



Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project

San Jose Newspaper Articles

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 These materials are provided in order to facilitate direct access to primary historical documents for those interested in the history of Chinese communities in 19th century Santa Clara County.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

Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project
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5/1/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 3

"State Rights." "In the speech made at Montgomery, Alabama, Jefferson Davis made a point which should be heeded by the people of California. He alluded to the liberty of the people of a State as guaranteed by the Federal Constitution, and to the Southern people as its chief conservators. Recent events have demonstrated that the people of California have really no self-government at all in the most important sense of the term. They cannot move a finger to protect themselves from one of the greatest curses that ever afflicted a people without being promptly stopped by the Federal Courts. And, worse than this, all their protestations are treated with contempt at Washington, and they are stigmatized as brutal hoodlums and ignorant barbarians by the politicians of the Eastern States. Such treatment would not be for a moment tolerated by any of the British Colonies. The people of Canada only a few weeks ago were informed by the Imperial authorities that the matter of admitting the Chinese was solely for themselves to settle. But, when the people of California proceed in a peaceable and legal manner to enforce the laws against the coolies, the authorities at Washington simply laugh at them, and inform them that they have no right at all to meddle with the matter. In short, they are treated as fractious children, to be coerced and restrained at every point, instead of free and reasonable men, who ought to have some control over their own political and domestic affairs. There is considerable restiveness now concerning this matter, which will increase as the people realize that there is a settled determination to keep them in a state of subjection to China."

5/1/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 2 column 3

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

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

"Fruit-Growers." "A Resolution Against the Boycott—Taxation of Trees. ¶ A meeting of the County Horticultural Society was held at Grand Army Hall this afternoon, President I. A. Wilcox in the chair. ¶ The Chairman stated that he wanted the reporters to understand that this is a joint meeting of the Horticultural Society and Fruit-Growers' Association. ¶ A motion by John Britton that the societies unite for this meeting was carried. ¶ The Secretary read the following resolution. ¶ Whereas, The strawberry growers of this State, as well as the canneries, are under boycott, and other branches of fruit-growing are threatened; therefor ¶ Resolved, That we hereby request the canneries of the State to unite and in unison with the fruit-growers of the State to use their power to oppose the boycott. ¶ Mr. Wilcox said that the canneries are united in this matter, with the exception of one establishment, and if the resolution is passed it is to be telegraphed. ¶ The resolution was adopted. ¶ Mr. Block said that the prospect for fruit in this State is not very promising. Cherries and peaches will not yield largely and Bartlett pears will also be a short crop. ¶ 'The Lord is on our side,' declared Mr. Britton, 'and as the boycott brigade doesn't consume all the fruit, we will be likely to exercise the rights of American citizens for this year, at least.' ¶ On motion the Secretary was instructed to telegraph the resolution passed to the J. Lusk Canning Company. ¶ ...[Discussion of the Alligretti method of preserving fruit.] ... ¶ J. B. L.

Portal suggested that the matter of exempting trees and vines be discussed so that appropriate action might be taken by the next Legislature. ¶ Mr. Britton said that County Assessors are vested with discretionary powers of assessment, and perjure themselves if they do not exercise them. ¶ Mr. Portal declared that an unjust system such as the one now in force ought to be changed, and the fruit-growers can do much towards making the change. ¶ The Society was still in session at the close of this report.”

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

"Orchard Labor." "Statement by Charles F. McGlashan. ¶ Meeting of Fruit-Growers. ¶ Report of Commissioner Enos to the State Horticultural Society—Chinese in the State. ¶ The State Horticultural Society met in San Francisco yesterday, Prof. Hilgard presiding, to discuss the subject of labor, in accordance with the following resolution passed at the last meeting: ¶ Resolved, That we extend an invitation to Hon. John S. Enos, State Commissioner of Labor Statistics; to Hon. C. F. McGlashan, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the California Anti-Chinese Association, and to the chief officer of the Knights of Labor, to attend our meeting on Friday, April 30th, and present statements concerning the labor supply, other than Chinese, which will be available for the fruit harvest of 1886. ¶ Resolved, That it is not the design of this invitation to call forth a general discussion of the Chinese question, for we are already well convinced of the advantage of substituting other labor for the Chinese if enough laborers of equal efficiency can be had; but we do not know whence such a supply can be drawn, and desire information from those who are giving the subject most attention. ¶ Charles F. McGlashan, Chairman of the State Executive Committee of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Committee urged the displacement of Chinese by white labor, but advocated the crippling of no great industry depriving it of laborers. The harvests of California should be gathered by the men and women of our own race. They state that the State Executive Committee of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Committee feel authorized to guarantee suitable white labor to all who will guarantee them employment at reasonable wages. A. S. Sbarboro informed them that every day he has large numbers of applications from farm laborers who offer to work at \$20, \$25, or \$30 per month and board. There are, he says, many idle laborers in West Oakland, and he will fill any order sent him. J. F. Crossett & Co., W. D. Ewer & Co., C. R. Hansen & Co. and Ward & Co. offered to Mr. McGlashan to furnish within ninety days from notification from 20,000 to 30,000 men at \$20, \$25, or \$30 per month and found. These men will be furnished provided the California Fruit Union will guarantee to accept them as fast as ordered, and a reasonable time of employment guaranteed. In conclusion, Mr. McGlashan says: 'If 30,000 Chinamen are gathering fruit and grape crops in California, we offer in their stead 30,000 white men whose earning would provide food for 120,000 men, women and children of our own race.' ¶ P. J. Day stated that he appeared as a representative of the Knights of Labor. He thought the difficulty of the question is that what one man would consider good help another would not have at all. We have farmers who are willing to keep good help, while others wish to change continually. Reference was made to bogus advertisements for help, and the hundreds and even thousands of unemployed men whom they brought to light. He was satisfied that there are thousands of people in this city who would go into the country to work could they have fair wages and such work and accommodations as they have been accustomed to in older countries. He did not believe that that class of help is valuable or desirable who will be contented to work only a part of the year. They must have employment the whole year and must be forced to support themselves in other ways the rest of the year. This system creates tramps. He was of the opinion that there was plenty of white labor in the State, which could be obtained

by organized effort on the part of the fruit-growers. ¶ P. J. Healy also thought that there are white laborers enough. There are from 1,000 to 1,500 unemployed white laborers in San Jose alone. ¶ Mr. Enos stated that he had begun the investigation by summoning employment agents in this city, who were asked to give facts concerning the number of unemployed white laborers, and the likelihood of securing enough to take the places of Chinese. Mr. Crossett testified that there were 5,000 unemployed men in this city, some skilled and some unskilled in the fruit and wine interest; and if \$25 or \$30 per month and board, and six or eight months labor be furnished, 3,000 or 4,000 men could be supplied. C. K. Hansen stated that from 50,000 to 60,000 Chinamen were employed in fields and vineyards. He thought that there were 7,000 unemployed men in the State; besides, there are our boys and girls to work on fruit ranches. In the course of a short time plenty of labor can be obtained from Europe. J. F. Johnson stated that Chinese receive \$20 per month and board themselves. He thought that they could be utilized better on a farm than white men, and farm arrangements are such that Chinese must probably be employed this year. It is impracticable to displace Chinese at once. It will take three years to supplant them with white labor. W. D. Ewer was of the opinion that Chinese can be supplanted, but that a change in farm arrangements would be required. The change, however, he did not believe could be made at once without ruinous consequences. Robert Ward thought that there are 7,000 unemployed men, most of them agricultural men. The average wages of white men are \$25 and board. He thought that the Chinese can be supplanted within sixty days. ¶ Mr. Enos said he then addressed circulars to the different County Clerks, asking for information concerning the number of Chinamen employed on farms, vineyards, hop-fields, etc.; how many unemployed white people there are, etc. A circular to the County Assessors were also sent out, asking substantially the same questions. A similar letter was also addressed to the largest fruit-growers and viticulturists in the State. A statement was then read showing the rate of wages paid to farm laborers in this and other States. By this it was shown that the rates paid in California are the highest. He also exhibited a table showing the rates paid to farm laborers in Europe. These are very low—under \$100 per year in most cases. ¶ Statistics relating to the amount of fruit raised in this State last year were read, the total value being \$3,500,000. The number of acres planted in vines in California is 2540,000, of which 70,000 were planted last year. In the State there are 18,000,000 acres suitable for vineyards, against 6,260,000 acres in France, which produce 748,000,000 gallons of wine. ¶ Letters have been received from J. B. Marly, L. L. King and others of Eden township, Alameda county stating that about 2,500 Chinamen are employed there to gather fruit during the fruit season. The evidence given by these employers of labor was that there are not white men enough available to gather one-fourth of the fruit crop. Chinamen are better than white men in picking and packing hops, currents [currants] and other low bush berries, while whites are better for tree-fruits. ¶ It was the unanimous opinion of the fruit-growers of this section, continued Mr. Enos, that it will be impossible to supplant the Chinese at once. Opinion as to the time necessary varied from two to ten years. J. Gawne of San Leandro stated that a Chinaman will average 15 per cent. more in picking. C. W. Hathaway thought that there is not one-tenth enough white labor to pick the fruit of the State, and that it will take three years or more to educate our boys and girls to the fruit business. Mr. Rose of Los Angeles was of the opinion that it would be destruction to the fruit interests to discharge all Chinese this season. Charles Kohler, the well-known viticulturist, who has never employed a Chinaman in his life, stated that to discharge Chinamen at once would sacrifice several millions of dollars this year. White labor can be substituted for Chinese in time, but as the business is one of skill and experience, it will require time to educate white labor. ¶ Commissioner Enos, from the information he has received from many varied sources, was forced to conclude that there are 30,000 Chinamen engaged in this State in hop-fields,

vineyards and orchards, and that it is impossible to supplant them with white labor this year. He had also come to the conclusion that farmers and others, to secure white labor, must make changes in the accommodations made for help, as white men can not live as Chinamen have been accustomed to do.”

5/1/1886 Evening Herald (Levy Bros. Great Bargain House) page 3 column 4

"White Labor Enterprise." "White men and women make the prosperity of the State and that of every business within its limits be it great or small. When Chinese competition is bringing enforced idleness upon thousands of white men and women, those who favor our own race should patronize the friends of white labor and who employ no other. At the Levy Bros. Great Bargain House we now employ sixty men and girls making clothing to order, that we sell at the same prices that ready made clothing houses in San Jose are asking for the poorly made, ill-fitting suits manufactured by Chinese. 5,000 Chinese in San Francisco are engaged in making clothing that is sold to those who deal in ready made goods, who make enormous profits by selling the same to white men to wear. We make and sell a suit of the same quality and guarantee a perfect fit at the same figures that are charged for the ready made Chinese goods, and every one who desires to encourage home enterprise and white labor at the same time should patronize our house. Our prices are from \$10 to \$15 less than any merchant tailor can or will furnished the same suit for, and for that reason they try to belittle our enterprise, in comparison with their old foggy style of doing business, and charge their customers enormous prices for making clothing. We are the only firm in this city that employs two cutters—both of whom have had years of experience in the best shops of San Francisco and we guarantee that either of them can cut as perfect a fitting suit as any cutter in the city. We employ the very best coat maker and are the only house that employs an exclusive coat and pants presser. We confidently assert that we can make as good a suit for \$35 as any tailor in the city can make for \$50 and will furnish the same cloth and trimmings, give as good workmanship and a better fit. We pay the highest wages paid in San Jose to all our employes. We make a suit to order for \$15 that cannot be equaled ready made, and Chinese-made at that, for the same money. We make the same suit for \$20 that other tailors charge \$30 for. For \$25 we will duplicate any suit for which other tailors charge \$35. We make boys' suits for \$10. Call and price our suits before buying elsewhere. Levy Bros. Great Bargain House, No. 74 and 76 South First Street."

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

"No Chinese Wanted." "T. W. Peterson & Co. started up their brick yards to-day with seventy white men in their employ and no Chinese. Mr. Peterson states that he had no difficulty in getting all the white help he required."

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

"State Committee." "Progress of Anti-Chinese Work—The Strawberry Ranch. The State Executive Committee of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association met in San Francisco last night, the following members being present: C. F. McGlashan, Chairman; James H. Barry, Vice-President; V. Hoffmeyer, Secretary; P. Reddy and W. M. Hinton. A committee of three, consisting of Chairman

McGlashan, J. H. Barry and W. M. Hinton, was appointed to wait upon the Council of Federated Trades, the latter being in session at their rooms on McAllister street, in regard to the strawberry boycott. A recess was taken to give the committee time to report. At a late hour the committee had not reported. ¶ A letter was received by the Executive Committee from F. W. Fairbank, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the League at Dayton, Nev., saying that J. M. Douglass of Storey county was employing about twenty Chinese about the mill. The writer favors the organization of a branch of the Knights of Labor in Lyon and Storey counties. He promised a boycott of the J. Lusk Canning Company in Dayton. ¶ The League is informed that plenty of white men can find employment at San Diego. ¶ In Tombstone, A. T., the Ant-Chinese League number over 600. Only 72 Chinamen are working, where one month ago the number was over 260. ¶ From Mountain View, Santa Clara county, the League is in receipt of a letter from a prominent citizen, who writes that the strawberry producers there show no inclination to discharge their Chinese employes, having been given ample time to do so, and that the only remedy left is to boycott them. ¶ A member of the League writes from San Jose under date of April 29, 1886, as follows: 'I have just come from a special meeting of the Executive Committee, convened to consider your letter of today. A motion to notify your committee of our advice to boycott all strawberries sent from this county to San Francisco, except those raised by J. K. Scott of Agnew Station, was carried, all but one member voting aye. The Citizens and Fruit Growers' Association will not confer with us.'"

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

[No title.] "Some of the more idiotic of the editors of the Pacific Coast are pretending that the Morrow bill, as amended by the Senate, will help to restrict coolie immigration. This is absurd. there is not the slightest intention in Congress to prevent coolie immigration. The whole of the Republican press, and all the Republican politicians of the Eastern States favor coolie immigration, and not until a Congress that is not dominated by Republicans, or monopoly influences, is elected will there be any hope of relief for the people of California from that quarter. Meanwhile, let us go on and help ourselves by refusing to employ coolies, and by refusing to purchase the products of coolie labor. Such a policy, honestly carried out by the friends of white labor, will do more than any Congress to rid the State of Coolieism."

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

[No title.] "We trust that the Mayor and Common Council will move in the matter of improving Market Plaza as soon as possible. The owners of the adjoining property may now certainly be said to have refused to purchase the frontage to Market street, and steps should at once be taken to sell the property to somebody else. The Plaza cannot be permitted to remain an eyesore and a nuisance, as it is at present, and if the owners of the property adjoining do not see fit to purchase the frontage, and make the improvements themselves, the city should sell to others who will improve, and use the money thus obtained for the general improvement of the city."

5/3/1886 Evening Herald (Levy Bros. Great Bargain House) page 3 column 5

"White Labor Enterprise." "White men and women make the prosperity of the State and that of every business within its limits be it great or small. When Chinese competition is bringing enforced idleness upon thousands of white men and women, those who favor our own race should patronize the friends of white labor and who employ no other. At the Levy Bros. Great Bargain House we now employ sixty men and girls making clothing to order, that we sell at the same prices that ready made clothing houses in San Jose are asking for the poorly made, ill-fitting suits manufactured by Chinese. 5,000 Chinese in San Francisco are engaged in making clothing that is sold to those who deal in ready made goods, who make enormous profits by selling the same to white men to wear. We make and sell a suit of the same quality and guarantee a perfect fit at the same figures that are charged for the ready made Chinese goods, and every one who desires to encourage home enterprise and white labor at the same time should patronize our house. Our prices are from \$10 to \$15 less than any merchant tailor can or will furnish the same suit for, and for that reason they try to belittle our enterprise, in comparison with their old foggy style of doing business, and charge their customers enormous prices for making clothing. We are the only firm in this city that employs two cutters—both of whom have had years of experience in the best shops of San Francisco and we guarantee that either of them can cut as perfect a fitting suit as any cutter in the city. We employ the very best coat maker and are the only house that employs an exclusive coat and pants presser. We confidently assert that we can make as good a suit for \$35 as any tailor in the city can make for \$50 and will furnish the same cloth and trimmings, give as good workmanship and a better fit. We pay the highest wages paid in San Jose to all our employes. We make a suit to order for \$15 that cannot be equaled ready made, and Chinese-made at that, for the same money. We make the same suit for \$20 that other tailors charge \$30 for. For \$25 we will duplicate any suit for which other tailors charge \$35. We make boys' suits for \$10. Call and price our suits before buying elsewhere. Levy Bros. Great Bargain House, No. 74 and 76 South First Street."

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5/3/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 7

"A Stolen Draft." "Two Chinese Thieves Open a Letter. ¶ A Hundred-Dollar Check. ¶ The Criminals Take the Train for Gilroy To-day—The Post-office and Banks. ¶ Constable Pettitt was given notice this afternoon that two Chinamen, Yee Good Sing and Loo Wee, had stolen a money order or draft in Chinatown and after having it cashed had taken the 12:43 train for Gilroy. ¶ A reporter at once sought Postmaster Bailey, but when that gentleman was asked whether he had cashed a money order for a Chinaman to-day he said: 'No; I have not. But a Chinaman did come here this morning who had a draft on New York which he wanted cashed. It was drawn at Denver, I believe.' ¶ 'Did you advise the Chinaman to go to a bank?' asked the reporter. ¶ 'I think that if you go to the Bank of San Jose you will be able to learn something about it.' ¶ Inquiry was then made at the Bank of San Jose. Cashier Park said that a Chinaman had presented a draft on New York for \$100, but the bank would not advance anything on it. An offer was made to send it on for collection, but this was declined and the Chinaman went away."

¶ The next place where inquiry was made was at the Commercial and Savings Bank. ¶ Frank P. Ryland, the Secretary, was asked whether money had been paid to a Chinaman on a draft to-day. ¶ 'Yes,' he said. 'What is the matter?' ¶ The theft of the \$100 draft was related, when Mr. Ryland cautiously remarked: 'We have some good Chinese customers. What is the name of the one you want to find out about?' ¶ The reporter did not at the moment have the name and was unable to give it. ¶ 'We have had no trouble with any Chinamen,' said Mr. Ryland, and he indicated that he wanted to give no further information. ¶ Constable Pettitt telegraphed to Marshal Harrison of Gilroy to arrest the two Chinamen whose names are given above and they are probably in custody by this time. ¶ The circumstances of the theft are that a letter containing the draft was delivered in Chinatown at the owner's residence and that the thieves opened the letter as it lay on the table, and, seeing the check, went off at once to convert it into coin."

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

"The Cold Facts." "The sum total of the fruit-growers demands seems to be this: You furnish us with sober, reliable and trained white help at coolie wages, and guarantee that this help will be content with coolie accommodations, and we will discharge our Chinamen. In other words, they make impossible conditions concerning white labor, and then assert their willingness to dispense with their coolies when those conditions are complied with. They are really offered sober and reliable white help at low wages, but, of course, this help needs some training, and decent accommodations and decent treatment. And, besides, the children in the public schools will soon have their vacation and if fair terms are offered to them, they will flock to the orchards and vineyards and assist in taking care of the fruit crop. They certainly do not lack intelligence, and with a little training they will be of far more value than coolies, and they will work for reasonable wages. There should, therefore, be no difficulty about obtaining white help if a disposition is manifested to treat it fairly. ¶ The cold facts seem to be that those who persist in employing coolie labor under these circumstances really prefer Chinese. That is all there is of it. The pretence that they are anxious to employ white labor when they refuse to make the slightest sacrifice either of money or convenience for the sake of white labor is simply a pretence and nothing more. If they were in earnest they would be willing to provide proper accommodations and take a little trouble to train bright and intelligent boys and girls in the business of picking and packing fruit. This we hope and believe the great majority of the fruit-growers will do—it is only a few cranks and soreheads that are making all this fuss about discharging their coolies."

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

[No title.] "In a New York church last Sunday week, the Rev. E. D. Jones, for ten years a missionary in China, spoke to two hundred Chinese hearers in their own language, and also made an address in English. If his Chinese sermon was identical with his English sermon, the Chinamen present must have been highly flattered and fluttered. Mr. Jones said he was in favor of still more stringent restrictions against the importation of Chinese into this country, not because they hurt the United States, but because the United States hurt them. He insisted that their moral condition was much better in China than here. It doesn't seem to have occurred to Mr. Jones that it was rather a waste of time to spend ten

years of his life in trying to diffuse through the Chinese empire the morality of a country whose moral condition is not, in his opinion, up to the Chinese standard."

5/4/1886 Evening Herald (California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association) page 2 column 3

"Grand Anti-Chinese Mass Meeting at Turner Hall on Saturday May 8, 1886, at 8 p.m." "Hon. C. F. McGlashan, President of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association; Hon. Patrick Reddy, State Senator from Mono County; James H. Barry, President fo the Federated Trades of San Francisco; Hon. James Routier, State Senator from Sacramento County, And other Able Speakers Will Address the Meeting. ¶ Fruit-growers especially and all citizens, irrespective of sex, who desire to co-operate with every lawful and laudable effort to rid our State of the presence of Chinese, are most cordially invited to attend. Matters of the greatest interest to the public will be discussed. ¶ Come One, Come All."

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

"Protective Work." "A Co-operative Laundry to Be Established. ¶ Saturday's Mass Meeting. ¶ The Planting of a Chinese Laundry at Camp Capitola—A Per Capita Assessment. ¶ J. E. Bishop presided last evening at the regular weekly meeting of Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association No. 3, held at the lecture room of the Baptist Tabernacle. ¶ A communication was received from the State Executive Committee requesting that the various associations throughout the State contribute to the State fund five cents each month for each member and that they ask county officials for contributions. ¶ A discussion arose as to contributions to the State fund on the basis of membership. Mr. Brosius said that probably every member of the association would be glad to pay the small sum of five cents a month for the purpose indicated. ¶ A member asked whether those only who attend the meetings would be subject to the tax. ¶ 'Certainly not,' replied the President. 'All must pay who are members.' ¶ The communication was placed on file. ¶ The question of establishing a white laundry was brought up by Prof. Rizer. He had in mind a white laundryman with whom arrangements could probably be made for enlarging the establishment and making it such as to give employment to 40 or 50 hands. Something ought to be done in this regard by the association. There are many Chinese wagons which take a great deal of washing. The party whom the speaker referred to is Mr. Childs, who has a laundry on the Alameda. ¶ P. Salisbury of the County Executive Committee, said that the committee intended within ten or twelve days to present a scheme for public approval which would give the people a white laundry. It is to be a co-operative laundry, and will do work at an approach to cost price. Then, as soon as a surplus accumulates the price of washing will be reduced. Such an establishment will no doubt be well supported in this city. ¶ Several members gave expression to their gratification at hearing this piece of good news. ¶ P. J. Maguire was called for and made a few remarks in which he praised the recently delivered address of John E. Richards on the labor question and promised that in the future, as in the past, he would be found working earnestly in the anti-Chinese cause. ¶ Mr. Brosius asked for information concerning the mass meeting to be held in this city on the evening of May 8th, at which the big guns of the anti-Chinese movement will be present. ¶ Mr. Salisbury said that grand speeches will be delivered at the mass meeting Saturday evening, arrangements for which are already in progress. ¶ Some one suggested that a torchlight procession be held. ¶ 'We won't need any torchlight procession,' declared Mr. Salisbury. The same speaker said that they had a torchlight procession over in Santa Cruz a

short time ago, but such demonstrations are not the most effective kind of work. The lessee of Camp Capitola, Mr. Cahoon, has just made a contract with a boss Chinaman for the establishment of a laundry at the camp. Camp Capitola is largely a San Jose camp. Many of our people have summer residences there, and such of them as sympathize with the anti-Chinese movement must feel outraged at this. The speaker had heard Mr. Conmy, who has a summer house at the camp, say that he has no patience with a man who is guilty of a thing like that. ¶ Mr. Brosius made a brief speech in which he said that the Chinaman is a curse and nothing less. There is no good in him. The speaker lately had a very warm discussion with a friend, who told him to go slow or he would land in a lunatic asylum. He told his friend he might go crazy if the Chinaman didn't go. The boycott is a noble weapon. It sheds no blood. It does not defend or encourage violence in any form. It is something which, as a fact, has long been practiced. There are some who say that the boycott amounts to nothing, but a gentleman from Pittsburg, Penn., had told him during the day that a paper in that city which had a circulation of 24,000 was boycotted, and in a short time the list was brought down to 4,000. The truth of the matter is that boycotting is the laborer's defense and as such it deserves to be upheld by every friend of white labor. The speaker did not think that the fruit-growers had showed any disposition to meet the anti-Chinese people half way and consider this matter of Chinese labor. If that is the fact, there should be no halt or hesitation in applying the boycott to them as well as to all others who favor the Chinese. ¶ A short time was consumed in the transaction of routine business and the association adjourned."

