

and placed it alongside of his and grunted 'All samee.' He then placed his cheek alongside that of Jones' and grunted 'All samee.' He touched Jones' mouth, ears, nose and eyes and then his own and grunted 'All samee.' He then rubbed his hand over his own hair and then over that of Jones and grunted loudly, 'No all samee.' When the Indians left the chief was murmuring 'All samee, all same; no all samee.'

"From Sacramento Captain Jones went to the 'Diggins' in Placer County, but things did not 'pan out' to his liking there, and after developing a good dose of rheumatism he went to San Francisco, where he remained practically the rest of his life. In San Francisco he gained the friendship of W. T. Coleman, of Vigilante fame, and through him became acquainted with the leading men of the early fifties in the State. In those days of good living and much money, the knowledge gained on the Mississippi river stood him in good stead and he easily secured employment as steward in one of the finest clubs of San Francisco, besides doing much private catering work.

"During the active period of the Vigilante Committee he was put in charge of the warehouse which served as an armory and as the council room of the committee. He was present when a bargeload of rifles was seized by the committee. These rifles were coming from Sacramento and had been sent by the governor to the Terry faction, who were opposing the Vigilance Committee. He was also present when Casey and Cora were hanged by the Vigilance Committee. He saw San Francisco destroyed by fire three times, and each time lost all of his possessions.

"Senator Broderick had taken a great fancy to Jones, and when he left for the National capital to represent California in the Halls of Congress, he took Jones along with him as his valet and confidential servant. Jones was in the immediate vicinity of the dueling ground when Senator Broderick, who had fired his gun into the air, was shot by Judge Terry.

"Captain Jones was prominently identified with all the activities of early California, especially those in which the interests of the people were concerned. Associated with such sterling colored pioneers as Anthony Osborne, Lige Hare, P. A. Bell, Peter Anderson, R. H. Wilcox, John A. Barber, Sully Cox, William Hall, Nat Godfrey, Dave Ruggles, Barney Fletcher, R. A. Hall, Fiddletown Smith, George W. Dennis, Sr., George Goodman and dozens of others. He gave his time, labor and money to any enterprise which tended to keep from the State those prejudices and hardships to which the colored people in the Southern States were being subjected. Many of the early Californians being persons from the South, they were endeavoring to shape the policies of California in such a way that it would be admitted into the Union as a slave State, and with this end that slavery might be planted in the State where free labor could have been very profitably used. This was actually tried when "Archy," a slave boy, was brought into the State by his master. Jones and his associates, \* \* \* after considerable difficulty in preventing the master from getting Archy out of the State, succeeded in kidnapping him and hid him for a considerable period in the house of Mammy Pleasants. \* \* \*

"In 1855, a fleet of palatial steamers was placed on the run from San Francisco to Sacramento, and Jones was given the stewardship of one of them. At this time the position was an enviable one, as the wages for a steward was \$150 per month, and the perquisites were twice as much more. He afterwards became port steward of the fleet and was thereby able to make money. Like most old pioneers at this time, he imagined it would last forever, and money therefore slipped through his fingers about as fast as he made it. The great faults of the times were gambling and speculation, and he was not immune from either.

"One of Captain Jones' greatest efforts was the abolition of the colored schools of the State. Although he had a sister who was teaching in one of the colored schools, he accompanied a delegation to Sacramento to work for the passage of a law that would declare for mixed schools only in this State. Owing to the efforts of this delegation this law was passed. When he was asked why he would work for this law when its passage would put his sister out of employment, he replied that the advancement of the whole of his people was of more importance than the position of one, and that his sister would be benefited by the change by reason of her great pedagogic ability, and he foresaw aright, for immediately after the schools were mixed his sister was made principal of one of the finest grammar schools in Sacramento.

"One of the proudest moments in the life of Captain Jones was when he was elected captain of the Brannan Guards, a soldier company composed of colored men named after and financed by Sam Brannan, a man who had always shown the greatest concern for the welfare of the colored people of San Francisco. It was while he was captain of this company that the first celebration of the emancipation was held in San Francisco. With John A. Morgan he helped to organize the Morgan Cadets, and he had the pleasure of seeing his eldest son rise to the captaincy of that company of boys.