

GEORGE D. ROBERT, President of the Tide Land Reclamation Company, a resident since 1850, sworn and examined:

40,000 acres of Tule lands reclaimed.

The company proper started in with 120,000 acres of land, and have partially reclaimed 30,000 or 40,000 acres. Tule-lands we call the overflowed lands forming a delta of the Sacramento and San Joaquin River, and also lands on the margin of the river farther up. Reclaiming these lands means building dykes, gates, and ditches, preventing the overflow. We generally employ Chinese labor by contract. In building the docks we contract by the yard, so much a yard. We go to some of the Chinese merchants or business men, and tell them we want to give a contract for a certain number of miles of levee. They will contract in large and small bodies of land, sometimes for as much as 1,000 yards with one individual. The work is measured after it is done and they receive their pay, the work generally being satisfactorily performed.

Work generally satisfactorily performed.

In higher class of work employ whites.

But white men could not reclaim this land.

Advantage of the contract system.

As day laborers we prefer them, for some class of work, to white men, but generally in the higher classes of work we employ white men. The lands could not be reclaimed successfully with white labor at this time; it is a class of work that white men do not like. The special advantage in Chinese labor in work of that kind is owing to the contract system. They form communities among themselves, forty, fifty or a hundred, and they are jointly interested in the contract.

I do not know anything about the Six Companies hiring out labor. We never hire of them. The contractor is generally paid as the work progresses. We pay from ten to fifteen cents a cubic yard; and they expect to make about a dollar a day. When we hire by the month we pay \$27, and they find themselves, houses, camps, and everything, their actual days' labor being tallied.

Possibly detrimental to a certain class of white labor; but generally an advantage.

Possibly Chinese labor is detrimental to a certain class of white labor, but to the general prosperity of the country I think they are a great advantage. The wealth that they produce stimulates prosperity to such an extent that it gives white men higher positions. Their presence here does not affect the price of intelligent labor. The aggregate product of the wealth produced by Chinamen in this state is equal to our mines, including Nevada and Dakota - probably sixty, eighty or ninety millions a year in wealth. In fair dealing and honesty they will compare favorably with the lower classes of white men generally. The reclamation of these lands is open to white men. We give them the preference, and sometimes pay a little higher for white labor. If there were no Chinamen here at present we would have to give the business up. In the cultivation of these lands white men are generally employed; that is, white men are generally the farmers who buy or lease, but as a rule the farmers employ more or less Chinamen. I have leased lands to poor white men who did not have money to buy teams, and we furnished them with teams, seed, a house, and everything necessary to start them. They would have nothing but their labor as capital to start on, but it would be but a very short time until they would have Chinamen doing their work for them and they would be bossing the job.

Chinamen work in gravel mines, and in some instances in quartz mining, but generally surface-mining. They work in deep-mining as carmen.

They do work that does not require much skill, such as binding and shocking wheat. They are the best field men we have; better than the Swede, and the Swede is the best worker we have had. They occasionally rent land, paying as much as \$25 and \$30 a year per acre. They raise pretty nearly all the sweet potatoes that are got here. The Chinaman

the best human labor-machine in the country for certain classes of work. We employ white men, 200 or 300, all the time. Immigrants coming here will hire by the month and stay two or three months at the outside. They are not satisfied with \$30 or \$35 a month. They did not come to this country, they say, to work for that; they came to make money. They want to speculate.

Chinese labor puts more labor into the hands of the white people. If it were not for them we could not employ white men. In the state they are generally employed as farm hands, in vineyards, building railroads, draining tule-lands, in certain classes of manufacturing, as house-servants, and in washing. White labor could not be got to reclaim these lands. In some cases we might have got them by paying decent wages, but as a general thing white men will not do that work. As a general proposition, when I buy a thing I buy it as cheap as I can. White men are more trustworthy in handling horses and machinery. We can explain things to them, and they are better than Chinamen in that respect. I am very much opposed to extending the franchise. I have no doubt the more intelligent of the Chinese would make good citizens. The objection to Chinamen voting would be that they would probably be controlled by men who employed them, because they do not understand the language, and are not familiar with the institutions of the country. I think, considering their subjection, that they are much better than slaves or negroes were. They are not politicians; they do not care about our parades or excitements. As to contract labor, I think that is a mistake. I find my Chinamen entirely independent of the bosses. When the bosses do not pay them they come to me. Each man has his account, and he holds the boss responsible. The percentage the bosses make is simply the profit on selling rice. It is very seldom they make anything at all on the contract per acre. It is the storekeepers who do the contracting. The boss says: "I get twelve cents a yard; here is my contract; you go and work at twelve cents;" and they let it out in small contracts in that way. We do not pay the individual Chinaman; we pay all to one man, and he has to pay out to his own men. There have been two or three instances of dishonest bosses, who have made use of the money and defrauded the laborers. I do not think they are models as to honesty, but they are about as reliable as the common run of men who fill such positions.

Chinese labor puts more into hands of white men.

If Chinese had votes they would be controlled by those who employed them.

Chinamen individually independent.

Rev. DAVID DEAL, a representative of the preacher's meeting of the DEAL. Methodist Ministerial Association, sworn and examined:

Witness read a memorial from the association in which the "habits of industry and quietness of demeanor" of the Chinese was dwelt on; their freedom from alms-seeking; their eagerness to learn the English language, and interest in the Scriptures, as manifested in Sabbath schools. They had been personally acquainted with a number of genuine converts, and were impressed with a firm conviction that faithful Christian effort would lead the Chinese to appreciate "our Christian civilization." The Chinese native preachers in the face of persecution, display heroic devotion. The memorial concluded by asking "that the Christian sentiment of our land be not wholly ignored."

Chinese character

He was not acquainted with the precise number of converts in the Chinese chapel.

Rev. AUGUSTUS W. LOOMIS, a missionary in China from 1844 to 1850, sworn and examined :

On the Pacific coast since September, 1859. Over seventeen years witness was engaged in Chinese missionary work. Four or five different dialects spoken in Canton, the province from which the Chinese come. Largest portion of Chinese immigrants are from the rural districts. Some pay their own passage; some are assisted by relatives; some mortgage their portion of the paternal estate, a corner of the house, a room, or a share of a small farm. Many borrow the money giving heavy interest. In early times some had wages and outfit advanced with an agreement that the capitalists should share equally in profits and losses of their mining adventures for a specified number of years. Of late years, many have come here under labor contracts. All Chinese male immigrants are free, but women have been decoyed, or kidnapped, or bought, and then brought here for the vilest purposes where their price is much advanced. Many have been purchased as secondary wives. Of late the Chinese are bringing their first wives here, and many spoke of going home for their families.

All intend to return home, but of late some talk of abandoning their purpose of returning.

The Six Companies commercial guilds; they also partake of the character of benefit societies.

A Chinaman who is insolvent or suspected of a desire to defraud his creditors will not be allowed to return to China.

Each of the Six Companies have large rooms to which the immigrants are allowed to go until they find employment. These buildings are like the caravansaries of the East. The initiation fee is from \$5 to \$8, and bond-money from \$2 to \$8. Special assessments are made, as for instance, for the purpose of employing lawyers.

On the farm, in the house, in the factory, the Chinese immigrant finds employment. Very many of those who arrive, come to take the places of brothers, cousins, or friends who will return to China as soon as they have taught the new comer his business as servant, laborer, or factory hand. Thus the Chinese population is not to be judged by the arrivals, because the number returning is very great.

As to the morals of the Chinese immigrants, they come mostly from the rural farming districts, a large proportion being vigorous and enterprising young men, and very many mere boys, who are all taught to be honest, industrious, obedient to parents, superiors and magistrates; to be kind to the sick and poor; to fear the gods; but like other races their practice sometimes falls beneath their knowledge. Of all heathen nations the Chinese are outwardly the most correct and thrifty, and as a body in California they are in the main a quiet, inoffensive, docile people. There are gamblers, opium smokers, pimps, idlers and thieves among them. It had been reported that gambling houses and brothels had brought immorality by regular payments to certain officials.

Without Chinese labor many manufacturing enterprises would not have been started.

Railroads, wagon roads, dykes, all more advanced, and there are more houses and more white people than there would have been had there been no Chinese labor. Without it the crops could not be saved in season. The Chinese importations stimulated commerce; they paid a large proportion of customs duties; supported insurance, gas and water companies and paid city, county, state and poll-taxes, internal revenue and license.

The Chinese had improved portions of California, which but for them would still be unimproved.

How money got to emigrate.

Women.

Morals.

Chinese prostitution as well as other prostitution could be expunged, and they could be got to live in more roomy quarters. Prostitution.

They have been made to pay discriminating taxes, yet their children are excluded from the public schools. Their sick are not received into the hospitals without paying a specified rate per week, \$3 it used to be. They cannot vote. A Chinaman showed him three "tax-receipts": poll-tax, \$2; hospital-tax, \$1; road poll-tax, \$4.

Many Chinese immigrants have contracted prodigal and vicious habits and gone to ruin. But the general effect on the Chinese good. - The whole of China will benefit thereby, and this will benefit the world. Chinese immi- grants benefitted and thus the whole of China would be benefitted.

Two hundred and forty-six members of churches.

Chinese immigration regulated by the law of demand and supply.

They have been afraid to buy real estate. They pay very heavy rents, and lease for a term, usually from twenty to twenty-five years. Only a few had applied to be allowed to become American citizens. At home they show a good deal of religious toleration.

With precautions, such as seeing that every immigrant understood and was in sympathy with American institutions before being allowed to vote, they would make good citizens. Many boys now growing up would be entitled, on coming of age, to vote; yet they were excluded from the public schools. But the Christian schools, voluntarily supported, were doing the work.

Most Chinese women originally brought to California for bad purposes. Some of these stolen; some decoyed on promise of marriage; some sold by poor parents on the assurance that they would be trained up as adopted daughters, many however have become either secondary wives, or regularly married. More merchants than formerly are bringing their wives to California. Women.

Only four or five instances had occurred of Chinamen having white wives, and in each case the wife had been brought from some other place.

The conduct of white prostitutes is more disgusting than anything seen in the Chinese quarter. But the houses occupied by the Chinese prostitutes were shut up, whenever the authorities set themselves about it in earnest.

About 300 Chinese in California have been baptized and received into the Christian church. They compare well with other Christians.

If the Chinese were dismissed from all the places where they are now employed, great disturbances in all branches of business would be the result. The manufacturing interests would be seriously affected, if not stopped, and the cultivation of the small fruits, grapes, hop-picking, potatoe digging would have to cease or be greatly diminished.

Many had come from the east because Chinese labor was here. This class, the Chinese gone, would cease to come.

Civilized nations bound to communicate its discoveries and revelations to less favored peoples.

Had lived in China for six years. Filthiness not nearly so general in China as has been represented. Beggars and many poor people in China. Chinese at home.

Their cities crowded; streets narrow, yet remarkably free from filth. Streets paved with broad flat stones; garbage gathered up and carried off every

night to the neighboring fields; the cleanliness of the people, who bathe

after the days' work is over and change their apparel, the tidiness of their

small apartments, their fondness for flowers, ornaments and singing birds,

their refined tastes and courtly manners, have always been a subject of

remark and delightful surprise.

Socially the Chinese are superior to any other heathen people. They Socially.

- live in families; the wives are faithful, and the penalty of unfaithfulness may be death. No drunkenness, no rioting, no such shameless exposure by lewd women as on the streets of San Francisco by white prostitutes.
- Schools.** In China there are public schools of a high grade; many supported by the endowments of rich men; but most are private schools "supported by tuition."
- Religion and humanity.** There is a religious sentiment in China which prompts to the support of benevolent institutions and self-sacrifice.
- To be a scholar is the highest honor and opens the way to office and advancement.
- The classics are taught in the schools, also books of proverbs, and their early education cannot fail to make them industrious, frugal, as servants or citizens.
- Savings.** There are innumerable little savings and loan societies among them, and many servants in families and boys in our schools are silent partners in some of the large stores.
- Resentment at the queue ordinance.** A deep feeling of dissatisfaction in China on account of what their countrymen have suffered in San Francisco. The queue ordinance is regarded as a national insult. Young Wing, L.L.D., of New Haven College, said to have been appointed Minister from China to the United States, said: "But rights have been violated and we will demand justice." Young Wing, an American citizen.
- Intellectual capacity high.** The intellectual capacity of Chinamen is of a high order.
- Benefit to the country.** They have been a benefit to the country, and if double the number were needed, double the number would be of service. If they did no more than to benefit themselves and benefit China, they would benefit us. If they were coming in such crowds as to make California an Asiatic province, it might be time to make some demonstration on the subject. There are millions of acres which might be cultivated, and which none but Chinese would cultivate. The Chinese would make a garden of those plains between Ogden and Omaha. Those who were buying ranches would make good citizens. The Chinese can be Christianized and their civilization changed.
- Ballot.** If the Chinese came in until they were twelve to one American, the Americans would still be the dominant race. He would restrict them from the ballot.
- A grand mission.** He thought they could assimilate with Americans by intermarriage. Americans had a grand mission to train up young Chinamen to go back to civilize their country. No danger that in the contact of the two civilizations the American would deteriorate.
- Chinese less dangerous to American institutions than certain other immigrants.
- The coolie traffic.** Mr. Thomas H. King wrong in supposing there are coolies, or that there is a coolie traffic. The Chinese immigrants are free and go and come as they please. Instead of two some five dialects are spoken by them.
- Knows nothing of the highbinders, except what he read in the papers, and he did not believe the Six Companies employed such people.
- Hundreds of times he had seen the immigrants on their way from the ships maltreated, while police officers took no notice. Never made a complaint. He was wrong in that.
- Captain King said the Chinese were inveigled here, but did not prove it.
- The Chinese resort to the companies as friends.
- A Chinaman could not get himself under any bondage by contracting a gambling debt.

The feeling in China towards the republic good, and this valuable from a commercial point of view. In 1841 and 1842 the Americans took away a great deal of the trade that was in the hands of the English. Not true as Captain King said that the Chinese generally know nothing about the emigration to America. But they have newspapers, their merchants travel extensively, and scholars from all parts of the province assemble at the provincial cities to attend the literary examinations.

Skin diseases amongst them not as generally represented, nor are they more liable to vermin than other peoples.

They smuggle opium. They do not smuggle for brokers.

They come under labor contracts for a term of years.

As a rule they do not dissipate their earnings.

Read the Cubic-Air Law as passed by the California Legislature. This Act (set out on page 477 of the Report of the Joint Committee) declares "every person who owns leases, lets, or hires" to another, a room or apartment within an incorporated city, or county, which contains less than 500 feet of cubic space in the clear for each person or any person or persons found sleeping, or lodging, or who lives or uses for sleeping, or lodging, any such room, to be guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction, to be punished in the former case by a fine of not less than fifty (\$50), nor more than five hundred (\$500), or by imprisonment in the county gaol, or by both such fine and imprisonment; in the latter case by a fine of not less than ten (\$10) nor more than fifty (\$50) dollars, or by both fine and imprisonment. This Act dated April 3rd, 1876, and had been enforced only against Chinese.

The next law was the Foreign Miners' Tax which imposed on foreign miners a tax of \$4 a month, and which sometimes went as high as \$20. It bore date May 17th, 1861. After a number of years this Act was declared unconstitutional. It was never enforced against any class except Chinese, that he heard of.

Under an Act passed by the last Legislature prohibiting the use of nets with meshes less than certain specified dimensions, only Chinese had been arrested. On the 23rd of April, 1855, an Act was passed that every Chinese immigrant should pay a tax of \$55, but it was declared invalid. (The people *versus* Downer; VII California Reports, page 169.) An Act (April 26th, 1858) prohibited all persons of the Chinese or Mongolian races from entering the state or landing at any port thereof, unless they should be driven on the coast by storm or unavoidable accident and then they were to be reshipped and returned to the place whence they came. An Act (26th April, 1862) provided that every Mongolian over eighteen years of age should pay a monthly capitation tax of \$2.50, except those engaged in the manufacture of sugar, rice, coffee, and tea. This act pronounced invalid. (Ling Sing *versus* Washburn; XX California Reports, page 534.) March 31st, 1866, an Act approved declaring all Chinese houses of ill-fame nuisances. By an Act of March 18th, 1863, Chinese and Mongolians were not allowed to be witnesses in an action wherein a white person was party. This afterwards repealed. By an Act (April 3rd, 1876.) the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco were empowered to appropriate a sum not to exceed \$5,000 to be used in defraying the expenses of a delegation to Washington, to solicit such action on the part of the Federal Government as should modify the Burlingame Treaty, so as to prevent the immigration of certain classes of Chinese under its provisions, whose arrival in our midst is detrimental to the moral and material interests of our own people.

A city ordinance approved March 15th, 1876, provided that all laundries

Trade.

Labor contracts.

Cubic-air law.

Foreign miners' tax.

Discriminating legislation. Nets with meshes of a certain size.

should pay licenses : using a one horse vehicle \$2, per quarter ; two horses, \$4 per quarter ; no vehicle, \$15 ; that was afterwards declared invalid.

City ordinance (June 14th, 1876) provides that every male prisoner imprisoned in the county gaol of San Francisco, under a judgment from the police court, should have his hair cut or clipped to a uniform length of one inch and this was acknowledged by the officers to apply to the Chinese.

Sections 2,949 to 2,968 of "The Political Code of California," provided that persons suffering from certain infirmities and having no relatives to support them, or lewd or abandoned women, unless a bond of \$500 was given to the people of California to indemnify against possible costs. Under these sections several Chinese women were detained and by order of the California Supreme Court sent back to China, but on appeal to the United States Supreme Court this legislation was pronounced unconstitutional and void.

Contributions to revenue.

From statistics obtained from the clerk of the revenue department it will be observed that a Chinese tobacco-dealers' license for a single store is \$5, and the number of dealers 200 ; tobacco-manufactories, 70 ; license for factory, \$10 ; the whole amount of stamps sold for cigars manufactured in this district, \$500 ; number of Chinese dealers in leaf tobacco, 20 ; license per dealer, \$25 ; Chinese who sell liquor, 50 ; license, \$25 per dealer. The whole amount received for duties at the custom house for year ending 1875 was \$8,000,000 ; the approximate amount paid by Chinese would be \$2,500,000 directly in their trade. Their property (according to the assessor) assessed here, is \$250,000—real estate ; others give it as \$600,000. The personal property-tax is given as \$500,000 ; and the poll-tax collected was \$30,000 up to July 1st. Only Chinese pay the foreign miners' license-tax. The poll-tax is collected from the Chinese as they come off the steamer, and also on their departure.

Do not beg.

There are very few Chinese beggars in San Francisco : you may see one once in a while.

The hukahs are a class of people in China who were regarded as coming from another province. Hukah means stranger. Some of them are here : one of the Fuh Kien company-houses belongs to them. As a class they are as respectable as the others—industrious and economical. The Six Companies do not import Chinese here for labor purposes ; neither do they make contracts hiring labor out ; nor receive the money of the Chinese for labor performed.

With the exception of paying a fee of \$20 to the companies a Chinaman is as free to leave the state as a white man. A white man can leave the state owing debts, but a Chinaman cannot well do so.

In many instances the Chinese are badly treated, and I think the majority of citizens disapprove of it very strongly. It is limited to a low class, and those connected with labor institutions.

The information as to the collection of the poll-tax was derived from captains and officers of the steamships.

Respecting the \$500,000 personal property-tax, I am not quite clear whether it is the amount paid in as taxes, or whether it is the assessed value of property.

Rev. JOHN FRANCIS, Baptist, five years in charge of a mission school, sworn and examined :

The mission has about 100 pupils and six teachers. In regard to consistency, Christian deportment, and steadfastness, they compare favorably with converts of other nationalities. None of our converts, as far as I know, have returned to heathenism : fifteen have been baptized in connection with this mission, their ages ranging from seventeen to twenty-five. The pupils are instructed in the English language until they can read the New Testament. The ages of those who are instructed range from ten to twenty-five. Chinese converts.

The Chinese are just like other people ; I cannot perceive any difference at all. All our young, with very few exceptions, have proved themselves to be honorable, just, reasonable, and honest in their character and in their dealings with us. Our converts are in demand in photographic galleries. Pecuniary aid would extend the sphere of usefulness of these schools. I am not aware of any converts cutting off their queues ; as far as I understand, it is simply a national badge. I think the Chinamen understand that they are sought for on account of their Christian profession. Chinese just like other people.

Our work would be greatly facilitated if the Chinese were permitted to attend our schools and get an English education.

It is possible that some Chinese become Christians through mercenary motives.

A very large proportion of the Chinese population here are under twenty-one years of age.

[Mr. GIBSON here stated that probably one third of the population were under twenty-one, and a large proportion of the whole under thirty.]

SAN FRANCISCO, November 11th, 1876.

JOSEPH A. COOLIDGE, Secretary of the Merchants' Exchange, and a resident for twenty-seven years, sworn and examined : COOLIDGE.

There are seven Chinese firms as stockholders and twenty four as subscribers to the Exchange. The subscribers can be seen daily in the room and on 'Change during the hour. They are intelligent, shrewd, courteous and gentlemanly ; honorable in their business transactions, and compare favorably with people of any other nationality. I have been informed by merchants who have had extensive business transactions with them that the usual contracts in writing were unnecessary, their word being a sufficient guarantee for their fulfilment ; and in a term of years, in which business to the extent of millions of dollars was transacted, not one cent has been lost by bad faith on their part. I have never been acquainted with Chinamen in any station of life who could not read and write in their own language. In cleanliness of person they are remarkable. I have observed them closely in their various occupations and on the streets, and cannot call to mind an instance of dirty face or hands, or of soiled garments. Their habitations, however, are filthy. They are industrious and frugal, and unassuming in their demeanor. We do not hear them about the streets making night hideous with unearthly yells and screaming, as is the case with very many who consider themselves their superiors. Through the prejudice that exists against them many are arrested for Character of Chinese merchants.

Persons clean but habitations filthy.



crimes which, if committed by what is called a white man, would pass unnoticed; and our court records show a larger proportion of Chinese arrests than if the laws were impartially executed. The same prejudice existed at one time against Irish immigration, the results of which are before the country. The results of Chinese immigration are to be proved. If the greater portion of the Chinese now here are of the lowest order of their countrymen, it speaks volumes in favor of Chinese civilization, and a strong inducement to encourage a larger immigration of the better classes.

If the Chinese here are of the lowest order it speaks volumes for their civilization.

On 'Change they are treated the same as the people of any other nation. My experience among them has not been very extensive as to testing their education.

I have known people of other nationalities who have really not been citizens who wanted positions on the police force and on public works, but I have never known the Chinese to want them.

I would consider the unrestricted immigration of Chinese as desirable as that from any other nation, but not as desirable as unrestricted immigration from New England and old England. If a conflict of interests should arise between European and Chinese immigrants, I think I should favor the former, because their civilization is mine. The Chinese civilization is different, but it is, I think, a debatable question whether their civilization is not as good as ours.

A debatable question whether the Chinese civilization is not as good as ours.

So far as investing them with the elective privilege, I think it could be conferred upon them as well as a great many that it is conferred upon -- I refer to all ignorant foreign populations, as well as the ignorant American population -- and might just as well be conferred upon them as upon the freedmen of the south. In other words, I put the Chinese in all respects -- in their morals and civilization, and in the desirableness of their immigration -- upon the same plane as other foreigners of the same degree.

I do not think the entire European immigration is equal to the number of Chinese.

Comparisons between Chinese and other immigrants.

The Chinese in business compare favorably with European immigrants who are in business as merchants and manufacturers, and for capacity and integrity I think they have no superior. By segregating the classes, I do not think they are equal to the average of the Germans, who, I think, are superior to any immigrants that come here. The Chinese are the equals of the French and superior to the Italians and the Irish -- in fact superior to every class of European immigrants except the Germans -- in morals and everything else. I do not know anything about the Scandinavians or the Welsh.

