

Ward No. 1. All that portion of the city west of the railroad: P. Hyde, Geo. Dohn, J. G. Dont, E. P. Colgan, Chas. Brown and T. J. Campbell.

Ward No. 2. All that portion south of the creek: Joe. Childers, C. Burger, J. Fitzpatrick, L. Juilliard, F. Hesse and J. Steadman.

Ward No. 3. All that portion between Washington street and the railroad, running north and south: J. Royal, E. A. Seegelken, Jas. Miller, N. Davidson, F. A. Shorey, Wm. Lee and B. F. Crystal.

Ward No. 4. All that portion between Washington and B streets: F. X. Loughry, John Overton, Milk Davis, H. Baker, G. A. Tupper, W. A. Doubleday and W. E. Healey.

Ward No. 5. All that portion between B and Main and Mendocino streets: J. P. Cltck, C. M. Bumbaugh, F. H. Swett, James Gray, G. F. King, D. P. Carter and Wm. McBreen.

Ward No. 6. All that portion between Mendocino and Main and E streets: Wm. Prindle, J. H. Garrett, Capt. Eliason, Geo. Hall, John Boylan, E. T. Mills and Wm. Smith.

Ward No. 7. J. McCumisky, Wm. Kopf, J. C. Mailer, J. Bowden, Geo. Hawker, H. Kroncke and S. Ames.

Santa Rosa township district, No. 1. All that portion lying between the east Petaluma road, including Bennett valley: E. W. Davis, Julius Ort and H. Kepple.

District No. 2. All that territory between the east Petaluma road and the Sebastopol road: Chas. Colwell, C. Franks and S. Piezzi.

District No. 3. All that portion between Sebastopol road and Redwood road: James Hall, J. Peterson and Wm. Nelson.

District No. 4. All that portion between Redwood road and the railroad: John Bailiff, Fr. A. Peck and J. A. Cummings.

District No. 5. All that portion lying east of the railroad and west of the divide: John Bayler, C. Near and Jos. Reed.

District No. 6. Rincon Valley: Wm. Underhill, A. Brown and H. Bolle.

**committees: Ward No. 1, below the track—Messrs. Campbell, Dohn, Dont, Hyatt, Donahue, Colgan, Brown. Ward No. 2, south of creek—Messrs. Burger, Childers, Fitzpatrick, Juilliard, Burbank, Steadman, Hesse. Ward No. 3, east of the railroad—Messrs. Royal, Seegelken, Miller, Davidson, Crystal, Lee, Storey. Ward No. 4, east of Washington street—Messrs. Lowery Davis, Overton, Baker, Tupper, Doubleday, Healey. Ward No. 5, east of B street—Messrs. Clark, Swett, Bumbaugh, Joey, King, Carter, McBreen. Ward No. 6, east of Mendocino street—Messrs. Prindle, Garrett, Hall, Boylan, Mills, Smith, Larrison. Ward No. 7, east of E street—Messrs. McCumisky, Kopf, Nailor, Bonden, Hocker, Kroncke, Ames.**

The following districts were apportioned: Bennett Valley district, 1; from Petaluma road to Sebastopol, 2; from Sebastopol to Redwood road, 3; from Redwood road to railroad, 4; from railroad to divide, top of mountain, 5; from divide east of Harris' ranch to district 1, 6.

The following were appointed to act as committees in the various districts: Bennett Valley district, No. 1—Ort, Davis and Copple. No. 2—Colwell, Franks and Piezzi. No. 3—Hall, Peterson and Wilson. No. 4—Bailiff, Peck and Cummings. No. 5—Bayler, Near and Reed. No. 6—Underhill, Brown and Bolle.

## TRAMPS.

We are told that there are twenty-five thousand idle white men in California, fifteen thousand of whom are in the city of San Francisco, and ten thousand scattered through the State. These men, with few exceptions are in destitute circumstances and are compelled to move from place to place in search of employment, and those who do not find it are indiscriminately classed as tramps, and set down as a worthless set of vagabonds and treated as such. They are looked upon as little better than thieves, and are driven from the doors of houses where they apply for food to keep them from starving, as if they were dogs. There is something in this that is revolting to our mind—this lumping of the good and bad together and making the innocent suffer for the sins of the guilty. There are many bad men among them no doubt, but when their number is considered, the amount of crime committed by them is very small indeed. No one wishes to be unjust, but the great difficulty is in discriminating. It is often impossible to tell who is worthy and who is not, and the result is that all are treated alike. The effect of this is the manufacture of criminals out of men whose natural impulses are good. Driven from people's doors, treated as vagabonds and thieves, rudely snatched up by officers and thrown into prison as vagrants, naked and starving, is it strange if they learn to hate their fellow men and become the enemies of society? There is one remedy for this cruel state of affairs and only one. The Chinese must go.

- Sonoma Democrat, November 28 1885

## THE CHINESE QUESTION.

An effort is being made in some parts of lower California to organize societies for the protection of the Chinese against the unjust treatment they are in many places receiving. Meetings have been called in several places in which speeches have been made denouncing the action of the anti-Chinese agitators. The principal actors in this movement do not expect much help or encouragement from the people on this coast, but look to the East for support and sympathy. Such a movement they think will produce an effect upon Congress, and with the great authority in the White House strongly pro-Chinese in his views, they are not very far out of the way in their expectations...The President is a man who will not be dictated to, and if he takes a firm stand in favor of the Chinese, good-bye to all harmony of action in the Democratic party. The best of Democrats on this coast hate the Chinese more than they love the President or their party, and if things come to the worst, they will not hesitate to act according to their convictions.

- Daily Republican, January 8, 1886

## THE OPIUM HABIT.

How the Drug is Prepared--Quantity Smoked—Manner of Hitting the Pipe, etc.

A Democrat reporter availed himself of a favorable opportunity to make a tour of the Chinese quarters

of the city, to see the sights and learn something of the opium dens and the opium habit. It may surprise the public to learn that the number of places where opium is smoked in this city exceeds the number of saloons. An opium-smoker, a white man, who claimed to have reformed, informed the reporter that none of the accounts heretofore published contained an accurate description of the manner of preparing and smoking opium. We deem the matter of sufficient interest to endeavor to supply the omission, after having spent several hours one night among the smokers, and after having carefully and closely observed the modus operandi of preparing opium for the pipe.

The drug as imported by the Chinese firms of San Francisco, and as used for smoking, resembles nothing so much as a dark-colored jelly, poorly set. The drug is doled out to smokers in any quantity, from five cents' worth up, ten cents' worth of the stuff...As much as two and three dollars' worth of the drug is consumed by the confirmed smokers. On visiting the different joints in town, the reporter saw the operation repeated many times.

The Chinese order of Free Masons have a lodge here, as also have the Chinese Odd Fellows. The reporter also visited their halls, and found them similar in their arrangements, a picture of their High God being the center figure over a table, on which are artificial flowers, candles, urns, and various sauce-plate-shaped vessels containing different oils. At midnight a bountiful repast is spread on the table, for the gods to partake of at their pleasure. At the same time the spirit-lamp and candles are lit, and kept burning throughout the night. At the Odd Fellows' hall, the three links are represented by three small dishes containing different colored oils, which occupy the foremost place on the table.

- Sonoma Democrat, January 16 1886

"The Chinese Must Go."

A number of petitions are in circulation in this city showing that our citizens have awakened to the necessity of taking some steps to rid ourselves of the obnoxious Chinese. There are two forms of petition; one is addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress, asking that the Burlingame treaty be abrogated, also that Chinese leaving this country be debarred from returning; the other is a local matter, and is simply an expression from the merchants of this city. The list consists of nearly all the business men of the city, including all the cigar dealers and tobacconists, who pledge themselves neither to buy of nor sell to the Chinese, also to further the interests of white labor. It is rumored that a mass meeting will soon be held in this city for the purpose of discussing the question.

- Daily Republican, January 18, 1886

THE CHINESE MUST GO.

The time has arrived when the people of this city and vicinity should compel the Chinese to leave. All the leading towns of the State have already organized and State convention has been called to meet in San Jose, February 4th. Sonoma is entitled to twelve delegates, and we trust will be represented. The delegates must be selected from our best citizens and not be men of mushroom growth or who are not

known as thoroughly reliable, honest and straightforward. No hoodlum should be selected...

...The tragedy that occurred in the northwest portion of this county on Monday last, where two of our most highly respected citizens, man and wife, were murdered in cold blood by a Chinese fiend, has done much to increase the bitterness against a race that are most wicked and inhuman. It only proves the assertion that they have neither conscience, mercy or human feeling and think no more of murdering a human being than they do killing a pig. They are monsters in human form, cunning and educated therefore more dangerous and vile. Let us get rid of them and at once.

- Daily Republican, January 23, 1886

Moving Against the Chinese,

Santa Rosa has been slow to take up the Chinese question, but she is moving at last. Several copies of a mutual agreement were being circulated Monday, which reads as follows:

We, the undersigned citizens of Santa Rosa, hereby pledge ourselves not to deal in, or buy, any goods manufactured by the Chinese, and that we will protect the interests of white labor in all its branches in preference to Chinese labor.

A petition is also circulating which is to be sent to Washington, and which reads as follows:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States Greeting: We, the people of the Pacific coast, most respectfully demand that your honorable body do pass and enact such laws as will debar the future emigration of the Chinese to the United States or its Territories, for any cause whatever, excepting such as now have return certificates; that hereafter any Chinese person leaving the United States shall be forever debarred from returning under any pretext or purpose whatever: that we demand that the so-called Burlingame treaty be abrogated and your petitioners will ever pray.

