

THUNDER TONES. The Voice of the People of California.

San Francisco's Monster Anti-Chinese Demonstration.

The President Called Upon to Save the Pacific Coast.

Every Class and all Creeds in Harmonious Accord.

Popular Sentiment Expressed in Stirring Speeches.

Adoption of the Chamber of Commerce Resolutions.

The public mass meeting convened at 2 P. M. yesterday, having its nucleus in Platt's Hall, and designed as an expression of popular sentiment tending to influence the favorable consideration of the President of the bill restricting Chinese immigration...

THE DOORS OF THE HALL WERE OPENED

At about twenty minutes to 2 o'clock, and the occupation commenced, impromptu policemen stationed at the entrance were carried in with the tide, and a couple of Chinamen, who had just emerged from a broker's office...

A FEARFUL MANGLING

Of silk hats, compression of diaphragms and irritation of choice corns in the struggle to obtain admittance. Shortly after the opening of the doors the stage door was reinforced by a fresh squad of about thirty, under command of Captain Douglas.

BY A WOMAN

And she was riled by a pack of preachers. The orator might have retired on his laurels except for a prominent question that he was a true son of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. He was immediately denounced as the hireling of a company that did more to perpetuate the Chinese curse than any other, and compelled to subside ignominiously.

INSIDE THE HALL

The Utterances of the People of the Pacific Coast.

Promptly at 2 o'clock Mayor Bryant advanced to the front of the platform and said: "Follow citizens of San Francisco: Today is, in my judgment, the most important day in San Francisco and the State of California."

Governor Irwin.

Governor Irwin was then introduced, and was received with cheers. He said: "Follow citizens of San Francisco: I need not say that it gives me profound pleasure to meet with you on this occasion."

the bill. When you, fellow citizens, shall have made this declaration you will have accomplished the work for this, the President, refuses; it will be beyond your power at this time to do more. But the question; the interests involved in the restriction upon Chinese immigration, are too great, they are too vast, they involve all the interests of Christian civilization...

The Resolutions.

Marcus D. Boruck advanced and said he wished the permission of the meeting for a moment to perform what he considered the proudest act of his life in the interest of the people of this city and of the people of the State of California and of this coast.

WHEREAS, At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, held on Monday, February 24th, it was resolved that the Mayor and Supervisors be and they are, to express to the President of the United States their views on the bill restricting Chinese immigration, and whereas, in obedience to the call mentioned in this assembly, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, who presided at the meeting, has the following action which was had by the Chamber of Commerce, to the full understanding, as we necessarily do, of the scope, object and purpose of the bill just passed by Congress, known as the bill restricting Chinese immigration, and which stands the question, to permit us, the President for signature, we earnestly, dispassionately and deliberately recommend that the bill be approved in the interests of American territory, American commerce, American industry, American philanthropy, American protection to the most valued social interests of the Pacific coast, and in the broad promotion of the State of California and of the people of California and of this coast.

Irving M. Scott

Was introduced, and spoke as follows: "Mr. Chairman and fellow citizens of San Francisco: I echo the sentiments of the manufacturers of San Francisco—and of the entire Pacific coast—when I say that they extend the right hand of fellowship to every citizen of every shade of every class, who are a unit on this Chinese question, whether they reside in the Governor's chair of State, or whether they reside at the sand lots in the city of San Francisco."

ROOT OUT THIS CLASS OF ALIENS.

Without families, without children, and without patriotism. [Applause.] Fellow citizens, I hold that it is a fundamental principle that the times of great disturbance, in times of civil war, in times of foreign invasion, the men who fight for their country are the men who have their wives and their children and their homesteads to protect; and I say to you again that this alien race plants no homestead, raises no children, and in time of war has got nothing to fight for, and is an impediment upon the very life of the nation itself.