The Chinese occupy very dirty quarters; I do not think it is the same with other foreign citizens here. In decencies and comforts other nationalities are superior.

Religion.

I do not question a man's belief. My idea of a good citizen is, if he lives a good, honest, square life he is as good a man as the greatest professor of religion or church member. I do not know what their belief is, but I have been told by some of them that they believe in a God, and their worship is similar to that of the Catholic worship. I have heard that they have images in their Joss houses of one kind and another. If the Chinese believe in devils and a superstitious fetish worship, I do not see that they are much different from what we call white men, for they all believe in them in some shape or another.

I cannot see that there is any advantage in restricting the immigration of the Chinese nor any need of legislation in addition to that which we have.

I think the hoodlums of this city are of no particular class or nationality—except that they are not Chinese. The cause of their existence here is, I think, want of government by the parents of the young men. They are allowed a great latitude here. At night you can see children of six or seven years of age around this city until two o'clock in the morning. One cause of hoodlumism is the want of sufficient clerkships to go around, and because the unemployed are unwilling to take positions as artisans or laborers.

The Chinese are employed because their labor is cheaper; and that being the case, it closes an opening for young men to get employment, compelling them to seek clerical and other positions which Chinese do not fill.

Employed because their labor is cheaper.

SOLOMON HEYDENFELDT, a resident for twenty-seven years, at one time Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, sworn and examined :

HEYDENFELDT.

California owes its prosperity very much indeed to the industry of the Chinese who have come to this country. Their advent here has conduced to bring white people, giving them homes and employment. The Southern Pacific Railway would not have been built but for the Chinese. I think they are the best laboring class we have among us.

The best laboring class.

The reclamation of tidelands was considered a hazardous thing to undertake. Capital was rather diffident in taking hold of it. There has been a large area of these lands reclaimed by Chinese labor. I do not think there is any surplus labor in the state; there is employment enough for everybody.

Tidelands reclaimed.

The present success in manufacturing, except foundries, is owing to the Chinese. Our farming interests would not have been so far in advance but for them.

Success in manufacturing owing to Chinese.

In my opinion, there is no prejudice against the Chinese on the part of native-born Americans, unless it is politicians—probably office-seekers. I believe the great prejudice against them originate among the foreign-born citizens. I think it is confined to a class.

Prejudice against Chinese confined to foreign-born citizens.

I find Chinamen employed everywhere where I have been on this coast. As domestic servants, I have heard nothing to their disadvantage. As far as concerns their industry, and frugality, and fidelity, and general intelligence, and their cleanliness, I think those who have been in the habit of employing them and know something about them place them above the corresponding class of other people.

Good servants.

I am not in favor of the immigration of anybody to the United States. I think we have people enough for production and for progress; but if people will come I think it is as much to our advantage to have Chinese as any other people. I do not see how a limit could be fixed upon this immigration. If it should be attempted by legislation I think it would be an infraction of the treaty, and the Chinese would regard it as a breach of faith.

As to the impartiality of the legislation of this state as between Chinese and other immigrants, there have been some ordinances probably of the city which, while general in their character, have been aimed more particularly at the Chinese on account of their peculiar habits, customs, etc. There was a tax imposed upon all foreign passengers coming here in vessels. That was probably intended for the Chinese. It was a general law.

Discriminating legislation.

The government has, unquestionably, the power of preventing immigration of any kind that would be injurious to our people.

If large numbers of Chinese came they would adopt American civilization.

Unrestricted immigration of any sort is not desirable. Unlimited immigration of the Chinese would not, I think, have any bad effect upon the morals of the people. The Chinese, who are an imitative and progressive race and learn very rapidly, would conform themselves to our habits, our views, and our ideas. They would adopt our civilization instead of dragging us into a semi-barbarous civilization.

There is no parallel between the condition of this state to day and that of Virginia 200 years ago.

Chinese equal in all respects to the negroes and European immigrants.

European families are not a particle better than the people who come from China. The Chinese are equal in all respects, in civilization and morals, to the negroes and European immigrants. I do not see why the franchise should not be given to the Chinese. I think they would make very valuable citizens, and if they had a chance they would very soon acquire our language and become identified with us.

I do not see why the Chinese should not intermarry. I think Chinamen would make better husbands than usually fall to the lot of our poor girls.

Miscegenation might not prove a success.

When slavery existed I was in favor of it, and in favor of keeping it. It has been observed that in the crossing of races between the African and the white that such an admixture has a tendency to die out. Whether that would be the case with intercommunication between the Chinese and our race I do not know. That would have to be tested by experience alone. There are more points of similarity, however, between us and the Chinese than there are between us and the negro. Such an excess as 8,000,000 Chinamen to 1,000,000 whites upon this coast might breed harm.

If the better class got votes it would have a good effect.

Taking the classes of immigrants that we have here, in morality and behavior, the Chinese are something better. I think they are more faithful, more reliable, and more intelligent, and have more industry than the corresponding class of whites. The merchants have an exceedingly good reputation here, especially the higher class. If the law was altered so as to admit them to citizenship, I think a good many would accept it, and be willing to undertake the duties of a citizen, and it would increase the tendency to assimilation. If the Chinese were allowed to vote, a great many whites, probably, would coalesce with Chinese who now avoid them. They understand substantially the first element of our institutions, that all men are equal before the law.

There are contractors among them for large works, and they show a great deal of executive ability.

I think their general intelligence is greater than that of Americans in the same corresponding class. My impression is that there are very few Chinamen of the ordinary laboring class who cannot read and write their own language. I find them quick to understand and quick to appreciate.

In engaging them as servants for the various employments they seemed to act for themselves, and consult their own pleasure, and leave without asking anybody.

ALFRED WHEELER, attorney-at-law, and a resident of the state for twenty-seven years, sworn and examined :

I am a real estate owner, and have been engaged in farming and mining. I own several thousand acres of land.

As to the numbers of Chinese in California, there would probably be, in my opinion, 90,000 within the state proper, or rather on this coast. They all come here, and spread in every direction. They go to Nevada, Utah, and some of them have gone east. There may be a few arrivals at the northern ports in British Columbia and Oregon, but none at any other ports in California.

Upon the subject of immense immigration, I think we take unnecessary alarm. There is always a proportion betwixt supply and demand. Commerce regulates immigration as well almost as the demand for labor does. If we have less than 100,000 in the state after twenty five years' immigration, in the same proportion it will take 250 years for 1,000,000 to come here.

The fear regarding a too large immigration groundless.

The books of the custom-house would now show the number of arrivals, because they have kept a record more carefully than they did in early days. I do not think there is any other record that would show the arrivals from the beginning except the *Commercial Herald*, from which I gathered statistics enabling me to compute the departures and arrivals from 1853 to 1873. The total arrivals up to 1873 were 135,399, and the total departures, 60,909, leaving an actual gain in the state of 74,400 Chinamen. These figures have been published and have never been contraverted. A great many that return to China come back a second time.

Arrivals and departures.

I think that the immigration of the Chinese has been vastly beneficial to the growth of California, and it is greatly beneficial to every white man, woman and child in the state. The white laborers of the state are vastly benefited by that immigration instead of hurt by it. The presence of the Chinese has greatly increased the demand for white labor. I do not see that there is any plethora of labor. There are certain seasons of the year, during the gathering of the harvest, when we must have an immense amount of labor, but that is only temporary. For that reason we require a class of labor in that season of the year which must be idle the rest of the time.

As to the presence of the Chinese depriving white men of their labor, I may instance the building of the Central Pacific Railway. If it had not been for the 5,000 or 10,000 Chinamen who were employed in building that road, there would not have been a demand for the ties, which were made by white labor; for the bridges and culverts, made by white labor; for the railroad iron, the cars, the engines - every branch of business which followed, all being done by white labor; and now the road is run and carried on by white men, furnishing a field for white labor. Then, by laying a foundation for that superstructure by means of Chinese labor, there is a door open for white men always. The same thing applies to any other branch of business in the state. Before the advent of the Chinese here we imported mostly from Massachusetts, and our money went out of the state to contribute to the manufacturers of the east; and every man paid 100 per cent. more for the boots and shoes that he wore and the blankets that he used than he pays to day. The 750,000 or 1,000,000 men in California must pay the 500 or 1,000 shoe makers in the state double price for boots and shoes or pay it to Massachusetts, or let the boots and shoes be manufactured by cheaper labor, in which case the greatest good is

Useful to white labor.

done to the greatest number. In addition to that, by encouraging the manufacture of boots and shoes in this state we give use for our own leather; we encourage our own tanneries; we encourage the raising and production of hides. In our woolen mills it is the same. We give encouragement to the production of wool; we use white labor in carrying on the industry in every way, except in the single manipulation of the wool by Chinese. The white laborer is able to get everything he buys cheaper to-day because the Chinese are here; and every man who lives in the state to-day would have to pay twice as much for living if we had no Chinese. The same is true of the food he eats, the luxuries of life, the various melons and fruit of every sort. The white man gets his flour cheap because we have cheap labor to raise wheat; he gets his boots, shoes, and clothing cheap because these are made here by cheap labor. In fact the white laborer of California has got the most blessed spot in the Union in which to live, and live well and cheaply.

White labor gets things cheaper because the Chinese are here.

General and moral character good.

As to their general morality and behavior I have found them a pacific, mild, and gentle people. Those who have been in my employ as domestic servants I have always found extremely subordinate and respectful, quiet, attentive, and rather avoiding difficulties than seeking them. They are conscious of the prejudice existing against them. The children of the community are disposed to pelt them with stones, and they avoid the opportunity. I never saw them provoke anyone.

Those who have had them in their employ have always given the highest endorsement of them as an industrious, hard-working people; and also as being expert, ingenious, and capable men in all the branches of business in which they are placed.

Looking at the question in a purely material aspect the Chinese have been advantageous.

Leaving out the question of the homogeneity of the two races, and the undesirability of having a race among us that cannot become homogeneous, and looking at it only in a material aspect as to whether it is beneficial to the industries, prosperity and wealth of the country, I consider that the Chinese immigration is advantageous.

If our laws permitted them to become citizens, the experiment of their assimilating with us would be more easily tested. One of the greatest prejudices now existing against the Chinese, probably, independent of their rivalry as laborers to certain classes, is that their dress and manner are peculiar, and that they retain those individual characteristics which make them obnoxious. The Japanese come here and dress as we do.

Bright workmen. Trustworthy traders. Arrivals and departures.

As workmen they are very bright and intelligent; as tradesmen they are exceedingly sharp men of business and true to their obligations. For the six years up to 1875 there were 212,000 arrivals of passengers over departures. There was a gain in 1875 of 44,937, and by sea 21,000, making 65,000 in all for the year.

If labor cost is less in price than Chinese in California then their presence would not check white immigration westward.

Both Chinese and white immigration on the increase.

I have seen it stated that the prices of labor east are less than the prices paid for Chinese labor here, consequently I cannot understand that the Chinese labor in this state would prevent the influx of eastern labor. Immigration from the east has been very much on the increase since the completion of the Pacific Railway. Up to the present season the Chinese immigration has increased in the last three years, just as the white immigration has been greater than it ever has been before.

It is a very difficult matter to find white servants willing to go to the country.

If it costs \$60 for an immigrant to come from Chicago and \$30 to come from Hong Kong, I do not know that the possibilities of immigration are greater from China than from the east. The Chinaman comes here to get work in the harvest season chiefly; we know that they go back:

see by the statistics that almost as many go back as come here. The immigrant that comes from the east of the Rocky Mountains comes to remain, to become a permanent citizen, and in that respect he is more desirable than the Chinese. I have always considered that a white immigrant, all things else being considered, is far better for us than a Chinese immigrant.

As the white immigrant comes to remain he is surely the most desirable.

It is possible that 400 ships could bring 1,000,000 Chinamen here in a year.

The railways throughout America and Europe have been built by white labor; but there has never been any part of the world where the wages of white labor were so high as in California. There may have been individual cases where a demand was made on the Central Pacific Railway on the part of white labor, and there may have been white labor that could have been obtained. By the payment of sufficient prices they could have obtained 10,000 white men to do anything. Before the company started to build the Central Pacific they had, probably, only \$100,000 or \$200,000 among them; it is now said that each individual member of the company is enormously rich. It would have been better for the state if part of that enormous wealth had been distributed among the many.

White labor could have been obtained at a sufficient price.

Better that the enormous profits should have been distributed.

Immigrants might have been brought here by Panama for \$75 per capita.

Chinese immigration makes the country richer, and makes the poorer classes more comfortable and richer. If I thought that it had a tendency to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, I should be very much averse to speaking in favor of the immigration of such a people.

Chinese immigration makes the poorer class more comfortable.

Chinese cheap labor comes in competition and rivalry with the boot and shoe trade of Massachusetts, lessening the demand for those articles there, and cutting off their export; and it would fail to increase the demand for labor to the extent that California was a customer. If there were 100,000 white shoe makers in the whole of the United States the importation of 100,000 Chinese shoe makers to take that labor would injure the white labor, but it would benefit the 40,000,000 of people who wear shoes. The direct effect would be to drive the white laborers out of employment. The same with regard to the manufacture of woolen goods and cigars. The displaced labor would necessarily have to seek new avenues for employment. All things being equal, I would prefer to see the white race advanced in material prosperity, as well as in morals and civilization.

Competition with white shoe-makers.

So far as a Chinaman displaces a white man who now has work, it is a disadvantage and an inconvenience to the individual man. The query is, whether the many are not benefited more than the one inconvenienced? The advantage to the million of population of the state is more to be considered than the advantage to any one particular class of laborers in the community. The only benefit that could be derived by the people of the state by Chinamen displacing white labor would be in the lessened cost to them of articles they buy. If every avenue of labor should be filled with Chinese it would do a very great injury.

The disadvantage of the displacement of white labor discussed.

The table already referred to respecting arrivals and departures gives in 1854 16,000 arrivals; in 1855 there was a loss of Chinese in the state; and in 1856 the arrivals were 4,800; in 1857, 5,900; the next year, 3,500; the next, 3,100; the next, 3,000; then the number was 2,000; in 1865, 3,000; in 1866, 2,200; in 1867, 4,200; then in 1868, 1869, and 1870 the arrivals were 11,000, 15,000, and 11,000; then they fell off to 5,000 again. Those were the years just about the time of the completion of the Central Pacific Railway. The largest excess of arrivals over

Arrivals and departures of Chinese.

departures of late years was in 1869—10,000. In 1854 there was a gain of 13,754 ; in 1869 there was a gain of 10,000. In five years there was a loss, and in the others the gains amounted to 1,700, 4,800, 3,400, 700, 6,800, and then that year, 1869, 10,000. Then, in 1870 there was a gain of 6,800 ; in 1871, 2,000 ; in 1872, 4,000 ; and in 1873, first quarter, 2,000.

Building of other roads by Southern Pacific and Central Pacific have caused the increased immigration from China.

I think that the demands for labor that have existed in this state since then during the building of other railroads by the Southern Pacific and Central Pacific have caused the increased immigration from China which has taken place in the last four years. In the years 1869 and 1870, which were the years of the completion of the Central Pacific, there was the largest immigration and the largest gain of the immigrants over emigrants.

The growth of the shoe industry has been brought about by Chinese labor.

Chinese absorb all the industries they can.

The Chinese, no doubt, would absorb the box-making business if they could ; they absorb all industries they can. The more labor there is the greater is the production.

Number of Chinese in the United States.

On being recalled, witness said: The total arrivals of Chinese from 1848 to October 1st, 1876, as shown by the San Francisco custom house records, and the estimate of the State Senate Committee, were 233,136 ; the departures, 93,273 ; leaving a net gain by sea of 139,863. The departures inland to other states and east of the Rocky Mountains cannot be less than 20,000 ; and the death-rate at two per cent. would be 29,900. Deducting these from the net gain by sea, leaves the present Chinese population of California, 93,693, or 113,000 in the United States.

GIBBS.

CORNELIUS B. S. GIBBS, adjuster of marine losses, and a resident of twenty eight years, sworn and examined :

High quality and character of Chinese businessmen.

As men of business, I consider that the Chinese merchants are fully equal to our merchants ; as men of integrity, I have never met a more honorable, high-minded, correct and truthful set of men than the Chinese merchants of our city. I have never had a case where the Chinese have attempted to undervalue their goods or bring fictitious claims into their adjustments. Chinese merchants as a class, I think, are more honorable than other nationalities, even our own. I think they are the best mathematicians I ever saw in my life. They would make good citizens. I do not think there are over 2,000 merchants in the city. They understand the principles of insurance. I never had a law-suit with them, or ever had a complaint from them in my life.

Chinese scent about their houses.

I visit these merchants at their homes. Their houses are as cleanly as the houses of American merchants ; they do not smell as well, because there is a Chinese scent about all their houses. For cleanliness, the house of Chi Long and Qui Nong Chong, on Sacramento street, are as cleanly as the house of any member of the firm of Macoudry & Co., or the house of Mr. Hecht, or of any other American or foreign merchant here. Their accommodations are not as ample. I have never seen their sleeping apartments. I never saw a Chinese wife ; I have seen their children.

HERMAN HEYNEMANN, merchant and manufacturer, sworn and examined :

I have been fifteen years in business, importing goods, and am president of the Pioneer Woolen Factory and the agent of the Pacific Jute Manufacturing Company.

Our manufacturing here is entirely for our own use ; we are not able to compete with Europe yet so as to export. We consume about 2,000,000 pounds of wool here, and we export 38,000,000 pounds. There are \$1,000,000 invested in the Mission and Pioneer Woolen Mills. The Pacific Rolling Mill is the only establishment that could compare at all with ours. In the two mills we employ about 600 operatives—not all Chinese.

Woolens.

Testimony has been given here of late to the effect that a good many white laborers have been displaced by Chinese. The contrary has been taking place in our factory ; white girls have taken the place of Chinese. Originally it would have been an absolute impossibility to have run the factory upon white labor, simply because we could not get white operatives ; it could not have been started with white labor. As labor is offering in this particular factory every day, the number of white girls is increasing and the proportionate number of Chinese is decreasing. In the course of time, as labor becomes more plentiful here, I have no doubt the Chinese will be displaced altogether, except where they amalgamate so that they really would lose the distinctive name of Chinese. Inherently, I do not believe there is any difference between the two races at all.

White girls in witness's factory have displaced Chinese.

No inherent difference in race.

We could not displace the Chinese without great disadvantage ; to discharge them all would disorganize everything. As operatives they have great power of imitation, but very little power of invention. I do not think for generations the Chinaman will ever be the peer of the American laborer.

Chinese imitative, not inventive.

In our factory, during the last fifteen years, we have not had a single case before the police court. They all live on the premises ; they have a building there ; and we have not had a case of any kind before the police court of murder, or rows among themselves, or theft upon the proprietors. We have thought them very honest. If the Chinaman has enough for his daily wants he is satisfied and does not look for more. He is not ambitious. They are not more steady than the whites ; as a rule I should think that steadiness is not one of their virtues at all.

Quiet.

Not ambitious, not more steady than the whites.

Steadiness not one of their virtues.

I think this so called coolie business is a mere trick, a sham, and illusion. I do not believe they are any more slaves than any other people, except as a general rule they are very poor in their own country, and have their passage money advanced. Many of them have not been able to repay it all, and thus they are constantly in debt, which hangs over them.

About half our operatives are Chinese, exclusive of the Pacific Jute Factory. There the number is almost entirely Chinese, except the foreman. We tried there to have Scotch help - white girls. We imported them for that very purpose, but could not keep them a fortnight. They ran away.

Imported Scotch girls ran away.

There are a good many thieves among the Chinese, just as there are a good many thieves among the whites ; probably more, because as a general rule they are poorer.

Thieves.

Establishment of manufactories here has largely increased the work of the whites.

It might be beneficial to the political welfare of the country to place some restriction upon immigration generally, but I do not say it should be done. To place a restriction on Chinese immigration to this coast, and not restrict other immigration, would be a restriction upon the commerce



of California. Their presence here increases the immigration of white labor to this coast, and increases commerce, as well as increasing the value of real estate.

Commerce is our chief element of wealth. Our exports are grain, wool, wine, precious metals; grain leading everything.

Exportation of silver.

Without the grain trade and the export of grain California would not exist as a state as she does now. The silver sent from here to China is merchandise everywhere, and one of the products of the coast. It is an exchange transaction. It would be very much to our benefit if we could get more money for our silver—if we could establish the bullion market here, so that the price here would regulate London; because it is certain that we can send silver to China cheaper than they can send it to London, simply on account of transit. European nations have been in the habit of paying a considerable amount of silver to China. If that money was paid through this port it would undoubtedly be an advantage to us. Silver would be worth more if sent from here to China by English orders.

Supply of Chinese immigrants might exceed the demand.

As regards the immigration of the Chinese, I have always thought there were not enough of them here. I rather differ from Mr. Wheeler; I think the supply sets in after the demand. Suppose there has been a good year in 1875, and the Chinese companies have found employment for all the men who have come here, and that their passage money has been paid back; the fact of there being plenty of employment for those who came would induce others to come, and when these next arrivals come they may not find any employment at all, which was the case in the early part of this year. The result would be that the immigration would be smaller the next year, and the supply would not come directly upon the demand.

The treatment the Chinese receive in California would naturally have an effect upon our commerce with China.

Every machine invented for economizing labor is a benefit to the poor man.

Superiority of white workmen.

It is a perfect impossibility for a Chinaman to compete with an American artisan. If a Chinaman builds a house he does not employ Chinese. There are three houses on the corner of California and Dupont streets, just built now, and they were all built by white men.

Strangeness of manners and customs the cause of the prejudice against them.

The cause of the hostility against them is the same that has been prevalent all over the earth—strangeness of manners. It used to be in England that any man who did not speak English was a "bloody foreigner." Instead of keeping themselves in their peculiar dress, if they were to drink whiskey and patronize the bar-rooms to-day, just like others do, the prejudice would disappear immediately.

Pacific Jute Factory could not get on without them.

I have no objection, so far as our woolen factory is concerned, to a reasonable restriction upon the Chinese coming here; but I think it would be a prejudice generally to our factory. As to the Pacific Jute Factory, it could not go on without Chinese labor, the looms being so much heavier few women can stand to run them. Women run them in Scotland; but it is very hard work. Before we established this factory on this coast all the bags consumed here came from Scotland. If the tariff did not protect us, our farmers would get these bags cheaply made in Hindostan. We have not asked to have the tariff kept up, except that we introduced the industry, and we found that we could not compete without Chinese labor. If we had no local factory you might have to pay twenty cents for bags.

There are more women regularly employed who earn their living in manufactories now than at the time of the introduction of the "mule." If Chinamen were put into the places of the women employed in these factories all the women would have to starve.

I think there is a choice between Chinese immigration and other foreign immigration. I think the so-called white people the most desirable, but I would as soon have the Chinese than a good many of them. Take the average class of Germans and the average class of Chinamen who come here, I would prefer the Germans by far. Unrestricted immigration of Chinese would not have a tendency to prevent the immigration of Germans.

White people preferable.

A great many Germans are in the anti-coolie leagues. There is just as bitter hatred among the Germans as among any other class of people. Being a native German, I am very much opposed to the prejudice against foreigners. I consider a Chinaman nothing but a foreigner, and put him on the same plane as any other foreigner.

RICHARD G. SNEATH, vice-president and manager of the Merchants' Bank, of the state and a resident for twenty-six years, sworn and examined: SNEATH.

I have dealt a great deal with Chinese, and with the Chinese merchants in this city particularly. I have always found them truthful, honorable, and perfectly reliable in all their business engagements. I have done business with them perhaps to the amount of several millions of dollars. I have never had a single one of them to fail to live up to his contracts. I never lost a dollar by them. I cannot say that much for the white race.