We called this a petition. We should have said "a demand," and a rather peremptory one at that. It is a pity that a little more care was not taken in drawing these papers. Both are crude and do not cover the ground as well as they might, but still they are easily understood. The agreement is numerously signed by business men and others and we hope will be signed by all. It should be made unanimous and then strictly enforced. Unless this is done the movement will be of little practical value. We understand a public meeting is in contemplation. One ought to be held and the business men should take hold of and control it. They have put themselves in the front at Sacramento and other places, and made the anti-Chinese movement respectable as well as successful. The cool heads of the community must control the movement and keep it within the bounds of law and order. We want no violence or extravagant and ill-advised measures, but we do want the Chinese to go, and they can be made to go by peaceful and lawful means.

- Sonoma Democrat, January 23 1886

### THE CHINESE MOVEMENT.

The more we reflect upon the question which is now more than any other agitating the people of this State, and of the whole coast in fact, the more we are convinced of the necessity of vigorous action, and this should be upon an agreed plan. We mean, of course, the abatement of the Chinese evil. It is becoming every day a greater blight upon the prosperity of the State, and a more serious curse to our people...

...The proposition to meet in State Convention at San Jose, February 4th, ensuing; is very generally approved, and Sonoma county ought to be represented in that Convention by twelve solid, able, intelligent citizens, the best that can be chosen. Santa Rosa should at once move in the good work.

- Daily Republican, January 25, 1886

### THE CHINESE MUST GO.

The citizens of both Cloverdale and Petaluma have held public meetings and declared that the "Chinese Must Go." In Cloverdale forty-eight hours notice was given, but in Petaluma committees were appointed to determine the best method to pursue. It is noticeable that in both places the best element had congregated and that they were in earnest in their actions. As yet no steps have been taken in Santa Rosa, further than discharging of Chinese help in many quarters. The white laundry has had a noticeable increase in its business within the past ten days. The feeling among our people is intense and we believe they are ready to boycott the Chinese in every avenue, and not only the Chinese, but all who give them employment. This is the right way to fight them. We do not believe in mobbing them but do something that should starve them out. It would be well, however, to organize and act in concert, therefore we hope that our leading citizens will act at once. Should we remain quiet the heathens driven from other sections will flock in here to our great detriment. Let us starve them out and refuse patronage to any one who keeps them in employment or hires them premises to live in.

- Daily Republican, January 26, 1886

### A CHINAMAN WHIPPED.

At Guerneville Sunday night, a Chinaman, who is familiarly known by the name of Jim Mahoney, was severely beaten by four Italians, who were considerably under the effects of poor whisky.

- Daily Democrat, January 26, 1886

### Healdsburg in Line

The anti-Chinese movement which is sweeping over the county struck our town like a tornado on

Wednesday evening, January 27, 1886. On Tuesday the 26th inst., hand-bills were posted up stating that a meeting would be called on the following day to adopt measures to rid our city and vicinity of the Chinese, and although only thirty-six hours intervened at the appointed hour Truitt's Theater was packed to its utmost capacity with an orderly but determined assemblage, representing all classes of men from bankers down to daily laborers. [Officers, speakers named] Resolutions were read setting forth the object of the meeting, and proposing to use all lawful means to remove the Chinese from our midst, but condemning all violent measures for that purpose. All parties favored a general boycotting of all persons giving employment in any manner to Chinese, and pledging themselves to withhold all patronage from dealers and others who favor such employment. At the close of the meeting, amidst the wildest enthusiasm, hundreds came forward to sign the pledge. When your reporter left over three hundred had signed...

- Daily Republican, January 26, 1886

#### Our Town and the Chinese.

It is to be hoped that our citizens will act wisely in their anti-Chinese movement. It is perhaps, natural that the atrocity of last week should bring to a head the wide-spread feeling against the Chinese, and yet it would be the insanest folly to charge the crime of one man to the account of the many...The Chinese of our town have been guilty of no offense that could possibly justify any such unlawful proceedings against them as have been begun by some California towns, whose example some of our citizens desire to imitate...To order the Chinese from our town on pain of violence from the people would be utterly unlawful...

- "Justus" letter to Petaluma Courier, January 27, 1886

#### Anti-Chinese Meeting

Pursuant to notice, a large and enthusiastic anti-Chinese meeting was held at the Petaluma Theatre last Monday night...Public sentiment here against the Chinese is strong, and the general feeling is that they must leave...

- Petaluma Courier, January 27, 1886

#### Arrived Here

It is claimed that twenty-one Chinamen arrived here on Tuesday from Petaluma. If Santa Rosa continues to maintain her present neutral attitude on the subject, it is to be expected that Chinese from Cloverdale, Healdsburg, and other places from which they have been driven, will flock here so long as they find a pasture where they are received without any demonstration of displeasure.

### The Anti-Chinese Meeting.

Arrangements are being made for an anti-Chinese meeting at the rink Friday evening. We trust that it will be well attended. Every citizen should take an interest in it and help to make it a success. Petaluma and Cloverdale held meetings Monday night, and Healdsburg last night. If Santa Rosa has been slow to move, it is not because the interest here was less than in other places, but simply from want of concert of action. One thing should be seen to. It is that no foolish or extravagant thing be done by the meeting. Let everything be well considered. It should be borne in mind that our delegation in Congress have a serious undertaking in endeavoring to secure amendments to the Restriction Act which shall make it effective. We cannot afford to do anything to impair our cause or cripple their efforts. To secure good results the business men of the town should make it a point to be present, as they have done in other places where meetings have been held recently. We all want to get rid of the Chinamen. They are a curse to any community. We are cursed with them already and will be still more afflicted if nothing is done. They are already pouring in here from other localities and will continue to come as long as they are induced by the acquiescence of the people, to look upon Santa Rosa as a harbor of refuge to those who are driven out from other places. Something should be done to get rid of them, but whatever is done should be strictly within the pale of the law and within the bounds of reason.

### Local Brevities.

Over 600 Chinese in Santa Rosa.

Five of our Chinese citizens emigrated for other parts Wednesday morning.

Only ten Chinamen left Cloverdale Wednesday, further time being granted to the balance of them. Eight of them went on to San Francisco, while two alighted in this city.

- Daily Democrat, January 28, 1886

### Anti-Chinese Meeting.

On Monday evening the Petaluma Theater was filled to overflowing with the bone and sinew of this community, who had been called together to give expression on the Chinese question, and they spoke in no uncertain tone...

...The evening was spent in a general discussion of the Chinese evil and the best way to avert it. Great unanimity prevailed and such practical suggestions were made, and assented to as would lead to the conclusion that the matter was in good hands, and that the report which is to be made to the Citizens Meeting on Wednesday evening February 3, 1886, at the theater, will be of a character to satisfy the minds of all reasonable and thinking people.

Public Opinion is KING in the United States, and the King has decreed that the Chinese evil must be abated. All who stand in the way of a legal movement leading in this direction had better stand aside!

- Petaluma Argus, January 30, 1886

### A Sensation Spoiled.

Tuesday night about 8 o'clock a Chinaman applied for food at the residence of Mr. Dutton, on the Sebastopol road about one mile from Santa Rosa. The request was complied with, and Mr. Dutton asked him where he was from, and where he was going. The Mongolian replied that he was from Sebastopol, and wanted to go to Santa Rosa, and inquired how far it was from there. On being told it was only a mile he seemed highly pleased, and hastily dispatched the balance of his repast. Mr. Dutton thought nothing strange of the circumstance until he happened to think that it was not customary for Chinamen to travel alone after dark, as they are very timid in that respect. Combining that idea with the present excitement over the murder of the Wickershams, he thought that perhaps there might be something more than appeared on the surface. He therefore informed Sheriff Bishop of the affair Wednesday morning, and Mr. Bishop coincided with Mr. Dutton in his opinion that possibly there was something more than appeared at first sight. A thorough search was made of the Chinese quarters without disclosing the strange Chinaman. The Sheriff told some of the more intelligent ones that the best thing they could do was to give him up. They promised they would, if he was there, but as yet they had not produced their man. Great excitement has prevailed among the Chinese population of Santa Rosa for the last few days, who congregate at the different wash-houses and Chinese stores in large numbers. While standing on the plaza Wednesday afternoon we noticed over forty of them all stringing out of a den like a lot of sheep. A few of the smartest ones among them, appreciating the present state of affairs, and the anti-Chinese movements in the various towns in the county, are doing all they can to avert the final issue. Events which have transpired in San Francisco show conclusively that the murderer of the Wickershams sailed for China on the last steamer. The story above narrated would have been sensational enough a few days ago, but amounts to nothing now, so far as an attempt to connect it with the Wickersham murder is made.

- Sonoma Democrat, January 30 1886

### The Chinese Must Go.

The bitter feeling against the Chinese, aroused and intensified by the murder of the Wickershams, is finding expression. The people of Petaluma turned out Monday night, 2000 strong, in mass meeting, to consider what should be done. Professor Burnett acted as Chairman, and addresses were made by Hon. M. E. C. Munday, J. H. McNabb and others. A proposition was made to give the Chinese notice to leave within a given time. A committee of ten was appointed to consider what should be done, and report within ten days. The same evening a mass meeting was held at Cloverdale, at which nearly 1000 persons were present. C. H. Cooley acted as Chairman, and G. B. Baer as Secretary. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we, in convention assembled, in sympathy with other towns in this state, and in view of the atrocious crime committed in our midst, feel keenly the importance of using all legal means to rid ourselves of the presence of this dangerous element.



Resolved, That the Chinese element now in this town is detrimental to the best interests of the community, and that each and every person now employing Chinese should be requested to discharge them, and that all persons now renting or leasing property to Chinamen should be requested to cease doing the same, and that all and everyone cease to patronize them in any manner whatever, and, further, we herewith solemnly pledge ourselves to boycott and have no further dealings with any person or persons who, under any circumstances, patronize, employ or trade with, or in any way deal with such Chinamen.

A committee of fifteen taxpayers was appointed to notify the Chinese to leave within forty-eight hours, and proceeded at once to discharge their duty. The Chinese are preparing to leave. Great excitement prevails at Healdsburg. A public meeting has been called, and a general disposition is shown to boycott the Chinese and those who patronize them.