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

"Obstructing an Officer." "Ah Hop, charged with obstructing a police officer in the discharge of his duties in Chinatown, will be tried on Thursday afternoon before Justice Pfister at 2:30 p.m.

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

"A Base-Ball Accident." "Clarence Ravlin, son of N. F. Ravlin, while playing base-ball at Alma on Saturday last, met with a painful accident. As he was catching a ball his foot slipped and he fell backward, and as he did so his weight fell on one hand, one of the small bones of which was fractured. The hurt received surgical attention from Dr. Bishop, who was on the grounds."

5/4/1886 Evening Herald (Levy Bros. Great Bargain House) page 3 column 3

"White Labor Enterprise." "White men and women make the prosperity of the State and that of every business within its limits be it great or small. When Chinese competition is bringing enforced idleness upon thousands of white men and women, those who favor our own race should patronize the friends of white labor and who employ no other. At the Levy Bros. Great Bargain House we now employ sixty men and girls making clothing to order, that we sell at the same prices that ready made clothing houses in San Jose are asking for the poorly made, ill-fitting suits manufactured by Chinese. 5,000 Chinese in San Francisco are engaged in making clothing that is sold to those who deal in ready made goods, who make enormous profits by selling the same to white men to wear. We make and sell a suit of the same quality and guarantee a perfect fit at the same figures that are charged for the ready made Chinese

goods, and every one who desires to encourage home enterprise and white labor at the same time should patronize our house. Our prices are from \$10 to \$15 less than any merchant tailor can or will furnished the same suit for, and for that reason they try to belittle our enterprise, in comparison with their old foggy style of doing business, and charge their customers enormous prices for making clothing. We are the only firm in this city that employs two cutters—both of whom have had years of experience in the best shops of San Francisco and we guarantee that either of them can cut as perfect a fitting suit as any cutter in the city. We employ the very best coat maker and are the only house that employs an exclusive coat and pants presser. We confidently assert that we can make as good a suit for \$35 as any tailor in the city can make for \$50 and will furnish the same cloth and trimmings, give as good workmanship and a better fit. We pay the highest wages paid in San Jose to all our employes. We make a suit to order for \$15 that cannot be equaled ready made, and Chinese-made at that, for the same money. We make the same suit for \$20 that other tailors charge \$30 for. For \$25 we will duplicate any suit for which other tailors charge \$35. We make boys' suits for \$10. Call and price our suits before buying elsewhere. Levy Bros. Great Bargain House, No. 74 and 76 South First Street."

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

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

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

"The Stolen Draft." "Loo Wee Ung, the Chinaman who picked up a letter containing a draft for \$100 belonging to Yee Good Sing, in Chinatown yesterday, opened it and had it cashed at one of the banks, was found by the owner of the letter during the afternoon and compelled to return the money. He did not go to Gilroy, as was reported."

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

"The Gish Burglary." "Ah Hing, the Chinaman who was caught a few days ago in the act of breaking into a house occupied by Chinese on D. E. Gish's place, was examined before Justice Pfister this morning and held to answer. Bail was fixed in the sum of \$1,000."

5/5/1886 Evening Herald (Anti-Coolie League No. 2) page 2 column 4

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

5/5/1886 Evening Herald (California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association) page 2 column 5

"Grand Anti-Chinese Mass Meeting at Turner Hall on Saturday May 8, 1886, at 8 p.m." "Hon. C. F. McGlashan, President of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association; Hon. Patrick Reddy, State Senator from Mono County; James H. Barry, President fo the Federated Trades of San Francisco; Hon. James Routier, State Senator from Sacramento County, And other Able Speakers Will Address the Meeting. ¶ Fruit-growers especially and all citizens, irrespective of sex, who desire to co-operate with every lawful and laudable effort to rid our State of the presence of Chinese, are most cordially invited to attend. Matters of the greatest interest to the public will be discussed. ¶ Come One, Come All."

5/5/1886 Evening Herald (Levy Bros. Great Bargain House) page 3 column 2

"White Labor Enterprise." "White men and women make the prosperity of the State and that of every business within its limits be it great or small. When Chinese competition is bringing enforced idleness upon thousands of white men and women, those who favor our own race should patronize the friends of white labor and who employ no other. At the Levy Bros. Great Bargain House we now employ sixty men and girls making clothing to order, that we sell at the same prices that ready made clothing houses in San Jose are asking for the poorly made, ill-fitting suits manufactured by Chinese. 5,000 Chinese in San Francisco are engaged in making clothing that is sold to those who deal in ready made goods, who make enormous profits by selling the same to white men to wear. We make and sell a suit of the same quality and guarantee a perfect fit at the same figures that are charged for the ready made Chinese goods, and every one who desires to encourage home enterprise and white labor at the same time should patronize our house. Our prices are from \$10 to \$15 less than any merchant tailor can or will furnished the same suit for, and for that reason they try to belittle our enterprise, in comparison with their old foggy style of doing business, and charge their customers enormous prices for making clothing. We are the only firm in this city that employs two cutters—both of whom have had years of experience in the best shops of San Francisco and we guarantee that either of them can cut as perfect a fitting suit as any cutter in the city. We employ the very best coat maker and are the only house that employs an exclusive coat and pants presser. We confidently assert that we can make as good a suit for \$35 as any tailor in the city can make for \$50 and will furnish the same cloth and trimmings, give as good workmanship and a better fit. We pay the highest wages paid in San Jose to all our employes. We make a suit to order for \$15 that cannot be equaled ready made, and Chinese-made at that, for the same money. We make the same suit for \$20 that other tailors charge \$30 for. For \$25 we will duplicate any suit for which other tailors charge \$35. We make boys' suits for \$10. Call and price our suits before buying elsewhere. Levy Bros. Great Bargain House, No. 74 and 76 South First Street."

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

"Anti-Chinese Mass Meeting." "Next Saturday evening a grand anti-Chinese mass meeting will be held at Turner Hall which will be addressed by the Hon. C. F. McGlashan, Senator Reddy, James H. Barry (President of the Federated Trades), Sention Routier and other speakers of note. A special invitation has been extended to fruit-growers, as well as to others who desire to co-operate in every lawful and laudable effort to rid the State of the presence of Chinese. Such keen interest is taken in the Chinese question in this county that the hall is likely to be taxed to its full capacity."

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

"Knights of Labor." "In regard to the telegraphed statement that at the Catholic Conclave to be held in Rome in June next steps will be taken to excommunicate from the Catholic Church members of the Knights of Labor, Vicar-General Pendergast of the Catholic Church stated that, so far as his information went, the Catholic Church would take no action against the Knights of Labor. He was furthermore of the opinion that there is not any possibility that the Church will issue a bull against the Knights of Labor."

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

"Local Brevities." "...Tom On and Hop Som were arraigned before Justice Pfister yesterday on charges of violating the frame building laundry ordinance. Their trials were set for May 12th...."

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

"Catholics and Knights." "Position of the Church on the Knights of Labor. ¶ It having been published far and wide by monopoly-loving newspapers that Archbishop Taschereau of Montreal has condemned the Knights of Labor as being an organization which the Catholic Church will oppose, the following interview that the Chicago Inter Ocean had with the Very Rev. Father Conway, Vicar-General of the diocese of Chicago, will prove interesting. Says the Inter Ocean: ¶ A reporter on the Inter Ocean met Father Conway at the parish residence, No. 311 Superior street. The reverend gentleman took the dispatch and read it several times very slowly and thoughtfully, as if deeply impressed with the importance of his answers. For some minutes after the reading had been finished the Vicar General sat looking out of the window, his mind no doubt presenting to him a rapid panoramic view of the legislation of the church for which he was about to speak on the matter of secret societies. Then turning to the reporter, Father Conway smilingly said: 'Get out your quill and I'll answer this by paragraph, so far as an answer is necessary. In the first place the Knights of Labor is not one of the societies condemned by the Church. It is not to be placed in the category with Free Masonry and similar secret societies. There is a wide difference between the workings, the ritual, the purpose and aims, as well as the influence on the religious life of the individual, of an organization like the Knights of Labor and the secret societies which the Church forbids its members to join. The former organization is composed of laboring men, having no ulterior object other than to receive a just compensation for their labor. They have nothing in view that will interfere with the welfare, civil or religious, of the individual or society. If there has been bloodshed in any place accompanying these strikes, it has rather been caused by the starvation wages given by monopolists than by the malice or ill will of working men. The Knights of Labor, as a society, I do not believe are responsible for this shedding of blood. The workingman has a right to receive just compensation for his labor, as much as the wealthy man has to look for the fruit from his capital. It is well known that capitalists would continue to give almost starvation wages to mechanics and laborers if such unions as the Knights of Labor did not compel them, by peaceful and persistent demand, to give an amount necessary for the support of themselves and their families. The wives and children of the wealthy employer live sumptuously and dress finely, while the laborer's family barely has the necessary food to keep away actual want, and is compelled to go dressed in the plainest attire. I am perfectly

willing for the Inter Ocean to publish my views on this capital-labor question so far as they relate to better pay for the workingman. And because the society known as the Knights of Labor has but this one object, the securing of better wages for the toil of its members, and because it does not interfere with the religious belief of its members, nor assume the position of a religious teacher, and for the further reason that it has no religious ceremony in its ritual, the church has not and does not forbid Catholics from joining it. I could not say more than this were I to talk all night.”

5/5/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 7

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

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

[No title.] "It is a little singular that with all the lawlessness charged against the people of California, the State has been singularly free from all kinds of disturbances for many years, while nearly all the other States in the Union have suffered more or less from riots of one kind or another. The fact is that the people of California are the most patient and law-abiding on the continent. Even with the coolie plague to constantly torment them, and with no hope of relief from legislation, they are quietly and peaceably taking measures to protect themselves by refusing to deal with coolies, or with those who employ coolie labor. In any other community under similar circumstances there would have been a hundred riots, and much bloodshed long before this."

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

"A Defiant Chinaman." "Ah Hop is on trial this afternoon before Justice Pfister on a charge of obstructing a police officer in the performance of his duties. It is alleged that he tripped Officer Stewart while the latter was trying to force his way into a Chinese gambling den."

5/6/1886 Evening Herald (Levy Bros. Great Bargain House) page 3 column 2

"White Labor Enterprise." "White men and women make the prosperity of the State and that of every business within its limits be it great or small. When Chinese competition is bringing enforced idleness upon thousands of white men and women, those who favor our own race should patronize the friends of white labor and who employ no other. At the Levy Bros. Great Bargain House we now employ sixty men and girls making clothing to order, that we sell at the same prices that ready made clothing houses in San Jose are asking for the poorly made, ill-fitting suits manufactured by Chinese. 5,000 Chinese in San Francisco are engaged in making clothing that is sold to those who deal in ready made goods, who make enormous profits by selling the same to white men to wear. We make and sell a suit of the same quality and guarantee a perfect fit at the same figures that are charged for the ready made Chinese goods, and every one who desires to encourage home enterprise and white labor at the same time

should patronize our house. Our prices are from \$10 to \$15 less than any merchant tailor can or will furnished the same suit for, and for that reason they try to belittle our enterprise, in comparison with their old foggy style of doing business, and charge their customers enormous prices for making clothing. We are the only firm in this city that employs two cutters—both of whom have had years of experience in the best shops of San Francisco and we guarantee that either of them can cut as perfect a fitting suit as any cutter in the city. We employ the very best coat maker and are the only house that employs an exclusive coat and pants presser. We confidently assert that we can make as good a suit for \$35 as any tailor in the city can make for \$50 and will furnish the same cloth and trimmings, give as good workmanship and a better fit. We pay the highest wages paid in San Jose to all our employees. We make a suit to order for \$15 that cannot be equaled ready made, and Chinese-made at that, for the same money. We make the same suit for \$20 that other tailors charge \$30 for. For \$25 we will duplicate any suit for which other tailors charge \$35. We make boys' suits for \$10. Call and price our suits before buying elsewhere. Levy Bros. Great Bargain House, No. 74 and 76 South First Street."

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

"The Record." "Jung Quong Sing's Case in the Supreme Court. ¶ Points for the Defendant. ¶ What the Clerk's Record Fails to Show—Defendant's Presence in Court Should Appear. ¶ The case of Jung Quong Sing, on appeal from the Superior Court on Tuesday by Assistant District Attorney Burchard for the prosecution and C. L. Witten for the defendant. The attorneys for the defendant are Mr. Witten and Maurice E. Power. Jung Quong Sing was sentenced to death by Judge Belden on the 30th of January for the murder of Henry Vandervorst in October last at his saloon about two miles out on the Milpitas road. ¶ The appellant's brief recites that the judgment record is not in conformity with Section 1200 of the Penal Code, which requires that on his arraignment for judgment 'the defendant must be informed by the Court, or by the Clerk under its direction, of the nature of the charge against him, of his plea, and of the verdict, if any thereon, and must be asked if he has any legal cause to show why judgment should not be pronounced against him.' Defendant's counsel claimed that it must affirmatively appear from the record that the defendant was asked if he 'had any cause,' etc., and that omitting to do so was fatal. The further claim was made that the recitals in the judgment are that the defendant 'was informed of the charge, of his plea and of the verdict of the jury on the 27th day of January, 1886, "guilty of murder in the first degree.'" This is simply informing him that these proceedings were had—facts which the defendant might well know and be entirely ignorant of his real position. The verdict is neither set out according to its legal effect nor described as to its consequences. There is nothing to show that there may not have been a recommendation to the Court's mercy, or a finding of guilty with imprisonment for life, or that it was silent in regard to the punishment. The fact that the jury did or did not exercise their statutory discretion must affirmatively appear from the record; and enough must be stated therein that the defendant may reasonably be presumed to have known whether the jury did or did not so exercise it. ¶ The second point made by appellant's counsel is this: It is settled that in felonies the accused must be present during the entire trial. The record does not show that the defendant was present at any time during the trial. There is only one exception to the rule requiring the presence of the defendant at the trial, and that is where defendant's absence from the trial court during his trial is caused by his escape. ¶ Numerous authorities were quoted in support of the positions taken, especially upon the point that if it does not affirmatively appear from the record that a defendant charged with felony was personally present during the trial, the judgment shall be reversed. No presumption of defendant's presence arises

from the omission to state it upon the record. But a contrary presumption does arise and the Court must presume that the minutes are correctly kept. ¶ It was further urged that the record made up by the Clerk nowhere states that the defendant was present in Court when the verdict was received, and that this error, a number of cases being cited to this point. ¶ On the part of the people Mr. Buchard asked for a diminution of the record, but the defendant's counsel is confident that the record cannot be amended in such manner as to weaken the points they have made."

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

"Anti-Chinese Meeting." "An important meeting of the Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association No. 2 will be held at Druids' Hall this evening."

5/6/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 4

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

5/6/1886 Evening Herald (N. F. Ravlin) page 3 column 4

"From Los Angeles. A Word from Mr. Ravlin Concerning the Great Crusade." "Los Angeles, May 3, 1886. ¶ Ed. Herald: I addressed a large and enthusiastic mass meeting in this city Saturday evening. Eighty per cent. of the people of Los Angeles have signed a stringent boycott resolution, whatever the pro-Chinese papers may say to the contrary. But to make the boycott absolutely effective 4,000 white men and women are needed in this county. They will be provided as fast as possible, and then Los Angeles will say farewell to the Chinese. There may be wailing and gnashing of teeth among the boycotted twenty per cent. of the population, but the leprous curse will have to be removed all the same. ¶ The business men of this city are almost all in favor of the movement, and in this as well as in other respects, set a good example to other cities in California. ¶ I speak to-night in Pomona, Tuesday in San Bernardino, Wednesday in Riverside, Thursday in Santa Ana, and Friday night again in Los Angeles, specially to business men. I shall leave for Oakland Saturday morning and speak in the Pavilioin May 11th. I am very sorry not to be at the mass meeting in San Jose on the 8th. N. F. Ravlin."

5/6/1886 Evening Herald (Wm. Vinter) page 3 column 6

"White Labor. To the Noble Order of Knights of Labor in America." "Whereas, The State of California is and has been for more than a quarter of a century overrun by alien Chinese to the detriment of the laboring classes of its citizens, and now that a supreme effort is being made to peaceably remove this dire evil, many of the fruit-packing firms refuse to fall in line and aid this effort, we feel that so much more is due to those companies which by their course in supplanting Asiatic labor by our white men and women are greatly assisting not only by this course but by their silent influence; therefore, be it ¶ Resolved, That we, the Knights of Labor of the pacific slope, especially recommend to all consumers

throughout the States the following brands: 'The San Jose Fruit Packing Company,' 'The Dawson Fruit Packing Company' of San Jose, and 'The Cutting Fruit Packing Company' of San Francisco, as these firms have proved themselves to be the friends of white labor. ¶ Resolved, That this resolution be published in the Journal of Labor (the official organ of the Knights of Labor), the Herald of San Jose, and the Examiner of San Francisco. ¶ By order of Knights of Labor 1994. ¶ Wm. Vinter."

5/7/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

"The Garbage of the City." "Diphtheria in the most malignant form has again made its appearance on Park Avenue within a few hundred feet of the garbage hole of the city, and still the garbage is dumped there in spite of the remonstrances of the Herald, and the citizens of the locality generally. This is a terrible state of affairs. It shows that the city officials are criminally careless about human life, and rather than give themselves a little trouble, or incur a slight expense, will see the dear little children in the families of the neighborhood moan their precious lives away, while parents and physicians look helplessly and hopelessly at their sufferings. It is a shame and a disgrace to all concerned. If the Street Commissioner cannot, or will not act, then we call upon the Mayor to use his authority in the matter. Something must be done and done quickly. The people will not be bereaved of their children by a dreadful disease without taking measures for their protection. They have now twice invoked the aid of the proper authorities without avail, and the next step will be to prevent by force the dumping of the garbage in the vicinity. It does seem strange that such a matter should need to be mentioned twice, but it simply serves to illustrate the insolence and the carelessness of men when they get a little authority."

5/7/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3

"Chinese Discharged." "Los Angeles, May 6.—Ninety hotels and restaurants of this city have obeyed and demands of the boycotters and discharged their Chinese servants. Ten still employ Chinese of which eight promises to comply and two hold out."

5/7/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 3

"Commendable Action." "The action of the Knights of Labor in recommending certain establishments as friends of white labor is worthy of the highest commendation. Let our friends in the Eastern States really know who are worthy of support as the employers of white labor, and they will be able to place their patronage where it will do the most good, and thus wield an immense influence. And this public endorsement of the friends of white labor by so powerful an organization as the Knights of Labor will also be very effective in promoting the anti-coolie cause at home. When such large employers of labor as the San Jose Fruit Packing Company, the Dawson Fruit Packing Company, the Santa Clara Valley Mill and Lumber Company, the Narrow Gauge Railroad Company, the Lick Paper Company, and similar concerns dispense with coolie labor, they ought to be encouraged in every possible way, publicly and privately. And the same plan should be taken with strawberry and fruit-growers and business men generally. Those that employ only white labor should be publicly mentioned, and the sale of their products promoted and encouraged. There are hundreds of fruit-growers in the county and many

strawberry growers who do not employ coolies, and who are doing all in their power for the cause of white labor. It is no more than fair that these should receive all the support that the friends of white labor can give. They are placed at a disadvantage by the employers of coolie labor, in that they have to pay higher wages and provide proper accommodations for their help, and it should be made up to them by the exclusive patronage of all who prefer white men to coolies."

5/7/1886 Evening Herald (Levy Bros. Great Bargain House) page 3 column 2

"White Labor Enterprise." "White men and women make the prosperity of the State and that of every business within its limits be it great or small. When Chinese competition is bringing enforced idleness upon thousands of white men and women, those who favor our own race should patronize the friends of white labor and who employ no other. At the Levy Bros. Great Bargain House we now employ sixty men and girls making clothing to order, that we sell at the same prices that ready made clothing houses in San Jose are asking for the poorly made, ill-fitting suits manufactured by Chinese. 5,000 Chinese in San Francisco are engaged in making clothing that is sold to those who deal in ready made goods, who make enormous profits by selling the same to white men to wear. We make and sell a suit of the same quality and guarantee a perfect fit at the same figures that are charged for the ready made Chinese goods, and every one who desires to encourage home enterprise and white labor at the same time should patronize our house. Our prices are from \$10 to \$15 less than any merchant tailor can or will furnish the same suit for, and for that reason they try to belittle our enterprise, in comparison with their old foggy style of doing business, and charge their customers enormous prices for making clothing. We are the only firm in this city that employs two cutters—both of whom have had years of experience in the best shops of San Francisco and we guarantee that either of them can cut as perfect a fitting suit as any cutter in the city. We employ the very best coat maker and are the only house that employs an exclusive coat and pants presser. We confidently assert that we can make as good a suit for \$35 as any tailor in the city can make for \$50 and will furnish the same cloth and trimmings, give as good workmanship and a better fit. We pay the highest wages paid in San Jose to all our employes. We make a suit to order for \$15 that cannot be equaled ready made, and Chinese-made at that, for the same money. We make the same suit for \$20 that other tailors charge \$30 for. For \$25 we will duplicate any suit for which other tailors charge \$35. We make boys' suits for \$10. Call and price our suits before buying elsewhere. Levy Bros. Great Bargain House, No. 74 and 76 South First Street."