High character of business men.

Regarding the advisability of the unrestricted immigration of Chinese to this coast, I am inclined to think that there are not more Chinamen here at present than are really needed, and I think it is a question how far this immigration should go. I should say it was a proper subject of legislation to have a general restriction or power to restrict.

Not more Chinese than needed, but there should be power to restrict.

I should think that they cannot assimilate and become a portion of our people, nor are they likely to do so. The coming and going of the Chinamen would not change the relative relation of the two peoples to each other; they would remain the same general alien people. The younger people learn our language very quickly. The masses do not speak it.

Our civilization is superior to theirs.

Civilization.

Immigrants from Europe and the eastern states, as a class, would be more desirable than the Chinese. As to the influx of the Chinese, as having a tendency to prevent immigration of white labor from the east, I should say that the immigration of whites depended very materially upon their success here; that is, the wages they receive, their advancement, and all that. Wages are about the same here now that they were ten or fifteen years ago. As a rule the Chinese do not come here for permanent residence; foreign and eastern immigrants come here for the purpose of remaining and making their homes here. I think that without Chinamen it would be impossible to develop very many of the material interests of the state. With them I think that our people, perhaps, are better off; we can progress more rapidly. I do not think it would be desirable to make the Chinese citizens by giving them the franchise.

Development of the country.

Not desirable to give them the franchise.

Among the common Chinese whom I have employed, I have found them to be an industrious people, and, as a general thing, very reliable. In a great many situations I much prefer the Chinese to white labor. Then, again, in farming I employ nearly all white men, for the reason that the Chinese do not understand farming. They can only be worked in gangs, where they have their own head man. I have paid higher wages to Chinamen than I ever paid to white men—as cooks, for instance.

In some situations preferred Chinese; in farming, whites.

To compete with other countries must have cheap labor.

In order to compete with other countries, it is absolutely necessary that we should have cheap labor. They have it in other countries, and we must have it here. Then, cheap labor necessarily furnishes a higher order of labor for a better class.

In hydraulic mining white labor would not pay.

The leading idea with those employing Chinese labor is to make money out of them; but I know plenty of cases where it is demonstrated by figures that it is impossible to employ white labor. The case I refer to is one of hydraulic mining, where a mine will not pay with white labor, and with the use of Chinese labor they are able to pay expenses and a little more, and hope to make it up eventually. I know of two other men whose experience is the same. The tendency of employing Chinese is to find cheap labor; it is a question of dollars and cents.

SEAMAN.

VERNON SEAMAN, five years a resident in China in a mercantile house, sworn and examined:

Statistics.

The exports from China and Japan to the United States of America of teas are from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 pounds per annum, about one half coming from each country. Of this about 8,000,000 pounds is sold in San Francisco; the balance is distributed over the country, in transit through this city and by vessels, direct from China to New York and other northern cities. The better grades of teas pass through this city, and the lower qualities are shipped by sailing vessels because of the economy in freights. To England and the continent about 160,000,000 to 170,000,000 pounds of tea are annually shipped.

The silk trade is largely European, 88,000 bales being the average annual shipments to Europe, and some 10,000 bales to America.

The following statistics, compiled from recent China prices current, show the annual exports and imports for the year 1875, the comparative values, etc.:

*From China.*

Imports.	25,000,000 pounds tea, 50c .....	\$12,500,000
	5,000 bales silk, \$500 .....	2,500,000
	12,000,000 pounds sugar, 8c .....	960,000
	50,000,000 pounds rice, 4c .....	2,000,000
	2,000,000 pounds cassia, 12c .....	240,000
	300,000 boxes fire-crackers, \$1 .....	300,000
	500,000 pounds camphor, 15c .....	75,000
	60,000 bales matting, \$4 .....	240,000
	700 cases straw hats, \$40 .....	28,000
	2,000 cases fans, \$4 .....	8,000
	2,200 cases preserves, \$5 .....	11,000
	2,000 cases chinaware, \$20 .....	40,000
	50 cases vermilion, \$40 .....	2,000
	770 cases cassia oil, \$110 .....	84,000
	2,200 cases cassia buds, \$20 .....	44,000
	500 cases aniseed oil, \$200 .....	100,000
	110 cases aniseed star, \$20 .....	2,200
	Opium and sundry .....	1,000,000
		\$20,134,200

*To China.*

Treasure, about.....	\$ 7,650,000	
13,000 barrels flour.....	650,000	Exports.
18,000 flasks quicksilver.....	1,000,000	
2,000,000 feet lumber.....	50,000	
15,000 tons coal.....	150,000	
Sundry (as per <i>Commercial Herald</i> ).....	1,000,000	
	<hr/>	
	\$10,500,000	

From the foregoing it will be seen that we receive from China annually double the amount we send away.

The average arrivals of Chinese in California is about 20,000 per annum, against 80,000 of all other nationalities. Of the foregoing imports, about \$5,000,000 worth are consumed in this city and state.

In China the Chinese are a quiet, industrious people; their merchant class being strictly honorable and upright in their dealings. In all my experience there I never knew but one case of dishonesty in packing teas or silks, and that was the placing of scrap-iron between the outside mats and the boxes of a cargo of tea shipped to London. The shipment was condemned and sold at a loss, which loss was promptly paid by the native merchant who originally sold the goods. The wages of a coolie in southern China is from \$4 to \$6 per month; in the north about \$1 higher. They come here to better their condition. The companies advance their expenses, and they refund the same from the proceeds of their labor. Foreigners in China have very little to complain of. They do about as they please. They have extensive steamer lines on the Yang-tse and Canton rivers, and are largely interested in all branches of trade, insurance, etc.

Quiet, industrious people in China; in some instances cheats.

The Chinese as a people have many peculiarities that are not especially in accord with the ideas of foreigners. Aside from the habit of opium-smoking, which is by no means an universal one, they are not dissipated. At their annual New Year they drink unlimited quantities of "samshoo," a spirit distilled from rice.

Not dissipated.

I have seen 100 of them at work making shoes at Sampson's manufactory at North Adams, Massachusetts; 150 doing laundry work at Captain Harvey's steam laundry in Belleville, New Jersey; and some 500 to 600 on cotton and sugar plantations in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas; also have seen them railroad-building in Alabama, and levee-building at and near Baton Rouge. In these various works their employers were satisfied with their labor. In cotton-raising, on the place of Colonel Sessions, at Luna, Arkansas, are employed 100 Chinese and 100 negroes. Each class cultivated one-half of his plantation. The result of the year's work, as he stated to me in 1872, was five and a half bales to the negro hand, and eight bales to each Chinaman. The wages paid them in the south three years ago was \$28 per month, and they boarded themselves. Some trouble between the Chinese and planters occurred, but in all cases that I became cognizant of these were caused by the non-payment of wages. Then there were some 1,500 Chinese in the south. They had gone there originally under contract to Koopmanschap, Williams, and others, the most of them for the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company. They completed their work, received no pay, and were fearfully abused and turned off in the swamps, where they managed to exist on roots, berries, and anything they could get, until they were relieved by

Good laborers.

Not a desirable  
element for Cal-  
ifornia.

Chin Poo, a very intelligent Chinaman, who had made the tour of the country with me studying this very labor question.

I do not consider them a desirable element for California, by any means. All Chinese can read and write their own language. All male children go to school in China. Females are looked upon in a different light.

Railroading and telegraphing are yet in their infancy in China.

The statistics already quoted, as to arrivals, were taken from the tables of the Merchants' Exchange here.

I know nothing of the massacre at Tien-tsin except from what I have read in the papers. I recollect foreigners taking refuge on board a steamer, but don't know how many were killed. A great many missionary women were dishonored and killed. When I spoke of foreigners having no reason to complain of their treatment in China I was not speaking of missionaries, but those doing business with the merchant class. The missionaries take upon themselves extra risks by going into the interior. Tien-tsin is about 600 miles from Shanghai—a day and a half's drive from Peking. It is an open port, with a foreign population of about 200.

The statistics of the Pacific Mail Company will give the number of Chinamen who return to China.

The same statistical papers go to the custom house that go to the exchange. The custom house record is the official record. It is their business to know how many Chinese arrive. I believe they collect a certain revenue when they arrive.

PECKHAM.

ROBERT F. PECKHAM, woolen manufacturer, and a resident of California for thirty years, sworn and examined :

I was practising law from 1850 until about 1869. Since that time I have been carrying on a woolen mill, at present president and managing agent of the San José Woolen Mills, California,

We employ Chinese, and they are very generally employed by other parties in fruit-raising and hop-raising. They are also employed in washing, as house-servants, and everything of that kind.

Could not carry on  
his woolen factory  
with the prices de-  
manded for white  
labor.

When we are running full we employ about twenty white hands in the mill, and eight or ten on the outside, and about sixty-five Chinese. About three-fourths of the expense of running the institution is paid to white labor, and about one-fourth is paid to the Chinese. We employ Chinamen because it is necessary for us to compete in the business. In comparing pay-rolls with several institutions in the east, a year or two since, we found that there was very little difference. At this time they are twenty per cent. under us. With the prices that are demanded for white labor here we could not carry on the business. There are about \$3,000,000 of capital engaged in the business on the Pacific coast, and I suppose they are all in the same fix. We have tried a number of boys, and our experience with them has been that where their parents are with them in the mill, to look after them, we have no trouble. We have several of them from fourteen to eighteen or twenty years of age, to whom we pay wages considerably in advance of Chinese. We have tried boys whose parents were not in the mill, and it has been a failure; they would work a few days and then go off. The white boys and girls, where they are trained and willing to work, are just as good as the Chinese. The Chinese, though, are very industrious people. They are a little crotchety; they understand how to combine; they will learn you before you learn them. They all require watching. They are the most powerful imitators that I have ever seen, as

Chinese a little  
crotchety; can  
combine.

a class. I think that a Chinaman will learn to weave as well on a fancy loom in one month as most American girls would learn in two months, but they do not exhibit any inventive genius. They are conservative. They do not discover any new processes.

Powerful imitators.

Our process of securing Chinese help is through a Chinese merchant in this city, who acts in the capacity of an intelligence office, getting a commission from them for procuring their situations. They are bound to him, and they observe their agreement in the utmost good faith. I pay the man who employs them for me.

I have seen but one drunken Chinaman in California. As to their honesty they will average well with the same classes among other people. In business transactions the percentage of loss between the two races is decidedly in favor of the Chinese.

Chinese sober and honest.

Whenever we can get a white person, boy, man, or woman, who can perform the duties of a Chinaman, we will give them \$5 a month more than we pay the Chinaman. We prefer to give the labor to white people even at a pecuniary sacrifice.

Fruit-raising and agriculture are our two principal productive pursuits. Besides our own institution in San José, there are some tanneries, two establishments for canning and preserving fruit, two machine-shops where they make castings, steam-boilers, steam-engines, and other industries.

White persons can be got for picking fruit if you will pay the wages demanded. At the present time, if there were no Chinamen here and no more white men than now, it would be found that there would be a very short supply of white labor for the business of the Pacific.

With no more white men than now and no Chinese, a short supply for business of the Pacific.

If we had not had the cheap labor which the Chinese have afforded us, the industries of the state would not have been developed as much as they have by at least twenty years; and it has the same effect upon the situation of white laborers, probably, that the invention of labor-saving machinery has. By the employment of Chinese and the consequent development of industries upon the coast, situations have been made for a great many white people who would not otherwise have found employment. With the wages paid to Chinese labor the white man purchases more of the necessaries of life than I could with my wages in 1849, when I worked for \$16 a day. The purchasing power of labor from 1849 to the present time has been increased.

Development.

The most of our manufacturing in the state is for domestic use. To a limited extent our woollen products find a market in the east.

White labor on farms here commands from \$30 to \$40 a month and board; the value of such labor in the east would range from \$18 to \$25 and board. Chinese labor here on farms, get about \$30, a month and they will board themselves.

Comparative value of labor.

Chinese as a general thing are not very muscular, but they are serviceable in heavy work. In the fruit business a Chinaman will do as much as a white man. Some white men will do more than others. In my business, there is not room for any great difference between the labor of the two classes. If our Chinamen were taken from us we should close up to-morrow. The reason why we are compelled to have cheaper labor than white is on account of the difficulty of competition with eastern products in this home market. We are trying to substitute white labor for Chinese. We picked up, within the last year, two or three poor women who were willing to work for what we could afford to pay them. They stayed with us, and made first-rate hands, and when we find more of that kind we will employ them. We pay them from twelve and one-half to fifteen per cent. above what we pay Chinamen. There are very few men who would not employ white labor, if they could do it, instead of Chinamen.

Most would employ white labor if they could do it.

The profit upon the capital employed in our business for six years, would not be, I think, over nine per cent. per annum. As to the value of our stock, I bought 100 shares day before yesterday for thirty-eight and one-half cents, but would not sell for that.

Our surplus fruit goes to the east by train loads, but what it brings, or how much profit there is in the business, I do not know.

The tanneries in Santa Cruz county, when I was there, were very extensive, and were not run by Chinese labor.

Chinese indispensible.

There are many industries in this state which cannot be carried on successfully with Chinese labor. Cotton is not profitable with Chinese labor in this state, at the present wages; it is regarded by men most conversant with it as a failure. The raising of olives, the making of olive-oil, the putting up of sardines, the raising of rice, castor-oil, beans, flax-seed for oil, and all those things are in our future. The industries of California are in their infancy. We want cheaper labor than we have, even if done by Chinese; and as those branches become developed, they will give additional employment to whites.

Industries.

The money-making facilities of the state and the development of its industries would be increased by the importation of any class of people who can be employed in building up the industries of the country at rates that will command confidence on the part of capitalists, and induce them to put their money into it, be they white or be they Chinese.

Should not become voters.

The Chinese ought not to become voters; as a class they do not want to be voters, and we ought not to force suffrage upon them. I see no cause why our institutions should not stand in the presence of a large adult male population here, disproportionate to the whites, who are not allowed to vote.

Employment of Chinese an advantage to the state.

The result of the stoppage of our factory would be our people would be compelled to purchase wherever they could get the commodities we manufacture. I do not know that there would be any difference to our people in the cost of buying those articles. Outside of the advantage to the sixty Chinese we employ and the money that our stockholders make, there is some advantage to the state in our producing so much. It lays the balance of the United States under contribution to us to the extent that we ship goods east and sell them; it makes the balance of the United States, *pro tanto*, tributary to us instead of our being altogether in their power.

Importance of Chinese labor.

Every article produced by the Chinamen in our own markets, and sold in our own market, such as woolen cloths, clothing, shoes, cigars, slippers and everything of that kind, necessarily, if sold here, excludes just so many of the same articles of eastern manufacture, and comes into competition with them.

Regarding the propriety of limiting Chinese immigration, I have no objection to it, providing a reasonable restraint is to be placed, but I do not know how that is to be done.

It would be more profitable to use our capital in banking, and loaning it at one per-cent. per month compounded.

The production of cotton here has been tried and fully demonstrated, and compares well, both as to quality and quantity to the acre, with that grown in the southern states of the Union.

The industries mentioned as being in the future could all be carried on here, if it were not for the question of labor.

It is better for the United States as a country to manufacture her own goods than to buy them from Europe. What is true of the whole country is true of a state, and it is true of California. It is better for this state to manufacture her own goods even with Chinese labor than to send

her products abroad, to buy them in a foreign market, or even to send to Massachusetts.

As to restricting Chinese immigration, I have no fixed opinion. It seems to be the impression among the Chinese themselves that there are too many of them here, and that they cannot, under the present state of things, all get employment. When they are unemployed they become vicious and idle, and an American does the same.

Impression of the Chinese that there are too many of them.

The influx of Chinese during the last twenty years has not affected our civilization, nor are we degraded by the presence of these people.

At one time the products of our mines was estimated as high as \$50,000,000, and it took nearly all to keep us clothed and get something to eat. We had not much left.

The demand for California cotton at the present time is greater than the supply. Cotton can be imported for fourteen and one-half cents currency; it cannot be produced in California for less than fourteen and one-half cents or fifteen cents gold.

I do not think that free competition among laborers of good morals and correct habits injures a country any more than free competition in matters of property or merchandise. Everything is controlled by the law of demand and supply, labor as well as anything else; but there is one limit beyond which labor cannot go: they cannot compel capital to pay them more for their labor than the products of their labor will sell for in the market.

Labor controlled by supply and demand.

My opinion is that every nation and state is powerful in proportion to the population it supports and supports comfortably, the character of the population having something to do with it.

Rev. WILLIAM W. BRIER, cultivator of fruit, minister of the Presbyterian Church, and a resident since 1850, sworn and examined:

BRIER.

So far as the country is concerned, I regard the moral and physical condition of the Chinese laborers better than any other nationality by far. They are temperate, cleanly, and healthy. In regard to their religious condition, I know nothing about it.

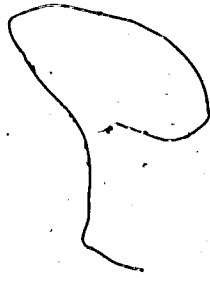
Regards the moral and physical condition of the Chinese laborers better than any other nationality.

The only bondage, the only obligation, they are under is for money advanced for their passage here. They are debtors, and they agree to work so long until that money is paid back. I think that is the only style of bondage that there is among them.

They all come here to make money and then go back. After being here a while they are a good deal like other people; they become attached to the country, and when they go back they want to return. They do not become attached to our institutions and reconciled to live and die here.

The Chinese mostly perform labor that is disconnected with team work; almost every other kind of labor in the world, except in connection with the running of threshing-machines, the Chinamen perform, more particularly in the fruit business. I regard the Chinaman as superior to any other nationality as laborers in their own departments. At the present prices it would be impossible to carry on the fruit business with white labor. The Chinese are more skilful and reliable than white men. They will stay until they learn their business. White men will not do that; you cannot keep them. If the white man amounts to anything, he will soon acquire enough to start in business for himself. I employ Chinamen because I would not have boys nor girls from the city. If somebody would board them and put them in my orchard to work, I would not have them, from what I know of them. I could not afford it. There is too

Superior to any other nationality as laborers in their own departments.





much competition to make people who are wide awake to employ boys. If I undertook to employ boys at all, I would take boys from the needy class. It is a matter of necessity that employers and farmers cannot work boys to advantage. In my business I pay Chinamen \$1 a day, and they board themselves. I furnish them with a house and wood. At present prices of fruit we could not raise it without Chinese labor. I think the employment of Chinese labor in this department, and all other departments, has kept up the price of white labor.

Chinese a necessity to fruit-growing.

The immigration of Chinese to this country has been an advantage to the pecuniary interests of the state.

The present rate of white labor has prevailed for about twenty years. Most articles are cheaper now than they were twenty years ago; clothing is cheaper, meat is higher, and the price of those things manufactured by Chinese has decreased.

Sees no reason for restricting Chinese immigration.

I cannot see any reason for restricting Chinese immigration, and I cannot see how it could have any effect upon the moral condition of the white population.

In regard to the employment of white girls as house-servants in the country, I think they cannot possibly be obtained. Catholic girls do not like to go to the country, because they have not got their churches. Before we had any Chinese servants in the house, we had to depend upon Indians and such classes of people. The white girls who go to service are almost all foreign-born—Irish girls and Germans. I have seen but very few American girls going out to service, and these have been in wealthy families, in the higher departments—women to wait at table, housekeepers, and such like.

Farm wages were from \$25 to \$35 a month in 1856, 1857, 1858, and along there, before the Central Pacific Railway was built.

Capital and labor.

I think the wages of women in service have been reduced during the last twenty years; I suppose there is some competition there. I am in favor of low wages, and of a sufficient profit to carry on the business. The more labor put into our country the more prosperity there will be at large, because we can compete with foreign countries and other states of the Union. In California they are giving as much as they can afford to give. They will get labor as cheap as they can; it is human nature. Our cheapening of products and manufactures, and cheapening them through our own manufactories, has been of great advantage to the laboring class of people. The interests of society require that in the division of the profits made by any business the laborer shall have a decent share. If we cannot compete with foreign countries with the price of labor at a certain figure, I believe it is the interest of the country to reduce the price of labor so that we can compete.

Extreme of Chinese population an evil.

I imagine there can be too many Chinamen; but I do not think there are too many now. My opinion is that if restrictions are to be made in respect to China, they ought to be made upon people who are far worse for us than Chinese. I would trade a certain nationality off for Chinamen until there was not one left of the stock-in-trade, for I consider some of them an evil. An extreme of Chinese population would be an evil, but my opinion is that we have not arrived at that extreme yet.

I suppose the object of those who asked for this investigation was to make political capital. They might have had some other motive, but their chief reason was political. I say this from my own convictions; and in all my acquaintance I do not know a farmer of my district who agrees with me precisely in all these opinions. I do not know a solitary man in Washington township or in Alameda county that disagrees with me in

some things : that the Chinese population, so far as it has come here, is a necessity to the farming interests of the country, and that to interfere with it would be a serious mistake. That is the universal opinion in Alameda county, without an exception.

I know that Mr. Page was the author of the law restricting the immigration of certain classes of Chinese—prostitutes ; but we believe in restricting that class.

I should not think it would be very good taste in a white woman to marry a Chinaman, nor would it be desirable for the state.

I regard the Chinese very much in the light I do any other thing we want to use—horses or machinery. They do a certain kind of work that we cannot have done unless by some such labor. I do not wish the committee to understand that I am for an indiscriminate and universal immigration of the Chinese ; but I have not seen any reason for any interference with the present treaty with China. I do not think the immigration of Chinese to this coast has interfered with white labor, or will in the future ; or that the number coming here will be so great as to be feared ; but if the time should come when they should begin to be in excess of the demand and the use that we can put them to, then I should certainly be in favor of breaking up any treaty at all hazards.

Regards the Chinese a useful machine.

[An extract was here read from a letter from Mr. Blakeslee.]

In speaking of the universal opinion of the people of Alameda county, I referred to those who employed men to work. Mr. Blakeslee is not a man who employs labor. I do not know of any man who employs whites or Chinamen in all my acquaintance in Alameda county who believes that we have too many Chinese. Men who make money out of them believe we have not enough, and they are the men who are the best judges.

Not too many Chinese.

I believe that God has sent these Chinamen here for a great and good purpose to the human race ; to learn something of our institutions and religion, and by their going back and forth they may diffuse virtue to a great and dark people. That is the chief ground of my opposition to Congress interfering with the present relations with China, or interfering at any time before there is an absolute necessity for it. I do not believe there will ever be any necessity for interfering with them myself.

The Chinese will come only as the demand calls them here. I think there has never been an over supply, and I do not believe there will be for this reason : the Chinese, in their labor system, differ from all other people, and from our own people. They have companies—the Six Companies. Most of these Chinese in California are members of these companies. Those companies have no absolute control over them, but they are for security—the security of their persons—to take care of them if sick, and to look after them generally and see that they get employment. All these companies appoint certain men to look after the Chinamen in a given district. I know this from the Chinese from talking with them. Every man who employs Chinamen has one that he calls the boss Chinaman. When he wants men he just says to the boss : " I want so many more men next week than I have," and that boss obtains the men. He gets a small percentage, I suppose. I know it is the case with my Chinamen. I suppose it is universally the case with the boss Chinaman, who secures employment for other Chinamen, to get a certain percentage of the wages of all the men who work, to reward the boss for his agency in the matter.

Demand and supply.

I have heard of Chinamen starting in on their own hook, but I never saw a Chinaman who bought or owned any real estate. I conceive it to be right and proper that Chinamen should have the right to buy real

Chinamen do not invest in real estate.

estate. There is no danger of its being done to any great extent, because most of the Chinese come here to make some money and go back.

