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No. 924



This Certificate is issued under the Treaty between the Government of the United States and the Government of China proclaimed by the President of the United States on the 8th day of December, 1894, and in conformity with Section 6 of the Act of Congress of the United States, approved 6th July, 1884, entitled, an Act to amend an Act to execute certain Treaty stipulations relating to Chinese, approved May 6th, 1882, to Tsui Won, a Chinese person, "other than a laborer," who is about to go to the United States, as evidence of the permission of the Government of which he is a subject or of the Government where he last resided for him to go

to the United States, and as a means of establishing his identity; and it shall be prima facie evidence of his right to land in the United States.

王總亞

Name of permitted person in his or her proper signature

Full name, individual Won family Tsui tribal

Title, or official rank, if any none

Age 28 years Height, feet 5, inches 5 3/4

Physical marks or peculiarities A slight pit mark in centre of forehead.

Former occupation or profession Salesman

Present occupation or profession Asst Accountant in Wing Sang Wo shop

Where pursued Wing Lok St When 1896 and 1897

For how long 2 years Place of residence 59 Wing Sang Wo St

*San Francisco, Cal. Feb 13 1898*  
*S. D. Gaelic Feb 13 1898*

U. S. CONSULATE

HONGKONG January 13 1898

Visé of the U. S. Consular Officer.

Mildman  
Consul

*W. W. H. H. H.*  
Registrar General, Hongkong.  
*Collector H. H. H.*

If the person so applying for a Certificate is a merchant, said Certificate shall, in addition to above requirements, state the nature, character and estimated value of the business carried on by him prior to and at the time of his application. Under an opinion of the U. S. Attorney-General, dated May 20, 1896, this certificate will be valid if signed by the proper officer of the Government in which the Chinese last resided, and the Registrar General at Hongkong is recognized as competent to sign certificates for Chinese residents of that Colony of the exempt class. The Department has also decided that Jas. W. Carroll, Commissioner of Customs at Canton, is authorized by the Chinese Government to sign these certificates for Chinese of the exempt class departing from that place for the United States. In all cases the certificate must be visé by the U. S. Consul at port of departure.



Section six of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:—

"SEC. 6. That in order to the faithful execution of the provisions of this Act, every Chinese person, other than a laborer, who may be entitled by said Treaty or this Act to come within the United States, and who shall be about to come to the United States, shall obtain the permission of and be identified as so entitled by the Chinese Government, or of such other foreign Government of which at the time such Chinese person shall be a subject, in each case to be evidenced by a Certificate issued by such Government, which Certificate shall be in the English language, and shall show such permission, with the name of the permitted person in his or her proper signature, and which Certificate shall state the individual, family and tribal name in full, title or official rank, if any, the age, height and all physical peculiarities, former and present occupation or profession, when and where and how long pursued, and place of residence of the person to whom the certificate is issued, and that such person is entitled by this Act to come within the United States. If the person so applying for a certificate shall be a merchant, said Certificate shall, in addition to above requirements, state the nature, character and estimated value of the business carried on by him prior to and at the time of his application as aforesaid. *Provided*, That nothing in this Act nor in said treaty shall be construed as embracing within the meaning of the word, 'merchant,' hucksters, peddlers, or those engaged in taking, drying or otherwise preserving shell or other fish for home consumption or exportation. If the Certificate be sought for the purpose of travel for curiosity, it shall also state whether the applicant intends to pass through or travel within the United States, together with his financial standing in the country from which such Certificate is desired. The Certificate provided for in this Act, and the identity of the person named therein, shall, before such person goes on board any vessel to proceed to the United States, be vided by the indorsement of the diplomatic representatives of United States in the foreign country from which such Certificate issues, or of the Consular representative of the United States at the port or place from which the person named in the Certificate is about to depart; and such diplomatic representative or Consular representative whose indorsement is so required is hereby empowered, and it shall be his duty, before indorsing such Certificate as aforesaid, to examine into the truth, of the statements set forth in said Certificate, and if he shall find upon examination that said or any of the statements therein contained are untrue it shall be his duty to refuse to indorse the same. Such Certificate as aforesaid shall be *Prima facie* evidence of the facts set forth therein, and shall be produced to the Collector of Customs of the port in the district in the United States at which the person named therein shall arrive, and afterward produced to the proper authorities of the United States whenever lawfully demanded, and shall be the sole evidence permissible on the part of the person so producing the same to establish a right of entry into the United States; but said Certificate may be controverted and the facts therein stated disproved by the United States authorities."

1894  
Article 3, of the treaty between the Government of the United States and the Government of China, proclaimed by the President of the United States on the 8th day of December, 1894, reads as follows:—

The provisions of this Convention shall not affect the right at present enjoyed of Chinese subjects, being officials, teachers, students, merchants or travellers for curiosity or pleasure, but not laborers, of coming to the United States and residing therein. To entitle such Chinese subjects as are above described to admission into the United States, they may produce a Certificate from their Government or the Government where they last resided vided by the Diplomatic or Consular representative of the United States in the country or port whence they depart.

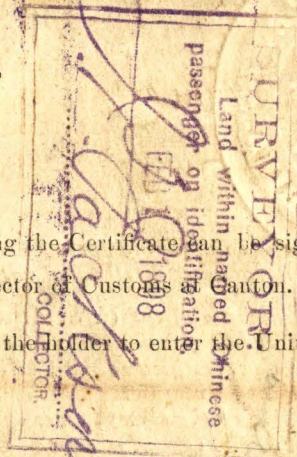
It is also agreed that Chinese laborers shall continue to enjoy the privilege of transit across the territory of the United States in the course of their journey to or from other countries, subject to such regulations by the Government of the United States as may be necessary to prevent said privilege of transit from being abused.

If the Chinese is a subject of Great Britain, or a resident of Hongkong the Certificate can be signed by the proper British Official at Hongkong; if a subject of China, by the Tao Tai or Collector of Customs at Canton.

When this Certificate is properly issued, it is *Prima facie* evidence of the holder to enter the United States.

In all cases to be vided by a United States Collector.

IMPORTANT.



GAFFIO.

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Gaffio

Jan 1898