds? There were some of us in that ward who were not asleep, and we saw a thing or two. The workers against the bonds evidently had some queer allies. ¶ Fourth Ward. ¶ The broad hint contained in the foregoing communication was suggested this morning to J. T. Bury, who was employed to work against the bonds. ¶ 'Have you fly newspaper men just got on to it?' he said, laughing."

6/30/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 1

"Nothing Like the K of L." "L. S. Cavallaro has just introduced into the San Jose market the K of L, a new brand of cigars made by white labor of the choicest and most carefully selected tobacco. Smokers pronounce them delicious and without a rival for delicacy [delicacy] of flavor even among the most expensive imported brands. price 5 cents. Ask for the K of L."

6/30/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 5

"The Day Set." "Lee Gam Must Hang on the Sixth of August. ¶ EFFORTS OF COMMUTATION. ¶ The Condemned Murderer's Calm Behavior—Unexplained Absence of His Attorneys. ¶ Lee Gam, who murdered another Chinaman in a battle that was fought in Chinatown in January, 1885, has about exhausted the resources of legal technicalities to keep his neck out of the noose. He was convicted June 1, 1885, and on the 5th of the same month the death sentence was pronounced and Friday, the 31st of the following month, was set for his execution. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, principally on the ground that Judge Belden erred in instructing the jury regarding the caution with which the testimony in support of the alibi should be received. The Supreme Court upheld the instruction. Lee Gam's defense was an alibi, which went to pieces under the hands of the District Attorney, and as this shut out a chance for mitigating circumstances to operate, the prisoner was given the extreme penalty by the jury. ¶ Reprieves followed the Supreme Court ruling, and the inevitable was thus several times postponed. All these have expired and all appeals have but affirmed the lower court. Hence Lee Gam stood before Judge Belden this morning to learn the day on which it is proposed to hang him. His attorneys, Messrs. Campbell, Reardon and Nygh, were all absent at the hour appointed, 10 o'clock, and no explanation of their absence was given. Judge Belden said that as the case was a grave one he would wait till the 10:30 train should arrive, but that the absence of counsel would not be allowed to work an indefinite postponement. ¶ He waited till 11:15 o'clock, and the attorneys did not appear. He had them called at the door, and Bailiff Stone's call received no more substantial answer than divers echoes through the corridors. Judge Belden told Lee Gam to stand up, and then he asked Gam if he had any cause to show why the day should not be appointed for carrying into execution the judgment of the court. ¶ Lee Gam looked around helplessly, having no one to speak for him. He caught the eye of District Attorney Moore, who beckoned to him and whispered something to him. Gam straightened up and in a very low tone he said: ¶ 'No.' ¶ 'The order of the court,' said Judge Belden, 'is that Friday, August 6th, be designated as the day when said sentence shall be carried into execution. Let the proper order be presented for the signature of the Court. Mr. District Attorney, do you know whether or not any further effort will be made in the prisoner's behalf? I ask the question seeing that he has no counsel present.' ¶ 'I understand,' said Mr. Moore, 'that an effort will be made to secure a commutation of the sentence,

and undoubtedly were counsel present they would except to the action of the court.' ¶ 'Mr. Clerk, enter the order of the court and note the exception of defendant's counsel. Mr. Sheriff, remand the prisoner.' ¶ Lee Gam was taken to his cell. ¶ 'Good-bye,' he smilingly said to some acquaintances near whom he passed as he went out. ¶ He is a very intelligent Chinaman and was formerly court interpreter. He speaks English fluently. It had been said that he did not fully realize his situation, and a reporter asked Mr. Moore if that was true. ¶ 'No,' was the answer. 'He fully realizes it, but places his hope in a commutation.' ¶ 'He has a hand like a woman's. Growing from the little finger of his left hand is a phenomenal nail.' ¶ 'How long is it?' he was asked. ¶ 'Two inches and a quarter.' ¶ 'Are you going to cut it off?' ¶ 'Bimeby.' ¶ It is curiously twisted. ¶ 'Do you put anything on it to keep it from breaking?' ¶ 'Yes,' he answered. ¶ In his cell he is cheerful and hopeful. Strong efforts will be made to secure a commutation of his sentence to life imprisonment, and they will be met by a counter effort to secure his death. The Chinese are divided concerning him, because he killed a Chinaman."

6/4/1886 Evening Herald (Levy Bros. Great Bargain House) page 2 column 5

"Plain Talk about Clothing!" "Of interest to all Workingmen, Business Men, Artisans, and Mechanics, and Farmers, ¶ All Friends of White Labor ¶ Your attention is called to the methods of unprincipled dealers who continually thrust their Chinese-made ready-made clothing on the public, who have no more interest for the community in which they live than their greed for the Almighty Dollar. If you desire to encourage ¶ WHITE LABOR! ¶ Do not buy the Chinese-made clothing for yourselves and your boys. Every dollar spent for it goes to the 5,000 Chinamen in San Francisco and is withdrawn from circulation here. ¶ Levy Bro's. ¶ White Labor Clothing House, ¶ Are employing sixty men and girls manufacturing clothing. We pay out nearly \$1,000 weekly for labor, every dollar of which goes to enrich the business interests of the city and brings prosperity to many a home. This industry should employ 200 people, and we believe that we deserve the support and encouragement of the entire community, as OUR PRICES ARE LOWER than is charged for Chinese-made clothing. ¶ All-Wool Suits, made to order from \$10.00 ¶ Fine Business Suits, made to order, for 15.00 ¶ Fine Dress Suits, [made to order, for] 20.00 ¶ Boys' Suits, [made to order, for] 10.00 ¶ Children's Suits [made to order for] 8.00 ¶ Pants, [made to order, for] 4.00. ¶ LEVY BROS., ¶ 74 and 76 South First street."

6/4/1886 Evening Herald (White Cigar-Makers' Association of the Pacific Coast) page 2 column 8

"Facts! About Cigars!" "Interesting to Those Who Buy Them, Sell Them or Use Them. ¶ The attention of the dealers and consumers of Cigars is called to the schemes and tricks of unprincipled dealers who have no consideration for the interests of the community in which they live, and whose only thought is to grasp for the 'almighty dollar.' We have reference especially to the sale of leprosy-breeding Cigars made in San Francisco by Chinese. ¶ The White Cigar-Makers' Association of the Pacific Coast is the only one on this Coast containing an anti-Chinese clause in its constitution. They have a branch in this city for the protection of their craft and the advancement of their interests and that of the smoking public. They have already fifty persons engaged in the manufacture of Cigars in this city, who earn and expend \$31,000 each year in San Jose, and by the aid of public patronage they are in hopes of engaging 200 in the enterprise in a short time. The Branch Association in this city at their last regular meeting agreed to publish the names of all dealers in white label cigars exclusively as friends of white labor, free of charge,

in the Daily Herald, by sending in their names in due time for the committee to investigate the same. ¶ All those who believe in the future of our State, who prefer the success of the men and women who rear the children, make the laws, pay the taxes and shape our institutions, in preference to the success of the non-affiliating, disease-disseminating, alien Chinese, should buy white-labor cigars, and see that the label and seal of the Cigarmakers' Association is on each box. Address all communications to J. N. Barcel, Secretary, San Jose, Cal."

6/4/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 2

"Nothing Like the K of L." "L. S. Cavallaro has just introduced into the San Jose market the K of L, a new brand of cigars made by white labor of the choicest and most carefully selected tobacco. Smokers pronounce them delicious and without a rival for delectacy [delicacy] of flavor even among the most expensive imported brands. price 5 cents. Ask for the K of L."