There is a great deal worse class of foreigners in our land who have all the rights of citizenship and everything else; and I do not see any reason why we should exclude the Chinese—it is according to their character and morals that I judge.

Chinese civilization.

The Chinese are a polite people. They are not people easily excited; they are very equable in their temper of mind. They are a cleanly people, keeping themselves neat, clean, and nice, and there is nothing offensive about them. Scarcely any of them ever swear. None of them that I have ever known drink whiskey; I have never seen but one drunken Chinaman in my residence in California, and that one, I thought, was becoming Americanized. I have never had but one Chinaman come to my house and ask for something to eat, or to ask if I had anything to give him, and I suppose there are more than 100 fed there of white men of other nationalities every year, from which I infer that Chinamen do not spend their money for whiskey as other nationalities do. If not drunk when they come, they are generally just off a spree. The reason why I judge harshly of whites and so leniently of Chinamen is because of their manners. The whites are begging, and the Chinamen are not; the Chinamen make their living by work, and the white men drink whiskey and do not make a living. I believe in doing all men of all nations justice.

Would not allow them to vote.

As to allowing Chinamen to vote, I never would allow any foreigner in the United States to vote until he could read and write and pass an examination on the constitution of the United States and the form of government we have. When a Chinaman could do that, I would make him a voter if he had not been here more than two weeks. I know quite a number who can read and write in our language, and I would put them on the same footing with all other nations of the earth, and on the same footing as Americans. Independent of any question of making money out of the Chinese, I think I should still be in favor of their unrestricted immigration. I should not like to see our country flooded with either Chinese or European immigration.

Comparison between European and Chinese immigrants.

The great immigration we have had from Europe in the last sixty or seventy years has been, I think, a great trial to the stability of our institutions. If I could choose between 100,000 German, Swedish, Italian, English, French, Irish, and Scotch immigrants in the same general proportion as they come to California now, and 100,000 Chinese from Hong Kong, I would prefer the European; for this reason: they would be more likely to remain here and become permanent citizens, and more easily moulded into our ideas and thoughts. The second generation would improve; the third generation would be about as good as we are. The ultimate condition of the country under white foreign immigration would be improved by the immigration of 100,000 adult male Chinamen who come here and go away.

Christian civilization is superior to Buddhism and heathenism; it is better in its effects upon the country and the people of the country.

I am in favor of cheap labor. If I could get more with ninety cents a day than with one dollar and twenty cents, it would be better prosperity for my family to get ninety cents.

8. CLINTON HASTINGS, a resident since 1849, engaged in general real estate business, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on the organization of the state, sworn and examined :

So far as the material interests of the state are concerned, the influence of the Chinese has been beneficial. The construction of the Central Pacific Railroad was the great desideratum for the prosperity of the country ; but in the construction of lateral roads through our different counties, I think their influence has been detrimental. In that and a moral point of view they are highly detrimental.

Development beneficial, but subsequently detrimental.

The presence of the Chinese, unless they can be driven from the country after a year or two, would be very injurious. At the present time we need them in the businesses in which we employ them. We should have some legislation to restrict them. Their privileges in this country should be no greater than the privileges of our people in China.

As to the question of their assimilation or civilization, I think it would be destruction if miscegenation should be general. We would not propagate.

Miscegenation would mean destruction.

There is no race of the Aryan or European races, whether it be an Irish man or a Russian serf, who is not infinitely superior to the Chinaman, in a moral point of view, as a human being.

A Russian serf superior to the Chinaman from a moral point of view.

There is an irrepressible conflict between the white man and the Chinaman when they come in contact. Their presence has a direct tendency to discourage white immigration ; it demoralizes, also, another branch of our people — our boys and girls.

Discourages white immigration. Demoralizes our boys and girls.

Chinese labor has been indispensable in developing some of the resources of California, such as the reclamation of submerged lands. Some Chinamen are very reliable ; and, perhaps, for steady employment in that low grade of labor, are better than any other race.

We must come to this crisis of excluding the Chinese some time or other. Now is the time. They cannot assimilate with our race, never can miscegenate, and they do not desire to do so.

In erecting buildings white labor is employed ; if they were erected by Chinese labor there would be no tenants. The poor white people of this city will not rent a building of a man who employed Chinamen to erect it. The prejudice is so great that if there were incendiaries among our laboring classes it would be a very great incentive for them to fire our buildings.

Strong prejudice of the poorer classes.

The progeny of Chinese and whites cannot procreate, or their offspring would be so imperfect that perhaps in the majority of offsprings it would be no better than a mule. The offspring of negroes and whites probably would be more prolific but I think it would be imperfect also. There is a great difference between the two.

Miscegenation impossible or at least undesirable.

The present employment of Chinese labor in this country is as detrimental as slavery ever was in the southern states. Chinese labor is a servile caste ; the Chinaman is in a state of peonage. So far as the great body politic is concerned, they are a fungus, a foreign substance, an unhealthy substance ; they are not freemen.

As bad as slavery. A servile caste — peons. A fungus.

You cannot induce a Chinaman to become a citizen. They have no idea of the obligations of an oath. The educated Chinaman is very much of a gentleman. As to Christianizing them that is preposterous. They are fully satisfied with their religion.

Educated Chinaman a gentleman, but to Christianize preposterous.

A peon is a person who in all Spanish countries becomes indebted to his superior, and when so indebted he is obliged to serve him until he discharges that obligation. The Chinamen come here as peons, and perform

a certain service to pay for the expense of bringing them here and the expense of taking them home. He belongs to the great companies until the debt is paid. They order him to go here and there; they see that he is not starved; they see that he is fed, and that he is employed. Hence it is that you never hear of their people being beggars.

How the Chinese come.

There are a great many immigrants from Europe who borrow money to get here, promising to pay it back out of their wages; but this is different from the way the Chinese come here. In the case of the European immigrant he has the liberty to say that he will be employed in this or that way, with no one to control his movements. In the other case the Chinaman is under constraint; he is enslaved to these employers until he pays back the money advanced.

I get my information from a knowledge of the Chinamen for the last twenty-five years. I employ them because they are here and they are cheap. I think they are more faithful than white men. I never heard of such a monstrosity as a Chinese vote. I heard that they voted at the last election in this city.

The educated Chinaman.

I have met leading merchants at a dinner party, which equalled anything in splendor I ever knew. No man feels degraded in associating with cultivated Chinamen. The educated Chinaman is as adverse to assimilating or affiliating with the Anglo-Saxon race as we are. He has a civilization of his own kind. As a merchant he is equal to any other merchant, and is equal to any foreigner in the observance of his monetary obligations; but these high-toned Chinamen are unfit to amalgamate with the American race.

We cannot get white household servants in the country, but there are thousands and thousands of them who would go to the country and would become servant girls if it was made as honorable as it is in other countries. Our girls would take to that kind of employment in preference to wandering over our streets and falling into a vicious life.

COLTON.

DAVID D. COLTON, vice-president of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and connected with the Oriental and Occidental Steamship Company, sworn and examined:

Southern Pacific would not have been done so quickly without Chinese.

On the establishment of the steamship company absolute orders were given that the females should be the wives and daughters of Chinamen coming. The regulation has been enforced.

The Southern Pacific was constructed principally by Chinese, the head of construction being white. It would not have been done as quickly without Chinese labor; about seventy-five or eighty per cent. were Chinese. The testimony given by the head of the construction department is very favorable to that class of labor. Two Chinese have been employed in my house, one for seven years and the other five years, and I find them reliable, industrious and cleanly. I have never seen a Chinaman who could not read and write. They are experts as accountants.

Effect of construction of railroad.

The construction of railroads has been the means of opening up thousands of acres of land. Settlements follow the roads; and, as a rule, the land increases in value from 200 to 1,000 per cent.

White labor not impeded.

Chinese labor has been beneficial to the state. The law of supply and demand will govern Chinese immigration. There is not a plethora of labor on the coast. The presence of the Chinese does not retard the settlement of the country with white people. Their intellectual ability in the management of business is very good. They are an intellectual people, thinking people, industrious and frugal.

Testimony to Chinese.

The principal business houses among them have sprung up from very small beginnings compared with what they are now.

I have never seen anything in their presence here that would tend to interfere with the morals of our people. I consider the Chinese, taking them altogether, infinitely more intelligent and better qualified to exercise the right of franchise than the negroes of the south, who can neither read nor write. Do not demoralize.

If Americans in China were treated in the same way as the Chinese are treated here, the nation would be in favor of wiping China from the face of the earth.

I never saw a drunken Chinaman in my life; they do not have any spees. I have heard of this smoking of opium, but out of 3,000 or 4,000 on the road there are no opium smokers. There is no trouble with them, they are always on hand in the morning. They do a full day's work, and they are certainly the most cleanly laborers we have. First rate laborers. No spees.

When acting as attorney of an interior county, I applied the foreign miners' license-tax to all who did not declare their intention of becoming citizens.

Chinamen, in Wyoming, do all kinds of work in coal mining.

They were engaged in tunnels on the Southern Pacific. White men were never refused work on the road; they were paid twice as much as the Chinese. They were engaged in teaming, etc. Teaming is a business the Chinese have not taken to. White men paid twice as much as Chinese.

The moral and political condition of the country is governed, to a certain extent, by the general prosperity of the state.

As a desirable class of immigrants, if the eastern people were industrious, I would prefer them as settlers to the Chinese; and if there was any way in getting 300,000 families from New England, I would walk barefooted from here to Chicago to accomplish it. But when we cannot get them, I would rather have the Chinese than none. Would prefer New Englanders, but Chinese better than none.

DONALD McLENNAN, connected with the Mission Woolen Mills for sixteen years, sworn and examined: McLENNAN.

The mills were established by Chinese labor, for the reason I could not get white labor. I found them very intelligent, sober, and industrious, and ready to adapt themselves to anything and everything that turned up. I found them equally as intelligent as the same type or class of labor of any other nationality. They would readily do the most intricate and complicated work, and in fact learned it in one third less time than any other class of white labor. They are very imitative and ready, very apt, and can do almost anything you show them how to do, and do it more carefully than white persons. I never found a case of theft among them. High character of Chinese as laborers.

The large landed estates are a greater evil than the Chinese, and they keep out a larger number of immigrants. Large landed estates a greater evil than the Chinese.

The Chinese have added very largely to the wealth and welfare of the coast.

We employ 300 Chinese and 300 whites; used to employ from 600 to 800 Chinese. We found a scarcity of Chinese labor, which partly led to the substitution of white, and a desire on our part to accommodate ourselves to the wishes of the public. Development of country.

The Chinese are reliable and a very steady people. I have never seen a drunken Chinaman in my life.

In New England, the very best class of farmers' daughters, well educa-

ted, bright, and intelligent, work there in the mills, and the Chinamen, I think, are more than their equal in adapting themselves to anything of an intricate kind of work.

We pay our white men from \$1.75 to \$6 a day; Chinamen we pay ninety cents. White help is more skilled.

Chinese keep down strikes.

One of the advantages of the Chinese is that they are a check on the whites as to striking.

Competing with eastern markets.

The whites we employ are steady and industrious, and we are gradually substituting them for Chinese, at the same time competing successfully with the eastern market.

Not as desirable as Americans or Germans. If driven out the state would be bankrupt.

The Chinese are not as desirable as our own nationality and Germans. If they were driven out the state would be more than half bankrupt. If they should increase so as to largely outnumber the whites, the effect might not be so favorable as it would be to have so many white people and Europeans among us. I do not believe they have materially gained in numbers within the last six years. As the Chinese increase the white population increases also. We have 108 white families averaging five and a half to a family, and 300 Chinese at work. There were 500 or 600 white people getting a living from the fact of our being able to employ so many Chinese. We could not carry on our business without them.

Five or six hundred whites getting a living because Chinese employed.

The Chinese are large consumers of the goods manufactured by us.

The work they do is too heavy for white girls. It takes so long to teach them; there are very few you can teach. We want to teach them, but we cannot afford to do it.

White men preferable to Chinamen.

On starting the mill we had to educate the Chinamen to fill these places of employment.

The European, or the New England, or western man is preferable to the Chinaman, because they more readily assimilate with our ways of living, our ways of thinking, and with our religious views, and in all our moral aspects they are like us.

Cotton can be raised here very well. There is not so much this year as in former years; it has not been as remunerative as expected; it is better and stronger cotton, but coarser, and makes a stronger fabric. We use all we can get, and pay the same price in gold that we would pay for eastern cotton in currency. It cannot be raised here by free white labor any more than fruit. It does not take any more labor to raise cotton than corn, except the picking and gathering. There is a great demand for it.

**BEALS.**

HENRY C. BEALS, connected with the *Commercial Herald*, sworn and examined:

Cordage could not be manufactured without Chinese.

Respecting the manufacture of cordage, Mr. Hiram Tubbs says it is utterly impossible for him to manufacture it without Chinese labor. They had tried white labor and were convinced that the employment of white people was a matter entirely beyond their control. There are two factories: one here and one at Alameda. Almost the entire amount of cordage that is used here is manufactured by ourselves. We receive a little cordage from Manila, but not much. We import the hemp in a raw state.

Imports.

The imports of cordage in 1871 were 2,741 coils and 1,930 packages; in 1872, 11,337 coils and 2,535 packages; in 1873, 7,370 coils and 1,766 packages; in 1874, 5,288 coils and 485 packages; in 1875, 7,238 coils and 874 packages; which show a large falling off. The consumption of cordage on this coast approximates 6,500,000 pounds per annum.

Formerly boots and shoes were brought here from Philadelphia and Massachusetts, and some from New York; but since the establishment of our factories the quantity brought has diminished very materially.

Boots and shoes formerly brought from Massachusetts.

The exportation of flour is a growing trade between this port and China; they are very large buyers. They handle a great deal of gin-seng. In 1875 we exported 445,143 barrels of flour, and of this China took 145,555 barrels, a little over one-third.

Flour exported to China.

Within a few years the trade in cigars has entirely changed. Eight years ago most of the cigars used here were either imported from Manila or Havana; but now probably two-thirds of all the cigars consumed on this coast are made here.

Cigar trade.

Our commerce with China is increasing every day, and very rapidly. The China steamers go out twice a month, crowded to overflowing with goods and merchandise. The Chinese buy and handle more quicksilver, probably, than any other class of people here. Hong Kong is our great market for quicksilver.

Commerce with China increasing.

It would be bad policy to abrogate treaties, or any portion of treaties, which would tend to retard and cut off this trade. It would be irreparable. There are a score or more of Chinese merchants who do a vast amount of trading in buying and selling our own products, such as flour and wheat, and recently barley. There are on an average twenty of them on 'Change every day. They are very gentlemanly in all their intercourse with white people; none more so. Their credit is A1.

Credit high.

The ebb and flow of the Chinese is periodical. I do not think, from my own knowledge, that there has been any visible increase of the population. The increase in extent of the portion of the city occupied by the Chinese does not increase in the same proportion as that occupied by other people. The city is extending with wonderful rapidity, and covers an immense area of ground.

I class the Chinese as one of the labor-saving machines of this country.

Chinese classed as one of the labor-saving machines of the country. Prostitutes and hoodlums.

Leaving out the women, who are objectionable, the condition of the Chinese is good. Chinese girls or women have a bad influence upon our boys—what we call hoodlums—a greater influence, probably, than any other class of prostitutes.

A white servant girl, in the capacity of nurse, receives from \$20 to \$25 a month; a cook, \$30; chambermaids, generally \$25 a month. These rates have continued for six or eight years past. Since the agitation of the Chinese question here it has been a very difficult matter for any one to hire white help. A good Chinese servant will do twice the work of any white servant-woman you can have here. American-born girls, be they of Irish parentage or otherwise, as a general thing, will not go out to service. White girls will not go out of town into the interior.

As servants.

A good Chinese servant will do twice the work of any white servant-woman.

I do not think Chinese immigration has had any material effect upon the white laboring class or with honest labor.

If I could have my way, I would have this country settled with white people, most assuredly. They assimilate more to our ways of doing business. I prefer our government to that of any other.

Would prefer white people.

American or white girls, as a whole, are above the business of going out. They prefer to be educated; they all want to be ladies; they want to be considered as such. They do not like to be called servants.

I do not see any necessity for limiting them by restricting their immigration.



SAN FRANCISCO, November 14th, 1876.

JACOB B. SHERK, sworn and examined :

Hop-raising is my principal business, and I employ from 140 to 180, and sometimes as high as 200, Chinese in picking. We have leased our ground for four years more, and if we thought the Chinese were going to be driven from the country we would not have any use for it. We sell our hops in this market, but they are shipped to all parts of the world. Eastern hops have taken the lead here always, but in the east our hops have a better demand than theirs. So far as raising hops with white labor it is impossible at the present time, and compete with the eastern market.

Impossible to raise hops and compete with eastern markets.

For picking hops I pay \$1.20 per 100 pounds; it would be impossible to get white men. If I should hire 180 white men there would be more or less thieving.

With white men there would be thieving.

The land rents for \$20 an acre; if sold it might probably be bought for \$300 an acre.

One of the five Chinamen I have with me at other seasons of the year hires all the Chinamen who have picked my hops for the last year or two. When the Chinaman hires by the day I pay him at the rate of \$1

Need cheap labor. Chinese at \$1 a day not extraordinarily cheap.

I am in favor of cheap labor so long as we have to compete with foreign markets. I do not consider Chinese at \$1 a day extraordinarily cheap labor. When wages are high, other things are generally high in proportion. If commodities are low in proportion, it is not to be supposed that you can get very high wages. The price of labor here affects the price of flour; it affects the raising of the flour. The amount of grain consumed here does not affect the price of wheat in Liverpool, nor does it interfere with the price of flour here to any proportional degree.

Would prefer white men.

I would prefer immigrants from the east to Chinese, because I like white men better. I would rather pay my money to a white man than to a Chinaman. The immigrants who come from the eastern states are more intelligent generally. They make better citizens, and have a higher civilization; they come here to make homes and develop the country; they marry and raise children, and in all these respects are better than Chinamen.

Not in favor of unrestricted immigration of Chinamen.

I am not in favor of unrestricted immigration of Chinese. The Chinese have been a great benefit to our country up to the present time; and I do not think there are too many here. I think every man can get employment if he searches for it.

In one instance the presence of Chinamen interfered with the employment of white men.

SHEARER.

Rev. FREDERIC E. SHEARER, stated clerk of the Presbytery of San Francisco, and the Synod of the Pacific, sworn and examined :

Chinese population.

The number of Chinese now in America is about 100,000. The total arrivals from January 1st, 1852, to April 1st, 1876, at San Francisco were 214,226, and the departures, 90,078; and at Astoria, 6,786 arrivals and 1,158 departures.

[The witness here read a paper comparing the estimates of arrivals with the United States census, also respecting the progress made by missionaries in converting the Chinese to Christianity.]

A panic would be the result of limiting immigration.

Some people seem to fear that the country will be overrun by Chinese men. If immigration was limited, I believe that all capitalists would

fear that the Chinese in the country would be insufficient to meet the demands of labor upon them, and a panic would be the result.

Their habits of life are entirely different from ours. Compared with the laboring classes, their moral and physical condition is better than some others and worse than some others. Their general reputation is favorable for their faithful performance of what they undertake to do. By some people they are treated as other foreigners are, but by the laboring classes they are not so treated. In their dealings with men, including their honesty and integrity, the opinion of the people would be in favor of them.

Character.

They come here to make money, but many of them, not a large percentage, abandon the idea, returning to China permanently. Some are content to die here. Others return to China, and then come back again to the United States. If they were equal before the law and treated as other immigrants are treated, many of them would marry and settle down like other people. A good deal of the prejudice against them is in consequence of their habits and dressing in an outlandish costume. Quite a number have abandoned their dress and dress like Americans. They have intellectual capacity to understand our constitution and laws. If they were put upon an equality with other people, not more than one tenth, for a lapse of several years, would become American citizens. There is no danger of any immediate great influx of Chinese to this state, because I regard that supply is regulated by the demands of capital and the necessity of labor.

If equal before the law would marry and settle down like other people.

Supply of immigration regulated by demand.

Nearly all the Chinese women on the coast are prostitutes. There are Chinese gamblers in towns in the interior.

Nearly all the Chinese women on the coast prostitutes.

There is a society of women in connection with our associations, engaged in the reclamation of prostitutes. About 100 in the last year have been instructed in industrial arts: eighteen in the last year were received into their home for fallen women; several of them have married and are leading very commendable, and it is believed virtuous, lives with their husbands.

There are three denominations in China: Buddhists, Taoists, and the followers of Confucius. They have many of the same customs: their everyday life is the same. They dress in the same general way, except their priests. I think that some priests of one class do not wear the queue; the people in general wear the queue, which is a native symbol. If they cut it off they are looked upon as having renounced their nationality. Out of the 246 converts to Christianity I know of two who have sacrificed their queues; if it had been required, I suppose every one would have cut it off.

Religion.

The queue a national symbol.

The gospel teachings of Christ and Christian civilization are superior to the Chinese religion and civilization.

An immigration from New England would be already assimilated in part, both religiously and politically, and therefore it would be superior to an immigration from Asia. At present I am in favor of unrestricted immigration.

An immigration from New England preferable.

In favor of unrestricted immigration.

The Chinese will assimilate as readily as some of the elements now undergoing assimilation.

ARTHUR B. STOUT, physician, a member of the State Board of Health, and a resident of the state since 1849, sworn and examined :

Up to within the last six years I have resided in close proximity to the Chinese—in the midst of their quarter. I was among the last to leave.

Chinese men of small stature not muscular, but the muscle they have is very vigorous.

Light weight men capable of great industry.

Their health better than that of like classes of whites because of the frugality of their lives.

Very few fires which have originated in the Chinese quarter.

Has known of no pestilence.

They eat to live, and are clean, and use much water.

Death rate less among Chinese.

Small-pox not even half due to China or Chinamen.

Leprosy—the cry about this is a farce.

Hospitals.

As to the physical condition of the Chinese they are men of small stature and not muscular, but the muscle that they have is very vigorous. They are witty, quick, and strong for their development. They are what we would call light-weight men, and as such are capable of great industry and have a capacity for labor which is remarkable. Their health, as a general thing, among similar classes in similar conditions, is better than that of the whites, because the frugality of their lives exposes them less to diseases than parties who are subjected to various excesses.

Previous to the time of my leaving the Chinese quarter, with the exception of the general conflagration in 1849, and a small portion that was destroyed on Stockton street, there have been no fires of any consequence. There have been very few fires that originated in the Chinese quarter.

During my residence among them I have not known of any disease, any pestilence, originating and spreading there, although they live in their quarters very closely sometimes.

They eat to live and they do not live to eat. They are clean in their habits, and they drink no whiskey. I have never seen a drunken Chinaman in my life. As mechanics or as workmen they keep themselves very clean: using a great deal more water for ablutions than for cooking purposes. The women are generally cleaner than the same kind of women of other localities and of other races.

The death-rate is greater among the whites than among the Chinese.

As to epidemics, the small-pox has been among them, as it has been among others, but, ratio of population allowed, there has been less among them than with the whites. The true source of small-pox is threefold. One source is from California, where it has prevailed to a very great extent, and has swept northward, going through San Francisco and other portions of the state. A small ratio, and least of all, has come from China; and small-pox prevailed to a very serious extent long before any Chinamen came here. In the very early years I recollect sending vaccine to Washington Territory, to the Indian agent there, to vaccinate a tribe of Indians about being destroyed by small-pox. It is engendered here; it arrives from southern California; and last and least it has come with vessels from China.