- Sonoma Democrat, January 30 1886

## BOYCOTT THEM

No event has stirred the people of Sonoma county for many a day as has the diabolical killing of Captain Wickersham and his wife, and the fiendish brutality that accompanied the horrid murder of the unfortunate lady. In the other cases of homicide which have occurred, whatever else may be said of them, there were circumstances which soften to a certain extent the public judgment, but this case is a cold-blooded, fiendish double murder, without a mitigating circumstance, and so atrocious as to arouse the most intense indignation in the minds of all. Whatever finespun theories may be invented to account for it, there is no doubt in our mind that the Chinaman, Ah Tai, who was employed in the family as a cook, and who disappeared as soon as the deed was committed, is the guilty wretch. We have no doubt that ninety-nine out of every hundred so believe, and that their hearts are deeply moved by the atrocious crime. It has intensified the feeling against the Chinese, and many, in their indignation, would resort to stern measures to get rid of them. A mass meeting was held in Petaluma Monday night, the result of which we have not yet learned. It is probable that meetings will be held in other places. We hope that no rash measures will be resorted to or advised. Let nothing be done that will be regretted in cooler moments. If this crime should strengthen the determination to get rid of the Chinese, we shall be heartily glad, but no unlawful means should be resorted to. It would be grossly unjust to punish the innocent for the crime of one of their countrymen. Don't countenance violence, but refuse to give any of them employment, and boycott everyone of them, and, if need be, every man who employs or patronizes them. This is a legal means of driving them out. It is a justifiable means. We hope the feeling, now intensified, will lead to the organization of societies in every town in the county having this end in view, and that the best class of citizens will connect themselves with these societies and control them.

Protect the Women and Children.

The citizen's meeting to consider the Chinese question will be held at the rink this evening. We have but little to add to what was said yesterday morning. We trust the meeting will be generally attended, and that the interest taken in it will be commensurate with its importance. After the meeting has finished the main business for which it has assembled, it would not be amiss to take into consideration

the present condition of our city. For weeks our people have been the victims of robberies, burglaries, and attempted burglaries. Our officers seem to be powerless to put a stop to it, and the situation is becoming unbearable. Timid women and children are terror-stricken after nightfall, for no one knows at what minute the house may be broken into. Something ought to be done, if possible, and we suggest that a safety committee be organized to rid the town of vagrants and suspicious characters. Every one of them should be ordered to "move on," and be made to go, and there should be some organization whose business it is to see that they do not return or others come. This thing of "standing up" people on the streets at night, and breaking in to their houses has gone far enough. There has been no personal violence yet, but if a tragedy should occur, there would be general regret that no action had been taken. The police force of this city is small, and it is impossible for it to patrol the town. In addition to the action suggested above, the City Trustees should be requested to increase the force, for the present, at least. The safety of citizens who are compelled to be out after nightfall, and the safety and comfort of the women and children, demand this much.

- Sonoma Democrat, January 30 1886

#### THE ANTI-CHINESE MEETING.

The citizens and taxpayers of Santa Rosa and vicinity responded promptly and well to the call for a mass-meeting Friday evening to devise some means of getting rid of the Chinese. Long before the hour appointed for the meeting, the large skating rink began to fill with enthusiastic citizens. Delegations from Sebastopol, Healdsburg, and surrounding towns were present, and the actions of those present showed that all were thoroughly in earnest. The meeting was quiet and orderly but each speech was received with loud applause.

At 8 o'clock Under-Sheriff A. P. Moore mounted the platform and called the meeting to order. He then, in a few well chosen remarks, stated the object of the meeting and proposed that a permanent Chairman be chosen. Assemblyman S. I. Allen was placed in nomination and elected.

As the honorable gentleman advanced to the platform cheer after cheer arose from the assemblage. After the enthusiasm had subsided the Chairman addressed the audience. He insisted the Chinese must go, but counseled honorable and lawful means in expelling them. Cool, calculating, sound judgement must govern the actions of our citizens. Men who are willing to obey and enforce the law must take the lead.

The Chair then announced that election of secretaries of the meeting was next in order. F. Berka, W. C. Kellogg and R. D. Cannon were unanimously chosen as Secretaries.

The following resolutions were then handed in and read by Secretary W. C. Kellogg:

[SUMMARY: Expel the Chinese and prevent their return by "effective, reasonable and lawful means"; boycott Chinese businesses and request anyone who employs them to "secure white labor"; draft a boycott pledge; request the Board of Supervisors ban opium smoking and Chinese gaming, with part of the heavy fine to be given to informants; coordinate with other anti-Chinese groups.]

[Resolutions were adopted, speeches were made by Muther, Howell, Sheward and Noon, and it was voted that delegates would go to the state convention in San Jose]

- Daily Republican, January 30, 1886

#### How the Chinese Can Go.

Several of the Chinese merchants in the city have received circulars from the Chinese companies in San Francisco which they are requested to post in conspicuous places in their stores. The following is an extract from the circulars: "All Chinamen who wish to go back to their own country will take advantage of the present reduced fare, being reduced from \$65 to \$25. Those who wish to take advantage of the same, and have not the money sufficient, will receive \$10 from the company to which they are attached to aid them." It seems to be the general desire of all the Chinese companies on the coast to get rid of all the old men and send them home.

#### The Committee

The anti-Chinese meeting Friday night, instructed its chairman, Hon. S. I. Allen, to appoint a committee of fifteen to draft an agreement not to patronize the Chinese. The chairman has appointed the following gentlemen as such committee: J. F. Kinslow, K. Ross, Ellis Morrow, J. Mathews, J. F. Smith, P. Towey, Con Shea, M. Vanderhoof, J. W. Ragsdale, J. F. Linthicum, D. Showard, C. Bane, Lawson Ross, Steve Storey and Jacob Harris.

- Daily Democrat, January 31, 1886

The anti-Chinese meeting tonight should be largely attended. The league is now organized and the committee has selected speakers for the evening as follows: Hon. G. A. Johnson, J. T. Campbell, J. W. Oates, J. W. Davis, J. H. McGee and Jas. O'Meara. It is the desire of the committee to have these meetings conducted in the most orderly manner and no unlawful steps will be tolerated. The presence and counsel of all good and true citizens is most desirable.

- Daily Republican, February 1, 1886

#### ANTI-CHINESE MEETING.

The first meeting after organization to devise means of ridding our county of the Chinese, was held Monday evening. There were between 1200 and 1500 people present, representing all trades--the farmer, laborer, mechanic and merchant. The sentiment of feeling was unanimous, and the speeches of Hon. G. A. Johnson and J. T. Campbell were models of oratory, and highly appreciated.

[SUMMARY: The committee met after the last meeting and composed a statement that any Chinese

presence was a "source of great evil" and detrimental to the "white race"; they should be removed at the earliest possible moment; that Santa Rosans sign a boycott pledge and fire any Chinese employees within a month; that City Council appoint additional policemen for night duty to prevent "riotous demonstration by white persons toward Chinamen".]

...And your committee recommend that this association should be known as the Anti-Coolie League of Santa Rosa; and further, the following pledge be adopted for securing of signatures:

We, the undersigned citizens and residents of Santa Rosa and vicinity, Sonoma county, State of California, do hereby mutually promise and agree that we will not employ any coolie, Chinese or pagan labor of any kind; that we will, by all lawful and honorable means, discourage and prevent the employment of such labor by others; that we will, by all honorable, legal and just means within our power, give the preference to the products of white labor, and encourage and promote the manufacture, sale and distribution thereof, as against the results of coolie, Chinese or pagan industries; and we hereby bind ourselves and unite in good faith to accomplish the peaceable removal of the coolie, Chinese or pagan from our midst, and the abatement of the social and economic evils generally, which their presence, competition, methods, habits and vice inflict upon us, and upon the golden State of California. To which we pledge our word and honor.

[A telegram from Healdsburg is read, stating over 700 there have signed the boycott pledge.]

- Daily Republican, February 2, 1886

Fifteen Chinamen left Santa Rosa Monday evening.

- Daily Democrat, February 2, 1886

#### NO PATRONAGE FOR THE CHINESE

The People on Wednesday Night Provided for the Settlement of the Coolie Problem in Healdsburg and Neighborhood.

The anti-Chinese mass meeting at Truitt's Theater on last Wednesday night [Jan. 27] early filled that immense hall with a packed audience of calm and determined men. To proceed peaceably, cautiously and effectually was the apparent purpose of all those present...the object of the assemblage to be to devise ways and means whereby the community can be effectually rid of the Coolie pestilence that now curses the land. It was resolved to effect a permanent organization...

...W. G. Swan enforced his remarks by lively metaphors. The Coolies had become to us as a crutch used by a well man. We had used them till we had unfitted a generation for dependence upon themselves. Let us throw the crutch away and lean upon ourselves as our fore-fathers and grandmothers had done. The Coolies do not compete through their virtues but through their vices. The speaker gave a vivid life-like description on degradation of labor when brought into contact with the degrading economies of a barbarous race. He pictured the young man just from the East applying to one of our well-to-do farmers

for a job. He is inspected with a supercilious sense of superiority and is offered work on the same terms and conditions upon which the heathen can be procured. The necessities of the young man compel him to accept the degrading terms, procure his blankets, got to the woodshed, barn or open field for a sleeping place and for society to the Coolies themselves. And then people wonder that the country is filled up with tramps...

- Russian River Flag, February 3, 1886

## ANTI-CHINESE COMMITTEE

[Report on the San Jose Convention...]