5/7/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 3

"Investigation." "Anti-Chinese Committee and Mr. Hale. ¶ James McQuaid Expelled. ¶ P. J. Maguire Declares That Hale Compelled White People to Vacate Premises for the Chinese. ¶ Nearly every seat in Druids' Hall was occupied last evening at the regular weekly meeting of Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association No. 2. President A. W. Kennedy was in the chair. ¶ Paolo Salisbury reported, with regard to O. A. Hale & Co., that Mr. Moran and himself had called on Mr. Hale and both were fully satisfied that there was no truth in the report that was given the speaker last week as to the handling of goods made by Chinese by the firm. Mr. Hale had shown the committee his books, from which it appeared that he had paid no money for Chinese-made goods since November 20, 1885. He had also expressed his willingness to open his books to the County Executive Committee and had said that he would quit

trading with any firm with which he is now dealing as soon as he found that the firm was selling goods made by Chinese. He had no more than \$20 worth of Chinese-made goods in the store now. As for the report which was circulated intimating that the discussion of the Hale matter was inspired by the Herald, Mr. Salisbury said it is as ridiculous as it is false. The speaker is not controlled by the Herald and does not draw his inspiration from it. ¶ Thos. Wynn said that the Chinaman who had declared that he was doing sewing work for Hale and Spring, when asked to face them retracted what he had said. ¶ The President said he would believe Mr. Hale or Mr. Spring, but he had no confidence in the word of a Chinaman. ¶ P. J. Maguire desired to say, respecting Mr. Spring, that he is and always has been a true friend of white labor. He has paid Chinese \$13 in twenty-five years, and no more, and is willing that his books be examined by representatives of the association in support of the statement. ¶ John Elitch reported as to the land belonging to Mr. Hale which is occupied by Chinese. Mr. McQuaid is a tenant of Hale's and told the speaker that he rented stalls to Chinese, as he obtained considerable work from these people. ¶ Mr. McQuaid, who was present, was asked to make a statement and did so. He said he rented from Hale and that he leased stalls to Chinese. He obtained a good deal of work from the Chinamen, but paid them nothing. Is there any harm in this? The speaker thought that he was allowed to get all he could from the Chinese, but not to help them or patronize them. ¶ The President asked: 'Do you intend, Mr. McQuaid, to lease to Chinese for living purposes?' ¶ 'I can't do it,' replied Mr. McQuaid. ¶ Mr. Salisbury argued that Mr. McQuaid had violated his pledge as a member of the association and asked that his name be stricken from the roll. ¶ Mr. Maguire said that he might be able to throw a little light on the discussion about Mr. Hale. It is a fact that when the Horticultural Association property was purchased from Mr. Hale the Chinese were compelled to move from that piece of Mr. Hale's property, but in order to accommodate them Mr. Hale compelled white people to change their quarters—to move out in order to make room for Chinese. And now such a nuisance have they become in that quarter that a resident of thirty years' standing will soon be compelled to move. The association should go to the bottom in making investigations—we should ascertain, too, what becomes of the great quantities of goods that go from Hale's store to Chinatown. ¶ Dr. Berry asked Mr. McQuaid whether he had been notified to leave by Mr. Hale. 'Yes, I have,' replied Mr. McQuaid. ¶ 'Did he say in his notice that you had violated the terms of the lease by subletting to Chinese?' ¶ 'He said nothing about that. I don't care what notice Mr. Hale gives me. I have a lease from him for a year.' ¶ Dr. Berry advised that careful action be taken and that there be no haste. It should be positively ascertained whether Mr. Hale is acting in good faith. One point that needs explanation is that Mr. Hale did not notify McQuaid to leave the premises at once. ¶ Messrs. Moran and Wynn were fully satisfied that Mr. Hale was friendly to the cause. ¶ Mr. Childs said that when a man makes a fair presentation of his case and no proofs appears against it, it should be accepted. ¶ The report of the committee in regard to the handling of Chinese-made goods by Mr. Hale was adopted. ¶ Mrs. Schwartz then asked: 'Is Mr. Hale willing to sign the anti-Chinese pledge?' ¶ 'He said he would sign the dealers' pledge,' said Mr. Salisbury. ¶ The report made by Mr. Elitch, regarding the Hale land lease by McQuaid to Chinese, was also adopted. ¶ Both committees were then discharged. ¶ Mr. McQuaid's resignation as a member of the club was read and rejected. ¶ Mr. Salisbury announced that the firm of Rinaldo Bros. has been placed by the State Executive Committee and the Cigar-Makers' Union on the boycott list. ¶ Mr. Adcock asked for information in this form: 'Are we forbidden by our pledge from selling goods to Chinese or renting stalls to them?' ¶ The President explained that there is a difference between selling the necessaries of life to Chinese and leasing them land. ¶ W. S. Kaufman gave a similar explanation. ¶ A motion to expel Mr. McQuaid was carried. ¶ Secretary Allen reported that he had communicated with Dr. Stratton in regard to an address and that a committee would call on

him to-day. Jas. H. Campbell would also be called on and John E. Richards had expressed his willingness to deliver a second address on the labor question."

5/7/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 4

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

5/7/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4

"Local Brevities." "...The anti-Chinese mass meeting to-morrow evening will be addressed by able speakers.... ¶ The examination of Ah Hop, on a charge of obstructing Officer Stewart while the latter was about to make a raid on a Chinatown gambling den, was begun in Justice Pfister's court yesterday. Several witnesses were examined and the case was continued until Saturday...."

5/7/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 5

"The Mass Meeting." "The anti-Chinese mass meeting at Turner Hall to-morrow evening will be addressed by teh Hon. C. F. McGlashan, Senator Reddy, James H. Barry (President of the Federated Trades), Senator Routier and other well known speakers. The attendance will undoubtedly be large."

5/8/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

"Baptist Coolieism." "At the Baptist Convention at San Francisco Thursday the Executive Committee reported the following, which was adopted: ¶ We deprecate the anti-Chinese and anti-Christian spirit manifested among our population toward the Chinese, and we think it ought to increase the endeavors of the faithful in seeking the salvation of the heathen now in our midst. ¶ And yet these Baptist brethren expect the support of the people of California for themselves and their churches, and are continually whining about the wickedness of those who refuse to fill their pews. Do they suppose that the people will patronize an organization which is avowedly hostile to the mental and moral welfare of the State? If they do they are miserably mistaken. It is just because of this antagonism to the interests of the white race, and the favor shown to coolieism by the churches generally, that the cause of religion is so unpopular. These very people, at this very Convention, were soliciting money to build a college to raise up a set of prigs as prejudiced, selfish and narrow-minded as themselves. They may build colleges and raise prigs, but both themselves and their protégés will have to preach to empty benches, while they continue thus to defy every effort to promote the welfare and prosperity of the workers of our own race and kindred."

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

"Morrow and the Anti-Chinese Petition." "San Francisco, May 8.—A dispatch has been received from Congressman Morrow by the Knights of Labor acknowledging receipt of their monster Anti-Chinese petition and stating that he will present it to Congress next week during the course of his speech on the Chinese question."

5/8/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 4

[No title.] "Street Commisioner Purcell informs the Herald that the city garbage is no longer to be dumped on Park avenue, but in some other place. This, of course, relieves that district, but the mischief that has already been done cannot be rectified in that way. The garbage is there, and will continue to breed diphtheria and other terrible diseases until it is purified by the kindly elements. Besides, the garbage must now be dumped in some other locality, where it will very soon form another dangerous nuisance. The only way to get rid of it is to reduce it to ashes, and that can easily be done if the city authorities will take a little trouble and spend a little money. Engineer Pieper assures the Herald that a furnace can be constructed at a very trifling expense that will consume all the garbage of the city."

5/8/1886 Evening Herald (California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association) page 2 column 8

"Grand Anti-Chinese Mass Meeting at Turner Hall on Saturday May 8, 1886, at 8 p.m." "Hon. C. F. McGlashan, President of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association; Hon. Patrick Reddy, State Senator from Mono County; James H. Barry, President fo the Federated Trades of San Francisco; Hon. James Routier, State Senator from Sacramento County, And other Able Speakers Will Address the Meeting. ¶ Fruit-growers especially and all citizens, irrespective of sex, who desire to co-operate with every lawful and laudable effort to rid our State of the presence of Chinese, are most cordially invited to attend. Matters of the greatest interest to the public will be discussed. ¶ Come One, Come All."

5/8/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 3

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

5/8/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4

"A Dealer's Card." "The following card has been prepared by the County Executive Committee of the Anti-Chinese Associations and is to be issued to those merchants who agree to subscribe to the agreement therein contained: ¶ We deal in white labor goods only. From this date the undersigned, proprietor of this store, agrees not to purchase goods produced by Chinese labor on the Pacific coast; and in case this agreement is violated by ———, ——— agree to return this to the parties issuing the same, or their successors, upon their request. ¶ San Jose, —, 188—. ¶ [Signature.] ¶ This card is issued to ——— by authority of and is owned solely by the Santa Clara County Executive Committee of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Associations, and under no circumstances is this card transferable."

¶ ———, President, ———, Secretary. ¶ Santa Clara County Executive Committee C. A. C. N. P. A., San Jose. ¶ Copyright applied for.”

5/8/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4

"Chinese Strawberries." "Circular Issued by the Anti-Chinese State Committee. ¶ The State Executive Committee of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association, Room 122 Phelan Block, San Francisco, has issued the following circular, signed by its Secretary, V. Hoffmeyer: ¶ The strawberry crop of California is raised and picked almost exclusively by Chinamen. The Executive Committee and the Anti-Chinese Leagues have made every possible endeavor to induce the employers of these Chinese lessors of strawberry lands, to confer upon the subject of substituting white help. These offers having been rejected, in response to the earnest appeal of the Santa Clara County Boycott Committee, fortified by the resolution of the Federated Trades and District Assembly No. 53 of the Knights of Labor, and the Anti-Chinese Leagues of San Francisco, we appeal to your League and all who sympathize with the anti-Chinese movement, to boycott all strawberries not known to be picked by white persons. By the firm application of this peaceful but effective remedy, we can show the people of this coast that the problem of relieving them of Chinese serf labor will be solved. ¶ J. R. Scott of Agnew Station is one of the few strawberry growers who employ only white labor. We recommend that the Leagues take immediate steps to protect his berries, and that all Central Leagues have labels or certificates for those who may employ white help. ¶ We solicit the address of proprietors of hotels, restaurants, commission merchants, fruit stands, variety stores, etc., who will pledge themselves to handle no Chinese picked strawberries, and no fruit prepared by the J. Lusk Canning Co. For all such, we solicit the special patronage of the public.”

5/8/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4

"The Jung Quong Sing Case." "The brief of District Attorney Moore in the case of Jung Quong Sing, convicted of the murder of Henry Vandervorst in October last, is in preparation, the case being now on appeal in the Supreme Court. Three points are made in the brief, as follows: 1.—That the minutes of the Clerk are not subject to attack as not showing that the defendant was present during the trial. 2.—That the presumptions are all in favor of the presence of the defendant during the entire trial, even if the minutes did not make the matter entirely clear. 3.—That no motion for a new trial was made on behalf of the defendant after he was convicted, and that the attack of the record is thus tardily made. Assistant District Attorney Burchard this afternoon expressed confidence that the judgment of death will be allowed to stand by the Supreme Court.”

5/8/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4

"Anti-Chinese Mass Meeting." "It is announced that C. F. McGlashan, President of the anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association; the Hon. Patrick Reddy, Senator from Mono county; Jas. H. Barry, President of the Federated Trades of San Francisco; the Hon. J. Routier, Senator from Sacramento county, and other able speakers will address the anti-Chinese mass meeting at Turner Hall this evening. Fruit-growers have

been especially invited to attend, and there is likely to be a large attendance of this class as well as of other friends of white labor. Matters of intense public interest will be discussed."

5/8/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 6

"Ah Hop's Case." "Mr. Clark withdrew this morning as counsel for Ah Hop, charged before Judge Pfister with obstructing an officer in the discharge of his duties, and his examination, which had been partly held, was continued by Judge Pfister until Monday next at 2 p.m."

5/8/1886 Evening Herald (Levy Bros. Great Bargain House) page 3 column 8

"White Labor Enterprise." "White men and women make the prosperity of the State and that of every business within its limits be it great or small. When Chinese competition is bringing enforced idleness upon thousands of white men and women, those who favor our own race should patronize the friends of white labor and who employ no other. At the Levy Bros. Great Bargain House we now employ sixty men and girls making clothing to order, that we sell at the same prices that ready made clothing houses in San Jose are asking for the poorly made, ill-fitting suits manufactured by Chinese. 5,000 Chinese in San Francisco are engaged in making clothing that is sold to those who deal in ready made goods, who make enormous profits by selling the same to white men to wear. We make and sell a suit of the same quality and guarantee a perfect fit at the same figures that are charged for the ready made Chinese goods, and every one who desires to encourage home enterprise and white labor at the same time should patronize our house. Our prices are from \$10 to \$15 less than any merchant tailor can or will furnish the same suit for, and for that reason they try to belittle our enterprise, in comparison with their old foggy style of doing business, and charge their customers enormous prices for making clothing. We are the only firm in this city that employs two cutters—both of whom have had years of experience in the best shops of San Francisco and we guarantee that either of them can cut as perfect a fitting suit as any cutter in the city. We employ the very best coat maker and are the only house that employs an exclusive coat and pants presser. We confidently assert that we can make as good a suit for \$35 as any tailor in the city can make for \$50 and will furnish the same cloth and trimmings, give as good workmanship and a better fit. We pay the highest wages paid in San Jose to all our employes. We make a suit to order for \$15 that cannot be equaled ready made, and Chinese-made at that, for the same money. We make the same suit for \$20 that other tailors charge \$30 for. For \$25 we will duplicate any suit for which other tailors charge \$35. We make boys' suits for \$10. Call and price our suits before buying elsewhere. Levy Bros. Great Bargain House, No. 74 and 76 South First Street."

5/10/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

[No title.] "The anti-coolie cause is having a grand boom in Los Angeles. Ninety hotels and restaurants have discharged their Chinamen, and of the other ten, eight promise to discharge their coolies in a day or two. The people of Los Angeles always know how to take advantage of the tide of popular opinion."

5/10/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 1

"Boycotters Sued." "A Newspaper Brings an Action for Damages. ¶ The Loss It Has Sustained. ¶ The Curious Complaint Filed by the Boycotted Paper—An Interesting Case. ¶ Recently the Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association of Santa Cruz and Branciforte ordered a boycott in Santa Cruz of all who supported Chinese to the prejudice of whites. The Daily Surf and the Weekly Courier-Item, both owned by Arthur A. Taylor, were prominent on the list of the boycotted concerns, and Taylor has brought a suit against the leaders of the boycott for damages. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Surf does not now occupy the position that it originally did on the Chinese question. When this anti-Chinese movement was revived in the preliminary steps taken for holding a State Convention at San Jose the Surf was a strong anti-Chinese paper, and it even went beyond conservative bounds in its fight against the Chinese. Its crowning act in that direction was to make itself so completely the organ of the anti-Chinese movement as to publish an advertisement giving a list of those who employed Chinese and requesting people not to patronize them. ¶ This advertisement created a furor at Santa Cruz, and the proprietors of the hotels and livery stables who were affected by the advertisement (those two businesses being the leading ones in that city) turned out in a body and boycotted the Surf. They drove from house to house and urged all whom they saw to withdraw from the Surf their subscription and advertising patronage. The Surf, judging from the articles it published at the time, seriously felt the boycott, and gradually it veered around and began to attack the anti-Chinese movement. This evidently restored confidence in the Surf on the part of pro-Chinese advocates, and, encouraged by this, the Surf became bolder and bolder. It heaped abuse upon the anti-Chinese workers. ¶ Among the anti-Chinese movers was Duncan McPherson, proprietor of the Sentinel. Of course there was more or less rivalry between the papers, but it is a noteworthy fact that the Sentinel was always conservative and rarely or never heeded the abuse heaped upon it by the Surf. McPherson has been a consistent oppose of the Chinese and has been an important factor in the State movement. He is one of the defendants in the suit brought by Anthony. ¶ The experience of the Surf is not solitary in all respects. The majority of the newspapers of the State were anti-monopoly and anti-Chinese, and it was not until the boycotting policy pursued in the case of the Surf by Chinese lovers had been applied in other cases that several newspapers which had theretofore been anti-Chinese began to ridicule the anti-Chinese movement and load down its workers with ridicule and contumely. This is an unfortunate thing for newspapers generally, as it shakes public confidence in their fearlessness and integrity and demonstrates the great power of wealth in opposing popular rights. ¶ The Surf sues the boycotters for \$10,000, to which amount its owner swears he has sustained damage by reason of the boycott. Although Taylor swears to that assertion he doubtless overestimates the extent of the damage, and hence overestimates the efficiency of the boycott. If it is a fair question, why did he not sue the original boycotters—the pro-Chinese ones? They generally have more money than anti-Chinese boycotters, against whom a criminal action would more readily suggest itself. ¶ If Taylor's sworn assertion is true the boycott must be a strong weapon at Santa Cruz. The whole value of the Surf and Courier-Item cannot reach anywhere near \$10,000, and yet, according to Taylor's affidavit, this entire property has been swept out of existence and he has run in debt a few thousand dollars. ¶ Taylor's suit is brought against Elihu Anthony, W. E. Furry, John Morrow, H. A. Keym, J. W. Smith, F. E. Owen, W. V. Pringle, J. Emerson and Duncan McPherson. The complaint recites that the two newspapers conducted by plaintiff are the source from which he derives support for himself and his family; 'that on or about the 1st day of May, 1886, the above named defendants willfully, unlawfully, maliciously and oppressively combined, confederated, conspired and associated themselves together for the purpose of injuring and entirely destroying the said business of said plaintiff': that this confederacy

'made and entered into a public agreement, and a public denunciation of and declaration against said plaintiff and his said weekly and daily newspapers, as the members of a certain illegal association called and known as the Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association of Santa Cruz and Branciforte, in and by which said illegal, malicious and oppressive agreement, denunciation and declaration the said defendants maliciously and oppressively agreed to withdraw their subscriptions, advertising and all other patronage from the said plaintiff and his said weekly and daily newspapers, and to maliciously and oppressively use the influence of said defendants and of each of them by means of menaces, threats, persuasion and intimidation to cause all other subscribers and patrons of said weekly and daily newspapers and said plaintiff's said business to withdraw their subscriptions, advertisements and patronage therefrom, and to cause and induce all other persons not to subscribe for the said newspapers or to advertise therein or in any manner whatever to patronize or give any support or patronage whatsoever to said newspapers or to the business of said plaintiff'; that by reason of all this the plaintiff has suffered damage in \$10,000, for which and costs he sues."

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

"Jung Quong Sing." "The District Attorney's Brief in Reply to Appellant. ¶ The brief of District Attorney Moore and Assistant District Attorney Buchard in the case of Jung Quong Sing, condemned to death for the murder of Henry Vandervorst, has been forwarded to the Supreme Court. That of appellant's counsel has already been noticed by the Herald. ¶ Respondent's brief, replying to the points made by the other side, argues that the entry of judgment is substantially in conformity with the provisions of the Penal Code, that the record shows that the defendant was present at all times during the trial, and that if the record had been silent on the subject it was defendant's duty under Sub. 1 of Sec. 1181 of the Penal Code to have moved for a new trial. The case of People vs. Stewart, 4 Cal., 218, is thus quoted: 'On appeal, if the record does not affirmatively show that the defendant was absent, it will be presumed that he was present,' and the statement is made that counsel have been unable to find any case in which that decision has been modified or overruled. ¶ The point is also presented by respondent that defendant should have moved for a new trial if the cause had been tried in his absence. [Sec. 1181 of the Penal Code.] Failing to do so, he ought not now to be heard."

5/10/1886 Evening Herald (Levy Bros. Great Bargain House) page 3 column 2

"Enterprise and Fogyism." "All the old fogy tailors and dealers in Chinese ready made clothing, are belittling Levy Bros.' great enterprise in establishing the first white labor clothing store on the coast because they are unable to compete with them. The Levy Bros. claim that they can furnish a better suit for from \$10 to \$15 less per suit than the old time fogy tailors and dealers in Chinese goods can furnish the same quality of a suit for. We challenge comparison as to fit. We have two cutters who are considered to be masters in their profession. We are the only firm that make boys' and children's suits to order. We are constantly improving and systematizing our business and making preparations to give employment to a still larger number of white girls. We now employ about sixty girls. Those who favor the white girls in preference to the Chinese and wish to get the best suit for the money ever made in San Jose can do both by buying of our house. Levy Bros.' Great Bargain House, No. 74 and 76 South First Street."

5/10/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 2

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

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

"A Vital Theme." "C. F. McGlashan's Speech on the Chinese. ¶ Saturday's Mass Meeting. ¶ Defense of the Boycott—Remarks of Judge Burns and Assistant Organizer Buttner. ¶ A great bonfire on the corner of Third and Santa Clara streets signaled the way on Saturday evening to one of the largest meetings which have been held in San Jose this year. The gathering was an anti-Chinese demonstration and filled every seat on the main floor and in the gallery of Turn Verein Hall. Many ladies were present. In the audience were also to be noticed not only hundreds of mechanics and laborers, but a fair sprinkling of capitalists, fruit-growers and business and professional men as well. ¶ The meeting was called to order by Dr. J. L. Berry, Chairman of the County Executive Committee, and Thos. H. Cordell was elected to preside, with Paolo Salisbury as Secretary and R. Powers and Wm. Pitman as Sergeants-at-Arms. The following Vice-Presidents were chosen: John M. Murphy, S. W. DeLacy, Ernest Schnabel, L. Magenheimer, John E. Richards, R. Sumner, W. P. Dougherty, F. Jung, S. Grozelier, W. H. McCarthy, R. B. Dunlop, Geo. Scherrer, J. C. Black, D. W. Herrington, D. W. Burchard, Chas. Bernhardt, John Roberts, San Jose; S. Summerville, C. F. Towle and W. B. Saufley, Los Gatos; Judge B. E. Burns, Mountain View. ¶ Judge Burns was the first speaker. Some of the speakers, he said, had failed to connect, but if there were not a single speaker on the platform the gathering that is here to-night is sufficient to show what the sentiment is in this community on the Chinese question. In the speaker's town, Mountain View, there is a club of 137 members and the public mind is thoroughly aroused on this great issue. During the civil war we celebrated the victories of the men in arms in defense of the Union. So we rejoice to-day over the triumphs that have been won in various parts of the State. The Chinese incubus must be removed. It is not proposed to interfere with the private rights or the enterprise of any one, but it is proposed to uphold and defend the cause of white labor as against Chinese slave labor. Judge Burns was frequently applauded. ¶ Councilman Jung was called for, but excused himself. ¶ C. F. McGlashan, President of the State Executive Committee of the California Anti-Chinese Association, was now introduced and said he was glad to speak again in the hall where the boycott was born. [Applause.] The boycott is now a strong, fully developed man in the State of California. [Applause.] He liked the word—it is a word that will last forever. Those who championed the boycott have been traduced from one end of the State to the other, but the boycott lives and will continue to live. ¶ Mr. McGlashan told a pathetic story of Tuolumne Joe, who in early days went up and down the city of San Francisco seeking for his brother Tom. Tom had been crowded from a boat into the Sacramento river, but Joe would not believe he was dead. Our laboring brothers have been crowded from the boat of industry into the dark waters of idleness and dissipation, but we do not believe they are lost. Tuolumne Joe had an old hat which he had worn when he worked with his brother and he would never throw it aside. He would say: 'If it will help me to find my brother it is a good enough hat for me.' So it is with us who are in this anti-Chinese movement—if the boycott will only bring back our brothers to work and thrift, it is a good enough hat for us. [Applause.] ¶ It was a river of blood, continued Mr. McGlashan, which swept away African slavery; let us

hope that Asiatic slavery will be wiped out without the river of blood. The speaker added that if we must have slavery, African slavery is a thousand times to be preferred to Chinese slavery. Congress has been appealed to for aid in remedying this great evil, but nothing has been accomplished in that way. We must take the matter into our own hands. The public knows what was the experience of the Philippine Islands with Chinese—massacres did no good. The Chinese continued to go there and obtained a firmer foothold. The boycott is the only means that can free California from the Chinese curse, and it covers a principle that is in operation everywhere. If there is a man whom you don't like, you simply have nothing to do with him. It is pitiful to think how many white people are out of employment in this State, while 150,000 Chinese are fattening upon our substance. ¶ The speaker charged the fruit-growers with misrepresenting the Anti-Chinese State Committee when they say that time is not given for the supplanting of Chinese labor. It is not proposed to do injustice to anybody. The fruit-growers themselves are the only ones who have advanced the idea that all Chinese must be discharged at once, regardless of effects. The anti-Chinese movement is growing. The organization in this State represents from 75,000 to 100,000 citizens, and leagues are being organized at the rate of two a week. It has intelligence and it has power. ¶ The speaker complimented the Knights of Labor, the mention of which organization was greeted with applause, and said that there is no danger of the anti-Chinese movement dying out until the last Chinaman is out of employment. The anti-Chinese leagues contain the best people of the State. When the boycott was born in this room there was a feeling of revolution in the air. There were lurid flashes of light at Eureka and in Wyoming. But it was the boycotter who told Dr. O'Donnell to walk out of this room. It was the advocates of the boycott who controlled the danger of the situation and brought good out of it. The boycott is peaceful, not violent, and from the boycotters of this State no fruit-grower need fear incendiarism or any other form of criminal harm. ¶ The boycott is practicable and it will be operative. It is already in operation. ¶ The speaker related the case of the tramp who was shot down after setting fire to Stanford's barn because he was refused lodgings, and said that it was pitiful to think that a system exists which makes these things possible. Senator Stanford has in his service at the Vina ranch about 130 Chinamen, but the speaker had reason to believe that they would soon be discharged. ¶ Mr. McGlashan stated that the eloquent Senator, Pat Reddy, expected to be here, but was called away to Carson City on important legal business. He also read a dispatch from James H. Barry, saying that he had been misinformed as to train time and had missed the cars by half a minute. Both names were received with applause. ¶ Prof. Rizer asked to have a point explained—whether goods might be sold to Chinese by members of the leagues. ¶ Mr. McGlashan replied that this matter is left entirely to the leagues. On grounds of humanity the practice has been to sell to Chinese the necessaries of life. He closed by speaking of the determination of the men who are engaged in this agitation to whip the enemy and win a complete victory for white labor, and at the end of his address was enthusiastically applauded. ¶ J. C. Buttner, Assistant State Organizer, made some vigorous remarks in defense of the boycott and the meeting adjourned with cheers for the speakers and for the grand cause they championed."