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

"Labor's Causes." "Opening of a Co-operative White Laundry. ¶ The Council's Late Action. ¶ A Proposition for the Holding of Secret Meetings of the Anti-Chinese Association. ¶ The weekly meeting of Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association No. 2 was held last evening at Druids' Hall, President A. W. Kennedy occupying the chair. ¶ R. H. Schwartz reported that the co-operative white labor laundry had been started. Good work will be done at reasonable figures and all the profits of the laundry will go to those who do the work. The laundry is located at the corner of Jones and Alum Rock avenues. ¶ Thos. Wynn said that the laundry had been successfully started, much of the credit being due to the efforts of Mr. Schwartz. Some of the largest growers of fruit, some of the capitalists, some of the most influential men in the community who it has been supposed were opposed to the anti-Chinese movement, have pledged their aid to the new laundry. It is for the benefit, however, of the laboring element that the enterprise has been started, and they should patronize the laundry. The best of work will be done. Some of the so-called white laundries employ Chinese, which will not be the case in the new laundry. If poor people can do their own work at home, so much the better. But if they cannot conveniently do so, then they should aid the co-operative laundry. ¶ Paolo Salisbury and other mentioned a number of laundries which employ white help exclusively. ¶ President Kennedy was glad to hear that the enterprise opened so propitiously. He also said that some of the most loud-mouthed people in connection with the anti-Chinese movement a few months ago are now its bitterest enemies. They are nothing but snakes in the grass and the speaker hoped that none of them would ever set foot in an anti-Chinese association hall again. ¶ Mr. Burns remarked that everything looks encouraging for the movement. Although the meeting this evening may not be very largely attended, it is nevertheless true that the anti-coolie movement is stronger in this county than it ever was before. ¶ Mr. Schwartz said that some people had entered the movement with a purely selfish view. As for himself he always followed the path of duty, regardless of criticism. He had no confidence in loud-mouthed hypocrites and howlers—men who are all sound and no principle. The cause of right is always strong enough to oppose the representative of millions. ¶ Mrs. Schwartz made a few remarks and hoped that laundry prices will be kept down to reasonable figures, so that people will not go back to Chinese. ¶ President Kennedy announced that prominent citizens had promised financial aid to the movement when needed. ¶ It was also announced

that the laundry enterprise was in the hands of the County Executive Committee. ¶ Mr. Childs said that so far as he could learn, anti-Chinese work was progressing favorably all over the State. The work to be done may be done quietly and harmoniously. What is now being done as to a laundry is in the right direction, but it ought to have been done three months ago. In that case the laundry business would have been in the hands of the co-operative organization and there would not now be a single Chinese wash-house in San Jose. It was a mistake not to start the laundry sooner. But wise people profit by their past mistakes. ¶ Mr. Schwartz stated that a city office would be established for the co-operative laundry shortly. For the present orders will be received at Kaufman & Brewster's. ¶ Mr. Bishop spoke against the laundry ordinance which was passed by the Council at its last meeting as a pro-Chinese measure. He understood that the ordinance originated with the Mayor. 'If we were Chinamen,' continued Mr. Bishop, 'we might have the ordinance declared invalid. But as it is, it will have to stand, I suppose.' ¶ Mr. Wynn said that the Mayor should not be censured unless he signed the ordinance. Mr. Salisbury assured the league that the ordinance had not been signed and would not be. ¶ [The ordinance referred to was noticed at length in the Herald a few days ago.] ¶ Mr. Brosius suggested that we all imitate the Chinese—dress as they do, eat what they do, live as they live. If that were possible, does anybody suppose that the pro-Chinese business men would make enough to pay their rent? The speaker then suggested that secret meetings of the league be held. The meetings need not all be secret; some may be held openly. There are business men in this city who would join the movement if the business were secret. He made a motion that secret meetings be held on alternate Thursdays. ¶ Mr. Wynn offered an amendment. He proposed one open meeting each month, the other meetings to be private. ¶ Mr. Burns suggested that action be deferred for a week. ¶ On motion of Mr. Salisbury the matter was laid on the table. ¶ Mr. Burns announced that white workers could obtain work in the orchards near C. T. Settle's in the Willows by applying on Monday next. ¶ Mr. Schwartz reverted to the laundry ordinance and said he believed that Mayor Breyfogle, who is a fair-minded man, will be just to those connected with this movement. ¶ President Kennedy spoke of Mayor Breyfogle as a friend of the movement and of Councilman Evans as its enemy. ¶ Mr. Wynn said he did not believe the majority of the Council was opposed to the movement. ¶ In answer to a question Mr. Burns gave the information that new hands have made \$1.10 to \$1.25 per day for packing fruit in boxes in the Willows, and expect to earn more as they become used to the work. The parties as to whom the above figures are quoted are old people; those who are more active and skillful can of course earn more. ¶ It was suggested that as many of the members of the association are just now in the grain fields it might be well to hold meetings bi-weekly instead of weekly, but the suggestion was not received with favor. The association then adjourned."

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

"Superior Court Notes." "An information was filed this morning charging Ah Hing with attempted burglary. The defendant will be arraigned on Monday. this is the Chinaman who was caught in the act of attempting to break into a Chinese house at Gish's place a few weeks ago."

6/4/1886 Evening Herald (San Jose Laundry Association) page 4 column 5

"San Jose Laundry Association." "Tenth St., (Bet. St. James and Julian). ¶ Having completed their new fire-proof brick building and placed all machinery, they are prepared to do work to the satisfaction of

customers and with dispatch. None but first-class workmen employed. None but the most improved machinery in use. With these facilities the proprietors feel safe in guaranteeing better work than has ever been done in San Jose before. ¶ Any person desiring drivers to call, notify by postal card at the above address. The wagons are easily distinguished, having red covers and polite drivers. ¶ Hotel and Restuarant work can be called for and deliverd within a few hours. ¶ All ordinary Mending, Sewing on Buttons, Etc., FREE OF CHARGE! ¶ Positively No Chinamen Employed! ¶ San Jose Laundry Association. ¶ Albro N. Sprague, John M. Dickson, Albert Y Mabry, Proprietors."

6/5/1886 Evening Herald (White Cigar-Makers' Association of the Pacific Coast) page 1 column 2

"Facts! About Cigars!" "Interesting to Those Who Buy Them, Sell Them or Use Them. ¶ The attention of the dealers and consumers of Cigars is called to the schemes and tricks of unprincipled dealers who have no consideration for the interests of the community in which they live, and whose only thought is to grasp for the 'almighty dollar.' We have reference especially to the sale of leprosy-breeding Cigars made in San Francisco by Chinese. ¶ The White Cigar-Makers' Association of the Pacific Coast is the only one on this Coast containing an anti-Chinese clause in its constitution. They have a branch in this city for the protection of their craft and the advancement of their interests and that of the smoking public. They have already fifty persons engaged in the manufacture of Cigars in this city, who earn and expend \$31,000 each year in San Jose, and by the aid of public patronage they are in hopes of engaging 200 in the enterprise in a short time. The Branch Association in this city at their last regular meeting agreed to publish the names of all dealers in white label cigars exclusively as friends of white labor, free of charge, in the Daily Herald, by sending in their names in due time for the committee to investigate the same. ¶ All those who believe in the future of our State, who prefer the success of the men and women who rear the children, make the laws, pay the taxes and shape our institutions, in preference to the success of the non-affiliating, disease-disseminating, alien Chinese, should buy white-labor cigars, and see that the label and seal of the Cigarmakers' Association is on each box. Address all communications to J. N. Barcel, Secretary, San Jose, Cal."

6/5/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

[No title.] "Of the ten Senators who voted against paying the indemnity to coolie bosses for the alleged outrages on the coolies in Wyoming, nine are Democrats, and one, Mitchell of Oregon, a Republican. That is about the way the voting generally is between the parties when it comes to favoring coolieism. In this county the men who employ coolies, and favor the employment of coolies, are all to a man Republicans, and the same may be said of the State at large. The Democrats everywhere and always, have favored white labor, and always will."

6/5/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 2 column 1

"Nothing Like the K of L." "L. S. Cavallaro has just introduced into the San Jose market the K of L, a new brand of cigars made by white labor of the choicest and most carefully selected tobacco. Smokers

pronounce them delicious and without a rival for delicacy [delicacy] of flavor even among the most expensive imported brands. price 5 cents. Ask for the K of L."