...A committee was then appointed to divide the city into wards, and the following sub-committees were appointed to act in unison with the main committee and that they canvass their various districts and request all to discharge their Chinese help, if they have any, and to sign an agreement not to employ such help hereafter or purchase the products of their labor. These committees are also requested to meet with the citizens committee in this city on Saturday at 2 o'clock. All committees throughout the county are also requested to act in harmony herewith:

[Ward list - see graphic]

- Daily Republican, February 9, 1886

## Notice Given to the Chinamen.

The Anti-Chinese Committee met on the north steps of the Court House Monday afternoon, pursuant to adjournment, and proceeded thence to make the rounds of all the Chinese wash-houses and dens in the city, for the purpose of informing the Mongolians, in a quiet manner, that after the 1st day of March all white men would cease to patronize them. There was no excitement, but everything was conducted in an orderly, peaceable way. Forty or fifty citizens accompanied the committee on its rounds. After making the second call, the inmates of every subsequent place visited seemed to know what was coming, and in many places there were twenty Chinamen hanging to the fence waiting for them. J. F. Kinslow acted as spokesman for the committee, and made the Chinamen acquainted in good pigeon-English of the facts of the case. Following is a sample of the answers received: "We go; we alle go; we know. How muchee money you give us if we alle go back to Chinee?" At other places, after listening to the words of wisdom, the celestials' faces would resemble a panorama, so quickly would one expression follow the other. Finally a great light would seem to dawn upon them, and their mouths, not the handsomest feature of the race, would expand into a broad smile, followed by the words, "Bellee muchee bligee. Yesee, me go back to Chinee."

- Daily Democrat, February 10, 1886

An "intelligent Chinaman" informs the Marysville Appeal that there are "now 10,000 Chinese at work in China in the manufacture of firearms, for the avowed purpose of equipping an army of Chinamen to come to California and kill all the Irishmen." If lying is intelligence, this coolie is truly enlightened.

- Daily Republican, February 12, 1886

#### The Anti-Chinese Committee Meeting.

The Anti-Chinese Committee held a special meeting in the Occidental Hotel parlors Monday evening. Present—Messrs. Ross, Allen, Vanderhoof, Bane, Harris, Sheward, Ragsdale, Smith, Towey, Mather, Morrow, and John Kinslow presiding, with Frank Berka as Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Ross, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Bane, Ross and Morrow, was appointed to wait on those members who have not been present at the committee meetings and get their reasons for not attending, also to get their views, whether for or against the movement.

Mr. Sheward moved the whole committee wait on the Chinese in our midst, and inform them of the intention of the Anti-Coolie Club of this city.

Messrs. Allen and Sheward were called upon to relate to the committee the result of the meeting held at San Jose, and what the general feeling was as to the manner and method of getting rid of the heathens.

Mr. Allen spoke at length in regard to the subject, as did Mr. Sheward.

At the conclusion of Mr. Sheward's remarks, Mr. Ross said that he thought it would be a good idea to embrace in the resolution of Mr. Sheward that the committee give notice to all of the residents of this city who employ Chinese help to discharge the same as soon as white help could be secured to till their places.

Mr. Ragsdale thought that it would be a good plan to have a printed letter mailed to all those who are known to have Chinamen in their employ. The original motion was then called for and was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Smith said that he wanted it plainly understood that the whole committee wait on the Chinese in our city, instead of three or four. He said they ought all to go. The gentleman's ideas were heartily approved.

Mr. Ross thought it would be advisable to have the committee enlarged—to have men from every walk in life, and different trades and professions represented.

Mr. Harris spoke at length, giving as his opinion that it would not be advisable to enlarge the present committee; that "large bodies move slowly."

Mr. Allen thought the committee should not be made larger. He suggested that the committee be given

power to appoint sub-committees. He thought an effective plan would be to divide the city into wards, and townships into districts, each ward and district to have its committee, the chairman of each committee to report to the chairman of this committee. The different committees could attend to the Chinese in their respective wards or districts.

Mr. Allen's propositions were favorably received, and all were in favor of dividing the town into wards. Mr. Allen therefore embraced that in his motion, which was Unanimously carried.

The chairman then appointed a committee to divide the city into wards.

Mr. Allen thought that the movement, in order to be a perfect success, must have the co-operation of the ladies. A man may say that he will not buy anything of a Chinaman or employ Chinese, but the ladies are so used to going out to the back gate and hailing a Chinaman and buying their dinner vegetables of him, that you must have their co-operation.

The committee appointed to divide the city into wards, reported and advised that the city be divided into seven wards. The report of the committee was accepted, and the following were appointed as members of the different ward committees:

[Ward list - see graphic]

- Sonoma Democrat, February 13, 1886

Advices from Sonoma report quite an influx of Chinamen from this place, the Chinamen walking, while the stage carries their blankets.

Six Chinamen have taken their departure from Santa Rosa for their native clime.

The Mayor of Tacoma came down on the Queen of the Pacific. He gives a glowing account of the improvement in business at Tacoma since the expulsion of the Chinese. He says on the 3d of November last the 700 Chinese were ordered to leave the city, which they did, the details of their departure being published at that time. These Chinese were employed in woodchopping, housework and general labor, and their places were quickly filled by white men and women, who spend their money in Tacoma, and whose interests are identified with those of the place. Business has improved, and the town has prospered ever since. Its morals —its very atmosphere—has become cleaner and purer. No Chinese are now allowed to remain in the town longer than twenty-four hours.

### The Chinese at Home

A visit to several of the Chinese laundries yesterday showed the occupants as not entirely discouraged by the boycotting they are receiving. In some of them half the force are at work, while the remainder superintend and swap Chinese lies. They appear quite cheerful, and express a determination to remain till times grow better. In one laundry near the bridge was a pile of clothes five feet high waiting for the wash tub. Evidently they have enough work to make a living, and hope for profits again when the excitement blows over. After the 1st of March their clothes piles will not be so large, nor will the

moon-eyed laundrymen be so festive.

- Daily Democrat, February 13, 1886

#### Anti-Chinese Meeting.

The meeting at the rink last evening was more largely attended than could have been expected, owing to the meeting at the Atheneum. There was fully 500 people present, ladies included... [speakers were Judge J. W. Davis, Mr. Meloan, O'Mera and Sheward.

- Daily Republican, February 13, 1886

#### A General Exodus

The anti-Chinese movement is having a wholesome effect upon the coolies in this city. On Monday upwards of a dozen departed on the afternoon train for San Francisco. Among them was a celestial who was a boarding-house keeper, and two who were proprietors of laundries. The others were servants. The boardinghouse keeper spoke in depressed terms of his business experience in this city, claiming that he had lost "plentee monee," He says that many of his boarders were unable to obtain employment, and consequently had not the wherewith to settle their board bills. It is reported that other Chinese are preparing to leave in a day or so.

#### How Some of Them "Go."

We were informed Monday by an observing citizen of Santa Rosa, that on the morning of that day the China wash-house wagons returning from their rounds were loaded "to the guards" with clothing, while the white laundry wagons following in their wake didn't have enough aboard to make a decent load for a poodle dog. "One last fond washee," perhaps.

- Daily Democrat, February 16, 1886

#### Going.

All the Chinese in our midst are making preparations for their departure. We know of at least 160 who will take their leave on or before the 1st of March. "John" has become convinced that we mean strictly business, and does not intend to be outdone. There are a few, however, who express a determination to stay and weather it out. We asked one of the most intelligent of the race if he was getting ready to leave. He replied: "Me no go; Oh no. Me go when me gets a good, big ready. A belle lich man told me, me no have to go; so me stay.

Jim Mahoney. "Allee Samee."



Guerneville's only celestial still remains, Jim Mahoney, so called, and the chances are he will continue to stay. Jim's a stayer, so the boys say. Jim is fond of a quiet game of poker and a two-finger glass of whisky. The boys all like him; he spends his money and enjoys the pleasures obtained thereby the same as other people. Jim avows the intention of cutting his cue oil, purchasing a silk hat and going to an American school, and if he makes good his promise, he will be an American citizen and a Guernevillian.

- Daily Democrat, February 18, 1886

Our Chinamen are going, and keep going. Not a day passes that from six to a dozen do not take their departure by rail, and a good many on foot.

Duncan's Mills Anti-Chinese League have given the Chinese thirty days to leave that neighborhood.

- Daily Democrat, February 19, 1886

The Chinamen are going. Already several of the dens have been vacated. We long for the time to come when their presence shall be no more. When Second street shall be the homes of good white families and one can walk the whole length of the street without becoming sick from the worse than beastly smells that emanate therefrom. We rejoice that the sentiment against their presence is growing day by day. In circulating the petitions it is found that not more than one out of fifty refuses to sign. The leading ministers are crying out against the evil and the day of deliverance is near at hand.

- Daily Republican, February 20, 1886

Eleven Chinese left Santa Rosa on the afternoon train Thursday, making thirty two that have departed hence within twenty-four hours.

Keep the Ball Rolling.

The Chairmen of several anti-Chinese committees are requested to meet at the City Hall Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, prepared to make their reports. The following are the committees: Ward No. 1, below the track—Messrs. Campbell, Dohn, Dont, Hyatt, Donahue, Colgan and Brown. Ward No. 2, south of creek—Messrs. Burger, Childers, Fitzpatrick, Juilliard, Burbank, Steadman and Hesse. Ward No. 3...