5/11/1886 Evening Herald (San Jose Laundry Association) page 2 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."

5/11/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 2

"The Laundry Decision." "Unconstitutionality of the Wooden Building Ordinance. ¶ The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Chinese laundry cases nullifies the San Jose laundry ordinance forbidding the carrying on of public laundries in wooden buildings and disposes of a large number of cases that have been pending in the City Justice's Court. In addition to the announcement of the decision, as made in yesterday's Herald, the following has been received: ¶ Washington, May 10.—The cases of Wick Wo and others against Peter Hopkins, Sheriff, known as the 'Laundry Cases,' were decided to-day by the Supreme Court, Justice Matthews delivering the opinion. Wick Wo was arrested and convicted for carrying on a laundry in San Francisco, in a wooden buildings, without consent of the Board of Supervisors, although he had asked for such consent. He applied to the State Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus, but that court refused to discharge him. He applied to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the decision to-day reverses that of the State Court and directs that the prisoners be discharged from custody. The opinion is lengthy, but in substance holds that the ordinance of the Board of Supervisors which prevented any one from maintaining a laundry without the consent of the Board, except in brick or stone buildings, is invalid. This ordinance was passed in July, 1880. The court holds that the ordinance is invalid under the fourteenth amendment, and also the treaty made with the Chinese Government by Swift and the other commissioners in 1881. The court among other things says: No reason whatever is assigned why they (the Chinese) should not be permitted to carry on in the accustomed manner their harmless and lawful occupation, on which they depend for livelihood, and while this consent of the Supervisors to carry on their business is withheld from them and from two hundred others, who have also petitioned, all of whom happen to be Chinese subjects, eighty others not Chinese subjects are permitted to carry on the same business under similar conditions. This discrimination is admitted, and the conclusion cannot be resisted that no reason for it exists except prejudice and hostility to the race and nationality to which the petitioners belong, and which, in the eye of the law, is not justified. The discrimination is illegal and public administration which enforces it is a denial of the equal protection of the laws and a violation of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution."

5/11/1886 Evening Herald (Levy Bros. Great Bargain House) page 3 column 2

"Enterprise and Fogyism." "All the old fogy tailors and dealers in Chinese ready made clothing, are belittling Levy Bros.' great enterprise in establishing the first white labor clothing store on the coast because they are unable to compete with them. The Levy Bros. claim that they can furnish a better suit for from \$10 to \$15 less per suit than the old time fogy tailors and dealers in Chinese goods can furnish the same quality of a suit for. We challenge comparison as to fit. We have two cutters who are considered to be masters in their profession. We are the only firm that make boys' and children's suits

to order. We are constantly improving and systematizing our business and making preparations to give employment to a still larger number of white girls. We now employ about sixty girls. Those who favor the white girls in preference to the Chinese and wish to get the best suit for the money ever made in San Jose can do both by buying of our house. Levy Bros.' Great Bargain House, No. 74 and 76 South First Street."

5/11/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 2

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5/11/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 2

"Ah Hop Discharged." "Ah Hop, the Chinaman charged with obstructing a police officer in the performance of his duties, was discharged by Justice Pfister yesterday afternoon, on motion of the prosecution."

5/11/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4

"Home Industry." "A Model White Labor Laundry—New Buildings and Machinery. ¶ On the site of the laundry on Tenth street, between St. James and Julian streets, which was destroyed by fire not long ago, have lately been erected spacious and substantial brick buildings for the use of the San Jose Laundry Association. The laundry is already in operation, and if not the largest is certainly one of the best appointed establishments on the Pacific Coast. Every department represents neatness, order and system. ¶ The office is provided with a full set of books specially ruled for laundry accounts, which, in charge of a first-class book-keeper, makes the loss of clothes next to impossible. There is a large receiving and marking room, whence the clothes are distributed to the proper section of the washing room, being there cleaned in the most approved manner. The wash-room, like all the other departments of the laundry, is presided over by a competent foreman and contains the latest appliances in the way of washing machine, centrifugal extractor, etc. A large drying room, heated to a high temperature by pipes, contains a long line of racks for clothes-drying, and a spacious open yard is also used for this purpose in favorable weather. The mangling and ironing rooms have perfect appointments, everything within the rooms, as well as the buildings themselves, being new. The engine, boiler, double-acting pump and minor machinery are no exception. ¶ The laundry manufactures its own soap, and, in a word, the establishment is a model in its management and operation. No other than first-class work is turned out. ¶ Seventeen people are at present employed, none of whom are Chinese, the proprietors having determined to conduct the laundry on a white labor basis or quit the business. The gentlemen who own and manage the laundry are A. N. Sprague, J. M. Dickson and A. G. Mabry—all intelligent, accommodating and capable men, worthy of the highest success in their enterprise. Orders at the principal hotels are called for every morning and branch offices have been established at the New York Exchange Bath-house and Thiel's Book-store."

5/11/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 5

"The Council." "...The laundry ordinance adopted November 21, 1885, forbidding the carrying on of the laundry business in wooden buildings, etc., was discussed in view of the Supreme Court decision declaring a similar ordinance unconstitutional, but no action was taken...."

5/11/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 5

"Jacob Rich and the Chinese." "A petition, extensively signed by residents of the Willows, has been sent to Jacob Rich, emphatically protesting against the building of a Chinese laundry on his premises on Willow street. Petitioners offer to pay a fair price for the lumber used and the work already done if Mr. Rich will stop now and forever the erection of a building for laundry purposes. Mr. Rich says he is willing to make all reasonable concessions in the matter at issue. His premises are for rent, and if the petitioners will pay him at least as much as the Chinamen offered, or will find him a lessee in a similar amount, he will dissolve his relations with the Mongolians."

5/11/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 6

"Railroad Notes." "Progress of the Southern Pacific Extension. ¶ The scene at the southern terminus of the northern division of the Southern Pacific is one of great activity. There are 1,300 laborers at work—1,100 Chinese and 200 white men. The Chinese graders receive from 90 cents to \$1 a day. Track layers are paid from \$1 to \$1.25. The white laborers are said to be dissatisfied with their pay, although the food furnished is satisfactory. It is difficult to secure white railroad hands at the rate of wages offered. It is thought that those now employed will quit work when harvesting begins. The track has been laid to a point about one mile and a quarter below Soledad. There the grade is rather heavy and work will progress slowly for a time. The farmers about San Miguel, in San Luis Obispo county, have been given to understand that the road will be completed to that point in time for removing the season's wheat crop. The country about San Miguel is overrun with land hunters, and town real estate and farm lands in the neighborhood are rapidly advancing in price."

5/11/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 6

"Theft of Tomato Plants." "Ah Gee and four other Chinamen were arraigned before Justice Pfister yesterday afternoon on a charge of stealing 5,000 tomato plants of the value of \$30 from the place of S. Q. Broughton near Alviso on Saturday evening. The case was set for trial on the 20th inst. at 2 p.m. It is stated that 4,000 similar plants were stolen from the place of Mrs. Ogier on Friday evening."

5/11/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 7

"Consolidation." "A Proposal to Fuse the Two Anti-Chinese Leagues. ¶ Committee of Conference. ¶ A Resolution of Thanks to the 'Herald' for Fair and Impartial Reports. ¶ President Berry of Anti-Chinese

Non-Partisan Association No. 3, held in the lecture room of the Baptist Tabernacle last evening. ¶ Paolo Salisbury moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with a like committee from Association No. 2 with a view of consolidation; that the representation of each association in the County Executive Committee be left intact, and that the committee have full power to act. The speaker believed that one strong league would do more effective work. There are a number of members who complain that too many of their evenings are occupied with league work, and under the consolidation plan the attendance would be much larger. ¶ The President spoke in support of the motion, believing that time would be saved by the plan proposed, while the interesting character of the meetings would be enhanced. ¶ Thos. Wynn also spoke in favor of the motion and it was put and carried. P. Salisbury, J. E. Bishop and H. Brosius were appointed as the conference committee. ¶ Mr. Bishop asked that the appointment of R. J. Adcock as a member of the Executive Committee be rescinded, as he is not a member of this league. ¶ Mr. Salisbury said that Mr. Adcock's name does not appear on the roll, and intimated that due action would be taken by the Executive Committee. ¶ Mr. Adcock was not sure that he had signed the roll, but he believed he was a member in good standing. ¶ Mr. Wynn and other members spoke of the good work done by Mr. Adcock in this movement. ¶ No action was taken. ¶ Mr. Brosius moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the Herald for its fair and impartial reports of the proceedings of the association. That paper had not only made fair reports of the proceedings of this league, but had also made a faithful report of the proceedings of the meeting of the other league when some of the members showed great anxiety to stand between Mr. Hale and the cloud that hung over him. ¶ Mr. Salisbury, who had offered a second, warmly declared: 'I want no personal imputations to be cast here. If the gentleman is permitted to make them, I will withdraw my second.' ¶ Mr. Brosius said that he did not intend to hurt anybody's feelings, but he was simply stating what was true, and he believed that an acknowledgment of the services of the Herald ought to be made, especially in view of the fact that in other quarters the proceedings of the league had been skimmed over or ridiculed. ¶ Mr. Salisbury wanted it distinctly understood that the Herald had had nothing to do with the Hale matter, which was brought up in the other club by himself. The Herald had simply reported the proceedings. ¶ The motion of Mr. Brosius, now put into the form of a resolution, was carried without opposition. ¶ As a committee on collection of dues from members Messrs. Bartel and Calvert were appointed and the association adjourned."

5/11/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 8

"Anti-Chinese." "The State Executive Committee's Meeting Last Evening. ¶ The State Executive Committee of the Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association met in San Francisco last evening; President McGlashan in the chair. ¶ Boycotters of the Surf and Courier-Item of Santa Cruz were recommended. ¶ A delegation of bricklayers reported that the bricklayers and laborers of San Francisco and Oakland are prepared to boycott all Chinese-made brick. ¶ B. F. Lennon from Tehama county was present to state the grievances of his people concerning the employment of Chinese in the Vina vineyard, owned by Senator Stanford, rehearsing the facts of the deeding of that property to the State and the provision excluding Chinese from working on State property. ¶ A letter was read from the Oakland league, reciting the facts of their action concerning a consignment of the goods of J. Lusk & Co.'s cannery to Denver, how the fruit was received in that city at the co-operative store of the Knights of Labor, and how on receipt of due notice from the Anti-Chinese Union the cases were all returned untouched, because of

the boycott placed upon the products of that firm. ¶ A committee of investigation of the Vina vineyard and other matters was appointed."

5/12/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 2

"The Chinese Indemnity." "Washington, May 12.—The messages from the President yesterday presented to the Senate to-day were submitted to the House and appropriately referred. In the morning Belmont called up the joint resolution providing for an indemnity to certain Chinese subjects for losses sustained within the jurisdiction of the United States and the resolution was considered in Committee of the Whole. ¶ Belmont gave the history of the Chinese massacre at Rock Springs, Wyo. None of the persons engaged in the outrage appeared to be American citizens. Rock Springs consisted of two settlements. One was inhabited by Welchmen and Swedes, the other by Chinese, all receiving the same rate of pay. For eight years the white and Chinese miners had lived peaceably, but last summer a strike was attempted to be organized by the white miners, in which the Chinese refused to take part. The evidence was clear and satisfactory and also that no other cause of offence was given. On the second of September, the white miners to the number of 150 armed themselves with rifles and made an attack on the defenseless Chinamen, killing twenty-eight, wounding many others and burning and plundering their quarters. By the passage of this resolution the United States would express its sympathy with victims of a wrong that the United States could not prevent nor foresee. ¶ Felton of California thought that if the Committee on Foreign Affairs had expended its time in examining the causes under which these outrages had had arisen; if it had looked into history it would have found that these outrages were the result of Chinese immigration. The committee should have addressed its attention to remedying the evil rather than to palliating and paying for scenes like this. ¶ Morrow, of California, said that, standing alone, the measure would be of doubtful propriety, but considering the relations between the Chinese and the United States, and the desire for further legislation and for treaty stipulations absolutely prohibiting the immigration of Chinese subjects he was disposed to think that the benevolence of Congress might be an act of wisdom. The whole affair at Rock Springs had been disgraceful in the extreme and could not be excused or ignored. The most that could be said was that no citizen of the United States had been engaged in the massacre, but this did not right the wrong which had been committed on American soil. He was in favor of the resolution because it would strengthen the Executive in the attempts to secure the consent of China to put a stop to immigration. ¶ McKenna (of California) expressed his horror of the outrage perpetrated at Rock Springs, but it was not clear to him that an outbreak of antipathy, in which no Americans participated, had any claim upon the consideration of Congress."

5/12/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 2

"Mitchell Wants a Modification of the Treaty." "Washington, May 12.—In the Senate to-day Mitchell submitted a concurrent resolution expressing it to be the sense of Congress that negotiations should be entered between the United State and the Chinese Government with a view to securing such modifications of the present treaty with China as may result in stopping the coming of the Chinese to this country, except in the case of diplomats and their servants, and except also in the case of persons at

sea driven to seek a place of shelter. The concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations."

5/12/1886 Evening Herald (San Jose Laundry Association) page 2 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."

5/12/1886 Evening Herald (Levy Bros. Great Bargain House) page 3 column 2

"Enterprise and Fogysim." "All the old fogy tailors and dealers in Chinese ready made clothing, are belittling Levy Bros.' great enterprise in establishing the first white labor clothing store on the coast because they are unable to compete with them. The Levy Bros. claim that they can furnish a better suit for from \$10 to \$15 less per suit than the old time fogy tailors and dealers in Chinese goods can furnish the same quality of a suit for. We challenge comparison as to fit. We have two cutters who are considered to be masters in their profession. We are the only firm that make boys' and children's suits to order. We are constantly improving and systematizing our business and making preparations to give employment to a still larger number of white girls. We now employ about sixty girls. Those who favor the white girls in preference to the Chinese and wish to get the best suit for the money ever made in San Jose can do both by buying of our house. Levy Bros.' Great Bargain House, No. 74 and 76 South First Street."

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

"The Boycott in Santa Cruz." "A dispatch from Santa Cruz says that the Executive Committee of the Anti-Chinese Association has agreed to assume the expense of the suit of A. A. Taylor, publisher of the Surf and Courier-Item, against the leading members of the association for \$10,000 damages, alleged to have been sustained by reason of a boycotting resolution passed by the association. It is expected that Senator Reddy will be defendants' attorney. It is rumored that Elihu Anthony, President of the association, intends to commence a libel suit against the Surf and Courier-Item for language used in its editorials reflecting on him."

5/12/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 2

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

5/12/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 3

"Laundry Law." "Two Chinese Cases Dismissed—The Objections Made. ¶ In the cases of Hop Son and Tom On, charged with violating the laundry ordinance relating to the carrying on of work in wooden buildings, Mr. Clark, of the firm of Bird & Clark, attorneys for the Chinese, this morning made a motion to dismiss, in Justice Pfister's court, on the ground that the question involved had been definitively decided by the United States Supreme Court. ¶ Mr. Hyland, representing the prosecution, opposed the motion, saying that he did not think that sufficient notice had been received by the Court as to the decision, and that a decision on the other side of the same question had previously been rendered by the same Court. ¶ 'This is news to me,' remarked Mr. Clark, who then asked the Court to enter a dismissal without doing so on the authority of the United State Supreme Court, but on its own construction of the ordinance and the Federal Constitution. ¶ Justice Pfister said that he would order a dismissal of both cases on the authority of the Federal Supreme Court in the case of Wo Lee vs. San Francisco, as there seems to be no possibility of mistaking the views of the Court regarding the invalidity of the wooden building provision, with its adjunct concerning the granting of permits. ¶ A number of other cases of the same kind which are pending in the City Court will be dismissed as they are reached in order. The prosecutions under other provisions of the ordinance forbidding certain kinds of laundry work on house roofs and between certain hours, will await the arrival of the full text of the Supreme Court opinion, though it is probable that as all the provisions were included in one ordinance, they will be declared invalid. In San Francisco similar provisions appear in separate orders and some of them may not be touched by the decision."

5/13/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

[No title.] "So far as California is concerned the Federal Courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States, seem to exist solely for the benefit of coolies and corporations. Neither of these, according to the decisions of Federal Judges, can do any wrong, and any effort made by the people of California to bring them under the laws which govern the rest of the population, is at once declared to be a violation of the Federal Constitution. This is a singular state of affairs, and can only be accounted for on the theory that the Judges are corrupt, or that their prejudices in favor of coolies and corporations are invincible."

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

[No title.] "The great labor demonstration in San Francisco on Tuesday proved beyond all question that the workingmen of California re among the most patient, the most intelligent, and the most law-abiding people on the face of the earth. Though the curse of coolieism is a great bar to their prosperity; though all their efforts have for years been directed towards its abatement, and though the Court of last resort

had just declared in effect that there was no legal means of ridding the State of coolies, they were as calm and orderly as well-drilled soldiers on parade. And it is this coolness and obedience to law which will in the end bring their salvation. Let them stand by each other, and support harmoniously all reasonable efforts for their relief, and the time will come, and come soon, when the last coolie will have to leave the State."

5/13/1886 Evening Herald (San Jose Laundry Association) page 2 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."

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

"Anti-Chinese Meeting." "The meeting of the Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association No. 2, at Druids' Hall this evening will be addressed by able speakers. The business will be important."

5/13/1886 Evening Herald (Levy Bros. Great Bargain House) page 3 column 2

"Enterprise and Fogyism." "All the old fogy tailors and dealers in Chinese ready made clothing, are belittling Levy Bros.' great enterprise in establishing the first white labor clothing store on the coast because they are unable to compete with them. The Levy Bros. claim that they can furnish a better suit for from \$10 to \$15 less per suit than the old time fogy tailors and dealers in Chinese goods can furnish the same quality of a suit for. We challenge comparison as to fit. We have two cutters who are considered to be masters in their profession. We are the only firm that make boys' and children's suits to order. We are constantly improving and systematizing our business and making preparations to give employment to a still larger number of white girls. We now employ about sixty girls. Those who favor the white girls in preference to the Chinese and wish to get the best suit for the money ever made in San Jose can do both by buying of our house. Levy Bros.' Great Bargain House, No. 74 and 76 South First Street."

5/13/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 2

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

5/13/1886 Evening Herald (San Jose Laundry Association) page 3 column 3

"A First-Class Laundry." "The San Jose Laundry Association, having its establishment on Tenth street, between St. James and Julian, is not only prepared to do first-class work, but gives assurance that it employs white labor exclusively. The buildings and machinery are entirely new and the hands employed are skilled and experienced, while a further recommendation may be found in the low prices that are charged. This laundry is deserving of substantial support from friends of white labor."

5/14/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

"Be Consistent." "It is strange how circumstances alter cases. Here is the New York Tribune demanding that the handful of crazy socialists and communists which infest that city shall be taken to the dock and sent back to the country from which they came. And yet this same rabid Republican organ considers the people of California a gang of brutal hoodlums because they demand the cessation of coolie immigration. The evils of socialism and communism are bad enough, but they are of a kind that can be quickly stamped out, but the evils of coolieism are insidious and far-reaching. They comprise the utter degradation of manual labor, and the introduction of vices and diseases too horrible to think of. Let the Tribune and the politicians it represents get rid of Herr Most and his yelping crew by all means, and the people of California will help them, but let them also help us to get rid of our alien hordes, that are tenfold more productive of mischief."

5/14/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 2

[No title.] "Probably all the property owned by the Chinese in Rock Springs was not worth two hundred dollars, and now it proposed to hand over nearly \$150,000 to Chinese officials to be distributed among the alleged sufferers. This is offering a premium for fraud. Probably the coolies who really lost anything, if there are any, will never get ten dollars of the money—it will simply go into the pockets of Consul Bee and his associates."

5/14/1886 Evening Herald (San Jose Laundry Association) page 2 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."

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

"Linked Leagues." "San Jose Anti-Chinese Clubs Consolidate. ¶ The Election of Officers. ¶ People Who Employ Chinese—A Business Firm That Didn't Know Who Brosius Was. ¶ The attendance was unusually large at the regular weekly meeting of Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association No. 2, held at Druids' Hall last evening. President A. W. Kennedy and Secretary Thos. Allen were at their stations. ¶ A communication was received from the County Executive Committee that each member of a league in this county pay as dues monthly the sum of 25 cents—five cents for the State Executive Committee, ten cents for the County Executive Committee and ten cents for the league to which the member belongs—and making further recommendations as to the privileges of members in arrears. ¶ The communication was unanimously adopted. ¶ Paolo Salisbury, as Chairman of a Conference Committee appointed by Association No. 3, to meet a like committee from this association with the view of consolidating the two clubs, gave notice of the action taken, and on motion Messrs. Burns, Kaufman and Maguire were appointed as a committee to confer upon the subject of consolidation. ¶ Both committees retired and a recess of ten minutes was taken. ¶ Upon the re-assembling of the association a report was presented, recommending that consolidation be effected by adding the roll of Association No. 3 to that of No. 2, that the officers of No. 2 fill their terms of office and that the representation of the two clubs in the County Executive Committee be allowed to remain as it is. ¶ The report was adopted without opposition. ¶ Sergeant-at-Arms Powers desired to call the attention of the members to the fact that the Southern Pacific Company a few days ago sent down two more carloads of Chinese to work on the Soledad extension. It would be well, said the speaker, to communicate with the State Executive Committee and endeavor to divert excursion travel to the narrow gauge road, which does not employ Chinese. ¶ E. Espey spoke of the shipping of asparagus to San Francisco by Mr. Ogier. The asparagus is grown by Chinese labor and the proceeds are divided with the Chinese. ¶ 'Are you sure of this?' asked President Kennedy. ¶ 'I know it to be a fact. I worked on the same place.' ¶ Secretary Allen advised members to be sure, when they buy strawberries, to buy white labor fruit. Mr. Scott of Agnew's Station and Mr. Kelly grow fruit with white labor exclusively. ¶ 'And Mr. Costa,' added Mr. Salisbury. ¶ 'The store where Mr. Pozzo is handles white labor fruit and no other,' remarked a member. ¶ 'We must be true to our principles,' said the President, 'or we may as well disorganize and go home. We are not here for amusement, but for earnest work in the cause of white labor.' ¶ Mr. Powers referred to a lumber yard opposite Enright's foundry where a Chinaman is employed. ¶ He was asked whether his information was second-hand or not and he replied that he had personal knowledge of the fact. ¶ The election of officers was now entered upon. Several members were placed in nomination for President, but all declined except W. S. Kaufman and A. W. Kennedy. ¶ On the first ballot Mr. Kennedy was elected. ¶ M. Burns was elected First Vice-President; R. H. Schwartz, Second Vice-President; Thos. Allen, Secretary; J. E. Bishop, Treasurer, and Richard Powers, Sergeant-at-Arms. ¶ The new officers were installed and President Kennedy made a few remarks, thanking the members for the mark of confidence they had shown him and promising to be as impartial and as industrious in the future as in the past. ¶ Thanks were also briefly expressed by Vice-President Burns. Vice-President Schwartz was not present. ¶ Secretary Allen was called upon and hoped to help to do much more than he had thus far done to benefit the cause of white labor. It is claimed by the pro-Chinese fruit-growers and those who support them, he said, that the members of the anti-coolie leagues are seeking to compass the destruction of productive industries. This is not true. What the men who are in these clubs are trying to do is to advance the interests of the men who build up homes in this great country. ¶ Sergeant-at-Arms Powers made a short speech of acknowledgment, and then Mr. Brosius was called for ¶ Mr. Brosius said he had

been glad to see the way in which, with the aid of the Knights of Labor [applause] the products of the Lusk cannery had lately been treated. They were returned to the shippers. He also said that a few days ago a number of Alameda county fruit-growers met together and resolved that the boycotters are a very bad set. In some parts of the State the papers that have dared to speak favorably of the anti-Chinese movement have even been threatened. 'We will remember you,' they say, 'and punish you.' It is also given out that Bidwell is to be a candidate for Governor in opposition to this movement. As for the boycott, the speaker believed in it so much that he would like the word 'Boycotter' inscribed on his tombstone. ¶ There is a business firm in this city, continued Mr. Brosius, which does not know 'who Brosius is'—the man that had made some remarks before the club about Hale & Co. in connection with employing Chinese. The speaker would say that his family had traded at that house about two years, but his name wasn't on the firm books, for he always paid cash. [Applause.] ¶ As a final point the speaker said that if the Chinese don't go there will be many more lunatics and hypochondriacs in the State than there now are. But he hoped and believed that the Chinese would be compelled to go. ¶ Mr. Allen hoped to see the day when such a man as Frank Rooney of San Francisco would be put up for Governor. He is an iron-moulder by trade and knows the needs and rights of the laboring classes. ¶ Mr. Salisbury read a communication to the Sacramento Boycotter, in which a resume of anti-Chinese work in this county was given. The speaker remarked, in that connection, that the communication sent by the County Executive Committee to the Fruit-Growers' Association asking for a conference had never been answered. The committee had been treated with silent contempt. ¶ The Secretary called attention to the San Jose Laundry Association, which does first-class work with white labor exclusively at reasonable prices. The laundry is located on North Tenth street. It is not an establishment like that of Mr. Kamp, who not long ago made speeches at anti-coolie meetings but still continues to employ Chinese. ¶ Mr. Brosius suggested, with regard to Mr. Hale, that if he is such a friend of white labor as he pretends to be, he might contribute something to forward the movement. A committee might wait on him and hear what he has to say. ¶ It was stated that the case of Mr. Hale, as to his dealings with Chinese, is now in the hands of a competent committee, and the association adjourned."