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

"Chinese Indemnity Bill Passed." "Washington, June 4.—The Senate Chinese Indemnity bill was placed before the Senate, and Mr. Cockrell took the floor. He argued strongly against the bill. The basis on which the Secretary of State and President have recommended the claims covered by this bill was solely that of pity for the Chinamen, and not because there was the slightest legal or other obligation existing in the premises. At the conclusion of Mr. Cockrell's speech the bill was brought to a vote and passed; yeas 30, nays 10. The Senators voting in the negative were: Messrs. Beck, Berry, Cackrell, Coke, Eustis, George, Harris, Maxey, Mitchell of Oregon and Vest. The bill authorizes the President to ascertain the actual losses sustained by the Chinamen by the riot at Hot Springs, Wyoming, in September, 1885, and to pay such losses. The amount appropriated by the bill for that purpose is \$150,000."

6/5/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 4

"Fruit and Politics." "Meeting of Horticulturists and Farmers To-day. ¶ A meeting of farmers, horticulturists and viticulturists was held at Grand Army Hall this afternoon.....[Business unrelated to the Chinese.]...A. Block presented resolutions attacking the present system of taxation, which exempts trees of natural growth from taxation and places an unjust burden on growers of fruit. They also contained a sarcastic reference to the newspapers that are supporting the anti-Chinese movement, in which the promise was made that the fruit-growers would substitute the laborers recommended in place of Chinese when the editors and proprietors of such papers shall discharge their reporters and other employes and substitute such men as shall be named by the fruit-growers. ¶ The boycott was pronounced against in the resolutions, anarchy was denounced, the appointment of delegates to the Farmers' State Convention was recommended, the doctrine of riparian rights was attacked an an expression given in favor of restricting Chinese immigration. ¶ The discussion of the resolutions was in progress at the close of this report."

6/5/1886 Evening Herald (Levy Bros. Great Bargain House) page 4 column 6

"Plain Talk about Clothing!" "Of interest to all Workingmen, Business Men, Artisans, and Mechanics, and Farmers, ¶ All Friends of White Labor ¶ Your attention is called to the methods of unprincipled dealers who continually thrust their Chinese-made ready-made clothing on the public, who have no more interest for the community in which they live than their greed for the Almighty Dollar. If you desire to encourage ¶ WHITE LABOR! ¶ Do not buy the Chinese-made clothing for yourselves and your boys. Every dollar spent for it goes to the 5,000 Chinamen in San Francisco and is withdrawn from circulation here. ¶ Levy Bro's. ¶ White Labor Clothing House, ¶ Are employing sixty men and girls manufacturing clothing. We pay out nearly \$1,000 weekly for labor, every dollar of which goes to enrich the business interests of the city and brings prosperity to many a home. This industry should employ 200 people, and we believe that we deserve the support and encouragement of the entire community, as OUR PRICES

ARE LOWER than is charged for Chinese-made clothing. ¶ All-Wool Suits, made to order from \$10.00 ¶ Fine Business Suits, made to order, for 15.00 ¶ Fine Dress Suits, [made to order, for] 20.00 ¶ Boys' Suits, [made to order, for] 10.00 ¶ Children's Suits [made to order for] 8.00 ¶ Pants, [made to order, for] 4.00. ¶ LEVY BROS., ¶ 74 and 76 South First street."

6/5/1886 Evening Herald (San Jose Laundry Association) page 4 column 6

"San Jose Laundry Association." "Tenth St., (Bet. St. James and Julian). ¶ Having completed their new fire-proof brick building and placed all machinery, they are prepared to do work to the satisfaction of customers and with dispatch. None but first-class workmen employed. None but the most improved machinery in use. With these facilities the proprietors feel safe in guaranteeing better work than has ever been done in San Jose before. ¶ Any person desiring drivers to call, notify by postal card at the above address. The wagons are easily distinguished, having red covers and polite drivers. ¶ Hotel and Restuarant work can be called for and deliverd within a few hours. ¶ All ordinary Mending, Sewing on Buttons, Etc., FREE OF CHARGE! ¶ Positively No Chinamen Employed! ¶ San Jose Laundry Association. ¶ Albro N. Sprague, John M. Dickson, Albert Y Mabry, Proprietors."

6/5/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 5 column 8

"The Council." "Establishment of a Secret Service Fund. ¶ The Laundry Ordinance. ¶ Action on Petitions—Proposed Suit Against the County—The Sewer Ditch—Street Signs. ¶ The Mayor and a full Council held an adjourned meeting last evening. ¶ The petition of Chinese for permission to erect a temporary frame building and a music stand in Chinatown, and to explode firecrackers under the supervision of the Chief of Police, was referred to the Fire and Water Committee with power to act. ¶ [Unrelated city business] ... Mayor Breyfogle stated that at the last meeting a laundry ordinance had been passed. Since then he had learned that one section of another ordinance imposing a license of \$7.50 was still in force. The two ordinances should be harmonized, and he suggested that they be referred to the Ordinance Committee. As matters now stood he should not sign the new ordinance, because it imposed a license on offices, which are conducted by white men. ¶ Messrs. Dunlop and Prindle said the office tax was put in to cover the cases of those who conduct their laundries outside the city, but maintained offices in the city. ¶ The ordinance was referred back to the Ordinance Committee. [unrelated city business]..."

6/7/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

"The Farmers' Meeting." "The farmers of Santa Clara county, if they were fairly represented in the meeting on Saturday, are an astonishing set of people. Judging by the resolutions which were adopted they would not permit anyone but themselves to express even an opinion if they could help it. They appear to think that no one but themselves knows anything, or is entitled to any consideration. They would muzzle the press, prevent free speech, and uproot free institutions, rather than give up their cherished coolies, or submit to the mildest criticism. ¶ And yet, with all this assumption of superior intelligence, the whole burden of their pitiful city is that they are the mudsills of society—that everyone

takes advantage of their ignorance and their helplessness. They do all the work, pay all the taxes, and get all the kicking. Now it does seem as though, with the superior intelligence that they claim, that they might at least keep themselves on an equality with the rest of the community, and obtain a fair share of the profits of their own industry. Their perpetual whining is simply an evidence that they of all men in the community are the least capable of managing their own affairs, and they certainly, under the circumstances, have no just right to complain that they remain at the bottom of the social ladder, while they give so little evidence of their ability to climb to the top, or keep there when they get there. ¶ Look at the set of resolutions adopted by them at Saturday's meeting. Are they not the most utter claptrap? No one has interfered with them and their coolies—no one ever intended to interfere. The utmost that has been said by the working men of the towns and cities is that they would refuse to buy the products of those who persisted in employing coolies. There is certainly nothing wrong in this. Then, again, look at their denunciation of politicians, when everyone knows that they can be led by the nose by the first callow stump-speaker that comes along. It is because they always vote a lawyer or a bummer of some kind into public office that everybody has come to understand that they are made to be the butt of the whole community. ¶ Even in this matter of the taxation of trees and vines, the great majority showed by their talk that they did not know what they wanted. They want their trees and vines exempted from taxation, the same as other growing crops, as provided by the Constitution, and there is no reason under heaven why there should be any discrimination against them in this matter. But a Republican Legislature, elected by themselves, decided that they must pay the tax, and they must now abide by it, or elect a Legislature that will repeal the present law. That is all there is of that. ¶ But all this talk about taxation is a tempest in a teapot. The whole amount of the tax on trees and vines in this county paid last year was less than ten thousand dollars—certainly not enough to crush or even to cripple the great army of fruit and vine growers said to be represented in Saturday's meeting. The whole certainly did not amount to more than a cent on a hundred pounds of the fruit grown last year in the county. While we, therefore, concede the tax to be unjust, and urge the fruit and vine growers to make earnest efforts to repeal the law, it must be admitted that the crushing effects mentioned exist only in the highly excited imaginations of the speakers. ¶ Singular to relate, in all the resolutions adopted on Saturday—in all the eloquent speeches made—not a word is to be found in condemnation of the railroad corporation, which extorts a thousand times more than all the taxes put together from the fruit and vine growers of the State. The tax on trees and vines amounts to less than a cent on a hundred pounds—the railroad demands three cents a pound for freight, two cents of which at least is simple extortion. But the vast sum extorted by the railroad seems to be less than nothing in the minds of these people, whereas the tax is a burden too grievous to be borne. ¶ It is such exaggerations and absurdities as these by such self-elected representatives as those that appeared in Saturday's meeting that are the chief cause for the contempt with which producers generally are regarded. When the fruit-growers will discuss their real grievances in a manly and courageous fashion, the whole community will be found willing to listen, and to assist them in obtaining redress. But while they continue to whine about the injustice of the world, and to yelp at the heels of the press, which has always been fair and even generous towards them, they may expect nothing but the contempt which such manifestations deserve."