HERD THE CHINESE

To the uttermost parts of the world and save the white race of the Pacific coast. We have met here to tell him that he will stand that he will take our Chinese out of our native soil by the white laborers of the coast [great applause], and manned by the white seamen of America, in behalf of the Anglo-Saxon and the white races of the whole United States. Fellow citizens, I wish that we could in one grand hurrah drive the Chinese out of the State, and that the President and his Cabinet Ministers, and the newspaper editors of the East, would know that there was a power coming from this coast as silent and irresistible in its strength as the power that lifts the waves or moves the earth in its orbit.

Philip A. Roach.

The appearance of the fleecy boll of Philip Roach on the platform elicited a round of applause. Mr. Roach said that he had not intended to make a speech, but he was reminded of the days of '49 and could not keep silent. The earlier days were days of prosperity, and miners were sending money home to bring out their families. Then placer mining gave out, and the miners scattered to different portions of the State, while coolie labor took possession of the claims, and began to enter into all departments of labor.

A. P. Williams.

"A. P. Williams of Livingston & Co. was introduced. Mr. Williams disclaimed being a public speaker. He was at the meeting in the interests of the commerce of San Francisco. He belonged to a class of men who in this city represented over \$100,000,000 of capital. He wished to say to the audience, and to the President of the United States, that we not only ask, but we demand, that you should not pass a bill to restrict Chinese immigration. [Great applause.] The audience all rising to their feet, shouting and flinging their caps in the air. Furthermore, when A. A. Low of New York, representing a Chinese steamship line, tells you that this law is going to hurt American commerce, we tell him that we will take care of our commerce, and we don't want his interference. [Applause and cries of "Bully for you!"] The policy of this Government has been protection from its formation. It has protected silk, cloth, hardware and other articles in the interests of capital and the manufacturer. Now it is proposed to protect the laboring man. [Great applause and "Go on! go on!"]

Gen. Johnson.

Lieutenant-Governor Johnson was introduced. He said that it had not been his intention to do more than merely be present at the meeting, and by his presence to show that he was interested in the question as a citizen of California and to give his vote for the resolutions requesting the President to sign the Immigration bill. The bill carried with it the fate of the State of California. The anxiety felt by the citizens of the State while the bill was awaiting the President's signature was greater than it had ever been on any question since the State became a member of the Union. The excitement of the people was perfectly appalling and unbearable. Not only the welfare of the laboring classes, but that of the whole community depended upon it. Having done all that could be done to induce the President to sign the bill, and should retire from the arena, the determination to keep the bill from the members of Congress who had supported it. Let the cry "The Chinese must go!" be kept up and made to resound

everywhere, striking terror to the hearts of those who are here. It is much for us to accomplish the good aimed at by the bill. It saves us from destruction. But there are further ends to remedy, for which we should still stronger legislation. We should be thankful for the presence of the bill and respectfully request the President to stand with us, and thus request Congress and the treaty-making powers to grant what further relief may be needed. But in any event let the aversion be kept up and Never say die! be the watchword. [Cheers.]

W. H. L. Barnes.

W. H. L. Barnes was loudly called for. He said that he hadn't the slightest expectation that the President of the United States would sign the bill now before him for approval. [Hisses.] The pressure brought to bear on him by Eastern commercial interests, by a false sentiment of philanthropy, by the idea of the American flag and of America as the refuge of all nations, who are to come here and make a homogeneous race, and by the opinions of all authors who have written on the subject, would most likely overbear the wishes of the people of this coast. There would be sure to be a feeling of inattentiveness at the result. There was no doubt that the speaker would utter some words of promise that at some other time, and in some other way, all that we wanted would be done. The speaker had no faith, and never had any faith except in the power of the people of this State to protect themselves. [Loud cheering.] There is not a single word in the bill that would give the right of exclusion. Representation with us is based on intelligent citizenship and civilization, and upon these ideas we are to become a united and homogeneous people. When we were given a treaty with China, the treaty declared the Chinese to be no other class of men in that body, in which it could be construed as giving them citizenship. The Chinese question, as we understand it, was not known to international law when the Burlingame treaty was made. Only Gardiner, of all writers, has mentioned