The hue and cry made about leprosy is a farce. It is a disease of a past epoch, which can never return again, owing to the different changes of civilization and of life that have occurred. I consider it a curable disease, and I have no idea of its contagiousness by quick contagion. If you were to sleep with a man for six months or a year, be in close contact, get the scurf from the skin upon you, and breathe his breath for a long time, very likely then you might catch the leprosy; but it is one of those chronic diseases which, although in that way contagious, need excite no fear; and it is not near as horrible as other diseases of the skin that we have, such as psoriasis and phthosis.

Their mode of living being different, it makes their hospitals appear very different from ours. They have no beds; they lay the sick on mats on the floor, which are kept clean. In some cases the mats are not changed, and they are liable to gross negligence. The European hospitals, only a few years ago, were just as much places of carelessness and reckless inhumanity as are theirs. The Chinese have a system of medicine of

their own, and professional physicians. They are but very little educated in anatomy and physiology, with very little knowledge of surgery. The Chinese dislike surgical operations. They desire very much to establish a general hospital and also a small-pox hospital for their own people, the same as the French and the Germans.

Medical knowledge.

Their treatment of their sick is very variable. The tenderness of those who know one another is not to be surpassed by any people. They would give the utmost care. If some friends will pay they will get pretty good care, if not they will be very much neglected. They desire to take care of their sick to the best of their ability. I have never seen China men put out on the street to die, but I have heard of them.

Tenderness to sick by friends.

Heard of sick put out on street to die, but never saw it.

They are excellent tenants. Before I leased my property to the Chinese, in consequence of the locality, I could get only very inferior tenants, many of whom would cheat me out of my rent, and others would abuse the property, etc. The present tenants have paid a better price punctually. There has been no swearing, no noise, no trouble, no riotous conduct about the premises.

Good tenants.

The squalor of the Chinese quarter is not much greater than that which exists in other parts of the city amongst other people. There has been a great exaggeration in all those charges against the Chinese, at the same time I do not pretend to say that their quarter might not be cleaner. They would be clean if they were forced to be so. The city authorities undertake to clean the city in other parts, but the Chinese are left to take care of themselves and clean their own quarter at their own expense. Except early in the morning, when they are required to throw out garbage, which is very foul and disgusting, the streets are quite clean.

Squalor not much greater than in other parts of the city.

Occasionally the Chinese have a fight or riot among themselves, and they fight very fiercely when they do fight; but excepting those cases, which are very rare, I never heard any trouble there. They are more sinned against than sinning. They receive a great deal of crimination, and yet the occasions of recrimination are exceedingly rare; not because they lack the courage, but because they are overawed and prefer peace. If they were not so maltreated, I think they would feel a great regard for the American people. They occasionally resist, but they generally submit to it and leave. I have seen a great many cases of assaults upon Chinamen committed in daylight.

Chinese very badly treated.

Their hospital on Clay street is in a state of decay, owing to the fact of the hoodlums of the neighborhood constantly bombarding it with stones.

Hoodlums.

The police do their duty towards the Chinese, not because they are anxious to favor them, but to perform their duty according to their oath of office.

They have syphilis the same as other races, but I do not think the disease is any more, nor do I think it is worse, among the Chinese than that which originates with other people. In some parts of Europe the disease is fatal in three days.

Syphilis not worse among Chinese, than among white people.

It is stated that there are 4,000 Chinese prostitutes in the state; it is also stated that there are about 1,000 of them here. That number is too little; there should be more. Prostitution is irrepressible; it is a necessity. If there is a certain supply of women of that character, the family is much more sacred and much more pure. The statement about the disease being propagated among the boys by Chinese women is nonsense.

There should be more prostitutes.

The hoodlums—the boys—go among them more to molest, to annoy, to disturb them, than to use them; and when they use them they do not get more malady than by going to other houses.

Hoodlums.

The statement that the morality of our white boys is influenced by

Prostitutes do not demoralize white boys.

going among the Chinese is a gross exaggeration. Very few, anyhow, go among them for that purpose. They can go farther and fare better. The Chinese prostitutes do not exercise any influence among the white virtuous people, the white prostitutes exercise a very degenerating influence upon them; but it is inevitable. When men are unable to be men of families, they are nevertheless subject to the law of nature, and they must go among the prostitutes. If there is a comparison to be made at all, the white prostitutes who promenade our thoroughfares in rich attire, are more likely to have a bad effect upon our poor white girls than the Chinese prostitutes. As far as the depravity of white young men is owing to female influence, it is the white prostitute more than it is the Chinese in this city.

Prostitutes compared.

Do not get drunk.

Garroting, highway robberies, rolling on drunks, etc., I have never known among the Chinese; but such crimes are very common. I have never seen a drunk Chinaman; they drink some whiskey, but moderately. Their dissipation is rather in opium; but the cases in which they become maniacal from the use of it and lose their health are less frequent.

I read Dr. Meares' statement, and while I consider him a man of veracity and probity to the highest degree, yet I think he has exaggerated his dislike to the Chinese.

This agitation of the Chinese question injures me very much.

Cubic-air law.

The cubic-air law has been misconstrued, and applied simply and entirely to molest and drive out the Chinese; but if applied to all classes, nearly every block in the city would be found defective. The law is violated by whites as well as Chinese. There may be an occasional case where it is enforced against the whites.

Prostitution.

Referring again to Chinese prostitution I think they should be allowed to come with the same facility that any other immigrants come, and I think that if 20,000 reputable Chinese females, virtuous women, could be brought into this city, and accepted into the family—the human family—it would be a great advantage. The municipality should use legitimate means and proper sumptuary laws to guard the morality of the city; but I do not believe that the entire expulsion of these women would do good. I believe in limiting that as in limiting every other misfortune of the human family to the smallest amount.

Expulsion would do no good.

Would not assimilate well.

The Chinese cannot directly assimilate with our people. No two races have been known to assimilate well. The black and the white assimilate, and the quadroon and the octoroon become quite a different people. There have been intermarriages already in this city. I think if a first-class Chinese woman and a first class white man would marry, it would be a very much better cross than the white man on the negro or the white man on the Indian.

Opposition arises from jealousy and ignorance combined.

The opposition to the Chinese arises from a misconceived view of the competition of the Chinese against the other class—the laboring classes. It is jealousy and ignorance combined. The more intelligent and the more highly cultivated class of our population is that which most strongly advocates the Chinese, as well as that class which constitutes the house-keeping—the family of our city.

As servants as much trusted as others.

A very considerable number of Chinese are employed as servants in this city. I think the same degree of trust is reposed in them that is accorded to the servants of other races, black or white.

On being recalled the witness was cross-examined in regard to his modified views of the question.

The Chinese can buy property, why not naturalize them? The tidal wave of bad immigration is just as strong from Europe and other countries as from Asia.

The Chinese race go to the two extremes. You can get the highest enlightenment, according to their system of education and religion, and you can get the most degraded. China has not turned out bigger repro-  
brates than England, or France, or Germany, or the United States, but rather more of them.

Bad and good specimens of Chinamen.

Americans or Europeans of respectability cannot live in California as the Chinese tenants are living, and it is not desirable that they should. They can sleep in the same places but not according to civilization, decency, and morality.

Whites could not live like Chinese tenants.

The Chinese do not conflict with the industries of the other laboring classes; they are entirely different.

Do not interfere with white labor.

WILLIAM M. DYE, insurance solicitor, sworn and examined :

DYE.

The profit has been so great to insurers of Chinese property that a premium is offered for that particular insurance over that of white people. There are less losses; there may not be fewer, but they are smaller in amount generally. There are less fires in the Chinese quarter than in other parts of the city, taking the same proportion of houses. For sixteen years there has not been a single building entirely destroyed in the Chinese quarter. There have been two or three shanties that have been utterly destroyed; but they were of no great value at all - probably not more than from \$200 to \$500 a piece. The company I represent, the Liverpool, London and Globe, has paid \$60,000,000 of losses in the United States. My employer says that he would prefer to settle a loss with the Chinese rather than with white people; that they were more reasonable in case of fire and partial loss. The State Investment, a local company, take Chinese policies and pay a larger premium than other companies to get that insurance. Some companies pay a broker who brings business five per cent.; some will pay ten per cent.; some will pay fifteen per cent. The State Investment pays fifteen per cent. There are two or three companies that have discontinued taking insurance on Chinese property.

Less losses from Chinese policies. Less fires.

Chinese more reasonable in case of fire and partial loss.

The establishment of Chinese wash houses all over the city has had the effect of raising the insurance. There are American laundries in the Chinese quarter, and some in other parts of the city. Were it not for the Chinese wash-houses the washing would be done by women in families more largely than it is done. Their establishment has very likely absorbed the business. White people mostly patronize these laundries.

Laundries.

The premium is the same on property occupied by white people as it is on property occupied by Chinese. There is not one cent difference. The same with personal property.

Premiums the same.

The Chinese pay for fire insurance, probably, not less than \$5,000 to \$6,000 a month; for marine insurance, they pay not less than from \$6,000 to \$7,000 a month.

CHARLES CROCKER, engaged in building railroads, sworn and examined :

CROCKER.

The construction of the Central Pacific was commenced with white labor, and continued for a year and a half, when we found we could not get sufficient labor to progress with the road as fast as was necessary, and we were driven to the expediency of trying Chinese labor. There was a prejudice and a disposition not to employ them. We advertised thoroughly for

Construction of the Central Pacific.

Failing to get more than 800 white men tried the Chinese and found they worked well.

Chinese equal to the heaviest work; reliable.

Without their labor industries would be thrown back.

Has an elevating influence on white labor.

Perfectly sober.

Had seen them under the influence of opium.

One strike among Chinese.

A factious cry against Chinese.

white labor, and offered large prices, but failed to get more than 800 men. We tried the Chinese, and we found that they worked well; and as our forces spread out, and we began to occupy more ground and felt more in a hurry, we put them into the softer cuts, and finally into the rock cuts. Wherever we put them we found them good, and they worked themselves into our favor to such an extent, that if we found we were in a hurry for a job it was better to put Chinese on at once. Previous to that we had always put on white men; and to day if I had a big job of work that I wanted to get through with quickly, and had a limited time to do it in, I should take Chinese labor to do it with, because of its greater reliability and steadiness, and their aptitude and capacity for hard work. Their powers of endurance are equal to the best white men. This was tested in a tunnel of the hardest granite, where they worked on one side and Cornish miners on the other. The Chinese cut more rock in a week than the Cornish miners. In using the hammer and the drill they proved themselves equal to the best Cornish miners in that work. They are very trusty and intelligent and live up to their contracts.

The presence of Chinese as laborers among us goes very far toward the material interest of the country; without their labor we would be thrown back in all branches of industry. I believe that the effect of Chinese labor upon white labor has an elevating instead of a degrading tendency. When we began employing Chinese labor, instead of our white force decreasing it increased from 800 to 2,500 and 3,000, and instead of these white men being engaged shovelling dirt, or with a pick and shovel, they were teamsters, mechanics, foremen, and men in an elevated grade of labor, receiving wages far above what they would have done if we had had the same number throwing up the dirt and digging the rock. I know of several who used to be foremen and who never expected to be anything but shovellers of dirt, hewers of wood, and drawers of water, who are now respectable farmers, owning farms. They got a start by controlling Chinese labor.

The Chinese that we employed were all temperate. Out of the 10,000 on the work I have never seen a drunken Chinaman. I have no recollection of ever having seen a drunken Chinaman. I have seen them under the effect of opium by going into their rooms where they smoke opium.

They are peaceful in their habits while at work in gangs. In one or two instances I have known of fights among them - clannish fights. We had one strike with the Chinese - a strike for higher wages; but I think they were incited to this by emissaries from the other side, who wished to keep us in the mountains while they were building the road over the plains. The strike lasted one week, and they all returned peaceably to work.

There is labor for all, and there is no conflict between the interest of the white and the Chinese laborer. If the white laborer understood and realized his true interest he would be in favor of the present proportion of Chinese labor in this state. There might be an increase of the immigration to such an extent that it would be injurious, but the present equilibrium is not too much. One in ten of the entire population is about the number. The law of supply and demand will regulate itself if they are left alone. I recognize a Chinaman as more than an ordinarily intelligent man, and they will not come here unless they can get profitable employment.

I believe if this question was argued calmly and deliberately before the people, without any of this hue and cry, eight-tenths of the people would vote for the amount of Chinese labor there is here now, and against this

anti-Chinese sentiment. I have heard farmers and fruit-raisers, manufacturers and mechanics, express the opinion that Chinese immigration was an advantage. It has not the same tendency to degrade free white labor as that of negro slavery in the south—because it is not servile labor. You cannot control a Chinaman except you pay him for it. You cannot make any contract with him, or his friend, or supposed master, and get his labor unless you pay for it. I made a contract with a merchant here, for Chinamen, Koopmanschap, who brought me 500; I never made any contract with the Six Companies. We have always procured our Chinamen through the house of Sisson, Wallace & Co. here—Americans. They gathered them one at a time, two, three, four of them in a place, and got them together to make what is called a gang. Each gang is numbered and has a bookkeeper to keep the account among themselves. We have a foreman, and he keeps the account with the gang and credits them. When pay-day comes the head man of the gang is paid for all their labor, and then they divide it among themselves.

Chinese labor not servile labor.

The Chinamen who are here are not as of much advantage to the state, as the same number of immigrants from the state of New York and New England would be; but their presence here does not prevent the New Englander from coming, nor has it done so. On the contrary, if a New Englander comes here, he can use the Chinaman very much in opening a farm, and cultivating it after he gets it open. I do not believe there is a slave among them; nor do I believe that the Spanish system of peonage prevails among the Chinese here. I also believe that white population is better for the country than Chinese. Chinese labor is not better than white labor, but it is a mighty good substitute. The poor white man was degraded by negro slavery, because it was servile labor; but now that the negro is free and can earn his money, the next generation or two will not feel ashamed to labor alongside of him. I have given some money to the missionaries here. I am a common carrier, and would rather have white men than Chinamen for travellers. If there were no Chinese going between here and Hong Kong our steamship line could be run with profit.

Prefers white labor but Chinese a good substitute.

I do not think it would be a good idea to admit Chinamen to citizenship, nor is the presence of a large non-voting male class desirable. I believe in an educational standard for voting. If a Chinaman has lived in our country long enough to become educated in our language and to understand our institutions, he will make just as good a voter as myself; and I would let him vote. But I do not believe they are going to remain here long enough to become good citizens, and I would not admit them to citizenship. They have no particular care about our political institutions. They are harmless and indifferent; and they would not affect our politics, nor affect our morals, nor affect our status in any way.

Should not vote.

A white laborer can afford to labor alongside of a Chinaman when they are both paid for their labor. There is an objection with them to do so, but I think the feeling of prejudice is fast wearing out. I should not like to see an even number of Chinamen with the whites here.

A white man can support himself on Chinamen's wages.

We paid the Chinamen \$35 a month, boarding themselves; their purchases at the store would average \$9 a month. A white man can support himself on the same wages. At the present price of provisions, clothing, etc., a white laboring man with a family would have to live very plain and simple on a dollar a day. The actual wants of a man are very few, and a dollar a day will buy a good deal of common and ordinary provisions—good meat and good flour. I believe that the white man is better than a Chinaman. I believe that when the brain of the white man



Believes that the white man has got more brain than the Chinaman.

Number of Chinamen in proportion to whites less than in 1860.

Class-prejudice.

rubs against the brain of the colored man the white man will come out ahead all the time. When the white man comes in contact with Chinese labor he is impelled to greater exertion, and he comes out a better man. I believe that the white man has got more brain than the Chinaman, and when he is driven out of a lower class of labor he will aspire to a better.

The number of Chinamen in proportion to the number of white people here is less now than it was ten years ago, and less than in 1860.

I think the white population of the state in 1860 was in the neighborhood of 600,000.

The white immigrant is worth more to the country than any other because he can become a member of our institutions and be a white man among white men; but I would have Chinese grow apace with our immigration. If we had 12,000,000 of white men, 1,000,000 Chinamen would not come amiss to do our laboring work, and the state would be more prosperous for their presence.

A homogeneous population is better than a heterogeneous population. There is great prejudice against the Chinese in this state, which works to their injury. I do not believe that a majority of the people justify this oppression. There has not been so much of it recently as there was about six months ago; the excitement that was fanning into a flame has died away. There is a class of lawless people in the community who, when there is an exciting cause, do these things, which they would not do if they were not excited by class-prejudice.

CLARKE.

HENRY K. W. CLARKE, lawyer by profession, engaged in farming, and a resident in California since 1849, sworn and examined:

The roles they fill.

Chinamen are generally employed as cooks in farmers' families and hotels in the neighborhood where I farm; and to a very great extent they occupy the places of domestics outside of large cities and towns. You will very rarely find an American born woman occupying those places. They are employed also in various manufactories, on railroads, in dyking, and in fruit raising. I sometimes see them, but not often, employed as plowmen.

High character of Chinese laborers.

The moral condition of the laboring classes is remarkably good free from what we call public vices. They are a remarkably temperate people, and the most quiet and docile people I ever saw. The Chinese and the Portuguese are the two most industrious classes we have in California; and their industry is accompanied with great economy. For faithfulness they compare well with other laborers.

Chinese paid as high as whites.

In regard to their services I find that we pay Chinamen as high wages as we do white people for the same work. Cooks are paid as high as \$10 a month. Women would be preferred, but it is impossible to procure women to go into the country to do that work. It is very difficult, even in cities, to procure white girls as maids of all work for a small family. Chinamen will perform all the duties about a house, all the work of a small family.

Their object in coming.

I have heard and read a great deal about coolie labor, and from observation I am satisfied there is no truth in it. They come here as others do, to get money, with the intention of returning; many would remain and become permanent citizens if there was any encouragement given them.

I know of a boy who learned to read and write the English language. He was first employed in a stable, and having by nature some gift with the pencil he became quite expert as an artist and painter. He assumed American clothes and lived in San Diego for many years. I think he is as well informed as any laboring man I know of in that community, and as much attached to American institutions. He is treated well, and the people there all speak well of him. Changing his habits, etc., has had a great deal to do with it. In 1866 he wanted me to make an application for him to become a citizen. I did so. The court said his impressions were that Mongolians could not be citizens. The court did not receive his declaration, but took the matter under advisement, and it finally dropped. He would have made as good a citizen as any we have.

An Americanized Chinaman.

Their treatment here by certain classes, generally a low class, has been very brutal. By the vast majority of people I think they have been treated very well.

Application for citizenship.

Their treatment.

Working up old diggings is very heavy labor. My experience is that a Chinaman will do any work that you will pay him for doing. They are not large-boned or large-muscled people, but exceedingly active and patient to toil. Blasting in tunnels, building levees in the tule lands, and work of that kind, is done by Chinamen.

Not large boned or large muscled but patient to toil.

Their notions are very elevated in regard to their contracts; you can rely upon them. I have never had any litigation with a Chinaman; there have been suits between Chinamen and white people. For truthfulness they compare favorably with other people in the same class of life.

Can be relied on in regard to contracts.

We have laws against perjury, but they are very rarely enforced. Perjury is very common in the courts, and is not confined to the lower class. Class with class the Chinese compare very well with the whites in this respect.

Perjury.

I have always supposed that their employment had a tendency to elevate white labor. I consider the Chinaman in farming a labor saving machine.

Employment of Chinese tends to raise white labor.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 15th, 1876.

HENRY K. W. CLARKE'S examination continued:

CLARKE.

Limiting the immigration of Chinese by legislation would be a violation of the treaty with China. It would be very bad political economy. Immigrants coming from an English port, in an English ship, the question would be between England and our Government.

Treaty. Bad policy to limit immigration of Chinese.

The Chinese are different to us in their habits. They dress differently, associate differently, their treatment of women is different. The manner in which they live is different. Very little is known about what their feeling is toward republican institutions. The opinion among the masses is that they are an inferior race. From the moment the Chinese land here until they lay down their bones or leave this shore there is a constant opposition, a constant building up of a Chinese wall between them and the American people, which has the effect of making them a separate colony or community in our midst. As they talk Chinese and do not talk English, they naturally associate together. I think the Chinese would associate just as well with the American people as Germans and Irishmen if they were treated in the same way.

A separate, distinct, unamalgamating people, only because of factitious circumstances.

Nothing to prevent Chinese mixing.

Labor not semi-servile.

Heterogeneity useful to a people.

Opposition to Chinese the child of ignorance. Used by political clans.

Chinese men and American women do not assimilate; they cannot by reason of the difficulties that we raise, not by reason of difficulties that exist in nature. There is nothing in nature, disposition or habits, that would prevent the Chinese in the course of time from assimilating in customs and habits with the Americans. I do not think their labor is semi-servile.

My opinion is that a heterogeneous population is more beneficial to the country than a homogeneous population. A people will improve better

The opposition to the Chinese originates through ignorance. That is the true source. People of more intelligence, wishing to avail themselves of that degree of ignorance, use it for political purposes. The prejudice against the Irishman coming to this country was just as strong as it is now against the Chinese. But this prejudice disappears; the people become enlightened.

Judge Campbell agrees with me in regard to this question—the benefit of Chinese labor—as well as several of my neighbors who do not employ Chinamen. I cannot say that the daily press of San Francisco are in favor of Chinese immigration as I am. Every paper panders to its class.

On the subject of Chinese immigration I am satisfied to have it go on record that those who differ with me are ignorant. On some subjects they may be very intelligent but on this subject they are ignorant.

To a very large extent what we call the non-producing class is opposed to the Chinese.

I know there was a very great outrage committed upon the Chinese at Antioch about a year ago, but I am not familiar with the circumstances.

The resolutions of political parties I regard as rather a race or struggle for a particular vote. In conversation with Judge Glascock, referring to the passing of resolutions at a democratic meeting against the Chinese, he said: "O, well, we do this simply as politicians; but as a citizen of California I am as much in favor of Chinese immigration as you are." My experience satisfies me that that is the prevailing opinion among politicians.

Outrages.

The prevailing opinion among politicians that the Chinese useful. They join agitation merely for political purposes.

**BABCOCK.**

WILLIAM F. BABCOCK, a resident since 1852, sworn and examined:

The evidence given by this witness is the same as given before the Canadian Commission.

[See Minutes of Evidence, p. 13.]

**EVANS.**

WESLEY EVANS, dealer in railroad ties, etc., and a resident in the country for twenty-five years, sworn and examined:

Chinese better for building rail roads.

White men apt to balk.

In the manufacture of railroad ties I have used white labor; in building railroads I use mostly Chinese. The latter give us better satisfaction generally. I have had probably 400 or 500 white men employed in my business time. A year or two ago I advertised for 100 white men. I sent more than 100 up to the work, but when they got there not more than from twenty to thirty would work. They thought it was too hard.

There was a threatened conflict in Mendocino between the white laborers and Chinese; it came from the Irish side, who ordered my superintendent to discharge all the Chinamen.

I want men now and cannot get them. In building the road we started the men in on \$40 a month and board; if a man was worth more we paid it to him. To some of them, bridge building, we paid as high as \$110 a month and boarded them.

At stated times, during political campaigns, the men get troublesome and dissatisfied. I never had any trouble between white men and Chinamen, except with the Catholic Irish. The Protestant Irish and men of other nationalities never meddle with them. The opposition to the Chinese comes through politicians and this class I speak of. I never heard any business men opposed to Chinamen.

The Chinese have been a benefit to the state. I have done work that I could not have done without them. If white men had been here and had worked I could have done it; I tried to get white men to do this work and failed. It is quite likely that a great many white laboring men came here last year and year before and went back east, but they went back because they did not want to work. White men are not generally loafers, but there is a large percentage of the white population here who choose their work. Labor is classified. There is labor here for every man in the state if he will work.

Witness has had no trouble between white and Chinese except in the case of the Catholic Irish

Chinese a benefit to the state.

Some white men will choose their work. Labor is classified

JAMES H. STROBRIDGE, engaged in railroad building, and a resident in the state for twenty seven years, sworn and examined:

STROBRIDGE.