6/7/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3

"The Boycott Sustained." "Santa Cruz, June 7.—Judge McCann of the Superior Court rendered a decision this morning sustaining the demurrer of the defendants in the boycott case."

6/7/1886 Evening Herald (Levy Bros. Great Bargain House) page 2 column 7

"Plain Talk about Clothing!" "Of interest to all Workingmen, Business Men, Artisans, and Mechanics, and Farmers, ¶ All Friends of White Labor ¶ Your attention is called to the methods of unprincipled dealers who continually thrust their Chinese-made ready-made clothing on the public, who have no more interest for the community in which they live than their greed for the Almighty Dollar. If you desire to encourage ¶ WHITE LABOR! ¶ Do not buy the Chinese-made clothing for yourselves and your boys. Every dollar spent for it goes to the 5,000 Chinamen in San Francisco and is withdrawn from circulation here. ¶ Levy Bro's. ¶ White Labor Clothing House, ¶ Are employing sixty men and girls manufacturing clothing. We pay out nearly \$1,000 weekly for labor, every dollar of which goes to enrich the business interests of the city and brings prosperity to many a home. This industry should employ 200 people, and we believe that we deserve the support and encouragement of the entire community, as OUR PRICES ARE LOWER than is charged for Chinese-made clothing. ¶ All-Wool Suits, made to order from \$10.00 ¶ Fine Business Suits, made to order, for 15.00 ¶ Fine Dress Suits, [made to order, for] 20.00 ¶ Boys' Suits, [made to order, for] 10.00 ¶ Children's Suits [made to order for] 8.00 ¶ Pants, [made to order, for] 4.00. ¶ LEVY BROS., ¶ 74 and 76 South First street."

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

"Turn Verein Entertainment." "At the entertainment and ball given at Turn Verein Hall Saturday evening for the benefit of the acting members of the Society who will take part in the tournament at Petaluma on the 13th, 14th and 15th inst., the attendance was large and the following programme was carried out to the satisfaction of all present: Overture; turning on horizontal bar, members of the Verein; vocal solo, 'Evening Prayer' (Holzel), F. Hauer; acrobatic exercises, members of the Verein; vocal solo, Miss Lena Voltz; turning on parallel bars, members of the Verein; vocal solo, 'How Fair Art Thou' (Weidt), Chas. Struermann; recitation, 'Death Bed of Benedict Arnold,' E. Rosenthal; song, Verein Club. The dance which followed was one of the most enjoyable affairs of the kind ever given by the Society. Excellent music was furnished under the direction of R. H. Schwartz."

6/7/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 7

"Nothing Like the K of L." "L. S. Cavallaro has just introduced into the San Jose market the K of L, a new brand of cigars made by white labor of the choicest and most carefully selected tobacco. Smokers pronounce them delicious and without a rival for delectacy [delicacy] of flavor even among the most expensive imported brands. price 5 cents. Ask for the K of L."

6/7/1886 Evening Herald (White Cigar-Makers' Association of the Pacific Coast) page 3 column 8

"Facts! About Cigars!" "Interesting to Those Who Buy Them, Sell Them or Use Them. ¶ The attention of the dealers and consumers of Cigars is called to the schemes and tricks of unprincipled dealers who have no consideration for the interests of the community in which they live, and whose only thought is to

grasp for the 'almighty dollar.' We have reference especially to the sale of leprosy-breeding Cigars made in San Francisco by Chinese. ¶ The White Cigar-Makers' Association of the Pacific Coast is the only one on this Coast containing an anti-Chinese clause in its constitution. They have a branch in this city for the protection of their craft and the advancement of their interests and that of the smoking public. They have already fifty persons engaged in the manufacture of Cigars in this city, who earn and expend \$31,000 each year in San Jose, and by the aid of public patronage they are in hopes of engaging 200 in the enterprise in a short time. The Branch Association in this city at their last regular meeting agreed to publish the names of all dealers in white label cigars exclusively as friends of white labor, free of charge, in the Daily Herald, by sending in their names in due time for the committee to investigate the same. ¶ All those who believe in the future of our State, who prefer the success of the men and women who rear the children, make the laws, pay the taxes and shape our institutions, in preference to the success of the non-affiliating, disease-disseminating, alien Chinese, should buy white-labor cigars, and see that the label and seal of the Cigarmakers' Association is on each box. Address all communications to J. N. Barcel, Secretary, San Jose, Cal."

6/8/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

"No Irrigation Needed." "What a commentary this clamor about irrigation is upon the superior advantages of Santa Clara valley over the rest of the State! Except for small fruits and vegetables we need no irrigation at all. Our magnificent vineyards thrive in the driest seasons without a drop of water except that which comes fresh from the clouds, and our firm and full flavored fruits are also grown without the aid of irrigation. In fact, irrigation, as practiced in some sections, would ruin our vineyards and orchards in a year or two. ¶ And just see the difference in labor and other expenses which is entailed in this irrigation business. Not only must the water be paid for, but also the extra labor which is required to conduct it over the land, and put it where it will do the most good. It is safe to say that the cost of water and labor will not be less than twenty-five dollars an acre during the season, which is a magnificent profit in itself. Good orchard and vineyard land in this county, with all this expense spared ought, therefore, to be worth at least twice as much as that in sections where irrigation is constantly needed and practiced. ¶ Then there is the constant danger of malaria in districts that are irrigated. When the ground is constantly saturated with water, it is safe to say that it will soon be unfit for human habitation, especially in the almost torrid climate of southern California, and the great interior valleys of the State. But here we have no difficulty of that sort. Our ground is perfectly dry during the whole summer season, as nature intended it should be, and we are therefore entirely exempt from the fevers and other malarial diseases which afflict the irrigated districts. ¶ Another thing that should be mentioned is the bad effect which this clamor about irrigation will have on the people of the Eastern States. It is made to appear in the discussions on the subject by San Francisco papers that irrigation is absolutely necessary in all parts of the State, whereas it is only necessary in those districts that have really to be reclaimed from the desert. Here is a great belt of counties on the coast that are better without any irrigation at all for orchards and vineyards, and care should be taken by journals that pretend to represent the State to make this tremendous fact quite plain. We want the people of the Eastern States to understand that we have plenty of rainfall for fruit trees and vines, and, indeed, for all the purposes of ordinary agriculture, and that they need have no fear of drought in this favored climate. Of course, it is well to reclaim the desert by irrigation, but it is well to state that it is really only the desert that demands such reclamation."

6/8/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 3

"Improvements." "An Election on the Issuance of City Bonds. ¶ Meeting of the Council. ¶ John Craven's Bill Rejected—Sewer Contract Awarded—Another Council Session This Evening. ¶ At the meeting of the Mayor and Common Council held last evening Mr. McCarthy was the only member not in attendance. ¶ [Unrelated city business.]...¶ Mr. James of the Committee of the Whole, made a report with reference to the raising of money for needed city improvements. Reports had been received from the several standing committees. The Sewerage Committee favored a loan of \$150,000 for sewerage work. This would build from 19 to 22 miles of sewers which would answer all purposes for the next 13 years. Such a loan would require an annual tax of one or two cents for flushing and other purposes. The Street Committee recommended that Santa Clara street be improved from Orchard to First and that the rock at the cemetery be utilized. The Construction Committee reported that a new city hall could be built and furnished for \$100,000. It could be built on Market Plaza, and if built the Chinese will in time be forced to leave. The present building and lot can be sold for \$25,000. The River Improvement Committee reported that two iron bridges, one over the Guadalupe and the other over the Los Gatos, were imperatively needed. They will cost \$26,500. ¶ The Committee of the Whole, after carefully considering the above reports and presenting in clear, logical style, the reasons why the improvements should be made in the manner suggested—by the issuance of bonds—recommended that when the matter is laid before the public the report be published and copies distributed among the electors. The committee further recommended that the bonds shall not exceed \$300,000 in amount, the money to be used for the following purposes: Sewerage \$150,000; City Hall, \$100,000; two iron bridges, \$25,000; improvement of public squares, \$7,500; street purposes, \$17,500. It was shown by facts and figures that with the bonds the tax levy can be reduced to less than 96 cents, including the payment of interest. ¶ The report was adopted, Messrs. Evans and Dunlop voting no. ¶ On motion of Mr. James it was decided to print 2,000 copies of the report, Mr. Evans voting no. ¶ The Street Commissioner was instructed to open and examine the stone quarry at the cemetery. ¶ On motion the Clerk was instructed to prepare a call for an election to be held June 21st, for the purpose of submitting the bond question to the people, Mr. Evans voting no. ¶ [Unrelated city business.]..."