- Sonoma Democrat, February 20, 1886

## CAUSE OF THE CHINESE AGITATION.

The movement against the Chinese was never mere general, or conducted in better spirit, than it is today. It gathered fresh impetus first in the territories, and, although of slower growth in California, it is rapidly engaging the attention of the people of the entire state. Sacramento city took the lead, and established a good precedent, which is being followed in every direction. In former movements demagogues as well as well-meaning, but ill-advised men, put themselves in front, and seriously injured a good cause by intemperate harangues and resolutions and bad advice to others. The result was a resort to violence against Chinamen in many instances, and the frequent indulgence direful threats. The people of California, while regretting this mistaken course, did not falter in their opposition to Chinese immigration, but great harm was done in the older states whose people were not affected as ours were by contact with the Chinese, and who were slow to realize and appreciate the evils resulting therefrom. The wild harangues indulged in here, the intemperate resolves, the personal violence to Chinamen, offended the moral sense of these people, and made them rather our enemies than friends. Under the circumstances it is surprising that we have done as well as we have in procuring legislation against Chinese immigration. Our representatives in Congress had a hard task before them, made doubly difficult by foolish acts here. The present agitation is upon a different basis entirely. It is in the hands of good and discreet men, thanks to the good example of Sacramento, and everything is being done in an orderly and lawful manner. The leaders are actuated by the highest motives. They know, by actual contact and experience, that the existence of the Chinese in California is a curse, and that the prosperity and happiness, welfare and safety of the people imperatively demand their removal. But they propose to bring about this result by lawful and peaceable methods. They are not prompted by hatred of the Chinese as individuals, but by the belief that sound public policy demands their removal. They regret the hardships to which individuals are subjected, but appreciate the fact that it is unavoidable. Hence the word passes along the line that "the Chinese must go," but that they must go peaceably, and with as little hardship as the nature of the case will permit. In some few cases, where communities were smarting under outrages of which the Wickersham murders are an example, they have been made to leave on short notice; but the general sense is that sufficient time be given them to close up their affairs; and the plan generally adopted is to withdraw patronage from them. They are not self-supporting anywhere. They cannot live if the whites refuse to patronize them; and hence, an effectual way for any community to get rid of them is to buy nothing of them and give them nothing to do. The necessity of these measures is deplored by every good man. It is a harshness of treatment against which the better feelings rebel, and one which nothing but the sternest necessity will justify, but it seems to be unavoidable. It is forced upon us. We went to Congress almost in a solid body, and implored its assistance. We petitioned, we implored, we reasoned; we did everything a people could do to be saved from farther Chinese immigration, and to have arrested the evil consequences resulting from their presence here. We did not ask for the expulsion of those already in the country and who chose to remain. We only begged that a law should be enacted which would prevent a farther augmentation of their numbers. If we could be assured that the farther influx should be stopped, we were willing to trust to time to relieve, the State entirely of their presence by death and by return to their native country. After years of struggle and delay. Congress did pass a restriction act which was not all that we desired, but with which we were disposed to be content. Immediately the troubled waters became calm, the people trusting in the efficiency of the law; but unfortunately its enforcement was in the hands of those who had more sympathy for the Chinese than for us, and they proceeded at once to nullify its provisions, and succeeded in making it practically worthless. The present agitation is due to this fact. Had the restriction act been enforced, there would have been no further trouble. Gradually the Chinese would have been reduced in numbers, and as gradually their places would have been taken by white

men, and there would not have been any disturbance in the labor supply of the State. But the bad faith of those who administered the law, the utter worthlessness of the restriction act as they have interpreted it, the frauds perpetrated by which incoming Chinese are landed with impunity, have disgusted the people, and destroyed confidence in efficient relief from that source; and they have taken the matter into their own hands, and resolved that the Chinese shall go or starve. We trust that Congress will speedily enact an efficient law which will be able to withstand the Chinaphobist sharps on the bench. We believe that such a law would be stringently enforced by the present administration, and that the people would soon be content to let the law take its course. Until this is done, the agitation will continue, and boycotting will be the order of the day.

- Sonoma Democrat, February 20, 1886

The two parties arrested Thursday night for being drunk, were discharged Friday morning. They promised they would do better in the future and join the Anti-Chinese League.

Two Hundred Signers.

The Fifth Ward Committee, which takes in Main, Mendocino and B streets, got 200 signers Friday. There were only nine in the ward who refused to sign. Following are some of the reasons given by those who did not sign: One thought that no one had a right to dictate to him what he should, or what he should not do; another thought that it was not a legal way to proceed; another that the Chinese ought to be converted to our religion, and become American citizens, and he was not in favor of driving them from the country; another thought that the Chinese were indispensable to the welfare of the state. If all the committees make as good a showing, we will have fourteen or fifteen hundred signers in Santa Rosa.

- Daily Democrat, February 20, 1886

Anti Chinese Committee Meeting.

Several of the ward committees reported to the Chairman Sunday afternoon at their meeting held at the City Hall. There are something over 500 signers already, and three of the wards in the city and the outside districts have not been heard from. The various committees are requested to work hard for the cause this week, and report next Sunday.

- Daily Democrat, February 23, 1886

Local Brevities.

It has been proven that white labor is scarce in Santa Rosa.

The Santa Rosa Chinese were never poorer than they are at present. Many of them would be glad to leave us, but have no money to go on.

Much Alarmed.

The Chinese were much alarmed Monday afternoon, on seeing such a formidable military array. One of them approached a well known wag on the subject, and he told the frightened coolie that the company was from San Francisco, detached for special duty in Santa Rosa, and they would remain here for two weeks, and if at the expiration of that time there were any more Chinamen left in our city they would begin to shoot. As a gentleman remarked, you could have hung your hat upon the Mongolians optics.

Vacated.

The building belonging to Mrs. Gautier on Main street, which has been occupied by the Chinese, has been vacated. The Chinamen are beginning to realize their position, and are condensing their forces. Many of them, who have been in business for themselves, have quit and joined the gang who make their headquarters in the shells on Hinton avenue.

- Daily Democrat, February 24, 1886

Fifteen Chinamen left Santa Rosa Wednesday.

- Daily Democrat, February 25, 1886

Sebastopol Anti-Chinese League.

The Anti-Chinese League of Sebastopol has 168 members, and is pushing things along. One difficulty experienced is that many of the Chinese are willing to bid adieu to Sebastopol, but are prevented from following the impulse of their hearts through a lack of funds. One gentleman who discharged his Chinaman said that after the latter had paid his debts, he had but 75 cents wherewith to emigrate.

Three Chinamen left Santa Rosa Thursday afternoon and one arrived. At that ratio it would take just 299 days to get rid of them.

Hoodlum Jim's Opinion.

Our reporter questioned the Chinaman, Hoodlum Jim, Saturday to ascertain his views on the anti-Chinese movement. Be it known that Jim speaks pure American as fluently as many whites, and has been raised in our city from a boy. The reporter asked Jim if he was getting ready to go. He said: "No, you bet I ain't, and they cannot drive me, nor any of my people away from here. It is against the law, and we intend to stay." The reporter asked him what he should do if he could not find employment, and had to fast two or three days out of the week. He replied that if they were reduced to want, and could

not find anything to do, the county would have to take care of them one way or another. He said the only good this movement was doing among the Chinese in this city, was to get rid of the scum of the race, and the others were glad of it, but the better class would stay here, just the same.

### Half Rations

As the 1st of March approaches the Chinese receive less and less work. Places where the reporter saw great piles of clothes waiting for the iron two weeks ago, now scarcely have any work to do, and the washermen are loafing their time away. Everything within their walls is done with systematic precision, and when work is scarce food is correspondingly so, for the proprietors cut their rations to half fare, as many a starving heathen can testify.

- Sonoma Democrat, February 27, 1886

There is only one Chinese vegetable vender going the rounds at present in this city, whereas last month at this time there were six.

### The Good Work Continues.

At a meeting of the Committee of Fifteen of the Santa Rosa Non-Partisan Anti-Chinese League, held in the City Hall, on the 28th ult., the undersigned were appointed a committee, and instructed to notify those who had signed the pledges (about 700 thus far), that the time fixed, March 1st, for carrying into effect said pledges has arrived, and that those who have joined the League are expected to carry out their pledges in good faith, and cease from that date to give any further employment to Chinamen of whatever character... further we are instructed to say that every effort will be made to bring to justice and punishment any evil disposed person or persons, who may, under cover of the movement of the League, unlawfully destroy the property of Chinamen in this community, or molest them in their persons. D. Sheward, J. W. Ragsdale.

### THE CHINESE ORDERED TO GO.

Duncan's Mills, February 27, 1886. Ed. Democrat: There is a great demonstration here to-night, with a band of music, banners and torches. The Anti Chinese League visited Chinatown, and told the residents thereof they had to go. Were it not for the encouragement given them by the sawmill people in town and vicinity, there would not be to-day a Chinaman in this place, which up to the present has been a perfect paradise for the heathen. D. J. McLean.

- Daily Democrat, March 2, 1886

Thirty-five Chinamen have left Santa Rosa since the 1st of March. Boycotting is manifestly doing its work.

- Daily Democrat, March 5, 1886

### Protection for Chinese.

United States Marshal Franks has appointed C. Queen, of Duncan's Mills, a deputy for Sonoma and Mendocino counties. His duty will be to protect the Chinese laborers in these counties. This action is the result of a petition from the lumber men and mill owners in these counties who are fearful of their Chinese employees being taken from them, asking protection. The petition was presented by Mr. Queen and he received the appointment as his reward. If there has been the least unlawful demonstration against the Chinese or any action to warrant these proceedings, we have not heard of it. Sonoma county is moving lawfully and systematically and part of the duties of the Anti-Chinese Leagues is to furnish protection to the coolies.

- Daily Republican, March 5, 1886

### ANTI-CHINESE RESOLUTIONS.

At a meeting of the Committee of Fifteen of the Santa Rosa Anti-Chinese League...

[SUMMARY: Opposition to appointment of Deputy Queen, as they do not believe Chinese workers are under threat; opposes U.S. Marshal intervening in county policing; a committee to report who still employs Chinese labor]

- Daily Republican, March 9, 1886

The officers of the Duncan's Mills Anti-Chinese League have sent a communication to the Examiner protesting against the appointment of a deputy Marshal for that place. They say that there are more Chinamen there than whites, and that the saw mill proprietors give the preference to coolie labor; that there is not, and has not been, a more peaceable place in California; that not a Chinaman has been touched, nor has one been interfered with in any manner, and they protest against being paraded before the country as requiring the control of the United States.