I was superintendent of construction on the Central Pacific, which was started with white labor. We wanted several thousand men, but were never able to get more than 700 or 800 white men. We finally resorted to Chinamen, at one time working fully 10,000 of them. The white labor was increased to 2,000 to 2,500, who were made foremen, teamsters and hostlers.

Could not get white labor. More white labor employed in consequence of employing Chinese.

The Chinamen were good laborers, and as reliable and honest as other people - much more reliable; they would not get drunk and go away as white men do. They were furnished to us by different companies, some times Chinamen, sometimes white men. Latterly, Sisson, Wallace & Co. furnished pretty much all the Chinamen we worked.

Chinese reliable.

Furnished by companies

Some Chinamen we employed were unreliable. White mechanics are almost always steady men; the teamsters and hostlers, as a rule, were not steady; and the white men working in the pits were generally unsteady. Our foremen were very unsteady; eight tenths of the foremen were taken from the pits, from shovellers and from drillers. The class of men who go upon public works are rather unsteady men. It is about the same thing on railways building in New England, only that the workmen are a little more riotous there than here.

Some Chinamen unreliable.

The class of men who go on public works are rather unsteady men

The Chinese at work were not more docile than white men; the trouble with the latter comes in when they are paid and they get drunk. Seven tenths of the white labor employed, except mechanics, got drunk and boisterous after being paid. It was the rule in other states as well, where railroads were being constructed. With white men we had no difficulty in getting them to go on any work, rock cutting or anything else, but with Chinamen we had a great deal of difficulty in getting them to go on rock, and to do much hard work, because they were not accustomed to it. The Chinese are cheaper. I am not satisfied with them as laborers in every respect. We get along with them with very little difficulty. If they had done a great deal more work than they did I would have been better satisfied.

Seven tenths of white labor got drunk and boisterous after being paid

Some difficulty in getting Chinese to go on heavy work. Witness not wholly satisfied with them as laborers.

Difficult to control large bodies of whites when paid. They go on a spree.

In large bodies Chinamen would be preferable ; it is difficult to control large bodies of white men after pay day. They go on a spree. Independent of that I would prefer them. There is not much difference between the amount of work of a gang of white laborers and a gang of Chinese, when they are well handled.

PECK.

CHARLES S. PECK, drayman, and a resident for eighteen years, sworn and examined :

General opinion that the Chinese have been beneficial, that what is here is well enough ; but that there should be some restriction in the future.

Our business is almost exclusively with the Chinese, perhaps to the amount of \$25,000 a year. Including the custom house draymen the Chinese perhaps pay \$75,000 a year. In dealing with them we have found them strictly honest. The general opinion among those of my acquaintance seems to be that the Chinese have been beneficial to the state, and that what is here is well enough ; but they think there should be some measures taken perhaps to limit the immigration in the future. Some think so and some do not ; some think that it will be according to supply and demand. There are about 3,000 draymen in the city, and probably two thirds of this number I have conversed with and with whose ideas I am familiar.

Beneficial to have the Chinese population increase in a certain ratio with the white.

If the Chinese population should increase in a certain ratio with the white population it would be beneficial to the state and country. With a population of 1,200,000 I think we could endure another 50,000 Chinese and I think it would be desirable to restrict the ratio at about that figure as to the labor of the state. There is a certain class - the laboring class which is opposed to Chinese immigration.

Draying and Chinese labor

If the draying was monopolized by the Chinese I presume those engaged in the business would find something else to do. I think the majority of those engaged in doing the draying business are of opinion that we can stand an increase in the number of Chinese here. The draymen have a union and I have heard individual members express themselves, but not in general discussion. I have also heard others express the opposite opinion, and a few that they ought to be driven out of the country.

Nothing to prevent them owning real estate.

I do not know that there is any limit to the amount of land they may acquire and the number of colonies they may create. I think there are but few Chinese who would venture in that class of enterprise, and I do not think the state would be overrun ; at the same time there is nothing to prevent them getting possession of the soil of the state, as long as we do not restrict them in any way. Everything considered, I would be in favor of a reasonable restriction in the number allowed to come.

CAMPBELL.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, lawyer, at one time judge, and a resident of twenty years, sworn and examined :

Chinese immigration a benefit.

The effect of Chinese immigration to this time has been a benefit to the whole state, and I do not see any necessity at the present time in limiting or restricting this immigration. I believe it will be regulated by the universal law of supply and demand.

Chinese immigrants differ very much from other immigrants of the same rank in life.

I value Chinamen very highly as laborers and as house servants. I repose the same confidence in them as I do in any others. I do not think the Chinese immigrants differ much from any other class of immigrants of the same character and standing as themselves - in the same vocations.

following the same line of life. The merchants, from what I hear, as a class, are a very high toned mercantile people. I prefer Chinese servants to any others. They are more quiet, they are more systematic, they are very cleanly, and very intelligent; and when there was a press of matter, such as another servant leaving, or sickness in the house, when extra work was required to be done, I have found them very ready to take their share of that extra work; and so far as my personal observation goes, I have never had occasion to distrust any of those who have been in my employ. They have free access to pretty much everything. I have never had the least reason ever to suspect that they are under the influence of any other person than themselves. I contract with each one individually. I do not think their presence here tends to prevent the immigration of whites to the state. The building of railroads and other works performed by Chinese labor has thrown open large portions of the country for settlement, causing immigration to flow into those regions.

Prefers Chinese servants.

Never had occasion to distrust white men in his employ.

Does not think their presence tends to prevent immigration of whites to the state. The building of roads has thrown open large portions of country for settlement.

I think the opinions of disinterested parties, who have no political objects to gain - the intelligent portion of the community - are favorable to Chinese immigration on a limited scale.

Disinterested public opinion in favor of Chinese.

The Chinese are a convenience and a profit at the present time. If they were received and treated as other people coming to these shores, my impression is, from their natural intelligence, that they would make good citizens as soon as they had time enough to become acquainted with our position.

I think our civilization is higher than theirs; and in their morality and religious teachings they are not so good as ours. I do not think that the Chinese as a nation are equal to the American people as a nation.

The Chinese as a nation not equal to American people.

My impression is that if you would give them a fair chance they would assimilate; they would adopt our manners, habits, customs, and become republicans. I do not know of any who have assimilated, nor am I aware of any Chinaman who does not wear, in part or whole, his Chinese costume and the Chinese queue.

Thinks if they got a chance they would become good republicans.

I have heard of their attending our Christian churches, and I have seen them attending the Sunday schools.

My impression is that they do not generally learn to grasp intelligently our form and structure of government. The number of intelligent Chinese compares very favorably with the intelligence of almost any other people that I am acquainted with. I never met one who could not read and write his own language.

Average intelligence as high as that of other peoples.

The Chinese are imitative but not inventive.

Imitative but not inventive.

At present I would not give them the right of the elective franchise; their civilization has not advanced far enough for that; but I would give them schools where they could be educated.

Would not give them the franchise but would give them schools.

In some branches I am inclined to think there is a conflict between American and Chinese labor. I think there is a great deficiency of labor on this coast; more is wanted instead of less. Chinese labor has performed a very large part in the development of the state - building railroads, levees, etc.

More labor needed. Chinese labor has done a good work.

I think the opposition to the Chinese originates in an unfounded jealousy on the part of the workmen, that they are to be cut out of their employments. I think also that political agitation has arisen out of this question.

Opposition has arisen out of an unfounded jealousy.

Cheap labor has not a tendency to elevate the working classes; if it goes below a certain point sufficient to give them the necessaries of life it may have a contrary effect. Anything in this country which tends to

Anything that tends to depreciate the standard of labor injurious.

depreciate either the standing or value of labor, I think, would be injurious beyond a certain point.

Community would be better if the people were homogeneous.

I am inclined to think the community would be better if the people were rather homogeneous than heterogeneous. I do not think it advisable for whites and Chinese, or whites and Indians, or whites and negroes to amalgamate. My impression is that there is not, either mentally or physically, so great a difference between whites and Chinese as between the whites and the negroes. I have never visited the Chinese quarter to inspect and examine as to their character, conduct, and way of living.

The Chinese ratio of increase since 1860 is not greater than that of whites.

ARMSTRONG. EDWARD J. ARMSTRONG, sworn and examined:

Proportion of Chinese litigants in district courts.

The number of cases in the district courts of this city up to the present time is between 69,000 and 70,000; in the fourth district court, 28,000. In that court there were twenty nine actions in which the Chinese were defendants, sued for breach of contract, or debt, or on promissory notes, for the foreclosure of a mortgage, one; damages for assault, one; and for malpractice there were two. There were numerous cases for ejection and occupation of land, to quit titles, where Chinese names appeared.

EASTERBY. ANTHONY W. EASTERBY, a resident in California for twenty seven years, affirmed and was examined:

Mixed character of public opinion on this question.

The positions they fill.

The feeling among the intelligent people with whom I have come in contact, in regard to the Chinese question, is mixed. Some have prejudices against them, and some think that they fill a position that others could not fill. I think their presence here does not diminish the employment of whites or lower their rate of wages. In the interior they fill the places of servants, cooks, etc, work which white people would not do. It would be impossible to get girls to occupy those positions. Girls would not go among a crowd of men, farm laborers, to live there alone unless they were married and with their husbands; then the climate is such that it is very severe upon them in the hot season. All the farmers that I have ever spoken with are in favor of having Chinese for servants. In some cases they use them as laborers on the farm doing light work, and where horses are not used. They do not seem to understand the use of horses as whites do. They are faithful and you can depend upon their attending to their work without watching them. I have never found a dishonest Chinaman, nor have I ever known one to drink liquor. They are very industrious, and work continuously. Sometimes there is a difficulty in getting sufficient white labor to save the harvest, all farmers requiring men at the same time. After the harvest is over, there is no more use for the hands until the rain comes, when it is necessary to plow, and then only a much smaller amount is needed. In hiring the Chinese you generally employ a foreman to get the amount of men you require; I think they are perfectly independent of their foremen, as I have seen some of them leave without their wish. I hire them and pay them through the foreman.

Perfectly independent of their foremen.

I am an old farmer, a reclamation and canal maker, and employer of Chinese, and as such I am speaking of the Chinese entirely in reference to

the material interest of the country, and their contributing to our convenience and comfort as laborers, as well as our money making capacity with them.

SAMUEL H. DWINKLE, judge, and a resident in San Francisco for twenty seven years, sworn and examined: DWINKLE

I have no monetary interest in this question. I have an interest as a citizen.

Under some circumstances Chinese immigration should be restricted, but I am not prepared to believe that it is necessary at present. If we should have a surplus population it should be limited. The extreme influx of population - too much for the resources of the country - might make it necessary to prevent immigration of all kinds, Chinese as well as any other. I think the proportion of the white population is becoming greater than the Chinese population.

If there was a surplus population Chinese immigration should be restricted; not necessary at present.

In one sense there is a conflict between Chinese and white labor, springing out of the high price of white labor, particularly in regard to domestics. The employment of Chinese labor does not prevent the employment of white labor. I do not think there is a plethora of labor on the coast. Chinese labor has been beneficial to the state. The railroad across the continent and various business ventures could not have been carried on without cheap labor.

Chinese labor does not prevent employment of white labor; has been beneficial to the state.

There is a strong prejudice prevailing among the laboring classes against the Chinese, which, I think, grows out of an apprehension that the Chinese are taking their work from them, or will do it hereafter. This opposition is confined pretty much to the laboring classes. Farmers in the interior say they prefer Chinese to white labor; and some of them have said their crops could not be moved without the assistance of the Chinese.

Class prejudice.

The testimony of the Chinese is very conflicting; they do not stand the test of cross examination any better than any other witnesses.

Testimony unreliable.

I should prefer white labor to Asiatic, because they assimilate more to our ways, our customs, and our religion. To some extent I am in favor of cheap labor, where we must have labor to gather our crops. The Chinese come here as adventurers, to make money. The people from the east come here to stay, as a general thing. White laborers are more desirable, at a little higher figure than Chinese at a lower, in our industries and mechanical employments.

White labor more desirable at a higher figure.

I think the majority of the people of this city are opposed to Chinese immigration, and from my observation in that part of the state where I have been, I think the people would not be opposed to it. The fact that all the political conventions of all parties, county, state and municipal, have passed resolutions against Chinese immigration indicates popular opinion on the subject. The daily press, I should judge, is opposed to it. The complaint that comes from the laboring men should not be disregarded. They ought to be heard.

Public opinion against Chinese immigration.



THOMAS H. HYATT, engaged in farming, at one time Consul at Amoy, China, sworn and examined :

Witness read a letter of his own which appeared in the *Daily Evening Bulletin* of April 14, 1876, entitled "The Chinese question honestly, philosophically, commercially, politically, civilly, impartially and independently considered."

Sources of the Chinese emigration.

The Chinese who come here are usually of the lower class, many of them from up about Canton and Amoy. A good many of them are idle, and a good many of them are sons of farmers from the adjoining country. They come here to better their condition. Those about the town are generally rather a rough, hard, loose set, but back in the country among the agricultural population of China, you find very respectable, reputable, and decent Chinamen.

80,000 Chinamen living on the waters of Canton.

At the time I was residing there it was considered that there were 80,000 Chinamen living on the waters of Canton, in their boats. They were born, brought up, married and died there in their boats, and only taken on shore to be buried. Then up and down the coast every little inlet is filled with what are called Chinese pirates.

Shipping coolies.

The departures of coolies from Amoy and other parts along the coast, either went directly to San Francisco or to other ports. They did not go to Hong Kong. Sometimes a vessel goes to Hong Kong to fill up the cargo or something of that sort, but those who go as coolies generally go direct from Amoy. I know that very many coolies were taken on the ships that were sailing from Hong Kong to San Francisco but the great bulk of them were engaged all along up the coast. A great many of the immigrants from China come from the piratical class, which is an immigration we could do without very well, and had better be discouraged by any proper legislation restricting them from coming here. If we must have that population, if we had not laborers enough, let us send and get a better class the rural laborers in the interior; or, better still, send and get the better class of people from New England and the eastern states. Almost all my farming business is done directly or indirectly with white labor, and I prefer to do it in that way; but in the busy season it is very difficult to get enough white laborers. I would favor any judicious legislation that would encourage eastern and foreign immigration instead of Chinese or Asiatic. There is no difficulty of white laborers in our region of the country getting employment; but there have been times when it was impossible to get any other than Chinese help. While Chinese labor would be very embarrassing to laborers here, it would be less so in the country.

Piratical immigrants.

Would favor any legislation which would encourage immigration other than Asiatic.

Chinese labor in rural districts less embarrassing than white labor.

Coolies going to Peru went for \$5 a month and their board. The contract seemed fair enough.

The contractor in China has a powerful hold over the

The ship I came over in in 1861 brought 500 coolies from Hong Kong direct to San Francisco. A coolie is an employed laborer who lives on his labor. The contracts and obligations are different for those coming to California than those going to the Peruvian Islands. I class laborers on canals, farms and ditches as coolies, not slaves that I know of -- not peons. Coolies going to Peru were taken for ten years. I think at \$5 a month and their living. The contract appeared fair enough upon the face. I do not know of any coming to California under such contracts. I had supposed there were a great many, but I never knew. I have no knowledge of any kidnapped men being brought to California. When they were constructing the Panama Railroad, they sent over agents to engage Chinamen to come on and do that work, and they furnished the coolies with means. Every coolie has some tie that binds him back to China, and he does not go and violate that contract, because in China they take

a brother, or they will take the father, or any of the family, to make up what the other man may refuse to do, as security. They can imprison the next of kin for debt, which is a pretty powerful influence upon the mind of the coolies.

coolie, because in that country the next of kin can be imprisoned for debt.

They sell female children in China. I have had mothers offer me their girl babies for two bits - twenty five cents. Among the poorer class they do not regard girls as worth anything, and they want to sell them or give them away. I do not think they consider it a crime; they thought it would be a benefit to the child. The women, although sold for \$25 or \$30, consider themselves wives. I do not think they have the idea of degradation that prostitutes have. I do not know of an out and out sale for promiscuous intercourse.

Girl babies sold for two bits

The women sold at \$25 and \$30 consider themselves as wives.

I think the Chinese Government at the present time are very much opposed to their people going away, and they would not look with disfavor on restrictive legislation. The presence of foreigners in China is not so disagreeable, because they find it profitable. If they did not trade directly with us they would through Singapore and other islands where there are English and Americans.

Chinese Government not opposed to their people going away, and would not look on restriction with disfavor

JOHN STUART, employed in the freight business of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company since 1865, sworn and examined:

STUART.

The Chinese cannot very well be surpassed for integrity and honesty in dealing. I have always found them very correct, honest, straightforward, and reliable. In many cases I would prefer to do business with their merchant class than with our people. We have no difficulty whatever in collecting freight money. The commerce between China and this country varies in a great measure; some years it is greater than others, but for the most part it is increasing.

High commercial character of Chinese.

The Chinese are as cleanly as any other nationality I have seen come off an American ship; rather more so than otherwise. There is very little disease among them, and very few cases of sickness on the voyage. In conversation with Chinamen they always appeared to me to be opposed to the coming of Chinese prostitutes.

Clean

Very little disease.

With reference to the immigration of Chinese, in my opinion it never will assume proportions that will interfere with the morality of the state to any extent. From 100 to 200 is the number, per steamer, arriving; and from 400 to 600 returning. There are regular seasons for them to arrive and to return. Many of the coolies that we have heard about to day are of the mercantile class. Their character for credit stands very good.

Immigration would never assume formidable proportions.

Rev. MARTIN C. BRIGGS, minister, sworn and examined:

BRIGGS.

There are two classes whose opinions are entirely different on the Chinese question. The laboring classes, and more especially the Irish people generally in our community, seem to be strongly and violently opposed to the Chinese in every way. The other class are persons who have some permanent interest, persons who are engaged in labor, and persons who wish to engage in labor, do not entertain the same feeling, and do not sympathize with that view. Very generally the latter not only do not wish the removal of the Chinese, but they judge that it is on the

Divided state of public opinion.

Chinese docile  
and steady.

whole better for the state that they should be here. Our people would prefer white labor if they could get persons who would be quiet, industrious, temperate, and well-behaved. They employ Chinese because they are more docile and pursue their work more steadily. The small farmers in the country very generally are inclined to look with patience, and a large majority of them with favor, upon the presence of the Chinese here. I do not think it necessary at the present time to limit Chinese immigration.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 16th, 1876

**HOLLISTER.** WILLIAM W. HOLLISTER, farmer and a resident in California for twenty four years, sworn and examined:

Not a tittle of the  
laborers in  
California that  
ought to be here.

Chinamen en-  
tirely ahead of all  
others.

I think I own not far from 75,000 acres of land, and about 50,000 sheep. From my experience in this state we never have had a sufficient amount of reliable, patient, kindly labor. The field of labor is so enormous that I do not see when the time will come when it shall be fully filled. My opinion is that there is not a tittle of the laborers in California that ought to be here now. As to the character of the labor of the country in this state, I put Chinamen entirely ahead of all others; there is no man who performs the labor of this country in a kindly way to suit, and does his very best for the proprietor, like the Chinaman; I have never seen a better laborer any time in the course of my life. I do not see how the industries of California can be possibly carried on if there is not more labor, instead of less. I cannot see how I can myself carry on my work as a farmer.

Moral condition  
of 400 Chinamen  
in witness's  
county so good  
only five arrests  
in a year.

Not quite up in  
physical strength  
to white, but  
earnest, good men.

Clean.

No peonage or  
slavery among  
them.

Never met a  
Chinaman who  
desired to stay.

They don't care  
about the fran-  
chise.

It would not be wise to put a stop to Chinese immigration. I would open the door and let everybody come who wants to come. The only inducement for the Chinaman to come here to-day is the great wages paid. I have never seen a drunken Chinaman in my life. The moral condition of the 400 Chinese in our county is so good that there have been but five arrests in the course of a year. Two of them were dismissed; two cases were for petty larceny. So much better does this immigration compare morally with other immigration of the same class that, if the teachings of paganism make honest men as I find Chinamen to be I think of becoming pagan myself.

As an average the Chinaman is not quite up to the average of the white population in physical strength. They are not very strong men, but they are very earnest, good men. Their health is first rate. In regard to cleanliness, they are better than the whites. They shame our population in that respect.

I never supposed or believed that there was a particle of peonage or slavery among the Chinamen of California; and I do not believe there is to-day.

I have never seen a single instance where a Chinaman has desired own property and stay. All they seem to want is a place to work, and to get our money. They return when they get enough.

I do not believe that any of them care a straw about the franchise, and I do not see why a Chinaman is not just as good as any other man, so far as citizenship is concerned. They perform almost every kind of labor that is done on farms or in the household. They are not skilled as horsemen.

I think I may have seen a few Chinamen under the influence of opium, but so far as my experience goes it is not universal.

Opium smoking not universal.

As to proprietors, I think there is a common sentiment and feeling in favor of the Chinamen. They are a last resort. They are the only thing that the farmer can rely upon at all. They adapt themselves to all work because the others will not do it at the price at which they work. The bumper always goes against the Chinaman. The man who demands big wages is simply running against himself; he breaks down all employment and nobody can hire him.

All proprietors in their favor; they are a last resort.

The Chinese are employed as house servants; there is nothing else to employ. White women will not go to the country.

No other class to be employed as house servants.

In the same proportion as the labor adds to the wealth of a country a Chinaman adds to the wealth of the state. He does not take any of it away; not a dollar. If I hire a man and pay him a dollar, I get an equivalent for that money in the labor performed. If I am not a fool, that labor is worth more to me than the money I pay.

The Chinaman takes no money away. He gives more than he gets in labor.

The Chinaman is the best man in California; he is honest, truthful, faithful, and never breaks a contract.

The Chinaman the best man in California.

I do not see how the employment of Chinese can affect white labor, though it may be so. The Chinaman opens two doors to labor where he closes one. A great many of our industries would not have existed to day but for the presence of the few Chinamen who have made the undertakings possible. I think their presence here is a strong incentive for European and eastern labor to come here.

The Chinaman opens two doors to labor where he closes one.

The railroads, which have been the means of opening up and settling a vast extent of territory in California, could not have been built without Chinese labor. They might have been built, but at such an expense that they would be almost worthless. The railroad has given new life to the whole country.

Railroads could not have been built without them.

Labor is twice as high as what it is worth; it is a dollar a day and board. There is not an industry nor a farm in the state that will stand over fifty cents a day. The laborer can live better when he gets four bits a day, and the cost of living is lowered, than when he works for three dollars a day and pays three dollars for a sack of potatoes. A man can live on fifty cents to day just as well as it was ever done, but it presupposes honesty, economy, persistent industry, and all that; the virtues practised forty years ago. I would hire an American quicker than any other man in the world, because he is the best man if he is a good man. I hire Chinamen at \$15 a month, and I pay \$30 a month to American; and the Chinaman are doing just as much as the Americans.

Labor twice as high as it is worth.

Wages.

All the women can get employment if they will work at prices that will justify employment, and beyond that they have no right to ask. I expect to see some hardship in this revolution from high to low wages. Everybody has got to expect it.

All women can get employment if they will be content with reasonable wages.

I have been part proprietor of 318,000 acres of the richest lands in the state. The original cost varied from \$1 to \$1.50, some few ranches cost as high as \$4 or \$5 an acre.

Ever since I have been in the state I have employed to some extent Chinese labor, more of it latterly because my business admits of it.

The money paid for white country labor goes in whiskey. There is more money wasted in whiskey and idleness than would pay the national debt. If ever there was a country in the world given up to bummerism, it is the state of California. The rule is for American laborers to day to be drunkards. They are bummera.

Money paid for white labor goes in whiskey.