6/8/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4

"Local Brevities." "...The transcript on appeal in the case of Lee Wah, convicted of practicing medicine without a license, was forwarded yesterday to the Clerk of the Supreme Court...."

6/8/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4

"Berry Picking." "How They Do Things in New Jersey – A Hint to California. ¶ Those who insist on preferring Chinese to white berry-pickers should know how picking is done in New Jersey. The Philadelphia Times of May 29th gave an interesting sketch of berry picking in the great berry districts of New Jersey. The Vineland and Hammonton districts grow the bulk of the berries. From Vineland, one day in June last year, 256 carloads of strawberries were sent away, while 202 loads were shipped from Hammonton on the same day. Each car contained about 300 crates of 32 quarts each, or over 2,300,000

quarts from Vineland and over 2,000,000 from Hammonton. Less than one third of the shipments were to and through Philadelphia to Western cities, New York and the Eastern cities getting by far the larger portion. ¶ The indications are, the fruit-growers say, that the shipments this year will exceed those of a year ago ten per cent., and that the quality of berries will excel that of last year by the same percentage. ¶ Nearly everybody in these districts live the whole year on what they earn during the fruit season, the small farmers on the proceeds of the sales, and the army of pickers on the one cent and a half a quart which they are paid for garnering the berries. During 'berry pickin',' thousands of men, women and children do nothing but help gather the fruit. In every field a score or more of pickers, mostly women and children, crawl upon their knees along the long rows of vines, unmindful of the hot sun, only anxious to fill as many quart boxes and receive as many checks for their day's work as possible. ¶ Take the 'big day' of last year, when 4,000,000 quarts of strawberries were picked in the two districts, and the size of the army of pickers may be estimated. A very fast picker is able to gather in 125 quarts a day; good hands average 100, while the general average is about seventy. Every day while the season lasts the pickers go over the same vines and take the berries which ripen during the night. ¶ 'How many quarts will the strawberries yield to the acre?' asked a reporter of a grower. ¶ 'There are 100 rows of seventy yards in length to each acre. Each row will yield two quarts a day on an average for twenty days. That would be about 4,000 quarts as the acre's yield. Last season we netted about five cents per quart, after paying the cost of marketing and the commission. A little figuring will show that we cleared \$200 per acre, out of which we had to pay our regular help, the cost of keeping a pair of horses and the other incidental expenses. It is seldom that all the kinds of fruit we grow yield well the same season. If the strawberries are big the grapes are likely to be a failure or the blackberries or raspberries are very light, but we are pretty certain to have a good paying crop of one or the other, and after all it ain't the worst business.'"

6/8/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 7

"Nothing Like the K of L." "L. S. Cavallaro has just introduced into the San Jose market the K of L, a new brand of cigars made by white labor of the choicest and most carefully selected tobacco. Smokers pronounce them delicious and without a rival for delicacy [delicacy] of flavor even among the most expensive imported brands. price 5 cents. Ask for the K of L."

6/9/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

"Coolies Still Coming." "The last steamer from China has seven hundred coolies on board, and by hook or by crook they will all be permitted to enter the country. If Collector Hager does his duty and refuses to permit them to land, writs of habeas corpus will be issued by pro-coolie Federal Judges, and the law will be set at nought. It is this constant influx of coolies in defiance of the law that so exasperates the friends of white labor. If the people of the Pacific Coast could feel assured that the law would be enforced, and that no more coolies would be permitted to enter the country, they would be inclined to wait patiently for the natural end of the coolie nuisance. But while, under one pretext or another, the coolies are still permitted to come into the country, white labor is naturally discouraged and dissatisfied to the point of indignation. It is an outrage on a free people thus to force upon them an alien and degraded race, especially when they worked so long and so patiently to obtain a law to prohibit coolie

immigration, and when they have good reason to believe that the law is constantly evaded by bribery and corruption."

6/9/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

[No title.] "The able and eloquent plea of Mayor Breyfogle for city improvements and the exhaustive report of the special committee are published in this issue of the Herald, and should receive the careful attention of every citizen."

6/9/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 2

"News from China and Japan." "SAN FRANCISCO, June 9. – The steamer 'Oceanic' arrived to-day, bringing Hongkong advices to May 15th, Yokohama dates to the 25th. Ceylon advices state that the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company propose tendering for mail service between Japan and British Columbia, connecting with the Canadian-Pacific Railway. It is stated in Yokohama that a famine prevails in Korea. Five hundred persons have died from starvation. There has not been a good harvest in Korea for seven years. The South Australian Government has notified the Chinese Government that a tax of \$50 will be imposed on all Chinamen arriving in the colony. The new tea crop in China is reported of good quality; prices are about ten per cent. higher than last season."

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

"City Improvements." "Reports and Estimates of Contemplated Cost. ¶ THE ISSUANCE OF BONDS ¶ The Amount To Be Issued, the Interest Proposed and the Objects of the Loan. ¶ The following communication from the Mayor to the Common Council and the subjoined committee reports show fully the extent of and necessity for the public improvements contemplated to be made, and the proposition for the issuance of bonds by the city for the purpose of raising funds for making the improvements: ¶ THE MAYOR'S COMMUNICATION. ¶ He Points Out the Improvements That Are Needed. ¶ Gentlemen of the Common Council of the City of San Jose: I have been awaiting the estimates of our City Engineer as to the cost of proposed improvements in order to bring the matter formally before you. These estimates and the practical suggestions accompanying them have been made at my request, and are based upon our present necessities and the probable wants of the coming twenty years, paying due consideration to our legitimate steady growth in area and population. ¶ The proposition is as to the issuance of bonds for the purpose of completing these improvements. This can only be legally done by holding an election, obtaining the vote of two-thirds of the voters in favor thereof, and providing for the re-payment of such indebtedness in twenty-five years. ¶ There are many arguments in favor such a course, if the contemplated improvements are necessary and cannot be as well made in any other manner: ¶ First, then, are these improvements necessary? The completion of the sewerage system is so undoubtedly, when viewed either in the light of economy, health, safety or public policy. The work can be more economically done if it is done rapidly, both in money expenditure direct and in obstruction of highways and of business. Health demands a perfect sewerage system. Safety is subserved, for surface water during heavy rains cannot be kept from flooding cellars in our business