5/14/1886 Evening Herald (Levy Bros. Great Bargain House) page 3 column 2

"Enterprise and Fogyism." "All the old fogy tailors and dealers in Chinese ready made clothing, are belittling Levy Bros.' great enterprise in establishing the first white labor clothing store on the coast because they are unable to compete with them. The Levy Bros. claim that they can furnish a better suit for from \$10 to \$15 less per suit than the old time fogy tailors and dealers in Chinese goods can furnish the same quality of a suit for. We challenge comparison as to fit. We have two cutters who are considered to be masters in their profession. We are the only firm that make boys' and children's suits to order. We are constantly improving and systematizing our business and making preparations to give employment to a still larger number of white girls. We now employ about sixty girls. Those who favor the white girls in preference to the Chinese and wish to get the best suit for the money ever made in San Jose can do both by buying of our house. Levy Bros.' Great Bargain House, No. 74 and 76 South First Street."

5/14/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 3 column 2

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

"Mr. Ravlin." "A private letter received from N. F. Ravlin, State Organizer of the Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association, announces that he will probably be here in a day or two. The expectation is that he will deliver an address on Tuesday evening."

5/15/1886 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."

5/15/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 4

"More Laundry Cases Dismissed." "The cases of Lum Wah and Wo Kee were dismissed by Justice Pfister this morning, on the authority of the United States Supreme Court in the laundry cases decided on Monday last."

5/15/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 4

"Ravlin's Lecture." "N. F. Ravlin will deliver a free lecture at the Turn Verein Hall on next Tuesday evening, upon the labor question. There is no more earnest or able advocate of the claims of the laborer to be worthy of his time in the State than Mr. Ravlin. His lecture on Tuesday will be sure to fill the hall to its utmost."

5/15/1886 Evening Herald (n/a) page 2 column 4

"N. F. Ravlin." "N. F. Ravlin will deliver a free lecture on 'The Labor Question!' at the Turn Verein Hall on Tuesday Evening, May 18th. Lecture will begin promptly at 8 o'clock. All are invited."

5/15/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 5 column 4

"The Great Crusade." "Chinese Being Displaced—A Boycott Ordered at Sacramento. ¶ The State Executive Committee of the Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association, at its meeting in San Francisco last evening, received a communication from Mr. Caduc of the Patent Brick Company, in which he stated

that the company had resolved to dispense with its Chinese labor and employ white help. ¶ A letter was also received from Tehama county, informing the committee that the farmers in that locality had decided not to employ Chinese cooks on the threshing machines this season. ¶ Sacramento, May 14.—A convention of delegates from all the anti-Chinese clubs and the Knights of Labor organizations in Sacramento county met at the Court-house to-night to consider the boycott question. The State Executive Committee's definition of the boycott was endorsed, except the third section, which was passed over for the present. A mass meeting was called for Saturday evening, May 22d. A general boycott in Sacramento county will be commenced on Monday, May 24th. Senator Routier presided."

5/15/1886 Evening Herald (Levy Bros. Great Bargain House) page 5 column 5

"Enterprise and Fogyism." "All the old fogy tailors and dealers in Chinese ready made clothing, are belittling Levy Bros.' great enterprise in establishing the first white labor clothing store on the coast because they are unable to compete with them. The Levy Bros. claim that they can furnish a better suit for from \$10 to \$15 less per suit than the old time fogy tailors and dealers in Chinese goods can furnish the same quality of a suit for. We challenge comparison as to fit. We have two cutters who are considered to be masters in their profession. We are the only firm that make boys' and children's suits to order. We are constantly improving and systematizing our business and making preparations to give employment to a still larger number of white girls. We now employ about sixty girls. Those who favor the white girls in preference to the Chinese and wish to get the best suit for the money ever made in San Jose can do both by buying of our house. Levy Bros.' Great Bargain House, No. 74 and 76 South First Street."

5/15/1886 Evening Herald (San Jose Laundry Association) page 6 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."

5/17/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

"Taking Care of the Fruit." "A prominent fruit grower of this county informed the Herald the other day that he did not know what to do with his prunes. The trees, he said, were so heavily loaded that they would break down if the fruit were not thinned, and he feared it would cost too much to attempt to pick off a part of the fruit. 'Besides,' he added, 'I very much doubt the advisability of permitting a tree thus to overbear and exhaust itself. It takes several years to bring a prune tree into good bearing condition, and

when it comes to that stage, it seems as though it ought to pay to take care of it. It is the cost of labor that I fear. If it did not cost too much, I would take a score of men or boys into my orchard to-morrow, and take off about four-fifths of the fruit, for I am satisfied that this must be done if the fruit is to be first-class, and the tree maintained in a healthy and vigorous condition.' ¶ There is a world of suggestion in the foregoing remarks. It seems quite plain, to an outsider at least, that if the fruit-growers of California are to obtain and retain control of the markets of the world, they must expend considerably more in labor than they have heretofore been willing to do. To compete successfully with the prunes of Europe they must be prepared to offer an article as large and full-flavored, and as well cured and carefully packed as those from abroad. It seems only reasonable to suppose that this cannot be done for long if the trees are suffered to exhaust themselves by overbearing, or the fruit is sent to market imperfectly cured, and put up in a slovenly and unattractive manner. All the vast fertility of this soil even of Santa Clara county cannot for many years maintain a tree in full vigor whose branches are borne down to the ground every season by an excessive weight of fruit. The prunes from such trees must necessarily, it would seem, soon become small and insipid, with more pit and skin than anything else. And the canning and packing must be done with far more care and taste than heretofore. The French are born artists in the matter of growing, preserving and preparing fruit for market, and unless we can match them in this respect it will be but little use to try to keep out French fruit by heavy import duties. ¶ Now we do not for a moment believe that this great American people lack either the industry or the artistic taste necessary to compete with the French or anybody else. It is only that we have been going so fast and doing so much that we have not had the time to attend to details. But we have now arrived at a point when close attention to the details of fruit production and marketing will be the measure of our success. It does not matter how much fruit we grow, unless it is of the finest character, and placed before the people in the most attractive form. And to do this will require much labor and labor that is thoroughly trained and intelligent. ¶ The question is how to obtain such labor, and how to apply it successfully. To this the answer is, discharge all the coolies, close the schools during the fruit season, say, from May first to October first, and put the bright boys and girls that now run around the streets during vacation time to work picking and packing fruit. Of course, they will require some little training, but certainly not more than has been expended in training coolies for such work and their superior taste and skill will soon repay for all the trouble that has been taken with them. Everybody who has tried it knows that an ordinarily intelligent boy or girl put to work in an orchard at home will take great pride in it, and if properly directed will put up fruit a thousand times better than an ordinary coolie. And, with proper training and careful supervision, this could be done on a large scale as well as a small one, and the whole problem of taking care of the fruit of California will be solved. We have thousands of intelligent boys and girls that would be willing to go to work and do their best should the coolies be removed, and a fair chance given to them."

5/17/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 3

"A Laundry Question." "Wo Kee's case was continued by Justice Pfister this morning until June 1st at 2 p.m. Wo Kee was charged with violating that part of the laundry ordinance which forbids the carrying on of work between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., and the case was continued in order to give time for the arrival of the full text of the United States Supreme Court opinion which overturned the wooden building provision. Its effect on the provision limiting the hours of work is yet a question. Both provisions are in the same ordinance in this city, but appear in separate orders in San Francisco."

5/17/1886 Evening Herald (n/a) page 2 column 6

"N. F. Ravlin." "N. F. Ravlin will deliver a free lecture on 'The Labor Question!' at the Turn Verein Hall on Tuesday Evening, May 18th. Lecture will begin promptly at 8 o'clock. All are invited."

5/17/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 1

"To-Morrow's Lecture." "N. F. Ravlin will deliver a free lecture at the Turn Verein Hall on to-morrow evening on 'The Laboring Man's Worst Enemies.'" All are invited and ladies will be welcome. Mr. Ravlin will doubtless present the subject in his usual impressive manner.", May 18th. Lecture will begin promptly at 8 o'clock. All are invited."

5/17/1886 Evening Herald (N. F. Ravlin) page 3 column 2

"A Stinging Rebuke." "A Baptist on the Action of the Baptist Convention. ¶ N. F. Ravlin writes as follows to the San Francisco Examiner: By a vote of 30 to 5 the Baptist State Convention of California has placed itself upon record as decidedly pro-Chinese, and as opposed to every interest of the white laboring population. Not one word of sympathy or consideration for the toiling masses of our own people appears in the published report of the discussion of the Chinese question. It is absolutely pro-Chinese, and logically implies that white men and women who toil to earn an honest living have no rights the Baptists of California are bound to respect. This report is made, and after full discussion placed on record, with a complete knowledge of all the facts in the case. They understand full well that the Chinese have crowded our people out of almost every industrial pursuit, until even our own women are now prevented from earning so much as a scanty subsistence with the needle in the manufacture of women's and children's underwear, or as house servants and in laundry work. ¶ They know, too, to what an extent our youth of both sexes are being corrupted and ruined by contact with the customs of these heathen Chinese. According to their own statement, the Chinese converts added to their churches can only be counted by scores, while the ruined victims of Chinese indulgences from the white population are counted by thousands. And yet they would, by all means, have this state of things continue, and so an effort made to eliminate the Chinese evil, in the interest of morals and humanity, is denounced by these preachers as unchristian and inhuman. It is manifestly more important, in their estimation, to make Baptists of these heathens than it is to save their own race from starvation or Chinese here or from hell hereafter. Their own fallen sisters that are all around them, even under the very shadow of their churches, are passed by in cold neglect, while they would compass sea and land to make proselytes of heathen women, no better certainly in moral character than the abandoned of their sex at their very doors. ¶ And yet, what have these heathen done to merit all this consideration? Have they built the homes or reared the churches these Baptist Christians (?) occupy? Have they founded this country or its institutions? When assailed have they defended it with their treasure and their lives? Nay, verily, they have done nothing of the kind. Nor would they have to save the whole nation from absolute ruin; and yet a discrimination is made against our white laboring population who have done all these things, and in favor of an alien race who have done them not. ¶ Now, I submit that these Baptist Christians can furnish no precedent, precept or example from the sacred Scriptures in justification of

their conduct. If they appeal to God, they are told 'He is no respecter of persons,' and hence certainly has as much regard for the white man as for any other race. If an appeal be made to God's Word, commonly called the Bible, there they find that He never discriminated against His own people and in favor of heathen nations unless in punishment of crime. And if they study the genius and spirit of the Gospel they will find that 'He that provideth not for his own hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel.' I would suggest that they lovingly win their own erring members back to the fold, and not bite and devour them like man-eaters, while they go ahead and expatiate upon the great importance of saving the heathen. Meantime we will go on with our humane and Christian work of saving our own people from the Mongolian curse, and as far as possible from the slavery of sin and sinful habits."

5/17/1886 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."

5/17/1886 Evening Herald (James Boyd) page 3 column 3

"Ravlin at Riverside." "Notes of His Anti-Chinese Speech—His Reception. ¶ Riverside, San Bernardino county, May 12, 1886. ¶ Editor Herald: At the request of N. F. Ravlin I send you a few notes of his meeting here a few days ago. Riverside is considerably pro-Chinese, but the Chinese are not so numerous as they are in some places, although a good many are employed in the orchards, vineyards and packing houses, while they do all the laundry work, outside of families who do their own washing. ¶ Mr. Ravlin's visit came rather unexpectedly and on a rather short notice, but the Knights of Labor here, who are standing in place of an anti-Chinese association, appointed a committee to make all necessary arrangements, the result of which was that Mr. Ravlin had a large and enthusiastic audience. The whole thing was gotten up so quietly that it was not known who was at the bottom of it, as no one was seen to be taking any active part. Mr. Ravlin treated the matter from an unexpected standpoint. It was supposed by our religious people that the opponents of the Chinese were regular dynamiters and that it was only the strong arm of the law which restrained them from driving them out forthwith, and so a few of our knowing ones are loud in their denunciation of Mr. Ravlin and say that his lecture was an outrage and that he ought to be run out of town. ¶ Mr. Ravlin treated the subject so well from a rational and religious standpoint that his arguments were entirely unanswerable, and so the only weapon left is denunciation and abuse. Our newspapers here have been very silent in regard to it. One of them never noticed it at all, although the editor pronounced Mr. Ravlin a d— fool, while the other had only a very short notice, rather unfavorable but not stating any objectionable points, evidently dreading the power of the movement. But nevertheless the lecture was a great success, and in spite of the sneers, 'the common people heard him gladly.' At the close of the lecture over \$20 was collected and handed to Mr. Ravlin to help pay the expenses of the anti-Chinese league. ¶ James Boyd."

5/17/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4

"Legal Lines." "...Ah Yee, the Chinaman charged with a murderous assault upon one of his countrymen at Cornthwaite's ranch, was arraigned and Friday was set for receiving his plea...."

5/17/1886 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."

5/18/1886 Evening Herald (T. V. Powderly) page 3 column 1

"Powderly's Appeal." "Another Strong Circular to the Knights of Labor. ¶ For Unity and Temperance. ¶ Only Drink To Be Boycotted—Dynamite and Rifle Ranters—Objects of the Order. ¶ The following secret circular has been received by the Knights of Labor, and was read in the various assemblies: ¶ Philadelphia, May 3. ¶ Noble Order of the Knights of Labor of America.—To the Order everywhere, Greeting: The response to the secret circular issued on March 13th has been so generous and the endorsement of the sentiments contained in it has been so unanimous that I feel encouraged and strengthened in the work. Nearly 4,000 assemblies have pledged themselves to act on the advice contained in the circular of the 13th ult. I feel that it only requires the coming to the front of the real men of our order to set us right before the world. We have been losing ground so far as public opinion is concerned for some time. One of the causes is that we have allowed things to be done under the name of the Knights of Labor for which the organization was in no way responsible. I ask of our members to keep a jealous eye upon the doings of the labor men who never labor, and when they charge anything to our order in your locality set the seal of your condemnation upon it at once by denying it. ¶ If a paper criticizes the Knights of Labor or its officers do not boycott it, and if you have any such boycotts on remove them. A journal not long since made some uncomplimentary allusions to the General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, and at the next meeting of the nearest assembly a motion ¶ was cast to boycott the paper; not that alone, but every person who advertised in the columns of the paper. I wrote to the assembly asking that they remove the boycott, and it was done. ¶ We must bear in mind that the General Master Workman is only a man, and is not above criticism. We demand for ourselves 'the right of free speech.' We cannot consistently deny it to others; we must tolerate fair, open criticism. If a reply is necessary, make it in a gentlemanly, dignified manner. If we are criticized or abused by a blackguard sheet, treat it as you would the blackguard himself—in silence. ¶ That our aims and objects are good is no reason why our members should be regarded as beings of superior build or material. We are no more the salt of the earth than the millions of unknown toilers who do the work of the world. In our dealings with laborers and capitalists we must deal justly and fairly by them. If we would have justice done to us we in turn must do equally to others. This is the aim of the Knights of Labor, and must not be lost sight

of in future. ¶ Let me direct your attention to a few little abuses. I find that wherever a strike occurs appeals for aid are scattered broadcast among the assemblies. Do not pay one cent for such purposes in future, unless the appeal comes from your own District Assembly or the General Assembly. If boycott notices are sent to you burn them. I have in my possession 400 boycott notices which were sent to assemblies with a request that they be acted upon. Let me mention some of them: ¶ A member is editing a paper; he fears a rival and proceeds to get into an altercation with him, boycotts him, and then asks the order to carry it out. ¶ A certain paper is influential in one or the other political parties. Members of the opposing party conceive the idea of getting rid of the paper, and they invoke the aid of the Knights of Labor, first taking the precaution to have the paper in question say something uncomplimentary of the Knights of Labor. ¶ In fact, our order has been used as a tail for a hundred different kites, and in future it must soar aloft, free from all of them. I hate the word boycott. It was boycotted ten years ago and could not get work at my trade for months. It is a bad practice; it has been handed to us by the capitalists. I have use for it only when everything else fails. Appeals for aid, circulars, petitions, advertisements of every kind, are scattered everywhere through the order. I copy a letter which comes to me on the subject: ¶ 'A large part of our time has been spent in reading boycott notices and appeals for aid, keeping us until 12 o'clock. We are led to believe the Knights of Labor to be an educational institution, but this kind of education is not productive of good. We have no time for instruction. What do you advise us to do?' ¶ I advised them to either burn or table these matters, and now ask of the Secretary of each assembly to do the same. If your journal were not boycotted by our members it could be made the medium of communication between the general officers and the order, but the journal is not read in one quarter of the assemblies. Some assemblies send out documents in envelopes addressed to 'Secretary of Assembly No. —.' In many places the Secretaries have been discharged because of this practice. No member has the right to address another in that way, and if it is ever practiced again the offender will be punished. ¶ In future the General Executive Board must not be interfered with in the performance of its duty. If you have confidence in them, sustain them and obey them; if not ask for their resignations. While the Board was trying to settle the Southwestern trouble, assemblies in some places, with the best of intentions, no doubt, were passing and publishing resolutions condemning Jay Gould. These things did no good; on the contrary they were injurious. In the settlement of troubles it becomes the duty of the Executive Board to meet everybody and go everywhere. While they are doing this they must not be hampered by the actions of those who do not know what their task is. Keep quiet; let your officers do their best, and if you cannot find a way to help them do not retard their progress. Resolutions do not prevent land stealing, stock watering or gambling in the necessities of life. If I had my mind made up to rob a bank at midnight, a string of resolutions as long as the moral law protesting my contemplated action would not influence me a particle, but if some interested party would take the trouble to study up the question and would inform himself as to my right to rob the bank and would stand guard at the door of the vault, I would not rob it at midnight if he did his duty. What we want from our members is not gush or windy resolutions. Men who think and study and act are required. ¶ The General Assembly will meet in special session on the 25th of May in the city of Cleveland. From the receipt of this letter you must not address any communications to me, nor need you expect an answer if you do. I have thousands of letters piled up around me now and they never can be read, much less answered, by one man. During and since my illness the mail delivered at my house has exceeded 400 letters a day. They come from everybody and everywhere. I must play the part of wheel horse instead of a leader of a great movement, and our own members are responsible for it. I asked through the journal that no one send letters to me. I am told by some to get help. If I had fifty

assistants it would do no good, for it takes my whole time to read one-half of the letters, and in the middle of my work I am waited on by some committee who generally misrepresent me after they leave me, for every member of the committee will tell a different story. ¶ From now until the General Assembly meets I will receive no committees, answer no letters. I must formulate a plan for the future, and will not be interfered with. Let me repeat. I will receive no committees, answer no letters, no will I go anywhere at the request of members of assemblies. This imperative. I must have a chance to do something of benefit for the order, and I cannot do it if I am to sit for eighteen hours a day reading letters which have been answered and reanswered in the journal and constitution. What I will say to the General Assembly will be said to the entire order, and you must give me time to prepare it. ¶ We have had some trouble from drinking members, and from men who talk about buying guns and dynamite. If the men who possess money enough to buy guns and dynamite would invest it in the purchase of some well-selected work on labor, they would put the money to good use. They will never need the guns or dynamite in this country. It is my opinion that the man who does not study the politics of the nation and the wants of the people would make but little use of a rifle. The man who cannot vote intelligently, and who will not watch the man he votes for after he is elected, cannot be depended on to use either gun or dynamite. If the head, the brain of man cannot work out the problem now confronting us, his hand alone will never solve it. If I kill my enemy, I silence him, it is true, but I do not convince him. I would make a convert rather than a corpse of my enemy. ¶ Men who own capital are not our enemies. If that theory held good, the workman of to-day would be the enemy of his fellow-toiler on the morrow, for, after all, it is how to acquire capital and how to use it properly that we are endeavoring to learn. No, the man of capital is not necessarily the enemy of the laborer; on the contrary, they must be brought closer together. I am well aware that some extremists will say I am advocating a weak plan, and will say that bloodshed and destruction of property alone will solve the problem. If a man speaks such sentiments in an assembly read for him the charge which the Master Workman repeats to the newly initiated who joins our 'army of peace.' If he repeats his nonsense put him out. In the hands of men entirely great the pen is mightier than the sword. To that I add: ¶ 'In the hands of men entirely mouth the gun is harmless as his sword.' ¶ To our drinking members I extend the hand of kindness. I hate the uses to which rum has been put, but it is my duty to reach down and lift up the man who has fallen a victim to the use of liquor. If there is such a man within the sound of the Secretary's voice when this is read I ask him to stand erect on the floor of his assembly, raise his hand to heaven, and repeat with me these words: ¶ 'I am a Knight of Labor. I believe that every man should be free from the curse of slavery, whether the slavery appears in the shape of monopoly, usury or intemperance. The firmest link in the chain of oppression is the one I forge when I drown manhood and reason in drink. No man can rob me of the brain my God has given me unless I am a party to that theft. If I drink to drown grief I bring grief to wife, child and sorrowing friends. I add not one iota to the sum of human happiness when I invite oblivion over the rim of a glass. If one moment's forgetfulness or inattention to duty while drunk brings defeat to the least of labor's plans a lifetime of attention to duty alone can repair the loss. I promise never again to put myself in such a position.' ¶ If every member of the Knights of Labor would only pass a resolution to boycott strong drink, so far as he is concerned, for five years, and would pledge his word to study the labor question from its different standpoints, we would then have an invincible host arrayed on the side of justice. We have, through some unfortunate misunderstanding, incurred the enmity of several trades unions. While I can find no excuse for the unmanly attack made upon us by some of these people at a time when we stood face to face with a most perplexing question, neither can I see any good reason why there should be any cause for a quarrel. ¶ We must have no clashing between the men of labor's army. If I am the

cause of the trouble, I stand ready at a moment's notice to make way for any one of my rivals whom the General Assembly may select. When I joined the Knights of Labor I left the trade union. I believe the aims and objects of our order come first: I believe in combining the all scattered battalions of labor's mighty host in one grand whole. Labor-saving inventions, steam and electricity have forever broken the power of one trade or division of labor to stand and legislate for itself alone; and with the craft that selfishly legislates for itself alone I have no sympathy. Well may we say of the men who are fighting us: 'Forgive them, father, for they know not what they do.' Break the power of the Knights of Labor and you hand labor, bound hand and foot over to its enemies. Years ago I extended an invitation to men of all trades to become a part and parcel of the Knights of Labor. To-day I stand ready to make every honorable concession, to do everything in honor to bring about a better feeling between trades unions and the Knights of Labor. At the special session of the General Assembly the entire trouble can and must be settled. If mistakes have been made, they must be rectified; if wrongs have been inflicted, they must be righted. But there is one thing that will not be done while I stand at the head of this organization—it will not be used to further the schemes of individuals, cliques, or parties, and it will be subordinate to no other organization on earth. ¶ T. V. Powderly, ¶ General Master Workman."