So long as I get the work performed, I make no difference between

the muscle of a horse, the power of a steam-engine, the power of a China man or the power of a white man, or any other man employed by me.

The wealth of the country will be due to the advent of cheap labor.

The white man the best.

I think the white man is better than any other man.

Cheap labor is a necessity of social progress.

Labor cheap enough to justify employment is a necessity for social progress. There is no other way for it. Unless we continue to reduce labor agriculture will cease to be an employment in this country. The farmers could stand about \$12 a month, to make a success of their business.

Best for all men to work.

I think that all men ought to work, and all women to the extent of their power. It makes a man a better citizen; the child more level-headed, with less vagaries in the brain. They grow squarer; straighter. A fair and equal distribution of mental and physical labor is always best.

Hoodlums.

In regard to the existence of hoodlums, there are a great many causes operating to bring about this condition of affairs. Apparently the parents have been getting along pretty well, speculating, making money, and are careless about the education of their children, and it may be ascribed in part to the common disinclination of our people to work. The American to-day wants to live by his wits. I should think, from what I see in our towns in the country, that if the proportion is the same here as there, perhaps two-thirds of the entire population are doing little or nothing.

American disinclination to work. The American wants to live by his wits.

Chinamen live just as well as witness. Has known a Chinaman give \$2.50 for a chicken.

My Chinamen live just as well as anybody. They live just as I do. I have known a Chinaman to pay \$2.50 for a chicken. I think they will have just what they want, cost what it will.

Labor and capital should work hand in hand, and with reciprocal advantage.

On being recalled, the witness filed a letter on the problem of labor (Appendix R to Joint Committee Rep., Ex. 1); also a communication with reference to the criminal statistics of Santa Barbara (Appendix R to Joint Committee Rep., Ex. 2). The former is to the effect that labor and progress go hand in hand; muscle, brains, and capital must have an equitable partnership; exportation at a loss is ruinous; production before commerce; antecedent to all trade is labor; money not wealth; money, a measure of value and has no other value; labor, morality, and civilization march abreast; labor is the penalty we pay for civilization; we must work on an equality with other nations, and work more; labor is the only weapon; capital is brain and muscle done up in a form agreed upon by the world and carried conveniently in the pocket; without labor capital is useless; laborers enough and if they will only work at prices capital can afford to pay; high priced labor strikes hardest on agriculture, it makes high priced products; labor saving machines have not of late years cheapened products; a monopoly of muscle demoralizing; labor and capital must be joined by good-will; what use is capital when labor places an embargo upon it? Cheap labor a necessity and a blessing.

Seven hundred Chinese in Santa Barbara county and city. In the years 1875-76 five arrests.

According to the latter exhibit the estimated number of Chinese in Santa Barbara was: in county, 400; in city, 300. From December 8th, 1875 to September 18th, 1876, there were five arrests among them, two for gambling, one being dismissed and the other fined; one for assault, not guilty; one for petit larceny (stealing fruit from a garden), fined; and one for disturbing the peace, fined. No Chinaman received public support or aid from city or county during the present clerks' terms of office, over two years.

In two years no Chinaman received public aid.

**JOHN H. HILL**, farmer, a resident in California since 1850, sworn and examined :

I employ Chinese labor, and from my experience I find them to be temperate, industrious, honest, and good laborers. In my district there are, perhaps, some 500 Chinamen employed, largely in cultivating the grape for the farmers. The industry would have to be abandoned if it depended upon white labor. White labor could not be got to do the work on the spur of the moment. Judging from circumstances and what I know I think the opinion of the people in my county is favorable to the Chinese.

Chinese necessary for the cultivation of the grape.

**THOMAS BROWN**, cashier of the Anglo-California Bank, sworn and examined :

Our exchange business with China and Japan will average in the neighborhood of a million or a million and a half a year; probably over that. We sell a large amount of exchange to Chinese merchants, and so far as our business with them is concerned they have always been very straightforward and very correct. Our business with them has very materially increased during the last five years.

Exchange business with China and Japan averaged \$1,500,000.

High commercial character.

I think a large influx of Chinamen would have a bad effect upon our people here.

But a large influx of Chinamen would have a bad effect on the whites.

As servants I have always found the Chinese very honest.

House servants.

I do not think it desirable to extend the Chinese quarter over the city. Its extension has a depressing effect upon the value of real estate, and drives out pretty much all other commercial business in that neighborhood, as well as families. The Chinese quarter at one time used to be the seat of a large and prosperous retail trade.

Undesirable to extend Chinese quarter; depression value of real estate; drives away white business houses and families.

**JOHN M. HORNER**, farmer and a resident on the coast for over thirty years, sworn and examined :

**HORNER**

I employ any labor that I can get, all nationalities, a great portion Chinese. I could carry on my farming operations without Chinese labor, but I find them a very convenient class of laborers. The whole success of farming does not depend upon them. It is when we have abundant crops, and not enough help around without them, that they are convenient. There has not been an overplus of labor in my neighborhood this fall, even with the Chinamen. All who own property there employ them; and they are as a general thing in favor of it. That arises more on account of its reliability than on account of its cheapness. In comparison with the east Chinese labor here is not cheap.

Could farm with out Chinamen, but find them very convenient.

As a general thing the property holders in this district in favor of Chinese.

In comparison with the east Chinese labor not cheap.

Three-quarters of those who own property in my neighborhood, would vote for Chinese labor if submitted to them aside from politics. Some of those who employ Chinese labor think if it could be properly done it would be well to have restrictive legislation.

Three-fourths of those who hold property would vote for Chinese labor.

Some of those who employ it in favor of restrictive legislation.

On being recalled, the witness read a statement bearing on the question, which was not taken as testimony.

There are a large number of Chinamen unemployed in the state, some idle all the time, and sometimes they are here in thousands. When labor is scarce they cannot all be employed.

A benefit to the United States to have the Chinese by millions scattered over the country.

I think it would be a benefit to the whole United States to have the Chinese by millions, scattered all over the country, if the proper laws were enforced.

**MORGEN-  
THAU.**

MAX MORGENTHAU, manufacturer, and a resident for twenty seven years, sworn and examined :

30,000,000 bags im-  
ported from  
Scotland in 1875.  
Witness manu-  
factures 12,000 a  
day.  
White labor went  
away and had to  
employ Chinese.

There must have been imported from Scotland last year from eighteen to twenty million bags. We manufacture, on an average, 12,000 a day. When we first started we ordered the machinery from Scotland, and with it a cargo of white people. They came, but they left us; they thought they could do better. In consequence we employed Chinese labor. The stock does not pay six per cent. per annum. I would not put in another cent if I had \$50,000,000. I have found out that factory business here is a very bad business. Any person who is willing to come and take all my stocks and dividends may have them to day for cost.

Cannot compete  
with the east with  
white labor.

We cannot get white labor to enter into the manufacture of goods to any considerable extent to compete with the east. All classes buy where they get the cheapest article.

The Chinamen  
start on their own  
hook in the boot  
and shoe business  
because ma-  
chinery is cheap.  
But for a woolen  
mill or a jute  
factory it requires  
from \$200,000 to  
\$300,000 for ma-  
chinery.

In the case of the boot business, after the Chinamen learn that business they will go away and start business for themselves, the machinery does not amount to much; but in a woolen mill or jute factory it requires from \$200,000 to \$300,000 to get machinery. Their starting on their own hook in the boot and shoe business is the reason, it seems, there is so much opposition to them; and I have no doubt if the thing is carried on the Chinese will get control of that business. In our business it requires too much capital to get machinery. Any business that does not require capital and machinery they soon control. In the cigar business we used to import every cigar from the east, afterwards they were shipped from here east, but that is stopped now because the eastern people can work equal with the Chinese here. The coming down in the price of cigars is in the cost of the making -- in the labor.

Manufacture of  
Candles.

I started the candle factory with white labor, and found the great difficulty was that there was not enough of tallow here. Our factory turns out about 60,000 boxes, and another factory about 75,000 boxes. We import to day not less than 500,000 or 600,000 boxes, at an average value of \$3 a box. The manufacture of candles here is not a paying business. We cannot compete, our people having a particular love for goods made outside of San Francisco. In six years, I believe I have never sold fifty boxes among our own people here. I sell them out on Front street, and have a few mines to sustain me.

No factory run  
but 65 per cent.  
goes to white  
labor.

I employ Chinese, but not all. There is no factory run on this coast but that you may say sixty six per cent. goes to white labor. The reason I employ Chinamen is not on account of their cheapness but on account of the unreliability of the white man. I should prefer white labor any time. The eastern manufacturer puts candles on the market here at a less price than I can. They do this to freeze us out, to drive us away.

The unreliability  
of white men the  
reason he em-  
ployed Chinese.

I have more respect for the white laboring classes than I have for the Chinese. As far as we have gone we could not do without the Chinese, but I do not believe they would make very good citizens; they do not intend to stay here; they want to make a little money and go home, and perhaps come back.

Up to the present  
could not do with-  
out Chinese, but  
his conviction is  
they would not  
make good  
citizens.

A great many in the state are not opposed to them. The better class of people are in favor of them. There must be from 4,000 to 5,000 Chinese employed in our private families. I believe all our ladies, if they were taken from their employment, would try and beg of them not to leave the country, and they would say they could not get along without them. Since the 4th of July I have had about twenty four girls in my house. Out of that number about four or five had to be carried away. I even had to send for the police to get them out. Our cook would be so dead drunk we could not get enough to eat. We are scarce in girls to day, good girls. I have three or four grown daughters, and I do not want any Chinamen in my house, because I am not in love with them at all.

The better class in favor of them.

Women could not get along without them.

Does not care to have Chinamen in his house.

About a month ago I found that two or three Chinamen wanted to get two bits more a day. The moment I got that notice I sent to the intelligence office for four or six white men, offering a dollar and a half a day. They came, and because it was common work - shovelling - they would not stand it. Before I would give a Chinaman a dollar and a quarter I would rather give a white man a quarter of a dollar more.

Would rather give a white man \$1.50 than a Chinaman \$1.25

If we manufactured all the goods that we consume here, we should be the richest people on the face of the earth. I do not call our manufacturing manufacturing at all. What we are doing here is a drop in the ocean compared with what we import. Another thing we have to contend with is the cheap money in the east, which is a great drawback.

Difficulties of competing with the east

SIMON L. JONES, auctioneer, and a resident in the country for twenty four years, sworn and examined :

JONES

I have had considerable dealings with the Chinese here, and I have always found them honest in their dealings - amounting to about a million dollars. I never want to deal with better men than Chinese. I have lost by them, but not a very large amount; much larger by others. Some laborers have built themselves up as merchants, and some merchants have been sent from China with capital.

Chinese honest in their dealings.

WILLIAM H. JESSUP, match manufacturer, and a resident of San Francisco for about twenty seven years, sworn and examined :

JESSUP.

I have had experience in the employment of boys and girls, and Chinese. My experience with boys and girls is very unsatisfactory. The boys were unreliable, both in constancy to labor and in their conduct about the factory. We tried them about a year. Before hiring Chinese I hired white men, and gave them good wages from the first. They were not satisfied to take the rate we could pay to compete with imported matches. With the girls I found more difficulty than I did with the boys, and could not do anything with them. They were unreliable and dissatisfied, because they could not make good wages from the first. They could not get their minds down to business. The next change I made was to hire Chinamen, with the result of building up a factory to the exclusion of the imported matches. The Chinese were more attentive to their business; there was no fooling or leaving work. They would stay and work, and they were satisfied with the wages that they made, depending all the while on the facility in getting along faster, turning out more work after a while, and they would learn. As far as I have seen

Matches.

Failed to be able to manage white boys and girls

Hired Chinamen and excluded the imported matches.



Moral character of Chinese is good. Steady.

Clean.

Most industrious people.

Chinese had been abused.

If they dressed in a different habit there would be less abuse.

Certain manufactures would never have succeeded without them.

the moral character of the Chinese is good. I have never seen a steadier, more cleanly set of men in my life than I have had to do with in my manufactory. As far as I know, speaking of my own factory, they surpass the white laboring class in cleanliness. As a class the Chinese are the most industrious men I ever know in my life. I have never seen a Chinaman who I thought was under the influence of liquor.

The treatment of the Chinese has been anything but flattering to the conduct of the whites. I do not know what to attribute this abuse to, unless they imagine that their labor comes in conflict with the labor performed by the Chinese. The origin is prejudice which probably emanates from that cause. I have met Chinamen dressed in American fashion, who were generally treated better. I think if they were to dress in a different habit, there would be less of that abuse.

I have employed them as domestics, and have found them, as a general thing, very good; and put the same trust and confidence in them as in other servants. As far as my experience goes, I find them very truthful. The introduction of the Chinese has had a very good effect upon the prosperity of the state. Light manufactures would never have succeeded here without the aid of Chinese labor. I should like to see Chinese immigration limited.

OLMBTED

WILLIAM N. OLMBTED, merchant, a resident in China from 1862 until 1870, now of San Francisco, sworn and examined:

The Chinese shipped to Cuba and Peru bought and sold.

Mercantile and laboring class emigrate to Pacific coast.

Security of relatives in China for passage money.

The immigration to Pacific coast could not be forced.

Alcoholic drinks; gambling.

The house I was with in China was largely engaged in the purchase and sale of merchandise. We were brought closely in contact with various Chinese merchants.

The word coolie applies to laborers in general. It was used as a term of reproach during the period of emigration to Peru and Cuba, and at a later period when they were shipped they were known among the Chinese themselves, and by foreigners in referring to them, as pigs - those men who were bought and sold like so many cattle - the lowest of the laboring classes. The classes which emigrate to this country are the mercantile and laboring classes. A great many of them are poor and have not the means to pay their passage, etc., but there are always to be found men in China willing to provide funds. The men who ship the coolies generally buy passage tickets in large quantities, upon which they obtain a discount - their first profit. The advances which they make are afterwards repaid to them, or agreed to be repaid to them, at a high rate of interest. The security they give in those contracts is very often the personal security given by relatives and friends in China, and if there is default those relatives can be proceeded against in China to the extent of fine and imprisonment. They are generally averse to subjecting their friends to fine and imprisonment on their own account. In that way they are more loyal than almost any other people I have ever met.

Their being inveigled here I would consider an impossibility. The emigration laws in Hong Kong, our own consular laws, and our own law ought certainly to put a stop to any forced immigration. I have heard of force being used in the Portuguese colony of Macao in shipping coolies to Peru and Cuba.

The use of alcoholic drinks in China is very small. Gambling is as common there as it is elsewhere. In Canton I have known the Chinese authorities attempt to suppress it, also in other open ports.

Prostitution is regarded in China very much as it is here. In Hong Kong all the brothels require a license; how it is under the Chinese Government I do not know.

Prostitution

The immigrants who are here mainly come from Kwang Tung province — some merchants, some laborers, and some artisans, the larger proportion of them agricultural laborers. There is nothing that is degrading in labor in China or elsewhere that I am aware of. I think immigration will keep pace with the demand. When the demand ceases the influx will cease. Chinese immigration up to the present time, I think, has been beneficial to the state. I think our trade with China is increasing.

Source of Chinese Immigration.

Up to this time beneficial

A Chinaman earning \$4 a month at home, and who could get here for \$25, I think, would not come and work here for \$12 a month.

The Chinese can labor here cheaper than the white laborer who has to maintain a family. At the same time I think a great many whites can labor here vastly cheaper than they are doing. I think that a great many employ white labor when they could employ Chinese, and pay more for white labor, in order to obtain a better remuneration for the product of that labor.

There is a large floating population in Canton. I think there are very few of those Canton boatmen who come here. I have observed the Chinaman in my ordinary every day walks, and I do not think they are any more immoral than the whites. I have heard of their being addicted to sodomy, having communication with animals, geese, etc., but I have never heard cases stated by any one who was in possession of facts. Merchants, and people with whom I was in the habit of communicating, have stated it.

Chinamen not more immoral than the whites

As to cheap labor and low priced labor being synonymous I do not know. Labor may be cheap, and yet it may not be low priced; it may be low priced, and yet it may be very dear. A Chinaman is not equal to an American, nor will he ever be able to command the same wages that an American will.

A Chinaman not equal to an American and can never command the same wages

It takes a Chinaman some time to acquire our language. Still a great many of them pick it up very readily. They compete with Americans under the management of foremen just the same as a foreign vessel trading in China will employ Chinese crews with an interpreter.

The most of the Chinamen who come here return in a few years. They may come back, but they go home to visit their families. I never knew of any of the Six Companies being engaged in any mercantile operations. I think the Chinese are very prone to resent any offence offered to them.

Six Companies

I have one employed as a domestic, and I find him as honest and as faithful a servant as a man could wish for. I frequently leave the house in his charge, my silver and all quite under his control. He is neat and truthful. I have had several in my employ, and I find them all more or less truthful. I generally have found them very faithful and attentive to their duties; and as to their honesty it is unquestioned. As to my personal knowledge I have nothing to say against them to their disadvantage.

As domestic servants with none found them all that could be desired.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 17th, 1876

FRANCIS AVERY, a resident in California for eight years, sworn and examined:

Have employed Chinese as servants and found them trustworthy and competent. To some extent they displace white girls.

The witness thinks it is not policy to restrict the Chinese immigration at the present time. The necessities of the people require the gradual increase in the same proportion with the increase of whites. In favor of unrestricted immigration if the Chinese do not get control of the country. Should have some hesitation in saying that they were as good as Germans.

In favor of an restricted im migration provid ed the Chinese do not get control of country.

MACONDRAY. FREDERICK W. MACONDRAY, engaged in the China trade, and a resident of San Francisco for twenty four years, sworn and examined:

High commercial character of the Chinese.

The merchants are honest, upright and have a good reputation for integrity; never lost a dollar by them in twenty six years. Contracts made with the Chinese are verbal. Those who emigrate here are of the mercantile, laboring and artisan classes. Their physical condition is healthy and strong. They come here voluntarily; some have come under contracts but not of a servile nature. Those who have come here have certainly added to the material prosperity of the state; but there are quite enough of them here now. If the people did not employ Chinese they would not come here. The Chinese merchants are satisfied there are enough Chinamen here now, and are not anxious that any more should come at the present time. They are generally an educated class, all being able to read and write. They are sober and industrious. It is owing to public opinion that their presence is not desirable. There are not as many white people here as it is desirable to have. It is better for the civilization of the state that it should be settled up by white people. If more white people came here there would be no harm in having a few more Chinese.

Quite enough of them here now.

Sober and industrious

Better for the civilization of the state that it should be settled up with white people.

The immigrants not all of the Cantonese boat men class

The Cantonese boatmen are of the lower classes. Those here are not all of that class; they come from different districts around Canton. The northern Chinese do not emigrate at all. The people who live in the boats are poor and honest, and do not belong to the class called river pirates.

CARTER

FREDERICK L. CARTER, merchant, and a resident in California for twenty six years, sworn and examined:

In agricultural pursuits Chinese a benefit; but they have tended to interfere with female labor.

In some vocations the Chinese are a benefit and in others they are a detriment. As workers in agricultural pursuits they have been a benefit to the community. They have tended somewhat to interfere with female labor here, and no doubt the mechanics have suffered somewhat from their presence. White boys are employed in my business packing tea. They make an excellent substitute for the Chinese. If the white boys of this town imitated the Chinese, they could supplement them.

Rev. HIRAM W. REED, Baptist minister, sworn and examined :

This witness's evidence related principally to the evangelization of the Chinese. He condemns in toto the idea and practice of importing prostitutes from any country. The moral effect upon the country would be decidedly bad. Leaving out the moral aspect of the question of their immigration, there is no objection to their coming here. If their immigration was unrestricted and millions came, it would be undesirable.

A great influx of Chinese undesirable.

HENRY HART, agent in China of Pacific Mail Steamship Company, sworn and examined.

HART.

Witness proved that each Chinaman before he leaves Hong Kong had to be passed by the Consul and each woman had to have a certificate, and as emigrants, and as sailors, gave them a high character for docility and fairness in dealing.

No Chinaman could leave Hong Kong without passing the Consul.

HARLES SONNTAG, chief deputy of the license department, sworn and examined :

SONNTAG

The licenses range from \$4 to \$151 a quarter, the uniform license paid by the Chinese being from \$4 to \$16 a quarter, one or two firms paying \$3.50. Among the prominent white merchants of the city the licenses run from \$40 to \$151 a quarter, according to the amount of business done. The total amount collected from the Chinese is between \$23,000 and \$24,000 a quarter.

From \$23,000 to \$24,000 a quarter collected from Chinese.

Mrs ANNA F. SMITH, a resident of the city, sworn and examined :

SMITH

In Colorado, witness employed Chinese labor in a laundry, and found them honest, truthful, fair, and straightforward in their dealings, although as servants their reputation varies. There are good and poor among them, they compare favorably with whites, and in Colorado receive the same wages as white persons. In a general sense the Chinese have invaded the market of female labor in this city, reducing the price of their labor and the opportunity for them to get it. [Senator Sargent here read a petition signed by fifty nine working women of San Francisco, respecting Chinese competition on their labor.] The witness admitted that the condition of the working women and working men was deplorable in San Francisco, but in the east, where there were no Chinamen, it was as bad as it was here. Their condition is not caused altogether by the Chinese. White boys and white girls can get employment if they are desirous. Witness is an advocate for the importation of Chinamen in droves, and we have no right to exclude one race of people for the sake of building up another.

Found Chinese employees honest truthful etc.

Had interfered with female labor in San Francisco

No right to exclude one race of people to build up another

JAMIN H. BROOKS, lawyer, and a resident since 1849, affirmed and examined :

BROOKS

The statement of this witness, as counsel for the Chinese, is already on record, and his evidence was substantially the same as his argument.

GEORGE W. ANTHONY, formerly acting Vice Consul at Bangkok, Siam, also acting United States Consul at Yokohama, Japan, sworn and examined:

Chinese equal to Japanese; the latter more progressive.

As to character, business capacity, habits and intelligence the Chinese are equal to the Japanese. In some respects they are superior. I think they are more diligent, more assiduous, and seem to be more thrifty. The Japanese show more progressive spirit, an inclination to adopt our customs, our dress, and our mode of thinking, our style and our accommodations. To a certain extent they have adopted our international code of laws.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 18th, 1876

McHENRY. JOHN McHENRY, lawyer and a resident since 1850, sworn and examined

The causes of the agitation against the Chinese may be many; one cause that has contributed to it in politics, men who desire office try by this means to get it.

LEHMLER

MORRIS LEHMLER, who was engaged by Mr. Ho, consul for the Chinese, to prepare certain statistics, sworn and examined:

Manufactures of San Francisco

He proved that the statistical statements in reference to all the manufactures of the city, giving the number employed, both white and Chinese, and the rate per day (Appendix B to Joint Committee Rep.), and also a list of bodies (2,614) buried in the Chinese cemetery (Appendix T to Joint Committee Rep.) were correct.

The following is a summary of Appendix B of the Joint Committee Report, which appendix was very voluminous:

1000ths of grape picking done by Chinese

Mr. J. M. Curtis, wine and spirit commission agent, of Jackson street, states that from information I have had from the wine growers personally, the picking of grapes is almost done entirely by Chinese labor, and I can safely say that one teen twentieths per cent. is done by them. Some Chinese are employed in working on the fields or vineyards, but then generally in company with whites, the overseers are always whites. Our native wines appear to be steadily but silently gaining in public favor. The report for the first nine months of 1876 shows a total export by sea and rail of 501,000 gallons of California wines; the receipts being 1,000,700 gallons of wine, and 4,000 gallons of California brandies.

Overseers always whites

Trade in native wines

Clark's vineyard produces annually 100,000 gallons California crop for 1876, 2,000,000 gallons of wine and 80,000 gallons of brandy

Mr. Henry Gerkes's vineyard is producing annually about 100,000 gallons of wine. California has now nearly 40,000,000 of vines growing, three quarters in bearing condition. The crop of 1875 amounted to about 8,000,000 gallons of wine and probably some 80,000 gallons of grape brandy.