centers, until the system is completed, and no separate branch of the system overtaxed far beyond its capacity, as it now is and must necessarily continue to be for some time to come if our present course is followed. Public policy demands it as it does the other improvements, first, because it is manifestly unjust to compel the present residents to pay for the improvements of the coming twenty-five years in which all will have equal benefit; second, because the growth, wealth and the culture of our people should be manifested in its general tone and appearance, if we would induce immigration and the increase in wealth and population which is our right. ¶ San Jose cannot be a commercial city. It is too near the great metropolis of our coast. It must look for its increase of population to be from a class which is seeking a permanent, pleasant home in this favored clime. Such a class look at the general tone and appearance of a city, ask of its schools, society and churches, and these weigh more than would an assertion of our freedom from indebtedness if confirmed by rotten bridges, muddy streets, incomplete sewers, an unsightly City Hall and unimproved parks. ¶ Plans for a City Hall were received by a former Council, and an excellent one chosen and paid for. It contemplates an edifice that would be substantial, imposing and affording an abundance of accommodation for all our city officials, for two fire engines with stables and sleeping apartments, for a City Prison and police offices and for a hall which could be used for city meetings. I am gratified to be able to state that the contemplated expense is \$90,000 instead of \$200,000, as some have supposed. Such a building erected in the center of Market Plaza would settle the vexed question of how that unsightly plot of ground could be disposed of, making it a thing of beauty, and would do much toward accomplishing the removal of the present plague-spot of Chinatown. Our city offices are entirely inadequate while the jail is in a still worse condition. Our present property is valuable and could readily be sold. ¶ The amount included in the estimate of our City Engineer for the improvement of Market and St. James Plazas is surely the very minimum and such as no one will object to. ¶ The replacing of the two wooden bridges on Santa Clara street with substantial iron ones is something so imperative that it will have to be done ere long, bonds or no bonds. Our City Engineer estimates the cost of these at \$25,000, proposing wide bridges, which shall be capable of accommodating the increased travel upon that main thoroughfare. Ten thousand dollars more is estimated as needed for new wooden bridges and repairs of the old for the coming twenty years. I should advise that this last item be eliminated from the estimate as capable of being readily met by current taxation. ¶ And now we come to the most perplexing question of all, namely, street improvements. A few propositions seem to me incontrovertible. Our streets must be improved in some different way from that heretofore followed. The constant drain upon our treasury of \$20,000 per year for sprinkling, hauling gravel for repairs, and carting off the mud, should be avoided if possible, but certainly lessened. ¶ Our City Engineer has made a clear and most exhaustive estimate of the cost of street improvements, and as a result, we find that the improvement, of less than 14 of the 100 miles of streets within our corporate limits will cost over \$360,000. I question the right, the justice or the propriety of making any of these improvements at the city's expense. If once done, it should be done forever, else will all of the tax-payers pay the bills of the few and those few the ones most able to pay as being owners of the more central and hence the more valuable property. In a visit to Santa Cruz recently in company with the Chairman of the Committee on Streets and the Street Commissioner, we observed the mode of performing the work adopted there and had it fully explained by the Honorable Mayor and the Street Commissioner of Santa Cruz. The city does the work under the direction of the Mayor and Council and they have attained the minimum of expense, so that the property holders, satisfied of good, cheap and honest work, cheerfully pay their assessments for the same. The consequence is that Santa Cruz is obtaining beautiful, smooth and serviceable avenues of which any city might be proud.

Councilmen James and Grozelier, the City Engineer, the Street Commissioner and myself have visited our cemetery and we are well satisfied that the city owns therein an abundance of proper rock for our streets and curbs. To quarry it, using what we may be able to of prison labor; to haul it to the city by street cars or wagons; to purchase a rock crusher, rollers, etc., which cost but a trifle comparatively; to contract (as we can) with the owners to furnish the Santa Cruz petroleum at a fair price; and the avoidance of any necessity for a profit to anyone—all these should enable us to complete these roadways at the very smallest possible expense, to do it rapidly and perfectly, and also to give steady employment to many who are now a charge upon us. ¶ I believe such to be the only practicable course, and I believe it would be acceptable to our people. ¶ In conclusion I recommend the following: That the Committee on Streets, Lands and Squares carefully consider the question of permanent street improvements and be prepared to report thereon at an early day; that the Committee on Sewerage examine the estimates of the City Engineer and ascertain what is the very least practicable amount that will be needed; that the Committee on Ordinances and River Improvements fix upon the amount probably needed by them for the coming twenty years, and also report upon the needs of our City Reservation; that the Committee on Public Structures examine the plans adopted by the former Mayor and Common Council and ascertain if any changes will be required therein, and if so the probable cost additional; that when these committees are ready to report, which should be as early a date as practicable, this body meet as a Committee of the Whole and thoroughly discuss the same. ¶ Lastly, I urgently recommend that every effort be made to fix the amount of this bonded indebtedness at a sum not to exceed \$300,000. ¶ Respectfully submitted, C. W. BREYFOGLE, Mayor. ¶ SAN JOSE, May 27, 1886.

¶ COMMITTEE REPORTS. ¶ Estimates of Expenditures for the Contemplated Improvements. ¶ To the Hon. the Mayor and Common Council of the City of San Jose—GENTLEMEN: At the meeting of this body held on the 27th day of May the Hon. Mayor presented a communication in reference to the pressing necessity for a number of city improvements and advising that the several committees report the needs of their departments, and that the matter then be discussed in Committee of the Whole and reported to this body. This course has been followed and the several committees have reported as follows: ¶

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERAGE. ¶ To the Hon. the Mayor and Common Council of the City of San Jose—GENTLEMEN: Your committee, having considered the proposition of submitting to a vote of the people the question of authorizing a loan for the sewerage purposes of this city, not exceeding the sum of \$150,000, and also the advantages that would be derived from such an expenditure for this purpose, beg leave to report to your honorable body as follows: ¶ 1st. We deem it to be in the interest of the city that its sewerage works be more rapidly extended than heretofore, so as to meet urgent necessities for more extended facilities of house drainage. 2d. That the City Engineer's estimates lead us to conclude that for the above stated amount of \$150,000 from 19 to 22 miles of sewers may be built in such parts of the city where deemed necessary. ¶ 3d. That the completion of this length of sewers, in addition to those heretofore built, the whole system will have reached an extent that will probably prove sufficient for the next 10 to 13 years, unless a more rapid growth of population than heretofore experienced shortens this period. ¶ 4th. That in this latter case it would not seem burdensome to provide the means for the gradual extension of the sewerage and its entire completion by a moderate annual tax, especially for the reason that the increased value of taxable property will lessen this burden, and all the more so, as the cost of the sewers will decrease as they advance into the more elevated outer districts of the city, with a corresponding decrease in the dimensions and depth below the street surfaces. ¶ 5th. That from a sanitary point of view sewerage works are everywhere in cities and towns regarded as a public necessity, and that in this city they have ever received the earnest support of our

citizens, and that in view of this fact it seems proper, if not imperative, to advance these works toward a more rapid completion than can be done by annual taxation, so as to enable the people of this city generally to derive equal benefits from them as soon as practicable. ¶ 6th. That we consider the mode of providing the means for this purpose by the levy of an annual tax of 25 cents per \$100 of taxable property, as heretofore, not only burdensome but unjust to the taxpayer of the present time, inasmuch as these works partake of the nature of permanent structures and will be of great benefit to the citizens of future times. ¶ 7th. That your committee, in view of these considerations, deem it proper to suggest to your honorable body the proposition of submitting to the people of this city the question of authorizing a loan not exceeding the aforesaid sum of \$150,000 for sewerage purposes. ¶ 8th. That this loan, if authorized to be made, be taken up from time to time, as may be deemed necessary for the above purposes, and ¶ 9th. That in case the loan should be authorized an annual tax of 1 to 2 cents upon each \$100 taxable property for flushing and otherwise maintaining the sewers in good working order would be sufficient for this and other sewerage purposes. Respectfully submitted, S. GROZELIER, ¶ F. JUNG, ¶ D. MCGINLEY, ¶ Committee on Sewerage, San Jose, June 4, 1886. ¶ REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STREETS, LANDS AND SQUARES. ¶ Your Committee on Streets, Lands and Squares desires to report as follows: ¶ The estimate of the City Engineer as to street improvements necessary shows such a large outlay needed that in our opinion it is impossible for the city to bear all or any portion of the expense thereof. If we should pave the central or business portion of the streets alone, we would have to expend about \$400,000, and that would compel us to bear the expense hereafter of the remaining streets of the city, costing at this time, and without any increase of city limits, over \$1,000,000. ¶ The only way to improve our streets is for the authorities to order the work done and assess the property to pay for it, as has heretofore been the custom of this city and in all other cities, and as is provided for in every municipal act of this State, as well as by our city charter. ¶ It is well understood now that the recent decision as to the validity of the Vrooman Act makes it very uncertain what law is in existence or what one we should take as our guide in street improvements. Certainly the Act of 1883 is sufficient, and as this covers the other Acts also, it is well and in accordance with the advice of our City Attorney, to follow this Act. If delayed from any cause we shall be compelled to call an election for a new city charter, as San Francisco and Oakland have done, or await such relief as may be afforded by the next session of the State Legislature. ¶ We desire the passage of an immediate 'Resolution of Intention' to improve Santa Clara street from Orchard to First streets, under the Act of 1883. ¶ There is one way in which we may aid the improvement of our streets and lessen the cost to the property holders. This is by opening the quarry in our cemetery and supplying rock from it to the contractors, thereby lessening the expense. If we find the rock which exists on the other side of the hill, as there is every reason to believe we shall, it would be of immense value to our city. ¶ Your committee recommend the passage of a resolution instructing the Street Commissioner to proceed with such investigations as shall determine the character of this stone; it will cost but little, and the possibility is well worth the outlay. ¶ Until the rock shall be investigated we can offer no suggestion other than that already made. If we shall find ourselves the owners of a rock which is of the kind needed for macadam paving, we can then formulate a plan by which much money outlay may be saved. Respectfully submitted, G. W. JAMES, ¶ H. PRINDLE, ¶ W. H. MCCARTHY, ¶ Committee on Streets, Lands, and Squares. ¶ The report of the Committee on Sewerage is thorough and eminently satisfactory. From it we see that for an expenditure of \$150,000, the sewerage system can be so far completed that a tax of 1 or 2 cents on the \$100, to meet the expense of flushing and incidental repairs, will be all that shall be needed for the next 10 to 13 years. After the next 10 to 13 years they estimate that the cost of extension need not involve a tax levy of over 5 cents per \$100. The