5/18/1886 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."

5/18/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4

"A New Enterprise." "Knights of Labor to Open an Employment Bureau. ¶ The Knights of Labor of San Francisco have issued a circular announcing the institution of a bureau of employment to act as a medium between employer and employed. The document opens with the declaration that capital has rights that labor is bound to respect, and the belief that labor has rights which it is determined to uphold. The object of the bureau is a guarantee to furnish native muscle to meet all demands. It continues, 'With the means at our disposal, we can say to the woodmen of Truckee, the farmers of Sacramento Valley and fruiters of Southern California, give us your contract, and we will supply the places located by Mongolians with intelligent labor.' The book of the bureau will shortly be opened, and the Knights invite correspondence from every instance and from every section. The circular is signed: W. W. Stone, President of Bureau; J. D. Condon Secretary."

5/18/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 4

"Mr. Ravlin To-night." "N. F. Ravlin's free lecture at Turn Verein Hall to-night will be upon the subject, 'The Worst Enemies of the Laboring Man'—a most interesting theme, which will doubtless be ably handled."

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

"Another White Babe." "Yesterday afternoon Detective Glennon and Officer Connolly entered a house on Bartlett alley, San Francisco, occupied by Chinese women, and there found a white babe in the possession of one of the inmates. They took charge of the little one and turned it over to the custody of the Society for the Protection of Children. The little one's head had been shaved and it was attired in Chinese costume."

5/18/1886 Evening Herald (n/a) page 3 column 7

"N. F. Ravlin." "N. F. Ravlin will deliver a free lecture on 'The Laboring Man's Worst Enemies,' at the Turn Verein Hall on Tuesday Evening, May 18th. Lecture will begin promptly at 8 o'clock. All are invited."

5/18/1886 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."

5/19/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

"Hager and the Coolies." "Collector Hager has several times called attention to the illegal practice of the Federal Courts in admitting coolies to land on writs of habeas corpus, and on Monday he addressed a strong written remonstrance to the District Attorney. It seems that the plan is to get the coolies ashore, and permit them to learn something of the city, and then use the information thus obtained as evidence that they have been in the country before. It is these corrupt and shameless evasions of the law by Federal officials that have caused all this anti-coolie agitation. Had the restriction law been strictly enforced all along the people would have been satisfied, knowing that the coolies now here could not live for ever, and that no more would be permitted to come to fill their places. But while it was seen that the law was constantly evaded and defied by the very officials appointed and paid to enforce it, and that the coolies practically came into the country at their will, the people were naturally indignant and discontented, and these anti-coolie leagues and the agitation attending them are the necessary and proper results. ¶ And in the midst of it all the people of California will not forget that Collector Hager is the first Federal official that has attempted to do his duty in this matter, and at the proper time will see that he receives the reward of faithful public services, especially when they know how he has been hampered by corrupt precedents and technicalities, and by lukewarm or corrupt subordinates. Let him

continue his faithful work, for the time is certainly coming when fidelity in office will be the only stepping stone to further political honors or official emoluments."

5/19/1886 Evening Herald (County Executive Committee, Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association) page 2 column 4

"To Fruit-Growers." "All persons in this county growing strawberries and cherries by white labor are requested to communicate the fact to the County Executive Committee of the Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association. P. Salisbury, Secretary. San Jose, May 19, 1886."

5/19/1886 Evening Herald (County Executive Committee, Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association) page 2 column 4

"Anti-Coolie League No. 2." "The regular weekly meeting of Anti-Coolie League No. 2 of the California Non-Partisan Association will be held at Druids' Hall on Thursday Evening at 8 o'clock. W. J. Hines, Esq., will address the meeting on the labor question. All are invited. A. W. Kennedy, President. T. Allen, Secretary."

5/19/1886 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."

5/19/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 3

"Labor's Enemies." "N. F. Ravlin's Lecture at Turn Verein Hall. ¶ The Chinese Are Going. ¶ Effects of Drunkenness and Gambling—God Himself pointed to as the First Boycotter. ¶ A lecture by N. F. Ravlin, State Organizer of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association, was delivered to a large audience at Turn Verein Hall last evening, many ladies being present. The speaker's stand was handsomely decorated with flowers. 'The Laboring Man's Worst Enemies' was the subject announced and it was handled with Mr. Ravlin's accustomed vigor and eloquence. The speaking was preceded by instrumental music by Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Schwartz, and as the orator was introduced by Dr. J. L. Berry, President of the County Executive Committee, he was received with prolonged applause. ¶ Mr. Ravlin said at the outset that he had recently had an opportunity to come into contact with laboring men in all parts of the State and had formed an estimate of their worth and their reliability. His work has in view the elimination of one class of laborers and the supplying in its place of a better class. The universal complaint, in city and country, town and village, has been, 'We can't trust the white man.' The expression is graven upon the speaker's memory. Is it a fact that the white man is not to be trusted? Is it true that the only reliable helper is the Mongolian? The proposition is not to discharge the Chinese and put in their places drunken idlers, for it were better to keep the Chinese than to do that. The worst

enemies that the laboring man has are idleness, drunkenness, debauchery and gambling. [Applause.] ¶ This is the kind of gospel which the speaker preached at the California Theater years ago, and he would continue to preach it. In traveling over the State he had seen the need of this kind of preaching. A sober Chinaman is better than a drunken Irishman, a drunken German or a drunken American. Only a fool would propose to discharge Chinese and put in their places drunken loafers. The interests of employers must be looked after, as well as the interests of the employed. What the State now needs is the inculcation of principles of sobriety and industry. [Applause.] Men are wanted who will not disappoint their employers and who will respect themselves. ¶ It is said of the boycott that it cuts both ways. If so, so much the better. The Chinese are going; yes, they are going as fast as we want them to go—as fast as it has been found that white men can take their places. Is not that fast enough? But it remains for the laboring people to throw aside the bowl that is ruining so many if they would be wholly just to themselves. ¶ In the estimation of a certain class John Chinaman fills a great niche in the State of California. Some people say they can't get along with him. John must run the engine, he must pick the strawberries, he must run the laundries, he must cook—he must do nearly everything. The white man gets drunk, say the Chinaman's friends, and to a certain extent this is true: but the men who are so friendly to John are not the men who will do anything toward reform in the condition of the white laborer. The laborer must reform himself. He will then be placed in responsible positions and there will be no room left for the coolie. [Applause.] The speaker would never ask an employer of Chinese to discharge his Chinaman to make a place for a drunken laborer. He might keep his Chinaman till doomsday, so far as the speaker was concerned. ¶ Mr. Ravlin spoke of visiting Riverside and Santa Ana lately and said that the Chinaman is very numerous in those places—in the orchard, in the vineyard, in the strawberry bed, in the orange grove. Riverside is the Mecca of pro-Chinese sentimentalists. Well, the speaker didn't take any meals of Chinese preparation when he knew it while in that district, though in order to carry out his convictions he sometimes was compelled to eat his breakfast and supper all in one. The poor white man should have a chance to become better. He should at least be given as many chances to succeed in giving satisfaction to his employer as the Chinaman has been given. ¶ The speaker now referred to the boycott as something to be appreciated when thoroughly understood, and said that two things are needed in this country. One is to work the Chinese out of the country and the other is to bring a sober and industrious race to take their places. The present anti-Chinese movement will accomplish both, if intelligently and honestly conducted. ¶ During the day the speaker had seen side by side a Chinese laundry and a saloon, and as he contrasted the occupants of each place he felt like praising the Chinese, who were pursuing their vocation quietly and industriously, for setting the white men a Christian example. Liquor is a poison, and it is a pity that it is not ten times more poisonous than it is that the man who is determined to drink may be sooner out of the way. Let men who are truly men shake off the fetters of their infernal bondage and set themselves firmly on their feet. ¶ More is being done now than ever before in the anti-Chinese movement. Chinese are being discharged in all parts of the State. The work is moving on, and the Chinese are being eliminated from the laboring element as rapidly as the industrial interests of the State will permit consistently with its prosperity. The speaker believed that the work would be practically finished within three years. Those fools who talked of doing everything in a month and who hoped to bur down Chinatowns and murder Chinese have left the movement, and it is good riddance. ¶ The speaker gave a review of anti-Chinese work in Los Angeles and spoke of the advice he gave the people there. The movement is making favorable progress in that county, as in other parts of the State. In Fresno a hot-headed member of an anti-Chinese league approached vineyardists with threats. 'If you don't discharge your Chinamen at once, we'll boycott you

and we'll ruin you.' Now, that kind of idiotic talk cause the fruit men to organize, and who that has a spark of manliness in him will blame them? ¶ The speaker gave a scathing rebuke to those who had traduced him and held him up as an anarchist. There is no man in San Jose, he said, who would apply the term to him face to face, and there is no paper in this city that would make such a charge against him. There seems to have been no end to the lying that had been done by his enemies. It had been said that he had entered saloons and drunk. The truth is that he has not even touched a cigar for several months, although he had been almost constantly exposed to temptation—something he had not been able to say for twenty years. ¶ The anti-Chinese movement must go on. If work should cease, if the Executive Committee should disband, if word should be sent to san Francisco that we have done all we could, then as surely as we are here to-night the Chinatowns would be razed to the ground, wheat-fields would be destroyed, orchards would be laid waste. The feeling is strong against the Chinese—let nobody be deceived—and desperation would seize the masses if the work were now to be given up. This is why the speaker was in the movement. He was in it in the interests of peace and good order and the elevation of white labor to its true place. ¶ Favorable remark was made by the speaker on the fact that the hoodlum element is showing a disposition to go out into the fields to work, taking the places of Chinese, and he hoped to see the day when the man who will not work shall not eat. He looked forward also to a time when the community of interests of capital and labor would be recognized and harmony and good feeling reign over the whole land. ¶ In closing Mr. Ravlin announced that in the near future he expected to deliver an address in this city in which he would show that God Himself was the first boycotter, boycotting as he did the heathen nations out of the land of Palestine. This announcement was received with stormy applause and the meeting was closed."

5/19/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 6

"Local Brevities." "...Ah Hop was tried in Justice Pfister's court yesterday on a charge of having lottery tickets in his possession, but the evidence being insufficient, he was discharged...."

5/19/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 6

"Anti-Chinese Committee." "Encouraging Reports from the Interior—Appointments. ¶ The State Executive Committee of the Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association met in San Francisco last evening. ¶ The committee yesterday ereceived from M. M. Estee \$30 and from Judge Coffey \$20. ¶ J. C. Buttner, Assistant State Organizer, has just returned from a tour of inspection in Santa Cruz and Santa Clara counties, and reports the leagues are in good working order. Leagues were formed in Watsonille and Corralitos. ¶ President C. F. McGlashan is now traveling in the Southern Coast District, which extends to Los Angeles. N. F. Ravlin, State Organizer, will speak as follows: At Marysville, May 18th; Sacramento, 20th; Vacaville, 21st; Merced, 24th; Fresno, 25th. ¶ Considerable business was transacted which is not of general interest."

5/19/1886 Evening Herald (San Jose Laundry Association) page 4 column 3

"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."

5/20/1886 Evening Herald (San Jose Laundry Association) page 2 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."

5/20/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 3

"Local Brevities." "...Good music and dancing at the Knights of Labor picnic next Sunday. ¶ Go and hear Judge Maguire at the Knights of Labor picnic next Sunday....The admission to the Knights of Labor picnic next Sunday at Agricultural Park will be 25 cents....Tickets for the Knights of Labor picnic may be had of Wm. Vinter, W. S. Kaufman, J. C. Black (at 'The Fair), H. H. Anderson and Chas. Bernhardt....To-morrow is the day set for the execution of Jung Quong Sing for the murder of Henry Vandervorst, October 8, 1885, but as his case is before the Supreme Court on appeal, another reprieve will be necessary...."

5/20/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 3

"Attempt to Kidnap." "A Chinese woman whom four highbinders attempted to kidnap and take to San Francisco in order to sell her for purposes of prostitution was rescued by Officer Coschina at the Chinese store on the corner of Second and San Fernando streets last evening. The highbinders escaped and the woman was given quarters at the City Prison for the night."

5/20/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 5

"An Address by Judge Maguire." "An interesting feature of the programme for the Knights of Labor picnic at Agricultural Park next Sunday will be an address by Judge Maguire of San Francisco. There will

also be dancing, the music to be furnished by Parkman's Band. The attractiveness of the grounds and the excellent management which is assured will doubtless bring together a large number of people."

**5/20/1886 Evening Herald (County Executive Committee, Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association)
page 3 column 8**

"To Fruit-Growers." "All persons in this county growing strawberries and cherries by white labor are requested to communicate the fact to the County Executive Committee of the Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association. P. Salisbury, Secretary. San Jose, May 19, 1886."

**5/20/1886 Evening Herald (County Executive Committee, Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association)
page 3 column 8**

"Anti-Coolie League No. 2." "The regular weekly meeting of Anti-Coolie League No. 2 of the California Non-Partisan Association will be held at Druids' Hall on Thursday Evening at 8 o'clock. W. J. Hines, Esq., will address the meeting on the labor question. All are invited. A. W. Kennedy, President. T. Allen, Secretary."

5/21/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

[No title.] "The New England Episcopal Methodist Conference has presented a petition urging Congress 'to protect the lives and property of the coolies.' It does seem so strange that Christian ministers all over the country should be so ready to slander and vilify their own race, and hold up these coolies as the epitome of all the virtues and all the graces. They must have some slight knowledge of the fact that these coolies are creating more vice and degradation among the white race in a year than all the churches in the country can eradicate in a generation. But they seem to think that the destruction of the souls and bodies of a thousand white people are not to be compared to the alleged conversion of a single coolie."

5/21/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

[No title.] "The first thing that should be done by the next State Legislature is to pass a law prohibiting aliens from acquiring land in California. This would not only shut out the capitalist syndicates of Europe that are attempting to establish landlordism in the United States, but it would prevent the acquisition of real estate by the coolies, and thus help the anti-coolie movement. in short, it would be an effectual boycott of two of the most objectionable classes of foreigners that have ever set foot in the country."

5/21/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 2

"Improve the City." "The almost unanimous sentiment of the people of San Jose is in favor of a large expenditure for improving the streets, building a new City Hall, and placing the city generally in a

condition more becoming the residence of a rich, cultivated and intelligent community. Every one feels that the time has now arrived for what is called a boom, and that measures should be taken to secure all the advantages of it when it comes. There is the promise of a large and valuable immigration from the Eastern States in any event, and the construction of the new branch of the Southern Pacific railroad from Soledad to Los Angeles, by which the bulk of eastern travel will pass through this valley, will probably bring in the next two or three years ten times more people even than are now expected. ¶ The only question at all that can be brought up in connection with this matter is how to raise the money. But that is soon settled in our opinion. It is utterly impossible to levy a tax that will bring sufficient money to make the needed improvements as fast as they are wanted. Besides, there is really no reason why all the improvements necessary during the next thirty years should be paid for in the next three years. That is not the way private business is done. When a man sees a good opportunity to facilitate and increase his business by the expenditure of a little ready cash he simply borrows the money, and goes ahead. So it should be in public matters. Let the proper plans be made for the improvements that are needed, and that can be made more cheaply now than at any future time, and let bonds be issued to pay for them. And let the expenditures be liberal. No intelligent citizen will begrudge the money, so long as it is spent honestly and judiciously. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars will not be a cent too much to spend in the improvement of San Jose during the next two years, and the people will cheerfully vote for that amount, when the plans and specifications for the improvements are properly placed before them. Let the city officials go to work at once in the preparation of these plans, and let them be presented to the people without a day's unnecessary delay."

5/21/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 2

"Maine and California." "There is considerable excitement in Maine over the seizure of American vessels by the British authorities for alleged violations of the fishery laws, and some very warlike talk has been heard. There is also great indignation because the Government does not interfere and thrash John Bull for meddling in such matters. It seems to us that our Eastern brethren are very easily excited. Here in California we have for years been compelled to submit to the invasion of an alien and hostile race, and, although we have by persistent agitation compelled congress to pass laws to protect us, these laws have been systematically nullified by Federal officials and Federal Courts, in spite of all our remonstrances. And all the while our friends in the Eastern States have mocked at our calamities, and abused us as hoodlums and rebels because we protested against this illegal and dangerous coolie invasion. If they had had half the provocation that we have had they would long before this have carried out Pixley's suggestions, and burned the steamers that brought the coolies, besides throwing Consul Bee, and the corrupt and traitorous Federal officials behind him, into the flames. ¶ Seriously speaking, it is quite certain that the people of Maine have not suffered half what we have suffered, and already they are talking of invading Canada, and protecting their rights by force of arms. What is sauce for the goose is also sauce for the gander. Let them now practice that patience and forbearance which they have so long and so persistently preached to us. As they have always informed us, these questions of international relations are only to be settled by the Federal Government, and any interference by the people of a State, if only for self-protection, is rank rebellion. Now let them abide by that doctrine, and wait patiently for Federal interference, and cease this talk about buying arms and ammunition to protect themselves."

5/21/1886 Evening Herald (San Jose Laundry Association) page 2 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."

5/21/1886 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 delecacy [delicacy] of flavor even among the most expensive imported brands. price 5 cents. Ask for the K of L."

5/21/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 2

"Hear Judge Maguire." "The address next Sunday, at the Knights of Labor picnic at Agricultural Park, by the Hon. J. G. Maguire of San Francisco, will likely attract a large concourse of people besides the Knights themselves, for he is one of the most eloquent speakers who have taken a stand on the side of labor. The exercises will also include dancing and excellent music by Parkman's Band. The admission to the grounds will be 25 cents."

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

"The Knights' Picnic." "The Knights of Labor of San Francisco and Santa Clara county will picnic next Sunday at Agricultural Park, a resort that is one of the most attractive and popular in this part of the State. The programme will be bright and interesting, including an address by Judge Maguire of San Francisco, dancing and music by Parkman's Band. The low price of admission to the park, 25 cents, will bring a large number of people together."

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

"White Workers." "The Los Gatos Cannery and the Boycott. ¶ Remarks by Mr. Brosius. ¶ The Boycott of the 'Surf' and the Swanton House at Santa Cruz Approved. ¶ Under the Presidency of A. W. Kennedy, a large and spirited meeting of Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association No. 2, was held at Druids' Hall last evening. ¶ A communication was read by Secretary Allen from the Women's Labor Union, announcing

that it is established at 115 Eddy street, San Francisco, for the manufacture of ladies and children's underwear and gentlemen's furnishing goods and soliciting assistance on account of the needy women to whom it gives employment. ¶ The next communication read was from the Federated Trades of San Francisco, in regard to convict labor. ¶ 'We have nothing to do with convict labor,' said Paolo Salisbury; 'we are fighting the Chinese. The Knights of Labor will attend to that subject.' ¶ The communications were placed on file. ¶ A letter from the headquarters of the State Executive Committee to Mrs. R. H. Schwartz was read, making the following inquiries: Is the effect of the Anti-Chinese agitation in Santa Clara county favorable or unfavorable? Are the Chinese in the county scattered or collected in locations? How do the wages now paid to the Chinese compare with the wages formerly paid? What is the work that Chinese now do principally? Do the Chinese work under bosses? Are the bosses white or Chinese? Are the wages paid to the Chinese or to the bosses? Are there more Chineses or fewer in the county than last year? ¶ This communication was referred to the County Executive Committee. ¶ A communication from the State Executive Committee announced that the Santa Cruz Surf and Courier-Item and the Swanton House at Santa Cruz had been placed under boycott, and by vote of the association the action of the State Committee was approved. ¶ It having been announced that J. W. Hines would deliver an address, and the gentleman not being present, his son was asked whether he could explain Mr. Hines' absence. The reply was that he could not, as young Mr. Hines had not seen his father during the day. ¶ Mr. Brosius suggested that a subcommittee be appointed by the County Executive Committee to raise funds for the State Executive Committee. 'Ours,' he said, 'is a holy mission—yes, a holy mission, for it is a noble and beneficial work that we are engaged in. It is true that a part of the task before us is to Christianize the heathen, since, under the guidance of blind leaders, the churches are against us. The church people are trying to convert the heathen, and they do not seem to see that while they are converting the heathen they are driving white people out of the country. ¶ The speaker continued by saying that the anti-Chinese movement must go on, for its purposes are high and worthy and grand. He felt deeply in this question, because although foreign-born, he had planted himself and his family in this fair country, and he felt, too, that he had a right to speak, as one whose ancestors shed their blood on the historic fields of the Revolutionary War. Mr. Brosius appealed to his hearers to honor and encourage industry and to practice it, and said that Senator Stanford, in his opinion, might have made a far more useful donation to the people of the State by endowing a labor bureau, with beneficial features, than by founding a university. ¶ At this point the speaker said that while he thought of it he would say a word to the Secretary. He walked to the desk and handed that officer \$6. He was warmly applauded. ¶ Mr. Brosius then continued his remarks. He said he would not support a paper that is an enemy to the movement and advised all who heard him to contribute freely to the good of the cause by adding to the funds of the State Executive Committee. For the pro-Chinese sentimentalists he had nothing but pity. They should not be spoken of in violent language. They should be treated kindly and reasoned with. Some of them have said of members of the league: 'Pay no attention to them. They have nothing.' 'Ah,' said the speaker, 'we may not have much money, it is true, but we have hearts, we have families, and, bear this in mind, we have charity. I am glad, too,' he continued, 'that Mr. Ravlin brought out the point that if the movement should come to a standstill now, which is not likely, the people would be driven to desperation and property and even life would be in danger. But the peaceful yet effective influence of the boycott is at work and the prospects were never more favorable than they are now.' Mr. Brosius also recognized the force of the point made by the State Organizer that God Himself was the first boycotter. He was warmly applauded as he sat down. ¶ Mrs. R. H. Schwartz offered a few remarks. She combatted the charge that the movement is in the hands of ignorant foreigners. The people who are

battling for the cause of white labor are in fact doing the work of good citizens. The speaker said that there is much yet to be done and that she would continue to do all she could to forward the work. ¶ Secretary Allen spoke favorably of the progress of the movement, enlarging upon the idea that this is too fair a land to give up even in part to the Chinese. ¶ Mr. Prayne also made some brief remarks in relation to the importance of supporting white labor, even if foreigners are connected with the movement. ¶ The Secretary mention that three white men had ben discharged by the Angora Robe and Glove Company upon the demand of the Chinese employes. ¶ President Kennedy stated that he had read a paragraph in the Herald form which it appeared than an injustice had been done to the Los Gatos cannery. According to Mr. Templeton, President of the company, no Chinese have been employed this year, nor is it the intention to employ any. ¶ Mr. Salisbury said that the boycott had been pronounced by the State Executive Committee, whose action was not subject to review by the association. The Los Gatos cannery, he continued, was not boycotted because it employed Chinese, but, if at all, because its goods were handled by W. T. Coleman & Co. and the J. Lusk Canning Company. ¶ Mr. Adcock though that the boycott ought to be removed. He moved that the Secretary communicate with the State Executive Committee, in order that the matter might be thoroughly understood. ¶ The motion was ruled out of order. ¶ Mr. Prayne said that at the time the cannery was placed under boycott it was employing Chinese can-makers. ¶ President Kennedy recalled this as a fact. ¶ Mr. Salisbury was not certain that the cannery was boycotted at all, and the association adjourned."