THE DANGER

To this coast from the shaded recesses of Asia. The speaker did not like the Articles proposed in the Constitutional Convention. He did not believe in striking at an evil by indirection. He did not believe in cutting off a Chinaman's queue, in forbidding him to fish, or in things of that kind. If the laws of this State should provide for their deportation, or should impose a tax on them, or prevent against them in any straightforward and manly way, then the Supreme Court of the United States would sustain the legislation of the State and the ends of justice would be satisfied. The Workingmen in the Constitutional Convention were equal as a class to any other class of men in that body. [Applause.] But they didn't like the speaker as well as he liked them. [Laughter.] They were rather afraid of him. [Laughter and cries of "Guess not!"] His proposition didn't meet with much favor. In his judgment, as a citizen of the State, he would never be accomplished in this Chinese business by the aid, interference or sanction of the General Government. It would be the same whether

TILDEN OR HAYES

Were in the Presidential chair. [Cries of "No, never!"] hisses in the gallery, and cheers.] And why? Some hiss the idea, and some cheer it. Plainly because the people of this coast are nothing—are as dust in the balance compared with the influence and power on the other side of the Rocky Mountains, and they'll act for you when it suits them, and when it don't suit them they won't. This, as a citizen to citizens. It is useless to tell the people at the East anything about this question. They can't understand and they don't want to understand it. Some system will have to be tried for the deportation of the Chinese. It is this meeting were ten thousand times as large and have thousand times as respectable, it would have no more influence than the dropping of a pea in the ear of the Chief Executive. [Hisses and cries of "Dry up! no! go on!"]

W. T. Coleman.

W. T. Coleman was received with some signs of disapproval on coming forward to speak. Mr. Coleman spoke briefly. He expressed a desire that the President and his advisers could look in on this large and enthusiastic meeting. The best men on the coast were present. There had never been developed such a determined opposition to any evil as to Chinese immigration today on this coast. People who feared injury to the commercial interests of this coast by the passage of this bill knew nothing about it. Our Chinese commercial interests are nothing. Let the Chinese retaliate if they dare. But they don't dare retaliate. If all the trade with China were cut off it would not weigh as dust in the balance. The trade between America and the Chinese is largely in their favor. We are paying them five for one, compared with what we get from them. We can do without China, and we can do without the Chinese. [A voice—Why don't you?] We must be firm and united, and so at the question in a peaceable manner. The merchants of the State and of the nation are in favor of the movement. [Applause.]

Governor Irwin Preserves Order.

Dr. Cox, on coming forward to speak, was greeted with hisses and groans. An allusion to the first meeting at Union Hall elicited more hisses and groans, and general tumult. This brought Governor Irwin to his feet, who, with great firmness and energy, said: "Order must be preserved. We met here for one purpose. [Tremendous cheering.] That purpose was to inform the President of the United States that there was one feeling on the question of Chinese immigration. Some persons desire to raise a second question—whether or not the people of this city shall enjoy the right of meeting together and freely expressing their opinions. [Great applause.] Let me remark to every citizen here that it is the inalienable right of every American citizen to gather and to discuss public questions. [Cries of "Good! good!"] I told the gentleman who asked me to preside that this meeting should not be held. I told the State that the full power of the police of San Francisco would be called in to preserve order. If that was not sufficient the power of the State would be invoked [cheers], and if that is not sufficient the power of the United States will be invoked to preserve the rights of the State. [Enthusiastic cheers.] It is time that every citizen here, no matter what political party he belongs to, be given to understand that he must respect the rights of his fellow citizens, one of which is to be free from interruption at public meetings. I desire to say as the Chief Executive of the State that the power vested in me will be exercised, if necessary, to preserve the public peace. [Cries of "Good! Good!"] All that I ask is that you give your respectful attention, and do not interfere with those who are exercising the right of public meeting and public discussion. The people of this city would be unworthy citizens of this State and unworthy citizens of the American Union if they accepted less." [Prolonged cheers.]