amount estimated in the report of this committee will complete all the more elaborate and expensive portion of the system, leaving the remainder of such character as will cost, by reason of their being smaller and more shallow, not more than one third the amount per foot of those to be built during the next few years or by this fund if raised as proposed. The arguments presented in this report for the issuance of these bonds in order to immediately complete this system are most weighty as well as equally applicable to every item of the contemplated improvements. ¶ The report of the committee upon streets we recommend for adoption. While we are fully cognizant of the fact that street improvements are the greatest of all our city wants at this time, yet the committee can but coincide with the suggestions of the Mayor, that it is unwise, and bad public policy, as well as illegal, for the city to pay for these improvements. There is only the one way of obtaining good streets, thus making our beautiful city still more beautiful, as well as adding to our comfort and saving a positive waste of a large amount of money each year, and that is for the Council to order the work done and for the property holders fronting thereon to pay for it. The admirable suggestion made in the report as to opening the ledge of rock in our cemetery has been heartily endorsed by the Committee of the Whole, and we advise immediate instructions to our Street Commissioner to that end. If we find our rock suitable for street purposes we shall be able to save 5 cents per square foot on street paving. ¶ The report of the Construction Committee was a verbal one, but in full accordance with the estimates of the City Engineer. It is that the cost of the new City Hall, to be built according to the plans and specifications owned by us, will be \$90,000, and of incidentals and furnishing \$10,000, making a total of \$100,000. ¶ Your Committee is aware of the fact that many of our citizens look upon this measure as one of luxury rather than necessity. We are of a different opinion. As well call our Court-house a luxury, and condemn its erection. Our present City Hall is perfectly inadequate to the city's needs. We must have a Council chamber, additional rooms for witnesses, and juries for the Justice Court, for May [Mayor?] office, for Engineer and still more imperatively for our City Prison. A direct and immediate saving will be obtained in furnishing accommodations for our School Trustees and Superintendent, now thrust out in the cold and paying rent. These statements are concurred in by all our city officials. Laying aside all question of adornment, the natural progressive spirit of a community like ours, or even comfort and convenience in managing city affairs, we claim that a new City Hall is absolutely and imperatively needed. ¶ We agree with his honor the Mayor that its proper location is the center of Market Plaza, the street simply passing around it closely on each side. We believe that its erection in this Plaza will be the only way to do anything with this valuable plot of ground, and we believe that by the erection of this grand structure the now hateful precinct of Chinatown will become the site of prosperous business houses. All these desirable ends await the erection of a new City Hall. Its cost is not great for a city of our population, and it must be remembered that the sale of our present property is a legitimate offset of about one-fourth the amount. ¶ We would urge this measure as most important to our credit, our comfort and our necessities. If the proposition to issue bonds should be defeated, its need will become each year more pressing, and within five years it will have to be built. What is then gained by the delay? for no one will claim that our present quarters will suffice much longer. The gain is simply continued, present and constantly increasing inconvenience. It is not even a saving of interest on the indebtedness, for that interest continues during the time required by law to pay for this debt—20 years—and is the same to the tax-payers whether it commence now or five years from now. It may save to us but leave our children the burden, though if we are disposed to do this the probabilities are rather in favor of those children far exceeding us by extravagant outlay. ¶ The verbal report of the Committee on River Improvements is that the construction of two iron bridges immediately needed (with no money to pay

for them and no prospect of it except by the issuance of bonds) will cost \$25,000; that further tax levy for river improvement will be unnecessary or very small. It is useless to emphasize this report, as the last Council, and His Honor Mayor Settle in his closing report, had already called attention to the urgency of the improvement. The street between the two bridges cannot be repaired until the bridges are reconstructed, because of the grade. The matter is truly urgent. ¶ To sum up the whole, we recommend that the proper proceedings be inaugurated for laying this proposition before the people, and in order that they may fully understand the same and be prepared to vote intelligently upon the proposed issue of bonds, we recommend the publication of the proceedings of this Council and the reports thereon, in sufficient quantity to supply the voters. Further, that an election be called for the purpose of voting upon the proposition to issue bonds to such an amount as may be required, not to exceed \$300,000 in its total amount, for the improvements named, as follows: ¶ For sewerage purposes...\$150,000 ¶ For City Hall and furnishing...100,000 ¶ For two iron bridges...25,000 ¶ For improvement of public squares...7,500 ¶ For street purposes...17,500 ¶ Total...\$300,000 ¶ The above item for street purposes is for street crossings and for possible expense in developing the quarry in the cemetery, so as to furnish the proper rock for our streets. The crossings are very necessary. Strict economy in every detail should be the pledge of this body to its constituents, and we are ready to and do make this pledge. The prevalent idea that no municipal work can be performed honestly has no foundation in fact except it be in isolated cases. The acts of this body are open to the public scrutiny, and the reputation of the members of this body is dependent upon the issue. We are making a plain business proposal to the people, to be considered in a business-like manner. Let us add now a financial consideration of the question. ¶ Our tax levy for 1884 and 1885 was \$1.10 per \$100. This will compare favorably with the levy of other cities of equal size, and our people could congratulate themselves if it never becomes higher. In Los Angeles it was \$1.70 in 1884, \$1.20 in 1885 and not yet levied in 1886. Our levy for the present year is \$1.03. The reduction is from the decision of the Supreme Court annulling the Street Contingent Fund. The comparison is as follows: ¶ General Fund...(1885) \$.35 / (1886) \$.35 ¶ Fire Fund...(1885) .18 / (1886) .20 ¶ School Fund...(1885) .12 / (1886) .11 ¶ Sewerage Fund... (1885) .25 / (1886) .25 ¶ Street Contingent Fund...(1885) .165 ¶ Library Fund...(1885) .035 / (1886) .02 ¶ River Improvement Fund...(1886) .10 ¶ (1885) \$1.10 / (1886) \$1.03 ¶ Now let us assume that bonds to the amount of \$300,000 are issued at once (which will not be the case, as they will only be issued as needed), and that the interest at 4 per cent will be payable upon the whole amount for the total 20 years, with an amount levied each year sufficient to pay off this whole fund in 20 years, as required by law. The tax levy would then stand thus: General Fund .35, limit allowed by law; Fire Fund .20, limit allowed by law; School Fund, .12, highest tax probable; Sewerage Fund .02; Library Fund .02, a fair average; Interest Fund .11, upon present assessment; Sinking Fund .14, upon present assessment; total \$0.96. ¶ This is on the above assumption of full payment of the whole amount of interest for the full twenty years. But let us examine the actual state of the case. The bonds are to be issued as required by law, payable in twenty years, or sooner if the Council desire. This allows us to pay off the amount of the sinking fund of each year's levy (\$15,000) thereby saving \$600 in interest each year. The total difference of interest saved in the twenty years would therefore be \$114,200, this being found by rating the interest for each year, thus saving nineteen years interest on the first payment, eighteen years on the second, and so on. ¶ Again; calculating the interest at the same rate (four per cent) for the same length of time upon the tax levy for sewerage purposes alone (granting that the levy will remain the same), we will save in interest \$124,200, while in the latter case we have not considered the new City Hall, the bridges, improvement of parks, etc. ¶ Again; these figures make no estimate of the amount which we