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

"Superior Court Notes." "Ah Gee, the Chinaman charged with making a murderous assault on Ah Let on Cornthwaite's ranch in the Alviso district, pleaded guilty in Judge Belden's court this morning and his trial was set for June 15th...."

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

"Jung Quong Sing's Reprieve." "Sheriff Branham to-day received a telegram from Governor Stoneman informing him that a reprieve had been issued in the case of Jung Quong Sing, the Chinaman sentenced to death for the murder of Henry Vandervorst. The case is now in the Supreme Court on appeal, and this is the second reprieve."

5/21/1886 Evening Herald (County Executive Committee, Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association) page 3 column 8

"To Fruit-Growers." "All persons in this county growing strawberries and cherries by white labor are requested to communicate the fact to the County Executive Committee of the Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association. P. Salisbury, Secretary. San Jose, May 19, 1886."

5/22/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

[No title.] "The recent labor troubles in the Eastern States will compel public attention to the fact that it is time to regulate and restrict foreign immigration of all kinds. This will help California in the matter of coolie immigration. It can hardly be pretended that the pauper immigration of Europe, being of our own race, and capable of vast improvements in the next generation, is likely to cause more evil to the republic than the alien and degraded hordes of China, that are utterly incapable of progress. To keep out the pauper and criminal elements of Europe, means also to exclude the servile and criminal elements of Asia. There is hope for us yet."

5/22/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

[No title.] "Slowly, but surely, the Democratic press of the Eastern States is coming in line with California in the opposition to coolie immigration. The Boston Globe, in an article recently published on the subject, says: When every State, county and municipal officer in a great Commonwealth like California joins with every Knight of Labor in the State in petitioning for legislation to prevent further immigration of Chinese, it shows pretty plainly that Congress has an important duty to perform. Petitions are never so universally signed unless the grievance sought to be removed has become almost unendurable."

5/22/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

[No title.] "A Sacramento policeman is charged with receiving hush money from coolies to secure the latter's immunity from arrest for gambling, and other crimes peculiar to the coolie race. of course the officer denies the charge, but his accuser brings dates and circumstantial evidence of various kinds which, at least, prove that the case should be investigated. Coolie immunity from arrest and punishment in the State generally points the suspicion very forcibly in all such cases, and they should not be permitted to pass without a thorough investigation."

5/22/1886 Evening Herald (San Jose Laundry Association) page 2 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."

5/22/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 5 column 5

"Pleasure at the Park." "An excursion train from San Francisco to-morrow will bring a large number of Knights of Labor and their friends, who will picnic at Agricultural Park. An attractive feature of the

exercises will be an address by the Hon. J. G. Maguire of San Francisco, and there will also be dancing and music by Parkman's Band. The admission to the park has been placed at the low price of 25 cents."

5/22/1886 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 delectacy [delicacy] of flavor even among the most expensive imported brands. price 5 cents. Ask for the K of L."

5/22/1886 Evening Herald (First Spiritual Union of San Jose) page 5 column 5

"A Card to the Public." "The alleged Spiritual Exhibition by Dr. Hume Sunday evening is not given under the auspices of the First Spiritual Union of San Jose. Wm. Vinter, President."

5/22/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 5 column 6

"The Schools." "...The ward schools of San Jose and the High School will be closed on Monday, the 31st inst., which will be observed as a legal holiday, Memorial Day falling this year on Sunday, and the schools will close for the term on Friday, the 4th of June. They will be re-opened, according to the rules of the Board of Education, on the 26th of July. The High School commencement exercises will be held at the California Theater on the evening of Tuesday, June 1st, the graduating class having twenty-four members—a larger class than that of last year...."

5/22/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 5 column 6

"Oration at the Fair Grounds." "Judge Maguire of San Francisco, one of the most vigorous and eloquent speakers who have thrown the weight of their influence on the side of white labor, will make an oration at the Knights of Labor picnic at Agricultural Park to-morrow. Among the other exercises of the day will be dancing, music by Parkman's Band, etc. The admission will be only 25 cents."

5/24/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

"The K. of L. Convention." "The meeting of the general convention of the Knights of Labor at Cleveland to-morrow will be one of interest to the general public and of great importance to the cause of organized labor. The declared object of Mr. Powderly in calling the meeting is the proposal of an amendment to the constitution of the order that will prohibit the inauguration of any strike or boycott by local assemblies without first obtaining the approval of the general executive board. The purpose is to prevent hasty, ill considered or unjust strikes or boycotts in the name of the Knights of Labor. It is understood that there will be strenuous opposition to such a change, which will probably be led by delegates from recently formed assemblies in the Southwest. ¶ That such a change would prove of

benefit to the public is so manifest as to need no argument. It would greatly diminish the number of strikes, and give a sense of security to manufacturers and business men generally that could not fail to have a beneficial effect. ¶ But thoughtful workingmen will not fail to see that the adoption by the Knights of Labor of so conservative a measure will go far to recover for organized labor much of the public confidence unreasonably withdrawn from it because of the criminal acts of pretended friends of labor in Chicago. Of course, all who have given intelligent attention to events know that the Knights of Labor did not inaugurate the eight-hour movement, and that the workingmen who did inaugurate it have no sympathy or connection with the fiendish fools who undertook to inaugurate a bloody revolution in Chicago. Nevertheless, none know better than the labor leaders that these events have injured their cause for the time being. A distinct step toward conservatism now by the largest labor organization existing would, therefore, be most likely. ¶ Aside from all such considerations, it is to the interest of the Knights as a trade organization that absolute control over strikes shall be lodged in the executive body representing the whole order. In no other way can foolish strikes be avoided, and thus only can provision for maintaining men on strike in cases of necessity be made. The most powerful and successful of the trades unions, such as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, have demonstrated this, and no strike is ever entered on by members of those associations without the approval of the chiefs of the orders, and after all efforts at agreement or arbitration have failed. ¶ It is therefore to the interest of labor and capital, wage earners and employers, and in fact of the whole people, that Mr. Powderly's proposal shall be sanctioned by the general assembly of his great order."

5/24/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 3

"Knights of Labor." "The Picnic Excursion from San Francisco. ¶ Address by Judge Maguire. ¶ A Brilliant Effort Received with Enthusiasm—Pleasures of the Day at Agricultural Park. ¶ The Knights of Labor excursion train over the South Pacific Coast Railroad yesterday brought twelve well filled cars, among the hundreds of people who came being a fair proportion of ladies. The visitors were received by a good representation of the local assembly of Knights, and, accompanied by Parkman's Band, escorted to Agricultural Park, where the day was spent in an enjoyable way. The programme included dancing in the pavilion, an address by the Hon. Jas. G. Maguire of San Francisco, a poem by H. D. Houghton of Alameda and lunch under the shade of the spreading trees, where lines of tables had been laden with appetizing viands. Till non clouds had obscured the sun, but after the arrival of the visitors at the grounds the weather was as clear and mild as could be wished, with just enough breeze to give refreshing temper to the heat. ¶ The orator of the day, Judge Maguire, was introduced by John D. Condon, of Assembly No. 1573, San Francisco, and made a brilliant address, the leading points of which are appended. ¶ Judge Maguire said in opening that he was not a strong believer in speeches at picnics, and that he thought the chief merit of a picnic speech lay in its brevity. According to the mythology of ancient Greece, he proceeded, a monster once appeared in Boeotia who proposed riddles to the inhabitants, devouring those who were unable to answer them. A modern sphinx is now proposing riddles to the governments of all countries, threatening with ruin all who cannot find a solution. This modern sphinx is the irrepressible conflict between capital and labor. The struggle is going on everywhere with accelerated fury. The countries of Europe are nearly all in a state of agitation. Even in young America, with its undeveloped resources, ample to support a multiplied population, we see the evidences of a great conflict. This conflict is not without a cause. We are told that all this was ordained by the Creator. But

the people have commenced to think and the lamb refuses longer to have the wolf for its schoolmaster. The natural resources are ample enough, but they are in the possession of a few, and when the elements of sustenance are in the hands of a few, as the case now is, 99 per cent of the population is compelled to do the bidding of the remaining 1 per cent. This must be remedied. It is a struggle between the robber and the belated traveler. Either, in such a case, the robber must be overpowered or the traveler must be robbed. ¶ The monopolists are now calling for a limitation of the elective franchise in order that they may protect themselves in the possession of their ill-gotten gains. Liberty, equality, fraternity and justice are, however, the watchwords inscribed on the banner of Labor, whose cause is high and holy and must in the end prevail. During the past few months peaceful triumphs have been won by the Knights of Labor and kindred organizations, during the progress of the great strikes and the boycott agitation, the spectacle of what they did being one of the grandest in the world's history. The honor of the people was appealed to and it was found that the mighty leaven of honesty was greater than the monopolists had supposed it to be. ¶ These leagues of labor are organized for a holy purpose—to protect the workingman in his rights. It is not an aggressive warfare against capital that they are waging, but a mighty effort at self-defense—an effort to obtain shorter hours of labor and a fair share of what the laborer produces. The destruction of the country is not sought, but its safety. It is intended to establish the supremacy of man over the inanimate things produced by himself. ¶ The reforms that have been indicated must come from the oppressed—they will never come from the oppressors. That is the testimony and prophecy of history. Organization is necessary to the work. As the Persian philosopher said twenty-four centuries ago: 'United you are more than a match for your enemies; but separate and differ and you are undone.' Nor should it be forgotten that the substance as well as the form of natural justice must be examined. ¶ The land privileges which the monopolists now enjoy should be annulled as readily as the government would annul a letter of marque or revoke the commission of a guerilla. The private ownership of water stands upon the same footing. The waters that now belong to the people are now wasted while harvests die for want of their fertilizing influence, though the rains fall and the snows melt for the benefit of all of Nature's children. The riparian privilege of wasting waters that might be used beneficially is a blot upon every land where it is allowed. Monopolies of land and water are the fundamental wrongs that give many men a power over their fellows which is outrageously abused. Many there are who labor fourteen hours a day, while it is known that eight hours is sufficient for the general welfare. A change would give breathing time for considering the best methods of bringing the monopolists to their just status. ¶ The speaker now took up the Chinese question, saying that the boycott is but a mild remedy. Instead of this there should be some terrible agent in the economy of heaven to strike the man who owes his greatness to his country's ruin. The proposition to displace Chinese laborers on this coast is said to be inhuman, as it deprives them of the right of making a living. This criticism comes from so-called philanthropists. In the first place it may be said in reply, that the Chinese have never been hired on philanthropic grounds, but to fatten the pockets of their employers. In the second place, the Chinese who are here are slaves, and it would not be unkindness to them, though it might be hurtful to their employers, to deny them employment. Besides, are there not people of our own flesh and blood who need the labor which is given to the Chinese? But there are people who are friendly to every nation under the sun except their own. The boycott is here to stay. The speaker did not fear that he would disqualify himself in his judicial position because of his views on this point. It was true, at the same time, that God had disqualified him from imprisoning his fellow-citizens for the alleged offense of refusing to encourage the presence of heathen slaves in the labor market of this fair land. ¶ A mighty battle is at hand, continued the speaker, and alarmists look with terror upon the new social

forces that are at work, imagining that from the destruction of their dishonest privileges social ruin will result. He closed with a quotation from Wendell Phillips, in which an eloquent tribute was paid to the love of right which finds so large a place in the human heart. ¶ During the delivery of his address and at its close the speaker was applauded with the warmest enthusiasm. ¶ Mr. Hougham's anti-Chinese poem was well received and the remainder of the afternoon was passed in dancing, at the table, promenading and in pleasant social chat, the day being, altogether, one of profitable recreation not only to the visitors but to the large number of people from San Jose and its neighborhood who were in attendance. ¶ The following members of the State Executive Committee of the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association were present: Chairman C. F. McGlashan, Vice-Chairman Jas. H. Barry, Secretary V. Hoffmeyer and H. D. Hougham; also H. Gudstadt, Worthy Foreman of the Cigarmakers' International Union Assembly, No. 2862, H. Noble, Financial Secretary of the Cigarmakers' International Union, and many other gentlemen who are prominently connected with anti-Chinese work. ¶ The number of cigar-makers at the picnic was about one hundred, and fifteen hundred boycott circulars were distributed."

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

"Anti-Chinese Matters." "Senator Stanford Orders the Discharge of Chinese. ¶ State Organizer Ravlin of the Anti-Chinese Association has just returned to San Francisco from an attack upon Marysville and vicinity, and reports to the State Executive Committee that the J. Lusk Canning Company absolutely refuses to employ any white labor on its fruit ranches near Marysville. ¶ The question of brick manufacture, which has been under consideration of the Executive Committee for some weeks past, has been finally disposed of. The committee has decided to notify the brick manufacturers that all employing Chinese labor will be boycotted, not necessarily by the Anti-Chinese Association but through the co-operation of three very strong unions, those of the plasterers, bricklayers and hod-carriers. ¶ President McGlashan returned Saturday evening from a tour of Monterey county, and reported to the committee that in all the districts where he had canvassed there was simply one sentiment—anti-Chinese. One obstacle to an effectual boycott, however, was largely prevalent—the absence of white labor. In many localities the people said: 'We can't boycott, or else we must wear dirty shirts, go without vegetables and suffer our harvests to waste.' But there is no opposition in sentiment. ¶ The Secretary received a report from Los Angeles stating that white-labor-raised vegetables are making rapid inroads on the Chinese article, and the same is true as to the white laundries. White help is in great demand. The blue label has also been adopted to drive out the Chinese cigars. ¶ The intelligence comes from the Mayfield league that Senator Stanford has issued orders to discharge the Chinese employed on the Palo Alto ranch as fast as good white men can be obtained, married men to have the preference. ¶ Contributions have been received, from Judge Finn, \$5, and the Nicolaus league, Stanislaus county, \$5.50 per capita tax."

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

"Chinese Assaulted." "William Hannibal, a strawberry-grower, whose place is on the Santa Clara and Alviso road just north of Agnew's station, came to town to-day and reported that a carryall load of men drove by his farm yesterday and assaulted his Chinese strawberry-pickers with stones. Mr. Hannibal was

absent at the time. The Chinese were driven from their cabin, which stands near the road, and the arm of one was hurt by a stone. The assailants are not known."

5/24/1886 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."

5/25/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

[No title.] "The Herald desires to call the attention of the public to the fact that certain railroad companies in the East are proposing to boycott certain other railroad companies because the latter refuse to enter into a pooling arrangement. The question then arises at once, is a boycotter in a boiled shirt any better than a boycotter in a workman's dirty blouse? If not, these rich boycotters ought to have the benefit of the kuklux act at once, or, at least, a few deputy United States Marshals should be placed upon their tracks, so as to intimidate them into better behavior. And yet we do not remember to have heard a single word about punishing this boycotting by corporations, and if there was we are quite sure there would be a general howl against the laws of conspiracy."

5/25/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 4

"The Boycott Suit." "Santa Cruz, May 24.—The demurrer in the case of Taylor against the members of the Anti-Chinese Association, for \$10,000 damages for boycotting, is now being argued in the Superior Court by Senator Reddy, whose main point is that a body of individuals have the same legal right to withdraw their patronage as a single individual has."

5/25/1886 Evening Herald (San Jose Laundry Association) page 2 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."

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

"Support White Labor." "The vigorous and straight forward announcement made in the advertising columns of the Herald by the local branch of the White Cigar-Makers' Association of the Pacific Coast ought to be read by all who are in truth and in practice friends of white labor. It is proposed to publish in this paper, after investigation, the names of all dealers in cigars which bear the label and seal of the association, in order that the public may make their purchases understandingly, and to this end communications from dealers will be received by J. N. Barcel, Secretary, at this post-office. The men who rear their families here and who spend their money at home, instead of sending it to China, deserve all the encouragement and help which patriotic people can extend."

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

"Lee Gam's Case." "The following dispatch, with reference to the case of Lee Gam, sentenced to death for the murder of Ly Yuen in Chinatown in January of last year, was received to-day: ¶ San Francisco, May 24, 1886. ¶ To H. C. Moore, District Attorney: People vs. Lee Gam, judgment and order affirmed. J. D. Spencer. ¶ Some of the principal witnesses in the case having gone to China and thus weakened the prosecution of four or five other defendants, it is probable that after Lee Gam is again sentenced a commutation will be petitioned for."

5/25/1886 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."

5/25/1886 Evening Herald (White Cigar-Makers' Association of the Pacific Coast) page 3 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."

5/26/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 2

"Knights of Labor. The First Day's Session of the General Assembly." "Cleveland, May 25.—The General Assembly, Knights of Labor, which began its session to-day is indeed a very close corporation. Everything is done in secret, as all proceedings come to the newspaper press through a committee of Knights appointed for that purpose. The first meeting opened at 3 o'clock and closed at 8 to-night. A conference between the committee composed of trades unions and Knights of Labor was highly satisfactory. The trades unions presented a plan adopted by them in Philadelphia for the solution of difficulties existing between the two Orders. The plan will be submitted to the General Assembly for ratification. It seems to-night as if a perfect understanding is altogether probable, although there is unmistakable bitterness among many of the delegates. The General Assembly to-day accomplished nothing save the appointment of a Press Committee and a Committee on Credentials. To-morrow the real business of the Order will be taken up."

5/26/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 2

"The K. of L. Convention." "Cleveland, May 26.—The Knights of Labor met this morning at 1 o'clock and adjourned until to-morrow morning. General Master Workman Powderly made an extemporaneous address, in which he referred to the order and its remarkable growth; its strikes and boycotts. He advised calmness and judiciousness in all the action of the delegates. Standing committees were then appointed on laws, strikes, boycotts and the relation of the order to all other orders. A plan is on foot to call in all commissions of present organizers, reissue some and drop others. The injudicious conduct of many organizers, it is thought, has caused the order a great deal of trouble."

5/26/1886 Evening Herald (San Jose Laundry Association) page 2 column 5

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5/26/1886 Evening Herald (Levy Bros. Great Bargain House) page 3 column 3

"Boycott Chinese-made Clothing." "Five thousand Chinamen in the city of San Francisco are manufacturing clothing which is sold to dealers here and over the State for white men and boys to wear, and over three-quarters of the ready made clothing sold on this Coast is made by Chinamen. If you desire to encourage white labor do not buy ready-made clothing which is poorly made and ill-fitting, but have your clothes made to order. Levy Brothers' great bargain house are employing over sixty men and girls making clothing to order, at prices less than is charged for Chinese ready-made suits. All-wool suits made to order for \$15, boys' suits made to order for \$10. One great reason for the rapid increase of Chinese-made ready-made clothing has been the high prices charged for custom tailoring, which has placed it beyond the means of the great mass of the people to have clothes made to order. Levy Bros., in establishing the only white labor factory on the Coast, deserve every encouragement from the people of the community. By employing all the improved methods for making clothing they have succeeded in successfully making clothes to order at such low prices as will eventually drive Chinese-made clothing from the market. Fine all-wool business suits to order for \$20, fine black dress suits for \$25, pants made to order from \$3.50; Levy Brothers' great bargain house, 74 and 76 South First street."

5/26/1886 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."

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

"Slavery Permitted." "A Curious Decision by the District Court. ¶ No Penalty for Slavery. ¶ The Effect of the Thirteenth Amendment on the Old Slavery Law—A Question of Color. ¶ G. W. Carey and George H. Rider appeared in the United States District Court at San Francisco yesterday and surrendered Lee Ah Dot, for whom they were bondsmen. The Chinese was held before the United States Commissioner at Sacramento to answer before the United States District Court for holding six Chinese women in slavery and hiring them out as prostitutes. ¶ Soon after the surrender was made the Court heard the petition of the prisoner to be released on habeas corpus. The matter was considered by Judges Sawyer, Hoffman and Sabin, and they discharged the Chinese defendant from custody. The grounds for so doing were that the complaint had been made under Section 5377 of the statutes, an Act of 1818, which provided for the punishment of persons importing and putting in slavery colored persons. The Court held that the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment nullified this Act, as by it there could be no existence of slavery in the Union, nor was there any provision for the punishment of the persons named in the Act. The Judge further held that the Chinese women buyer on trial before them could not be brought under the meaning of the statute as a person of color. ¶ Mr. Dot will retain his female slaves. ¶ Section 5377 of the Revised Statutes, under which the complaint was made, reads as follows: ¶ Every person who brings within the jurisdiction of the United States, in any manner whatsoever, any negro, mulatto, or person of color, or holds, sells, or otherwise disposes of any negro, etc., shall be fined not more than ten thousand dollars, or shall suffer imprisonment at hard labor for not more than seven years, nor less than three years. ¶ The Thirteenth Amendment reads as follows: ¶ Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary

servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. ¶ Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. ¶ It is noticed that as Congress has not acted under this Amendment, and as this amendment might be construed to take the place of the Act of 1818, it follows that there is no penalty for slaveholding in the United States, and that there is no check upon the enforced slavery of Chinese prostitutes. Whatever remedy there may be must come from State laws. ¶ The Constitution of California (Art. 1, Sec. 18) provides that 'neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime, shall ever be tolerated in this State,' but the codes provide no penalty for it. ¶ It might be reached, however, by proceeding under Sections 236 and 237 of the Penal Code, which provide: 'False imprisonment is the unlawful violation of the personal liberty of another. False imprisonment is punishable by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, or both.' But it is seen that the offense is only a misdemeanor. ¶ The decision opens up a peculiar and interesting field of inquiry."

5/26/1886 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."

5/27/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

"Slavery Re-Established." "A decision was rendered in the United States District Court at San Francisco Tuesday which will astonish most people. Two coolies were brought before the Court charged with holding six Chinese women, purchased as slaves in China and imported to the United States, as slaves and hiring them out for immoral purposes. The charge was made under an old law forbidding the importation of colored people into the United States and using them as slaves. The facts were not disputed, but this law, the Court held, had been abrogated and annulled by the thirteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution which abolished slavery, but made no provision for the punishment of

persons importing or holding slaves. ¶ This decision, therefore, practically leaves the dealers in coolie prostitutes and serfs entirely free to pursue their shameful occupation, and to make all the money out of it they can. To be sure Judge Hoffman intimated that a remedy might be found in the laws of the State, but the people of California have had ample opportunities of learning that no State law can be enforced against coolieism of any kind. The first move that is made to prosecute these infamous slave-dealers will be met by the plea that it is in violation of some other amendment to the Federal Constitution, and although the laws may finally be found to be perfectly constitutional it will take nearly a generation to get a decision from the Court of last resort, and, meanwhile, the traffic in human flesh will go on unhindered. Billions of dollars and hundreds of thousands of valuable lives were sacrificed in the attempt to abolish negro slavery, and now an alien and degraded race is permitted to establish a still more infamous system of bondage, and we are told by a Federal Court that there is no law to prevent them from doing it. It begins to look as though, with the coolie leanings of the Federal Courts, this contest with coolieism might assume vaster proportions, and be productive of more direful results, than even the people of California ever dreamed of. And, meanwhile, this great American people, after all their sacrifices in the cause of liberty, are tied hand and foot by legal quibbles and technicalities, and thrown under the grinding wheels of this coolie Juggernaut."