G. C. Perkins.

G. C. Perkins, of Goodall, Nelson & Perkins, was the last speaker. He said that he agreed in the main with Colonel Barnes, that no action should be taken against the treaty-making power, but the treaty-making power is vested in the people, and Congress was their servant. It was the wish of the people of the whole Pacific Coast that the President should sign the Chinese Immigration bill. An allusion to Blaine was received with enthusiasm. If Mr. Hayes did not sign the bill, he might take a lesson from the ministers of foreign Governments, who resigned when not in accord with their constituents. Governor Irwin thanked the meeting for the good order it had maintained and pronounced it adjourned.

THE CLERGY SPEAK.

They Send a Petition Asking Hayes to Sign.

A number of prominent clergymen were interviewed yesterday regarding the Chinese Immigration bill. Right Rev. Wm. Ingraham Kip, Bishop of California (Episcopal), had deeply considered the subject. He knew Hayes personally, and trusted that the bill would receive his signature, thereby subduing the spiritual, moral and material evil which the Chinese had become.

Rev. Dr. Elkan Cohn of the Congregation Emanu-El (Hebrew) considered the presence of the Chinese a material evil that had been too long allowed to exist. All necessary to break down the Eastern antagonists to the bill was a practical examination by them into the matter and a clearer understanding of it. Rev. Father Bachard (Catholic) said that revolutions have been caused by lesser evils than this, but he had confidence in the good sense of our people. Chinese immigration and its attendant evils must and shall be stopped. It Hayes sets his face against the Pacific coast, it is well he has not long to live as a President. [Applause.] will and must be found who will give, as Justice W. A. Scott, D. D., pastor of St. John's Church (Presbyterian), said he was willing to send out missionaries to preach the gospel to them, but he did not want their presence for it meant contamination. The Old Testament was full of examples. God had directed his chosen people to send out missionaries among the heathen, but he placed the injunction upon them not to permit the presence of the heathen among his people. It was when they received the heathen and adopted their idols and abominations, that every kind that the Lord scourged them.

The Most Reverend Archbishop Alemany (Catholic) said: "I consider the restriction of Chinese immigration to this country not only desirable, but absolutely necessary to the moral and material welfare of the coast, and have nothing to say in the methods that may be used for the suppression of the evil. It seems to me, further, that if the Mongolian influx continues as great as it has been, a war of races must inevitably result." Rev. Father H. P. Gallinger, head of St. Joseph's Church (Catholic), said: "But that the will of God be done, I do not think it business world than that the immigration

should go unchecked. Providence helps only those who help themselves."

The following petition was signed and telegraphed to Washington yesterday:

Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.: We ministers of the various religious denominations in San Francisco, earnestly request you to sign the bill for the restriction of Chinese immigration. Firmly believing, as we do, that the presence of Chinese on this coast is highly detrimental to the spiritual, moral and material welfare of our people. (Signed) W. A. Scott, D. D., Presbyterian; Wm. Ingraham Kip, Bishop of California; H. P. Gallinger, St. Joseph's Church; Dr. Elkan Cohn, Rabbi of Congregation Emanu-El; Dr. H. V. Aver, Rabbi; T. E. Noble, Pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church; J. M. C. Hottel and Catholic; A. S. Bettelheim, Rabbi; Joseph A. Gallagher, St. Joseph's Church; Patk. Ward, St. Joseph's Church.

How Colonel Bee Enjoyed It.

A CHRONICLE reporter yesterday called upon Colonel Bee to lend an ear to what that gentleman might say in connection with the anti-Chinese demonstration. When the reporter explained his mission Colonel Bee looked at him through his quizzing eye-glasses and laughed in hearty appreciation of the enormity of the joke. "Ha, ha," he chuckled, "why, I have nothing new to say on the matter, absolutely nothing new. I've been too busy to-day to pay much attention to it. I have not had time to go among the Chinese merchants, so I do not know what expressions of opinion they may have made. I do think, though, that the Platt's Hall committee haven't done the square thing by Kearney or they would have made him chairman of the meeting. Why, they would never in the world have had the courage to hold that meeting if it hadn't been for him, never in the world. Now, I think the whole affair is very amusing, and I enjoy it thoroughly. But I don't know anything new about it. Ha, ha!" And Colonel Bee sank into a chair and laughed over the amusing circumstance.