will receive for our present City Hall property, a sum which will be ample to pay the interest and sinking fund for one year. ¶ Again; since the Street Contingent Fund is no longer legal, we are compelled to depend upon the General Fund for all general expenses of our city government, for police, salaries of all officers, street work, including sprinkling (amounting to about \$20,000 per year—money lost annually) and all the many incidents of city management. This fund must be kept within the legal limit of thirty-five cents per \$100. It is insufficient. The result must be a cessation of some of the work, and even now the alternative is presenting itself of possible cessation of street sprinkling. ¶ Lastly; nor does it include any estimate of the gradual increase of the assessment roll, of increased population and increased valuations, which steadily lessen the amount of levy needed to raise a fixed amount of money, certainly a most legitimate factor in our estimate of the future. ¶ In conclusion, your committee can see no valid reason against the proposition. We claim to be patriotic and home-loving citizens, anxious for the prosperity and legitimate growth of the city, feeling most deeply the heavy responsibility resting upon us as guardians of her welfare, and knowing that we have none but the best of motives in advocating this course. We appeal to the people to sustain the measure for their own good. Twice in the past five years have they voted upon the question of incurring an indebtedness of city improvements, once for a City Hall and once for sewerage. Both received a majority but lacked the requisite two-thirds. The steady march of our city brings it before us a third time, the urgency each time more pressing. Will the people refuse money for bridges, parks, City Hall and sewers? If so the responsibility is theirs. We share with them the desire for improved streets, and are fully determined to press the matter as fast as may be legally possible. ¶ Your Honor, the Committees of the Council, the whole Council, the city officers and we believe the people will sustain you to the fullest extent in their power and join heartily in the effort to make San Jose what it should be. Respectfully submitted, G. W. JAMES, ¶ HOMER PRINDLE, ¶ S. GROZELIER. ¶ SAN JOSE, June 3, 1886.”

6/9/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 4

"Nothing Like the K of L." "L. S. Cavallaro has just introduced into the San Jose market the K of L, a new brand of cigars made by white labor of the choicest and most carefully selected tobacco. Smokers pronounce them delicious and without a rival for delicacy [delicacy] of flavor even among the most expensive imported brands. price 5 cents. Ask for the K of L."

6/9/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 7

"Bond Election." "Adoption of an Ordinance by the Council. ¶ ADVERTISING AND PRINTING. ¶ The Report of the Committee on the Bond Question Ordered Published. ¶ An adjourned session of the Mayor and Common Council was held last evening. ¶ The application of Reuben Burdette for appointment as Superintendent of Sewers was placed on file. ¶ Specifications for street signs to be furnished to the city were adopted, and the Clerk was instructed to advertise for bids for painting the same. ¶ The Finance Committee reported, recommending that the contract for doing the city advertising be awarded to the HERALD, and the contract for city printing to J. J. Conmy. The report was adopted. ¶ The City Attorney presented an ordinance providing for an election on the question of incurring an indebtedness of \$300,000 for the construction of certain works and improvements in the City of San Jose. Annexed is a summary: ¶ SECTION 1. Public interest requires the immediate

expenditure of \$150,000 to complete the sewerage system; also of \$100,000 for the construction of a new City Hall, \$25,000 for the construction of two iron bridges, \$7,500 for the improvement of St. James Square and Market Plaza, and \$17,500 for other purposes. ¶ SEC. 2 There being no money in the funds applicable for such purposes, it is ordered that an indebtedness of \$300,000 in excess of the present funds be incurred for the payment of the several amounts to be expended in making the above improvements; the said indebtedness to be evidenced by bonds \$1,000 each, with coupons bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent, per annum, said interest to be paid annually, and said bonds to be made payable as follows: \$15,000 the first year and \$15,000 for each successive year for the nineteen remaining years, when said bonds are to be redeemed and cancelled. ¶ SEC. 3. To determine whether the indebtedness shall be incurred, an election shall be held on Monday, June 28, 1886, to be by ballot and conducted in the usual form. ¶ SEC. 4. The amount in money proposed to be raised by an annual tax for interest and sinking fund shall be \$15,000 for each year and \$12,000 as interest to be diminished each year by \$600 until the whole is paid. ¶ SEC. 5. The ballots shall conform as far as practicable to the provisions of the Political Code and shall have printed or written upon them the following words and interrogatory: ¶ 'Shall the City of San Jose incur an indebtedness of \$300,000 for objects mentioned in the proclamation?' 'For the bonds' and "Against the bonds.' ¶ SEC. 6. The City Clerk shall cause the ballots to be prepared and shall distribute them to the several wards. ¶ SEC. 7. The boundaries of the wards are given. ¶ Mr. James moved the passage of the ordinance and the motion was seconded by Mr. McCarthy. The vote stood as follows: Ayes – Grozelier, James, Jung, McCarthy, McGinley and Prindle. Noes – Dunlop and Evans. The motion was declared carried. ¶ Inspectors and Judges were appointed as follows: ¶ First Ward – J. H. Scull, Inspector; Thos. Oakes and S. F. Schwartz, Judges. ¶ Second Ward – G. E. Whitson, Inspector; W. Smith and W. Topham, Judges. ¶ Third Ward – D. J. Porter, Inspector; S. B. Anderson and R. E. Edwards, Judges; ¶ Fourth Ward – Otto Erie, Inspector; Karl Klein and P. J. E. Salisbury, Judges. ¶ The motion to have 2,000 pamphlets containing the report printed was reconsidered, and then amended so as to have the report published in three different issues of the Mercury and HERALD respectively for \$75 in each paper, it having been stated that the News would charge nothing. The amendment was carried. ¶ It was ordered that the dates for the publication be fixed as follows: Mercury, June 10th, 20th and 27th. HERALD, June 9th, 19th and 26th. ¶ On motion of Mr. James, it was resolved to elect two Superintendents of Sewers. Balloting followed with the annexed result: ¶ St. John street sewer, T. B. Caldwell; Second street sewer, C. E. Berry. ¶ The Mayor called the attention of the Claims Committee and the Fire and Water Committee to the fact that excessive charges for fire department supplies had been made. The Mayor was informed that the bills would be more carefully scrutinized in the future. ¶ The matter of paying the bills of watchman employed to guard premises after a fire has occurred was referred to the Fire and Water Committee."

6/9/1886 Evening Herald (San Jose Laundry Association) page 4 column 5

"San Jose Laundry Association." "Tenth St., (Bet. St. James and Julian). ¶ Having completed their new fire-proof brick building and placed all machinery, they are prepared to do work to the satisfaction of customers and with dispatch. None but first-class workmen employed. None but the most improved machinery in use. With these facilities the proprietors feel safe in guaranteeing better work than has ever been done in San Jose before. ¶ Any person desiring drivers to call, notify by postal card at the above address. The wagons are easily distinguished, having red covers and polite drivers. ¶ Hotel and Restuarant work can be called for and deliverd within a few hours. ¶ All ordinary Mending, Sewing on

Buttons, Etc., FREE OF CHARGE! ¶ Positively No Chinamen Employed! ¶ San Jose Laundry Association. ¶
Albro N. Sprague, John M. Dickson, Albert Y Mabry, Proprietors."

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