5/27/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

[No title.] "Now that it has been decided that Chinese women can be imported into the United States and bought and sold with impunity, there will doubtless be a large increase in the importation of Chinese women, and the Federal Courts will admit all that come, under one pretext or another. In this matter, the people must rely upon Collector Hager for protection. He has always shown himself to be on the side of the people in this contest against coolie immigration, and we trust that he will now be more vigilant than ever."

5/27/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 2

"Knights of Labor." "Cleveland, May 26.—The Knights of Labor met this morning at 1 o'clock and adjourned till to-morrow morning. General Master Workman Powderly made an extemporaneous address, in which he referred to the order and its remarkable growth; its strikes and boycotts. He advised calmness and judiciousness in all the action of the delegates. Standing committees were then appointed on laws, strikes, boycotts and the relation of the order to all other orders. A plan is on foot to call in all commissions of present organizers, reissue some and drop others. The injudicious conduct of many organizers, it is thought, has caused the order a great deal of trouble. ¶ When the call for a labor convention was issued by Mr. Powderly, he only enumerated five causes of complaint that were to be adjusted. These were boycotts, strikes, southwest troubles, the relation of the Knights of Labor to other organizations, and the instituting of new assemblies. Since the delegates have arrived many of them have plans that they would like to bring before the general session. Whether these will be discussed or laid on the table cannot be determined as yet. One of these plans is to agitate the subject of Government regulating railroads. Mr. Powderly appointed standing committees of five upon the following subjects: Laws, strikes, boycotts, relation of Knights of Labor to other organizations. The

convention took a recess until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, so as to give ample time to committees to do the work laid before them."

5/27/1886 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. N. F. Ravlin will address the meeting. All are invited. ¶ A. W. Kennedy, President. T. Allen, Secretary."

5/27/1886 Evening Herald (Levy Bros. Great Bargain House) page 3 column 2

"Boycott Chinese-made Clothing." "Five thousand Chinamen in the city of San Francisco are manufacturing clothing which is sold to dealers here and over the State for white men and boys to wear, and over three-quarters of the ready made clothing sold on this Coast is made by Chinamen. If you desire to encourage white labor do not buy ready-made clothing which is poorly made and ill-fitting, but have your clothes made to order. Levy Brothers' great bargain house are employing over sixty men and girls making clothing to order, at prices less than is charged for Chinese ready-made suits. All-wool suits made to order for \$15, boys' suits made to order for \$10. One great reason for the rapid increase of Chinese-made ready-made clothing has been the high prices charged for custom tailoring, which has placed it beyond the means of the great mass of the people to have clothes made to order. Levy Bros., in establishing the only white labor factory on the Coast, deserve every encouragement from the people of the community. By employing all the improved methods for making clothing they have succeeded in successfully making clothes to order at such low prices as will eventually drive Chinese-made clothing from the market. Fine all-wool business suits to order for \$20, fine black dress suits for \$25, pants made to order from \$3.50; Levy Brothers' great bargain house, 74 and 76 South First street."

5/27/1886 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."

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

"Harry Huff's Conviction." "Harry Huff, the Chinese interpreter, who has several times visited San Jose in a professional capacity, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court. He killed Matthew P. Eddy in San Francisco and was tried before Judge Toohy."

5/27/1886 Evening Herald (White Cigar-Makers' Association of the Pacific Coast) page 3 column 7

"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."

5/27/1886 Evening Herald (County Executive Committee, Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association) page 4 column 1

"To Fruit-Growers." "All persons in this county growing strawberries and cherries by white labor are requested to communicate the fact to the County Executive Committee of the Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association. P. Salisbury, Secretary. San Jose, May 19, 1886."

5/27/1886 Evening Herald (San Jose Laundry Association) page 4 column 3

"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."

5/28/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 2

"Doings of the Knights of Labor." "Cleveland, Ohio, May 28—The Knights of Labor held two sessions today. The committee on laws presented a report recommending that the General Executive Committee be increased from five to eleven members, after an hour's discussion the recommendation was agreed

upon that six members be elected by ballot and serve during the unexpired year which ends in October. Permanent headquarters will be opened in Philadelphia and if necessary the board will sit throughout the year. A resolution was adopted giving Powderly the power to recall the commissions of all organizers.”

5/28/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 2

"Powderly's Plan." "Cleveland, May 28—To-night it is said that Powderly's plan for the future government of the Order is the establishment of State Assemblies. There will then be four assemblies. Local assemblies will be subordinate to districts, districts to State, and State to National. The plan is reported to be very popular among those of the delegates who have heard of it. It will do away with many unnecessary strikes. It provides among other things that no assembly but the State and National shall have power to order either strike or boycott. If a local assembly wants to order a strike it must first get consent of the District and State assemblies.”

5/28/1886 Evening Herald (wire) page 2 column 3

"The Argument on Demurrer in Taylor's Damage Suit." "Santa Cruz, May 27.—The argument on demurrer in the suit of A. A. Taylor, proprietor of the Daily Surf and Weekly Courier, against Duncan McPherson, Elihu Anthony and others, leaders of the anti-Chinese Association, which was commenced on Monday was concluded to-day. The suit was brought for damages alleged to have been sustained by reason of a boycott laid upon these papers, and to test the legality of the boycott. The plaintiff was represented by Bart Burke and J. H. Skirm, and the defendants by Patrick Reddy. It has been the most extended argument in the legal history of this country and attracted wide interest. At the conclusion of the argument the Court announced that while he would pass upon that part of the complaint charging injury by use of threats and intimidation, it would hold that with reference to the word boycott, that such a word as used in the complaint was too indefinite and might possibly be harmless; that to make it actionable, what is meant by the word must be stated in the complaint in order to enable the Court to determine whether it was lawful or not. The decision as to the other portion of the complaint was reserved.”

5/28/1886 Evening Herald (White Cigar-Makers' Association of the Pacific Coast) page 2 column 5

"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."

5/28/1886 Evening Herald (C. W. Breyfogle) page 3 column 1

"The Mayor's Remarks." "He Urges Public Improvements and Gives His Reasons. ¶ 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 repayment of such indebtedness in twenty-five years. ¶ There are many arguments in favor of 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 is 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 benefits; second, because the growth, the 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 chose 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 \$300,000, 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 and 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 the 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 any one—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 Committees 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 at 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.”

5/28/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 2

"Lee Gam's Illness." "Lee Gam, the condemned Chinese murderer, was so ill this morning that a physician was sent for by the jail officers. Some stomach disorder distresses him."

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

"N. F. Ravlin." "His Discourse at an Anti-Chinese Meeting. ¶ Sobriety and Industry. ¶ The Methods, Purposes and Prospects of the Present Movement—The Coming Campaign. ¶ A goodly proportion of ladies attended the regular weekly meeting of Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association No. 2, held at Druids' Hall last evening. President A. W. Kennedy was in the chair, Secretary Thos. Allen at the desk. ¶ Thos. Wynn suggested that as State Organizer Ravlin was present, he be requested to enlighten the members of the league as to the proper course of work. He has been traveling over various parts of the State and knows how public sentiment stands. ¶ R. H. Schwartz made an encouraging report as to this section. He had had occasion to visit lately many of the leading men of the county and could speak understandingly. Public opinion is largely with the movement. ¶ President Kennedy called attention to Mr. Bernhardt, a new-comer, who employs a large number of men in his orchard and hires no Chinese. Such men are real friends of white labor. ¶ Mr. Ravlin now came forward and addressed the meeting. He said he had discovered one thing in this State which tends to hinder and embarrass the anti-Chinese movement. There was an element in the movement that had an idea that the Chinese were to be driven out pell-mell, that everybody was to be asked to discharge his Chinese without any provision being made for white help to take their places. The men who held such ideas and who gave out that if Chinese were not discharged the Chinatowns of this State would be burned down and destruction was to reign, have done the movement infinite harm and are responsible for every pro-Chinese organization that exists in California to-day. Neither the Sacramento Convention nor the Executive Committee has ever encouraged riotous proceedings. It was not intended to jeopardize the interests of the producers, but to enforce the boycott in a rational, just and practicable manner. In the fruit-growing districts such as Vacaville where the speaker had made addresses and where he had explained that the discharge of Chinese was not to be asked for without provision for the taking of their places by reliable white men, those who had been regarded as pro-Chinese in sentiment freely declared that they had no objection to such a course. The letter of Senator Stanford echoes the feelings of the State Executive Committee. The Senator has proposed to discharge his Chinamen as fast as good white men are brought forward, and the Committee asks no more. It was not until the proffer of good white men had been made and been rejected that the boycott was to be applied. ¶ But when browbeating and threatening are resorted to, so much is done towards the defeat of the work. The prospect is encouraging. The Chinese are everywhere moving as fast as the right kind of white men comes along. It is true that anti-Chinese meetings are not as well attended here as they were a short time ago, but it should be remembered that many of the men that belong to the association are now at work in the fields. It has been said that the last address delivered by the speaker in this city was too much of a temperance lecture. He cared not what strictures might be made upon that speech—the truth remains that the cause of labor will never

be permanently benefited until the laborers learn and practice the lesson of industry and sobriety. If this agitation should bring no other fruit than to teach the young men of this State that the cause of labor rests upon habits of sobriety and industry, it will have accomplished a grand thing. Laborers must be patient, must work and must not remain subject to the charge of drunkenness. The cause of labor is a holy and noble one. What we need to look at is not alone the present, but the future as well. Selfish ambition must be thrust aside and the general good considered. If any man is in this movement for political purposes he ought to be sent to the rear. ¶ The Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association does not purpose to enter the coming political contest as a body, but it is certain that the Anti-Chinese Association, the Knights of Labor and the Federated Trades will wield an influence that must not be ignored. The party that in its platform approves our work, including, of course, a reasonable boycott, such as we are now enforcing, will be sure to win. If neither of the old parties supports our movement, let the Federated Trades and the Knights of Labor put a ticket on the field and it will sweep the State like wild fire. ¶ So far as the speaker was personally concerned he would not accept any office in the gift of the people. He said this because the report had gained currency that he had 'an ax to grind.' He was in this work with the sole view of ridding this State of the Chinese curse and preserving it for white people, who build up homes and make it blossom as the rose. ¶ Next week the speaker would be in the San Joaquin valley, where it will probably be as hot as one of Dr. Munhall's sermons. [Munhall was in town leading a tent revival meeting.] He appealed to his hearers to remain at their posts. The prospect is indeed encouraging. He also said that in some places he had advised secret meetings for business purposes, with open meetings monthly. Publicity frequently gives the enemy an advantage. This was offered as a suggestion, to be considered and acted upon as the association might think best. ¶ The speaker closed by advising his hearers to act fairly and honestly with the fruit-growers and everybody else and to disabuse their minds of the idea that those who are taking part in this agitation are their enemies. ¶ Mr. Ravlin's address was frequently punctuated by warm applause. ¶ Brief remarks were made by Mrs. Schwartz, who spoke of a man who had called on her recently, being out of work and having a dying child. Such cases make the heart ache and make one more determined to do all that is possible in helping to remove the Chinese evil. ¶ On motion of Secretary Allen a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Ravlin. ¶ Paolo Salisbury reported that according to the statement of a Deputy Assessor there had never been as much poverty in Chinatown as there is now. Many are unable to pay their poll taxes. An extension of time was asked for but the City Assessor refused to grant it. ¶ Mr. Burns spoke briefly of the hardships of laboring girls. ¶ Mr. Brosius referred to the contemptuous manner in which the fruit-growers received the communication from the County Executive Committee asking for a conference and contrasted their action with that of Senator Stanford, who did not think it beneath his dignity to reply to a letter from an anti-Chinese league in Tehama county. The letter to the fruit-growers of this county was couched in respectful language. It was not answered. They would not take notice of it. They have, however, undertaken to do some boycotting. It is reported that Mr. Schwartz was boycotted out of the California Theater, and the speaker himself was on the black list. The pro-Chinese boycotters propose a starvation plan, but he defied them. They meet secretly and strike in the dark, like the midnight assassin. The anti-Chinese meetings are open to the world. A certain business man of this city was asked to unite with the secret committee, and he refused, and then for doing so he, too, was placed on the black list. So far as the speaker was concerned he occupied the place of two men in his employment, and if he were to be discharged, one boycotter would step out and two boycotters would probably step in. Mr. Brosius concluded his remarks by counseling his hearers to stand firm and united in the good work they had undertaken."

5/28/1886 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 delicacy [delicacy] of flavor even among the most expensive imported brands. price 5 cents. Ask for the K of L."

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

"The Council." "...The laundry ordinance, adopted by the former Council, and which has occasioned so much comment and litigation, was read, and Mr. Prindle stating that the ordinance in question had been declared by the Courts to be unconstitutional, moved its repeal and it was ordered, all voting aye...."

5/28/1886 Evening Herald (County Executive Committee, Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association) page 4 column 2

"To Fruit-Growers." "All persons in this county growing strawberries and cherries by white labor are requested to communicate the fact to the County Executive Committee of the Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association. P. Salisbury, Secretary. San Jose, May 19, 1886."

5/28/1886 Evening Herald (San Jose Laundry Association) page 4 column 3

"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."

5/29/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

"Tramps and Vagabonds." "There is one sentence in Senator Stanford's letter to the Anti-Coolie League of Red Bluff that should receive the earnest attention of all honest working men. He says that many of the unemployed in California have simply to blame their own laziness and improvidence for their condition, and declares that it costs over two hundred dollars a month to feed the tramps that apply for food on one of his farms, although good men are always in demand there. That this is not an exaggeration can be attested by many large farmers in this county, and it is a shame and disgrace to society that such fellow are those mentioned should be permitted to roam the State, begging and

stealing, under the pretence that they are looking for work. These lazy and dissolute scoundrels degrade honest labor nearly as much as the coolies. Indeed, were they out of the way, the last refuge of the coolie lovers would be swept away. It is because these lazy, drunken loafers are going up and down the State, passing as honest working men, that white labor is branded as unreliable. Steps should be taken to put these fellows to work in some way or another, and if they will not work, neither should they be permitted to eat. To be destitute and poor is not a crime, but vagabondage of the variety common in California cannot be tolerated much longer with safety to society."

5/29/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

[No title.] "There seems to be a disposition in the present Council to proceed at once with the improvement of the city, and now that plans have been prepared and estimates made there is no reason for delay. The season is advancing and work ought to be done on the streets before the rain comes again. The people are ready to vote for an issue of bonds, and they should be given an opportunity to do it as soon as possible."

5/29/1886 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."

5/29/1886 Evening Herald (County Executive Committee, Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association) page 4 column 6

"To Fruit-Growers." "All persons in this county growing strawberries and cherries by white labor are requested to communicate the fact to the County Executive Committee of the Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association. P. Salisbury, Secretary. San Jose, May 19, 1886."

5/29/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 5 column 4

"Pro-Chinese Work." "How the Council Is Favoring Chinese Laundries. ¶ Hard on White Laundries. ¶ Higher License Required of White Laundries than of Chinese Ones—The Mayor's Position. ¶ Probably the strongest pro-Chinese legislation ever attempted in this State was enacted by the Common Council of this city Thursday evening in passing an ordinance directly favoring Chinese laundries to the prejudice and injury of white laundries. That this was not deliberately intended it will be difficult to make the people believe. ¶ The matter of the laundry ordinance was recently referred to the Ordinance Committee, in view of the fact that some parts of the San Francisco laundry ordinance imposing restrictions on the laundry business (which the San Jose ordinance copied) were declared null by the United State Supreme Court. Some of the restrictions were not attacked by the Court, they being the provision prohibiting the hanging of clothes on house roofs and the provision prohibiting the doing of laundry work between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. There then appeared no good reason why these restrictions should not be retained. ¶ But the Chairman of the Ordinance Committee evidently thought otherwise, as at his suggestion the entire laundry ordinance was repealed Thursday evening and thus all the restrictions on the business were removed. He did not stop there, however, but cause the following clause to be added to the ordinance imposing municipal licenses: ¶ 'For each public laundry, office or place where washing or ironing is carried on there shall be paid the following license taxes: For each laundry employing less than five persons a license tax of \$7.50 per quarter; for each laundry employing five and less than ten persons a license tax of \$10 per quarter; for each laundry employing ten and less than fifteen persons, a license of \$20 per quarter; for each such laundry, office or place where clothes are received or delivered or stored for washing or ironing the sum of \$10 per quarter.' ¶ Let us see what this means: In the first place, it is said that no Chinese laundries in San Jose employ as many as five persons and that the white laundries employ more than five. Hence the white laundries will have to pay a larger license than the Chinese laundries. There is only one laundry employing more than ten hands, and that is the San Jose Laundry Association, where none but white persons are employed. Thus, while a Chinese laundry will have to pay only \$7.50 a quarter the white laundry will have to pay \$20 a quarter. ¶ In the second place, this amendment imposes a license on laundry offices in addition to the license imposed on the laundries themselves. No Chinese laundries have an office, but the white laundries do. Thus, while a Chinese laundry will pay a license tax of \$7.50 a quarter such a laundry as that conducted by the San Jose Laundry Association, which has a receiving and distributing office in town, will have to pay \$20 a quarter for the laundry and \$10 a quarter more for the office, making a total of \$30 a quarter against \$7.50 charged a Chinese laundry. ¶ To sum up, this amendment is apparently intended to favor the Chinese laundries and oppress the white laundries in three separate ways: ¶ 1. Removing the restriction with regard to drying clothes on roofs and working all night. ¶ 2. Discriminating against white laundries in favor of Chinese laundries by charging white laundries a much higher tax than Chinese laundries. ¶ 3. Imposing a tax on receiving and distributing offices belonging to laundries, the fact being that the white laundries have such offices and the Chinese have not. ¶ The whole shameless business is so patent on its face that the Council cannot claim it was hoodwinked into passing the amendment. Great consolation exists in the fact that Mayor Breyfogle has not yet approved it, and it is believed by those who know him well that he will not lend his hand to such a business."

5/29/1886 Evening Herald (L. S. Cavallaro) page 5 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."

5/29/1886 Evening Herald (San Jose Laundry Association) page 6 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."

5/31/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

"A Field for Philanthropy." "Nobody pretends to deny that the great majority of the coolies in this country are slaves in name and in fact, and that the coolie women are hired out by their owners for the vilest purposes. The decision of the United States Courts is that there is no law to prevent this. Of course, writs of habeas corpus may be obtained and the poor degraded wretches brought before the Courts and actually liberated. But what do they know of habeas corpus? And who is to save them from the clutches of the man-dealers when the legal proceedings are ended? Practically they are as much at the mercy of their owners as ever were the slaves in the South, and, indeed, more so, for their very lives may be taken under the laws that govern coolieism in the United States. ¶ The question then arises, how is this shameful condition of affairs to be remedied? To say that this country is the home of the free, etc. and to permit such slavery as is common among the coolies generally is the merest mockery. Here is a field for the exercise of all the Christian philanthropy in the country. While human beings by thousands in California are notoriously held in bondage for the vilest purposes it is idle to talk about saving the heathen. Let us pull this huge beam out of our own eyes before we pretend to take the mote out of the eyes of foreign peoples."

5/31/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 2 column 1

[No title.] "The attention of the authorities is called to the stone-throwing nuisance, noticed at length in the local columns. Something needs to be done in the premises."

5/31/1886 Evening Herald (staff) page 3 column 3

"Stone-Throwing." "Frank Leland Returns an Attack With Bullets. ¶ Sig. Liberati's Experience. The Tin Dice Nuisance and the Way Doors and Window Panes Are Damaged. ¶ The neighborhood of Santa Clara street, between Third and Fourth streets, was roused from its Sabbath peacefulness and quiet yesterday about noon by the bang of a pistol shot in the street. People rushed out to the scene to ascertain what the cause of the firing was and saw a group of boys standing in front of the Mount Hamilton Livery Stable and a man before them who held a pistol in his hand. The man was Frank Leland. After the first shot had been discharged a boy named Daniel Reardon, who was in the group and who appeared to be the one who had been shot at, picked up some stones and threw one after another at Leland. Leland fired a second shot at Reardon and then a third, Reardon the while keeping up his defensive stone-throwing and once striking Leland on the arm. When Leland had fired the third shot, Mr. Spencer, the fruit dealer, and others approached him and took his pistol from him and then turned him over to officer Stewart, who had been attracted to the scene of the firing. & Leland is a man who came out from the East a year or two ago and who was befriended by Gen. Nagle as an old soldier. He was given permission to live on the Naglee place and has remained there since. He says that the group of boys of which Reardon was a member commenced to stone him as he came along Tenth street, where the boys had been playing ball, and that he was followed and annoyed in this way until he reached the corner of Santa Clara and Fourth streets, where he turned on his tormentors and commenced to shoot. ¶ The boy Reardon declares that he did not throw any stones at Leland until the latter fired the first shot, but that one of the other boys did so. Leland is a somewhat eccentric man—'cranky,' as the boys say—and for this reason has been made a butt of by youngsters who seemed to think that they had a right to harass and annoy him. He was placed in the City Prison after the shooting. He was placed in the City Prison after the shooting, which, fortunately, did not result in the injury of any one. His pistol, a five-shooter, was found to contain two cartridges, three having been discharged. ¶ As a Chinese laundryman was walking along Santa Clara street, near Eighth, yesterday afternoon a lot of boys commenced to stone him. The Chinaman received a severe hurt in one of his knees and limped to the house of J. B. Lewis, where he obtained muslin for bandaging his injured limb. A gentleman who was passing by at the time reproached the boys, when one little fellow said: 'If Chinamen are such good people, why do they want to drive them away?' The boy was told that the Chinese had the right of personal protection and that any assaults on these people would surely be punished. ¶ It has come out that the reason that Sig. Liberati did not carry out his part of the programme on Friday evening was that the hoodlums, not content with tramping the flowers in the park out of sight, sent stones flying in the direction of the great artist's instrument, disgusting him so much that, if it had not been too great a breach of propriety, he would have cancelled all his numbers. ¶ Another case of stoning by boys was witnessed on the Alameda Saturday by a member of the Herald's staff. A laboring man was walking quietly along, when three boys, the eldest of whom was not over twelve years of age, began to throw stones at him. He dodged the missiles as fast as they came, but presently he lost his patience and began himself to pick up stones. This alarmed the little rascals, who at once took to their heels. They appeared to be children of well-to-do people. ¶ One evening last week a reporter of the Herald arrived rather late at the Munhall tent meeting and had to take a standing position on the outside of the great crowd, close to the tent inside. Presently a stone struck the outside of the tent just behind him. Had he been standing three inches further back he would have received the blow. ¶ There is an epidemic of this stone-throwing amusement by boys. Not long ago one of the costly plate windows of the Garden City drug store was smashed by a stone thrown by a boy. Street cars suffer in like manner, and it is said that it is no uncommon thing for the passenger trains of the Southern Pacific on Fourth street to be stoned. ¶ The fruit canneries are indirectly

responsible for one of the worst nuisances of this kind. From the lids of the tin cans discs are cut about two inches in diameter. These are thrown where boys can get them, and nothing delights a boy's heart more than the possession of a pocketful of these tins. They are fine missiles for throwing, and the boys have become very expert in manipulating them. It is considered a fine trick to throw them at a tree and make them stick in the bark. But the boys do not stop at that. They make the tins stick into front doors and the fronts of houses, and a dexterous boy can pick out any pane of glass that he wishes to demolish. The most skillful among them can cut a dog's leg, and there will be many horse-owners who can now understand the origin of mysterious cuts on their horses' legs; for the tins are sharp and cut like a knife. The canning companies ought to be asked to withdraw these missiles from the market."

5/31/1886 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."

5/31/1886 Evening Herald (San Jose Laundry Association) page 4 column 3

"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."