- Daily Democrat, March 12, 1886

### ANTI-CHINESE CONVENTION.

After three days of hard and exciting work the Anti-Chinese Convention in Sacramento adjourned sine die Friday evening. Their action in adopting a boycotting system as the remedy meets with the approbation of the people of this coast generally...

- Daily Republican, March 13, 1886

[Op/ed objecting to Marshal Franks appointing Deputy Queen. Franks: "Some lumbermen called upon me last Wednesday, and said they expected trouble in that vicinity, and asked if I would give them protection. I at once appointed Queen, and he took the oath of office and left for Duncan's Mills. I suppose the reason that these people did not go to the Sheriff at Santa Rosa is because it is as easy to apply to me. No, there is really no serious trouble brewing, but I suppose that the lumber people up there think that prevention is better than cure."]

- Sonoma Democrat, March 13, 1886

### The Raid on Opium Dens.

Officers Mead and Richardson made a raid on the opium dens on Hinton avenue Wednesday evening, and succeeded in capturing six smokers, ten pipes and outfits and \$8 or \$9 worth of the drug, which they were in the act of smoking. Among the six were four who were captured on a similar raid on the same place some four or five weeks ago. Ah Lum, Ah Gow, Ah Mie and Ah See pleaded guilty, and were fined \$20 or twenty days in jail; Ah You pleaded guilty to keeping a den, and was fined \$50 or fifty days in jail; Ah Jim, of whom previous mention has been made about his fluent English, etc., was also among the smokers, and pleaded guilty, but owing to the fact that he has acted as interpreter several times without charging for his services, his fine was put at the small sum of \$5 or five days in jail. The officers saw two white men going into the den and made a dash after them, arriving on the scene just in time to witness the boss of the shop doling out 15 cents worth of opium to them. The six Chinese smokers were then discovered, and the rest has been told.

### Chinese Still Go-To Jail.

Marshal Blume of Petaluma brought two mongolians to the County Jail Wednesday evening, where they will remain thirty days, on sentence of Justice Morstadt of Petaluma. Ah Jim and Ah Gem did not discriminate between other peoples property and their own.

- Sonoma Democrat, March 13, 1886

### With the Beasts of the Field.

The reporter had his attention called to a Chinaman who was gathering some kind of a weed on the plaza Saturday, and being curiously inclined, asked what was to be done with the stuff. His informant stated that the Chinamen were feeding on herbs at the present time, and that many of them were so poor that they could not afford anything else. They boil the stuff, he said, and it resembles spinach and is eaten the same way.

- Daily Democrat, March 14, 1886

The Chinese chain gang was at work on the plaza Monday. Working the Chinese proved a good experiment once before, as they all paid their fines when they found they had to work, thereby saving the county \$200.

- Sonoma Democrat, March 20, 1886

Almost the first object to attract the attention of visitors to our town is a large banner stretched across the street bearing the legend, "The Chinese Must Go; We Mean Strictly Business!"

- Sonoma Democrat, March 20, 1886

Sixteen Chinamen left Santa Rosa Monday for parts unknown.

#### A Discomfited Chinaman

A jolly, good natured, rollicking sort of a fellow, considerably under the influence of poor whisky, was the author of a ludicrous scene on the plaza Monday afternoon. The chain-gang was at work when the party referred to came along, with an unlighted cigarette in his hands, and spying one of the Chinamen engaged in the chain-gang smoking a cigarette, he asked him for a light, to which request the Chinaman complied. He of the whisky was so pleased with the evident good nature of his mongolian friend that he threw one of his arms around his neck and remained thus while he lighted his own weed. After he had succeeded in doing so, he thanked his pig-tailed friend, and started as if to walk away, but instead of doing so, dextrously kicked the feet out from under the coolie, who with more alacrity than dignity, fell, and in doing so struck upon the edge of the pick with which he had been working, and tore his pants in a very bad manner, so badly, in fact, that when he attempted to arise they fell completely off from him, Ben Wilson was equal to the occasion, however, and grabbed an overcoat, threw it around his charge and carried him bodily into the jail, where his injuries were attended to.

- Daily Democrat, March 23, 1886

A meeting of the Anti-Chinese Committee of Fifteen will be held at the City Hall Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. The Chinamen continue to emigrate from Santa Rosa. There is only one Chinese vegetable peddler in the city at present.

- Daily Republican, March 23, 1886



Eight more Chinamen left Santa Rosa Tuesday for pastures greener.

- Daily Democrat, March 24, 1886

White labor at the front! The white vegetable venders say they are doing more business this season so far, than for many years.

#### ANTI-CHINESE COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Committee of Fifteen met at the City Hall Wednesday evening at 7:30, all the members being present. There were no reports received, nor any special business transacted, although there was as much enthusiasm as ever. Arrange will be made for one of the largest Chinese meetings ever held in Santa Rosa at the Athenium, soon. There are now over 1,500 signers. All committees are requested to report to the Committee of Fifteen, which will hold a meeting at the City Hall next Tuesday evening

- Sonoma Democrat, March 27, 1886

#### THE ADDRESS ON BOYCOTTING

The Sub-Executive Committee of the Anti-Chinese Non partisan Association has agreed upon an address to the people on boycotting the Chinese. The committee takes the ground that the state cannot be freed of the Chinese by restrictive legislation, and that the only alternative is the boycott. It says:

This committee does not advise the application of the boycott with any more rigor than is necessary to accomplish the end desired. We are confident that the request to discharge the Chinese will be generally acceded to, as a response to the expressed desire of a great majority of the people. Opposition, as is already apparent, will come mainly from large landowners, who desire to extort excessive rentals out of their estates, and from manufacturers who seek to enhance profits by employing cheap labor... Its proper enforcement requires no violence, no irritating language, but can be made fully effective by observing the utmost courtesy in all cases.

[..]

The address is signed by all the members of the sub-committee, to wit: C. F. McGlashan, Chairman; J. H. Barry, Vice-President; P. Reddy, W. M. Hinton, J. M. Clark, H. D. Hougham.

The address does not undertake to regulate the time when the boycott shall go into effect, or where or the extent to which it shall be applied. It does distinctly declare that it "does not advise the application of the boycott with any more rigor than is necessary to accomplish the desired end." The desired end, of course, is to rid the state of Chinese labor, but it is fair to assume that the committee does not believe that this can be fully accomplished in a day, a week, or a year...There is scarcely a man in the state who

is not opposed to Chinese immigration. There are very few who would not gladly get rid of them, but there are many who are opposed to a general boycott at this time for various reasons. Some contend that it is an assault upon personal rights to which they will not tamely submit. Others say that while caring nothing for it themselves they will not be parties to the oppression of neighbors and friends who are so situated that they cannot cut loose from the Chinese at once. Others, still, approve of all the measures suggested to get rid of the Chinese except the boycott. They say that to enforce the boycott now against them would be ruinous, that it would be impossible for them to conform to the new order of things at once; but that as soon as they can do so they will dispense with Chinese labor entirely. Prominent among these are the fruit-raisers and hop-growers, but this class is by no means limited to them. There is yet another class — a small one — which is pro-Chinese in sentiment and prefers Chinese cheap labor for its own sake and for the profit there is supposed to be in it. This class deserves no sympathy and ought to be boycotted, but will it pay to antagonize, and make enemies of, many friends of the cause in order to reach the few incorrigible through a general boycott? We do not believe that it will. The moment a general boycott is proclaimed, war is declared against every man who employs Chinese labor or trades with those people, regardless of the circumstances by which he is surrounded. This will arouse fierce hostility and the opponents of Chinese immigration will find themselves arrayed in hostile camps, and neighbors and friends, who agree substantially upon the question at issue, will become alienated. Strife and bitterness will follow, and this will be most unfortunate here at home, and most disastrous in its effects upon our cause at Washington and in the East. Besides we do not believe that a general boycott can be made successful at the present time, for as we said at the outset, to be successful it must be sustained by an overwhelming popular indorsement. This it may have in the cities, but has not by any means in the country. We trust that in applying the boycott good sense and prudence will prevail, and that too much will not be attempted. It is a high American privilege to boycott the Chinamen themselves. No one need patronize them who prefers to let them alone, but when it comes to threatening others with ruin and actually attempting to destroy their business because they do not see their way clear to get along without the Chinese for the present, it is quite a different affair...

- Sonoma Democrat, March 27, 1886

Still they go. Ten more Chinamen decamped Monday.

The Festive Hoodlum.

The exact meaning of the word, or whence its coinage originated, does not matter, it answers every purpose. Whether the term applies to the following case will be seen: Friday evening last several lads, ranging in age from eight to fourteen, had a grand anti-Chinese movement on a singular scale. It was evident, from the business-like manner in which they went at it, that the plot was one of mature deliberation. The youngsters had collected together, from appearance, all the antiquated hen fruit within the limits of Santa Rosa, and hid themselves, after dark, upon the evening mentioned, behind the trees and other convenient hiding places near the Chinese boarding houses and hotels on Exchange avenue. The manoeuvres of the young rascals were carried out in a soldier-like manner. After waiting patiently for not more than two minutes, the opportunity, or event rather, for which they were patiently waiting arrived. A Chinaman, presumably one of the boarders at No. 67, opened the door and was about to step out upon the sidewalk, when the word of command was given by the leader of the band of urchins, and

whiz, bang, odor — thirteen eggs, old enough to vote, had left so many hands, and sped on their mission. The Chinaman was struck with at least half of the baker's dozen, while the other half struck the door jam, or close by it, some even passing through the open doorway. A loud laugh from the young rascals, a volley of Chinese and American oaths from the sweet-scented coolie and his friend, and things in that neighborhood once more resumed their usual gloom and solitude.

- Daily Democrat, March 30, 1886

Seven Chinamen left Santa Rosa Thursday afternoon for parts unknown.

- Daily Democrat, March 30, 1886

#### ANTI-CHINESE COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Anti-Chinese Committee of Fifteen met at the City Hall Tuesday evening, March 30th, at 8 o'clock, Chairman Kinslow presiding. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Mr. Sheward moved that the Secretary be instructed to communicate with all of the different Anti-Chinese Leagues in the county, and invite them to be present at the grand ratification next Monday night...

...S. I. Allen then spoke about the backsliders, figuratively speaking. He said that there were many who had signed the pledge, but who now either allowed their families to patronize the heathens, or did so themselves. The speaker said he like to see all such signers' names published, and moved to that effect.

Mr. Miller thought that no honest man would do such a thing.

The committee, one and all, agreed with him.

No action was taken on the matter.

Mr. Towey did not know whether the committee had any right to do such a thing, and he was uncertain as to legality.

Mr. Miller thought that it would be better to notify them by postal cards, telling them to desist, and then there would be time enough to publish them.

There was much discussion on this matter by the members...

- Sonoma Democrat, April 3, 1886

#### ANTI-CHINESE MEETING.

The meeting held at the Athenaeum Monday evening was largely attended, many ladies being present, and a number of prominent citizens occupying seats on the stage. The meeting was opened by the Hon. S. I. Allen, who said that the principal object was to ratify the action of the Anti-Chinese Convention held at Sacramento some time ago...

...there were now over 250 regularly organized anti-Chinese leagues in the state, composed of over 75,000 men and women, and that new leagues are rising spontaneously all over the state. He said that he did not advise the people to prematurely adopt the boycott on those who manifested a desire to work in harmony with the movement and substitute other employees for Chinamen as early as possible, but with all who opposed this movement and still hired Chinamen, this means could not be used with them too soon.

The following resolutions were read by Mr. Sheward and adopted;

Resolved, That this meeting now assembled indorses and ratifies the action of the great Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Convention held in Sacramento March 10th, and we hereby pledge ourselves to use every honorable and loyal means in our power to rid the state of the curse now resting upon its people, in the presence of the Chinese servile labor that is robbing free white labor of its wage, while it sows vice and crime wherever its accursed presence is seen and felt.

Resolved, That we will, at the earliest day, perfect the organization of the Santa Rosa Anti-Chinese Non Partisan League, with a view to a county organization that shall more effectually enable us to carry out the object of the organization—the riddance of this community and the entire state of the accursed presence of the Chinese.

Resolved, That if it shall become necessary in the interest of our labor, in the estimation of the Santa Rosa Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan League, to boycott, it will be ordered by the League. Resolved. That this League will not countenance any violent or illegal movement in connection with this anti-Chinese work, and pledge ourselves to use every effort in our power to bring to justice any persons who may illegally destroy the property of any Chinaman, or maltreat their persons...

- Sonoma Democrat, April 10, 1886

The Work of the Boycott.

Two of the Chinese laundries have abandoned their wagons, and are now delivering the washing given them on their shoulders. The boycott is slowly, but surely doing its work, although it is stated there are some who have not kept the pledge they signed, and are still employing the Mongolians on the sly.

- Sonoma Democrat, April 10, 1886

The Boycott in Sonoma County.

The Stockton Mail says: The peaceful boycott has been more successful in Sonoma county than in any other county of the state. There are now less than 200 Chinamen left in the county, those remaining being in the employ of men who are rich enough to defy public opinion...

- Daily Republican, April 12, 1886

#### THE ANTI-CHINESE COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Anti-Chinese Committee of Fifteen met at the Council chambers at the City Hall Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Present, Messrs. Smith, Towey, Shea, Harris, Sheward, Allen, Berka, Mather, J. Kinslow presiding.

The meeting was called to order, and Mr. Allen addressed it, saying that it was one of the most important meetings held, the question of organization and making rules regulating the time for commencing boycotting coming up for consideration. He thought there were many different opinions with regard to that question. Some might think that it ought to be commenced at once, others in thirty or sixty days.

Mr. Shea thought it would be wise to follow the course pursued by the leagues in other parts of the state.

Mr. Kinslow thought it would be wise to formulate resolutions for the organization, and give them to Mr. Ravelin and have him approve them.

Mr. Mather thought it would be wise to organize as soon as possible.

Mr. Kinslow said as soon as that was done it would take the power out of the committee's hands.

Mr. Allen then spoke at length, saying that when the movement first started there were many in Santa Rosa who were much opposed to it, and were down on all those who took any part in it, but that now that they see that the movement is being carried on in a manner not calculated to jeopardize the business interest of the city, the people are looking at the movement with much more favor in every way. He thought that it would be well to make a thorough county organization, that the work would be more effectual. He did not think that it would be the best thing to recommend an immediate boycott, and that if the work was kept up as it has been so far, he did not think there would be very many Chinese left in the county. After every means had been used he then thought a strict boycott should be tried. He thought that there were some people who would have to be boycotted before they would consent to discharge their Chinese employees. He also thought that it would be wise to write to Mr. Ravelin and have him informed that the committee were ready to receive him next Tuesday night.

After some further remarks from the speaker, Mr. Harris spoke on the subject, substantially coinciding with Mr. Allen's views, but further stated that he did not think there was a man in Sonoma county who could not get rid of his Chinese within thirty or sixty days.

Mr. Smith coincided with Mr. Harris, saying further that if the matter were put off too long the people

would lose faith and confidence in the committee, and think that their ardor was cooling off, the election being over and office seekers satisfied, etc.

Mr. Towey did not exactly agree with the other gentleman who had spoken; he thought that when the boycott movement was started it ought to be uniform; that it should not be commenced in ten days in one place, and thirty and sixty days in others...

- Sonoma Democrat, April 17, 1886

#### Anti-Boycott Meeting.

The anti-Chinese opponents of the boycott will hold a meeting in Petaluma Saturday evening. All are invited who favor the Chinese Restriction Act and the Swift Memorial, but who disapprove and denounce the boycott resolutions adopted by the late Sacramento Convention.

- Sonoma Democrat, April 17, 1886

#### ANTI-CHINESE MEETING.

Quite an audience was present at the Athenaeum Tuesday evening, at the anti-Chinese meeting. The meeting was called to order at 8:30 by Hon. S. I. Allen, who introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. Ravelin, who spoke as follows...

...There are two reasons why the Chinese are here, and why they continue to stay—selfishness and sentimentalism. There are rich men abundantly able to pay fair wages who wanted Chinese labor because it was cheap. They work the Chinese like slaves, and make them take care of themselves. If they work horses or mules they have to feed them, but they can work a Chinaman like a mule and make him take care of himself. They cannot treat white men that way. The sentimentalists want to convert the Chinese to Christianity. He declared that this was impossible with such Christianity as we have in California; it is too attenuated — too thin...

...The speaker then passed to the consideration of the boycott. He said there existed prejudice against it because it was not understood. The acts of some imprudent men connected with the leagues, which were unauthorized and disapproved, had done much harm. The organization was conservative and wished to weed out all cranks, dynamiters, etc. It proposed to proceed by peaceful and lawful methods and did not intend to injure anybody. It did not ask any man to discharge his Chinamen until he could be supplied with white labor. We propose, said he, to furnish the white labor, good, faithful, sober men, first and then if the employer refuse to make the exchange, boycott him. But every opportunity would first be given and the boycott only be employed as a last resort...

...The following stepped forward, signed the League roll, and paid 25 cents: B. Cruthers, T. J. Turlie, A. Jacobs, M. Jacobs, V. Jones, F. Muther, L. J. Gillman, John Wadsworth, J. C. Kinslow, Maurice McGallegar, James Collins, W. M. Smith, Henry G. Harris, W. Genter, W. Burwell, H. L. Dart, James

Healy, W. M. McBreen, O. J. Holland, J. E. Royal, Peter Towey, Thos. J. Hall, J. F. Smith, M. V. Vanderhoof, F. Berka, George E. Dohn, S. I. Allen, John F. Kinslow, J. M. Samuels, J. M. Godman, and John Dowell; total collected, \$36.30—\$8.50 from new members of the League, and \$27.80 from collections in the audience.

- Sonoma Democrat, April 24, 1886

### How Do They Live?

The reporter accosted a Chinaman on the street Saturday afternoon with the question, "Well, John, when are you going away?" John answered, "Me sabe, me go in two weeks." It appeared from the Chinaman's broken conversation, that the Chinese population in this city has decreased about one-half since the anti-Chinese movement started, and they are still going. There are a few who manage to live by taking in washing, and some who are still employed as servants; the latter, however, are very few. Within the last week three Chinese house servants have been discharged, and they were working for people who have not signed the pledge. How they live is becoming a mystery. Dozens of them may be seen loitering on Hinton avenue every day. Investigation shows that the principal thing served on the table in the two Chinese boarding houses on Hinton avenue is a kind of leaf and root which grows along the banks of the creek.

- Sonoma Democrat, April 24, 1886

In a conversation with one of the most intelligent of Santa Rosa's Chinamen, he stated that there were not more than 100 of his race left in this city.

- Daily Democrat, April 27, 1886

There is one Chinese den less in Santa Rosa, one of the wash-houses on Hinton avenue having been removed.

- Sonoma Democrat, May 1, 1886

At the meeting of the State Board of Horticulture in San Francisco last week, Labor Commissioner Enos, who has been giving the matter his attention, made an important statement. He said there were 5000 unemployed men in the state, 3000 or 4000 of whom would make willing workers for \$35 or \$30 per month. There are, he says, 30,000 Chinamen employed in the hop fields, vineyards and orchards. It would be impossible, he thinks, to supplant them this year. The association adopted a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the meeting that they desired to dispense with Chinese labor, and would do so as speedily as they could and fill their places with white labor.

- Daily Democrat, May 4, 1886

One Dollar or Thirty Cents.

Mr. Crawford, of Sebastopol, who raises the finest strawberries that are brought to the market, had some trouble in selling his product to several of our merchants, owing to his employing Chinamen. Monday morning he arrived in town with a wagon loaded full of the delicious fruit, took a stand on Fourth street, and began selling his berries by the box. His price to Chinese boycotters was \$1 a box, and to all others thirty cents. It was but a very short time before he was entirely sold out.

- Sonoma Democrat, May 15, 1886

ANTI-CHINESE MEETING.

...A communication from C. H. McGiashan was read, also a circular from the Central Committee, instructing that the following packing companies be boycotted: [list of 12 Bay Area and Fresno packing companies]

On motion of Mr. Sheward, the communications were received and placed on file.

A recess was taken, and the Secretary passed the membership roll among the gentlemen present, outside the railing, and the following signed the same and paid the initiation fee of 25 cents: R. R. Davidson, F. X. Loughrey, F. F. Kirkpatrick and H. Hild, which increased the membership to forty-three.

Mr. Muther then spoke with reference to appointing two committees. He thought an executive committee should be appointed; also a committee to act on the outside, to keep their eyes open, talk with the people, see what is going on and report to the League. He said that so long as there were plenty of people who are willing and anxious to do all they can to injure those connected with this cause, the League should not hesitate to treat them with severity.

Mr. Ross did not agree with the motion passed at the last meeting limiting the new committee to nine members; he thought there should be more.

Mr. Towey agreed with Mr. Muther, and thought that two committees should be appointed, one as an executive, and the other to be on the outside, to see who are patronizing the Chinese and who are not, and report to the club.

Mr. Royal coincided with Messrs. Muther and Towey, adding further that the committee on the outside should go to all the business men in town and present the membership roll and request them to sign the same and pay the initiation fee of 25 cents. If they refuse then the League will know where to find them. He thought there were but two sides to this question — either for or against the cause.



Mr. Furbee moved that nine more be appointed as another committee.

Mr. Sheward thought that an executive committee of nine would do more work in one week than a committee of eighteen would do in a month.

The original motion, that the Chair appoint a committee of nine, was then carried, and the following were appointed: R. Ross, T. B. Ward, M. V. Vanderhoof, Peter Towey, Jacob Harris, F. Muther, J. Kinslow, Messrs. Muther and Davidson.

Mr. Muther moved that the chair appoint a committee of nine, whose business it shall be to see who sympathize with and patronize the Chinese.

Mr. Sheward thought that it would be advisable that the names of such a committee should not be made public.

Mr. Muther coincided with Mr. Sheward, and moved that the matter be made more secret by having the Chair appoint the committee privately, and notify each member through the mail.

Mr. Dart said he had heard from San Jose, where they had a secret committee of fifty, and their work was effective.

[Jacob Harris described how he and Frank Muther confronted a grocer about selling strawberries from Mr. Crawford. The grocer said he had signed the pledge, but Harris did not think he was "sincere in his action." A motion was passed to have Vanderhoof and Ross pay a visit on Mr. Crawford to investigate.]

The committee of nine then went into executive session and appointed the secret committee of nine to act as stated in the motion.

- Sonoma Democrat, May 22, 1886

#### State Boycott Notes.

There is a great deal of feeling in Cloverdale over the employment of a Chinaman by Mr. Prescott of the firm of Prescott, Scott & Co., of this city. The citizens of Cloverdale ask that a boycott be placed on Mr. Prescott. There has been considerable ill-feeling in Cloverdale since the murder of the Wickershams by Ang Tai Duck, and they do not seem disposed, to allow a Chinaman within hearing distance. J. P. Pierce of the Pacific Manufacturing Company is the only man in Felton who employs Chinese, and he refuses to discharge them. James Dougherty of the Santa Clara Valley Manufacturing Company has agreed to discharge all his Chinamen.

- Alta California, May 29 1886

## A Fracas on Hinton Avenue.

Some small boys were playing near the public library on Monday evening, when one of them used some epithet to one of the Chinamen near by, when the celestial started in pursuit of the youngster, A boy named Davis, happening along at that time, made the Chinaman stop. The celestial then swore at Davis, who warned him that the oath was repeated he would strike him, producing at the same time the butt end of a whip. The Chinaman left, and the boys supposed he had given the matter up. He, however, returned shortly armed with a piece of an iron rod, slipped up behind Davis and was about to strike him, when Davis dodged just in time to evade the blow. Some lively sallies then took place between the two, each trying to hit the other without himself being struck. Finally the Chinaman accidentally dropped his iron, when Davis gave him several severe blows on the head which made the blood flow freely, and then suddenly disappeared. The Chinaman returned to the wash-house, got several of his companions, and at last accounts they were looking up the boys.

- Daily Democrat, June 9 1886

The Enterprise, in its last issue, at the instance of the Non-Partisan Anti-Chinese Club, published a list of persons here who employ Chinese. There is no question of the boycott's existence in this place. The evidence is undisputable. There is a secret organization in existence whose cabalistic signs may be frequently seen — done in chalk on the sidewalks. They, to us, unintelligible signs are in the form of a large arrow or dart, surrounded by figures and small signs. By following the direction of the pointing arrow you are led to a similar one on the next corner, and so on until you reach the place of meeting. At the last meeting, beyond the river, some forty of our citizens were seen to pass into a building. All our efforts to learn anything in regard to the organization have so far failed. It is a branch or lodge of a secret order existing in this state, whose sole object is to rid the country of the Chinese.

- Sonoma Democrat, June 19 1886

There is not a vegetable garden in this vicinity that is now run by Chinese. Since the recent anti-Chinese movement they have not found sufficient sale for their truck to warrant them in continuing in the business.

- Sonoma Democrat, June 26, 1886

## Chinese Chicken Thieves.

Marshal Lowrey arrested two Chinamen Thursday morning on suspicion of being chicken thieves. Ah Gow and Modoc are the names...Justice Brown issued two complaints against them, one for stealing and the other for receiving stolen goods. As soon as the owner of the chickens can be found they will have their trial, and in the meantime will reside at the Hotel de Hiram Smith.

- Sonoma Democrat, July 10, 1886

#### A Chinese Fight.

[Description of a fight between "Ky" and "Ching" at the corner of Second and E streets] ...The most singular thing of all is that the Chinamen who were standing near, about twenty in number, seemed to pay no attention to the contestants whatever, but took it as a matter of course.

- Sonoma Democrat, August 14, 1886

#### F. Van Stavern's Meeting.

Not a very large number of persons congregated at Armory Rink, Monday evening, to listen to F. Van Stavern's address on the anti-Chinese question. David Sheward called the meeting to order, and in a few words stated the object of the meeting, etc., the President and Vice President both being absent. Mr. Sheward concluded his remarks by introducing to those present Mr. Stavern, who proceeded to address them on the effect Chinese labor had upon cigar making, the means adopted by them for its combatation, etc. The gentleman, although not an orator, made his remarks sufficiently interesting. He said there are 6000 Chinese cigar makers on the Pacific Coast, while there are only 700 white men engaged in the same business; and that 100 of these white men were walking the streets of San Francisco every night, out of work, and many of them not knowing where they were going to sleep. He then gave the history of the union white label, means of its protection and detection when used by parties not entitled to use it.

- Sonoma Democrat, August 28, 1886

#### Another Terrible Nuisance.

The residents in the neighborhood of the Chinese village, located on Hinton avenue, are loud in their complaints of the filth and dirt, the stench of which they are compelled to inhale. It is stated that there are now upwards of 125 Chinamen residing in the four or five dens along that thoroughfare, packed in like sardines in a box. One gentleman states that during the afternoon of Thursday the stench from the back yards of these dens became so unbearable that he was obliged to leave his place of business; in other words, was driven out of it.

- Sonoma Democrat, September 4, 1886

#### Making a Farce of It.

Our officers say that it is almost impossible to catch the opium fiends lately, as some one informs the keepers of the various dens that a raid is to be made at such a time, and consequently when the raid is made everything is found as it should be — the dens vacant, and the Celestials standing around with bland and child-like countenances...

- Sonoma Democrat, September 4, 1886

#### Chinese Tents Burned.

The tents of the Chinese who have been picking hops for Charlie Farmer, whose yards are about half a mile southeast of town, had their tents burned up on Tuesday afternoon. All of the wearing apparel, provisions, and other articles, were burned. Loss about \$300. It is thought that the fire probably caught from the igniting of some matches in the tent by the intense heat that passed through the canvas. This theory, however, is not generally credited, many believing that the fire was set by some evil-minded persons, probably some of the tramps who have been camping on this side of the creek.

- Sonoma Democrat, September 11, 1886

#### The Business Outlook

Hop-picking in this section of the country is pretty near through with, and the Chinese are returning to San Francisco by the carload...

- Sonoma Democrat, September 25, 1886

#### Another Chinese Fight.

About 6:45 o'clock Monday evening a fight occurred between some of the inmates of Ah Lou's establishment on Second street between Main and D streets. The fracas resulted in a general melee, in which one of the Chinamen, Long Tom by name, fired a revolver at Ah Lone. The ball passed through one of Lone's baggy pants legs, but did no further harm than to tear a small hole in the same and burn him a trifle...

- Sonoma Democrat, October 9, 1886

#### Malicious Mischief.

John Cramer was arrested by Constable Richardson late Thursday night, for breaking the windows and doors of a Chinese wash-house on First street. The man at first attempted to resist the officer but after

being choked thoroughly once or twice became as docile as could be desired. He was taken before a Justice Friday morning and fined \$10. He paid his tine and promised to behave himself in tbe future.

- Sonoma Democrat, November 27, 1886

Pleaded Guilty.

Wing Lung, the Chinese wash house proprietor, arrested for violating the ordinance regulating the hours within which such work shall be done, pleaded guilty before Justice Seawall Monday morning. His fine was placed at \$8, which he paid.

- Sonoma Democrat, December 4, 1886