About 400 men employed in Kohler & Co's vineyards

Auger employs more than half Chinese

Half Chinese employed

Pacific Jute Company employ 100 Chinese

Messrs Kohler & Fröhling work up annually from three to five million pounds of grapes in their Los Angeles and Sonoma vineyards. They employ during the vintage season from 300 to 400 hands, mostly Germans.

Mr. W. E. Auger, of Battery street, agent for the Huena Vista Vineicultural Society, states that they employ at present sixty five people, more than half Chinese.

Mr. John Bach, of Montgomery street, states that they employ about half Chinese and half natives (Mexicans and Indians), all the overseers being white men. Six or eight years ago the Chinese came down to Anaheim, and they are increasing very much every year. We pay them from \$1 to \$1.25 per day, and they have to find themselves.

In Chinatown there are seventy six vegetable stands and forty five markets. The Pacific Jute Co employ at present 400 Chinese at \$1 per day, and twelve whites at from \$1 to \$4 per day.

Mr. R. Orsair, of the California Wool Exchange, states that for herding, washing and clipping sheep nothing but white men are employed. A very few Chinese are employed, but only for minor work. The wool production for 1876 is estimated

at \$2,000,000 pounds, the total being from 1854 to 1870 inclusive, \$24,018,000 pounds. California cannot compete at present with Australia or South America in raising fine wool.

Mr. Gerald Douglas, part owner of the sheep rancho Los Gatos, testifies that there are about 12,000 people employed to look after sheep in the state, seven eighths white to one eighth Chinese, the average pay being \$400 per annum and found.

Sheep, one eighth Chinese employed

Mr. Hlaenger, of Louis Slows & Co., of Sanson street, states about 15,000 raw beef hides and over 300,000 sheep hides are coming yearly to this market from the state, and out of this about 60,000 beef hides and about 50,000 sheep hides are tanned here in San Francisco, employing about 300 or 400 tanners.

Mr. J. Landsberger, of Jones alley, the largest Champagne manufacturer in California, states that he employs about forty whites and twenty Chinese, the latter only for minor purposes, as washing bottles, &c.

Champagne manufacture; half Chinese employed

Mr. J. W. Schaeffer, cigar manufacturer, of Sacramento street, states that at one time they employed only white boys and girls to make cigars, strip tobacco, &c.

Mr. C. W. Kellogg, of the San Francisco cordage factory, states that they at present employ about thirty Chinese at \$1 per day, and forty five white men at from \$2.25 to \$4 per day.

Cordage factory; thirty Chinese employed

Mr. S. Lachmann, jr., Market street, says they employ about one Chinaman to four white men, the former receiving \$1 and the latter between \$2.50 and \$3 each per day.

Mr. G. H. Swan, of the Union Box Factory, testifies they employ no Chinese, but seventy five white men at \$2.25, and about forty two boys and girls at from seventy five cents to \$1.50 per day.

Mr. E. Briggs, of the Consolidated Tobacco Co., states that their factory employs generally about 700 Chinese at \$1.50 per day, about seventy five whites from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day, and about 100 Chinese field laborers at \$1 per day.

Tobacco; 700 Chinese employed

Mr. Cole, fruit and pickle preserver, employs at present about fifty Chinese at eighty cents, and about fifty white boys and girls at from \$1 to \$1.50 per day.

Pickle preserver employs 50 Chinese

Mr. Sydney M. Smith, of Cutting & Co.'s fruit and pickle preserving and cider factory, states that they employ generally about 400 Chinese in summer and about 100 in winter.

Pickle and cider, 400 Chinese

Mr. I. T. Lasso, of the California Powder works, states that the company employ Chinese labor only for minor purposes, and for coopering and filling cartridges.

Powder company Chinese labor employed only minor purposes

In the manufacture of agricultural implements, whites only are employed, at an average of \$3.00 per day; bag manufacturers, white, average \$1.81; bed comforters, white, \$1.50; bell and nut makers, white, \$3.25; boiler makers, white, \$3; bell foundry and brass works, white, \$2.00; bellows factories, thirty six white, eight Chinese, \$1.50 to \$2.25; barbers, white, \$2.25; blacking, white, \$2.50; bell factories, white, \$2.35; box factories (packing), white, \$1.25 to \$1.50; box factories (paper), white, \$1.50 to \$3; box factories (tin), white, \$1.25 to \$3; beds and bedding, white, \$2.50; boxes (fancy), white, \$2.50; billiard factories, white, \$3.00; bookbinders, white, 75c. to \$1; bakers, white, \$1.50 to \$2; broom and brush factories, white, 75c. to \$1; box factories (cigar), white, 85c. to \$1; boot and shoe factories, 401 white, 170 boys, 351 girls, 1,070 Chinese, 54c. to \$1, in retail shoe stores, 700 white, 200 boys, 100 girls, \$1.25 to \$1; blankets and woollens, 150 white, sixty boys, forty girls, 700 Chinese, 80c. to \$1; candles and soap, nineteen white, ten boys, sixty eight Chinese, \$1 to \$1; coffee and spice mills, white, \$2 to \$3; canned fruits, 170 white, thirty boys, ninety girls, eighty Chinese, 85c. to \$2.50; cracker factories, white, \$1 to \$5; cordage factories, 100 white, twenty boys, thirty Chinese, \$1 to \$1; color and white lead works, white, \$1; chalk factories, white, \$2.50; coppermiths, white, \$3.25; cigar manufacturers, Chinese, 3,115, 65c. to \$2.75; coffin factories, white, \$1.50; coopers, white, \$2.50 to \$4; engravers, white, \$2 to \$4; file works, white, \$3.10; foundries and iron works, white, \$1.25 to \$4; flour mills, white, \$2.50 to \$5; furniture, 1,101 white, seventy one Chinese, \$1 to \$4.00; gauditers, white, \$1 to \$5; gilders, white, \$1.25; glass works, thirty white, twenty boys, five Chinese, \$1 to \$1; glove factories, white, \$1.25 to \$2.75; glue factory, thirty five white, ten Chinese, \$1.10 to \$1.25; gold platers, white, \$1, gunpowder, forty five white, sixty three Chinese, \$1.10 to \$2.50; harnesses, white, \$1.50; iron sheet manufacturers, white, \$2.50; jute factory, twelve white, and 400 Chinese, \$1 to \$1.50; lead pipes and works, white, \$1.25; mattresses, white, \$1.25 to \$1; meat preservers, white, \$2.25; mirror factory, white, \$1.35; match factories, twelve white men, twenty four boys, twenty five Chinese, \$1 to \$2.75; macaroni and vermicelli, white, \$2.00; marble yards, white, \$3.25; mullage, white, \$2.25; nickel platers, white, \$3.75; oakum factory, white, \$1.25 to \$2.25; organ builders, white, \$1.25 to \$3; pickle preservers, thirty white men, twenty five boys, sixty nine girls, twenty nine Chinese, 85c. to \$3; pumps, steam, white, \$1.50 to \$5; paint (chemical) works, white, \$3.50; plumbers, white, \$2 to \$4; planing mills, white, \$2 to \$5; paper mills, white, \$1 to \$4; provision packers, white, \$2.50; rice mills, five white, three Chinese, \$1.75 to \$4; saw manufacturers, white, \$3; saw filers, white, \$1.20; soap manufacturers, white, \$1.25 to \$3.50; safe factories, white, \$2.50; stair building, white, \$1.10 to \$1.50; shirt factories, twenty six white men, eighty four girls, one hundred and twenty nine Chinese, \$1.10 to \$2.50; sugar refineries,

Manufacturing works and the classes employed  
Bellows, 8 Chinese

Boots and shoes, 1,070 Chinese

Blankets and woollens, 700 Chinese

Canned fruits, 80 Chinese

Cordage, 30 Chinese

Cigars, 111 Chinese

Furniture, 11 Chinese

Glass works, 1 Chinese

Glue factory, 10 Chinese

Gunpowder, 61 Chinese

Jute, 150 Chinese

Match factories, 25 Chinese

Pickle preserving, 20 Chinese

Rice mills, 1 Chinese

Shirt factories, 120 Chinese

white, \$1.25 to \$4; tools for blacksmiths, white, \$1.50 to \$4; trunks, etc., white, \$1.10 to \$2.50; tanneries, white, \$1 to \$3; tool engravers, white, \$3.50; type foundry, white, \$3 to \$5; upholsterers, white, \$1.25 to \$4; wood turners, white, \$3.25; wire works, white, \$3.25; wire springs, eight Chinese, twenty-eight white, \$1.50 to \$2.25.

Wire springs, 8 Chinese.

**DOUGLAS.** CHARLES D. DOUGLAS, corresponding secretary Central Anti Coolie Club, eleventh ward, sworn and examined:

The Chinaman should be prohibited coming here. He could not amalgamate with the white race.

The opinion of the anti coolie clubs is that the Chinaman should be prohibited from coming here. It would be impossible for him to amalgamate with the white race. His habits, religion, and traditions being different from ours.

**TUCKER.** GEORGE W. TUCKER, ship master, connected with the Chinese trade since 1851, sworn and examined:

High character of Chinese merchants.

This witness spoke highly of the character of the Chinese merchants in China, and the behavior of the Chinese on board ship. In regard to the coolie traffic he said the worst of them go to Peru.

**HUMPHREY.** PATRICK H. HUMPHREY, quarantine officer for two years, and a resident of California for eight years, sworn and examined:

Denies that small pox introduced by Chinese. There should be a national law to prevent overplus of (or any tainted) immigration.

This witness denied that the introduction of small pox into San Francisco was due to the Chinese.

There should be a national law so as to prevent an overplus of immigration or any tainted immigrants coming in.

**BROOKS.** CHARLES WOLCOTT BROOKS, for seventeen years agent of the Japanese Government here, and a resident of this city, sworn and examined:

This witness was examined before the Canadian Commission, and his evidence will be found under its proper head. [See Minutes of Evidence, p. 28.]

**SWIFT.** JOHN F. SWIFT, a resident of San Francisco since 1852, and a traveller in Asiatic countries, sworn and examined:

Unrestricted immigration of Chinese harmful class.

An alien element a disadvantage.

I consider unrestricted immigration of the Chinese, and have for some years past, exceedingly pernicious and undesirable, and I think that is the settled opinion of the intelligent people of this coast. Those who oppose restrictive legislation are of the more fortunate classes - the wealthier classes. They do it because a labor element like this is a convenience to the more fortunate class of people; it makes life easier. The question of domestic servants is one that is apt to bear heavily upon those who are able to keep them - that is, wealthy people. Again, an industrious element like this tends to some extent - that is, irrespective now of its disadvantages - to the material wealth of the community. The presence of a perpetual alien element in a community is a great disadvantage.

By this I mean an element that will always be alien, not bringing women with them ; and therefore, the prejudices are great against them. They cannot assimilate, so that the next generation, and the one after, and all the generations will be equally alien and ignorant, without speaking of the present men, the individuals who happen to make up this Chinese community now.

Cannot assimilate.

What the Rev. Mr. Loomis said is true as to the strong prejudice of this community ; it is a fact. It may be disagreeable ; you may think it it a pity ; but it is human nature and it is our nature. This prejudice has grown. It is ten times as strong as it was ten years ago. In 1852 the Chinamen were allowed to turn out and celebrate the fourth of July, and it was considered a happy thing ; in 1862 they would have been mobbed ; in 1872 they would have been burned at the stake. This prejudice is not confined to one party ; it is found in all parties. Then it degrades our labor ; it makes work discreditable. The doctrine so much heard of, that it takes the bread out of the mouths of workingmen, not so much a point as they think. It does that to those who first come, and, therefore, prevents their coming ; but in time the white men settle down. The tendency is for them to settle down into the condition of a superior class, making money out of Chinese labor. The conditions of life become too easy instead of too hard. Therefore, a boy of seventeen or eighteen can beg and borrow, sponge, burn a better living, get more bread and butter, and easier, than in any country he can get it by work. In fact young men can get along here without labor. That is the result of the work being done by this element ; it makes labor disreputable. White men will not work any more ; they do not want to work any more. White boys do not work, and besides there is not a very good chance for them to work. These Chinese come in and the whites will not work with them ; their prejudice is no great ; and this prejudice is growing ; it is increasing. The influx of the Chinese has had a worse effect upon the respectability and dignity of labor than slavery had in the south. There is a stronger feeling here against the Chinese than there is in the south against the negro. I would rather have negro slavery to day, for negroes are born in the country and at least take an interest in it. In the absence of Chinese immigration our manufactures would undoubtedly be set back, because we base our community here upon Chinese labor, and the transition from that back to a sound basis of homogeneous labor and a homogeneous society of course would be difficult.

The prejudice against them natural has grown

Degraded labor

Chinese make life too easy for the white laborer instead of too hard

A worse effect on the dignity and respectability of labor than slavery in the south.

Manufactures would be set back by stopping Chinese labor.

Inhabitants of Asiatic countries understand no government but despotism

If Chinese were naturalized would not be allowed to vote.

Enfranchise 30,000 and you put 30,000 votes in the market.

The presence of Chinese would ultimately change American institutions.

From what I have seen while travelling in Asiatic countries, the inhabitants there have not the slightest idea of a representative government, or any government except despotism.

As to a change in our naturalization laws, so as to allow them to become citizens, I think the first one that got naturalized would be hanged to a lamp post when he left the court room. Perhaps I am going too far when I say that ; but he would not be allowed to vote, I am sure. Their being allowed to become citizens would not tend to stop this feeling against them ; it would increase the antagonism ; the feeling would be intensified. The effect of giving 30,000 the franchise would be simply making 30,000 votes for sale.

If Chinamen are to remain in the state, they will change our institutions undoubtedly ; our society will be changed by them ; changes are now going on. The existence of Chinese in the state is utterly incompatible with anything like a government by the people.

Chinamen cannot be Christianized unless they are born here. No Chinaman imported from China under their present system, to stay here

Difficulty of Christianizing Chinese.



until they die or return without reproducing here, can be Christianized. I do not believe in the sincerity of any Chinese converts at all unless they are born and bred to our religion.

If turned away probably a cry for them in a few years.

I should not wonder, if the Chinese were excluded, if in two or three years there would be a clamor for them, because we have so long had them; and they are so convenient to the wealthy classes of people, that the turning away of 100,000 laboring men in a small community like ours of only 700,000 or 800,000 people would be temporarily a very considerable injury to the material prosperity of the state for the time. Men, as a rule, are very selfish, and they think more of a dollar than they do of any principle.

In their own lines none can compete with Chinamen.

I do not think there is a plethora of labor on the coast. An unskilled laborer who comes from the east has difficulty in bridging over the first three or five years before he will have learned sufficiently the ways of the country to get a living by the advantages of Chinese labor. Nobody can compete with Chinamen in the things that they do; no white labor can compete with them, because they live so low. In that way they underwork him, and he either does not come here or cannot get the work he would naturally turn his hand to when he first comes. There is no inducement for white men to come here and work at wages that the Chinese work for. It is a question of wages. There is no room for any more labor except Chinese labor. I do not believe you could get so many Chinese here that we could not find work for, and if they were gone I do not believe you could get too many white men here.

Right to exclude from the country any race against which we have a prejudice.

It would be right to exclude from our country any race of men against which we have a prejudice.

Would absolutely exclude Chinese. But for Chinamen should have doubled population in five years. No idea of citizenship.

Those Chinese who are here I would allow to die and return home, as they will do in the course of time, and prevent any more from coming. I would cut off entirely a new supply.

Had it not been for the Chinese, we ought, in the last five years, to have doubled our population. An immense population came here last year, but it stopped dead, simply because of the impossibility of the immigrants competing with the Chinamen.

I do not think Chinamen ever think of citizenship either at home or here, or that they know what it is, or know anything about it. They do not intend to stay here long; they go back in great numbers. If we have 10,000 who come here in a year we have 6,000 or 7,000 going back. I had Chinamen employed as domestic servants in my house at one time and I have had opportunities of knowing that the cook, or the waiter, goes back, and returns again and resumes their employment as much as three times in five years.

Inferior in honesty and integrity. More confidence in Irish or German servant girls than in Chinamen.

As to their honesty and integrity, I think they are inferior to our people in that respect. I can trust European servants with more confidence than I can trust Chinese. I can go to an intelligence office at any time and employ an Irish or a German woman that I have never heard of, and put her in the house and go away at once, and I have never had a betrayal of that confidence. I employed Chinese about three years, and I cannot positively say they robbed me.

Some manufactures established earlier in consequence of Chinese labor.

I have no doubt whatever that very many manufactures were established in this city through Chinese labor that would not have been established at present; or they would not have been started quite as quick as if we had not had the Chinese labor.

Hypothetical on which it would have been better not to have had Chinese.

Assuming that the white immigration would have been no greater than it is, and then taking these additional Chinamen, of course 100,000 workmen add to the material wealth; but if these Chinamen have prevented

an equal number of white men from coming by taking their places themselves, I say it would have been better if we had not had the Chinamen, and had had white men, which would have been the result without the Chinamen.

To stop the immigration of the Chinese I would be willing to abrogate all treaty relations between the United States and China; it cannot be stopped any other way.

If necessary would be willing to abrogate all treaty relations between the United States and China.

HENRY H. BIGELOW, manager Home Mutual Insurance Company, and a resident of San Francisco since 1850, sworn and examined:

BIGELOW.

The presence of the Chinese poisons any portion of the city where they go. It increases the rates of insurance nearly double; and where there are wash houses from one to three and a half per cent.

Poisons the place. Doubles rate of insurance.

Unrestricted immigration of the Chinese has been a very vexed question, but there is only one opinion with all business men, and that is that it is detrimental to the state. Personally I am in favor of Chinese immigration, on the ground that it produces wealth here. I was very much in favor of slavery and on the same ground that I was a strong advocate for slavery I am an advocate for Chinese immigration; but it will drive away the white population and make California what Peru is today. I endorse every word Mr. Swift said on the ground of our white race.

Detrimental to the state.

Would make California what Peru is to day.

There are some 5,000 or 6,000 Chinese in the state who own property and insure largely, but they insure everything, both by sea and against fire; but the rank and file do not insure at all, being merely producers and owning nothing. We have had very few losses. The class that insure are as good business men as you would expect among the same class of Americans or Englishmen, and they are a help to us. Outside of these 5,000 or 6,000, the others are peons or slaves, only our laws do not so term them. The same system is here that is in Peru. They come here under contract. I do not think they are as free in their labor to hire or not to hire as white people. As workers three Chinamen are about equal to two white men; they stick to their contracts very well, being industrious. I would prefer them to white men to do my work; you can count on them better, if you contract with the head men. Their exclusion from the coast would damage us very materially for a time. Their effect on the boys and the agricultural population here is very disastrous indeed; but looking at the interest of the state, I do not know whether we should look at that consideration. It takes the labor which the boys would be paid to do out of their hands, because they can labor more cheaply than boys; and this makes labor disgraceful in a measure.

Few losses.

The class who insure as good as men of the same standing among whites. Come here under contract.

Can count on them better than on whites. Effect on boys and agricultural population disastrous.

Makes labor disgraceful.

There is labor for all - cheap labor - but it would be a servile labor like the Chinese labor instead of being free labor as in Illinois and other western states.

The Chinese are very careful with fire. They think it is the devil, and they keep him in due bounds. Where towns have been burned up most of the fires originated in Chinese quarters. Any one going through their quarters must wonder why they have not been burned up long ago. It is the very nature of the race, that while they are careful with fire they are dirty. They will have fire in a coal oil can right on the floor; but they are afraid of it and will be careful. Yet they live like pigs. Wherever a wash house is inserted in a block we always steer clear of it. For

Where towns have been burned up the fires are a rule originated in Chinese quarters.

No many fire -  
recently had de-  
clined to insure.

the last ten years and up to within the last year and a half the Chinese quarter has been very free from fire; since then we have had so many that we have declined to insure for them. Within the last year there have been half a dozen fires in Chinatown that have been caused through incendiaries. The fire in Brannen street was lit by hoodlums. I know it as clearly as I know anything about my business. The presence of the Chinese makes our cities liable to conflagration, so much so that a great many companies refuse Chinese insurance altogether. The Chinese create the hoodlums, and then the hoodlums react in the way of hazard from fire. In settling with the Chinese I have no trouble; they are keen, of course, to get the last cent, but they are not unduly so. They are a very sharp people. I know of several places being burned after threatening letters were sent.

Chinese create  
hoodlums.

Raised up an idle  
class.

The presence of the Chinese has raised an idle class among us.

**KIRKPATRICK** JOHN KIRKPATRICK, a resident in California, since 1852, and sheriff of an interior county from 1861 to 1866, sworn and examined:

Foreign Miners'  
License Law en-  
forced.

This witness while in office as sheriff enforced the Foreign Miners' License Law on all who were not citizens, or who had not taken out their first papers declaring their intention to become citizens. The law was in partially executed against all, whites and Chinese alike.

**PHILLIPS**

STEPHEN H. PHILLIPS, formerly attorney general of Massachusetts, subsequently attorney general of the Sandwich Islands, now a resident of San Francisco, practising at the bar, sworn and examined:

Chinese go to  
Sandwich  
Islands on assign-  
able contracts.

The Chinese come to the Sandwich Islands upon contracts of labor which are indefinite and assignable. They are indefinite as to the party with whom they are to be performed; they are indefinite as to the kind of work which is to be performed; and generally speaking, there are only one or two limitations, such as that they shall have a certain number of days at the China new year, etc. With that exception they are bought and sold out body and soul to the person who employs them. They are bound for a term of years; I think it is ordinarily five years.

Will ultimately  
prove detrimental

There is a present necessity for their labor, but that it will ultimately be beneficial I never have thought, and never can think. Importation of cheap labor in the mass I think tends ultimately to degrade the whole character of labor.

Chinese do not  
amalgamate.

It is notorious that Chinamen by their habits and associations keep themselves entirely distinct from other people. We had a few Japanese out there and I was very much struck with the difference between the Chinese and the Japanese. The latter conform themselves very soon to the habits of the country in dress, language and everything. They mix right in and become citizens like the rest of us, but the Chinese keep themselves entirely distinct.

2,000 Chinese out  
of a population of  
56,000.

In the Islands there were about 2,000 Chinamen out of a population of about 56,000.

A few Chinese  
married Hawaiian  
women.

In the Islands there was no family relation among them. There were a few Chinese women, but very few. A great number of Chinese married native women—Hawaiians. They do not remain there entirely; a great many of them expect to go back, and some few come here.

I have seen the contracts already referred to, and it would be something like this :

"That Sam Wang agreed to serve some one else out in China, and to work for him for the space of five years \* \* \* and to serve him well, and that he was to have so many dollars a month, and so many days at the Chinese new year;" and I think some of the latter contracts had some provisions about sickness and medical care, but there was hardly anything else. It was an assignable contract - to him or his assigns. There was an effort made by the Hawaiian government to annul this contract, but it was unsuccessful. The Legislature has been abridging the rights of contracts lately, providing that they should be executed with more formality. The government of Hawaii have spent a good deal of money in encouraging the importation of Chinese. They fill the prisons there a good deal. I tried eight of them for murder; convicted five and hanged three. One of them murdered the French Consul, by chopping his head open with an axe while in bed; another murdered some poor old natives in the Island of Maui and stole their money.

Form of contracts.

Government had encouraged them.

Had tried eight Chinese for murder.

The employment of Chinese upon the sugar plantations there, brings the sugar growing states of our own country into competition with Chinese labor.

The Chinese merchants in Honolulu are men of the highest respectability; men I should be glad to see in any position of trust, or honor, or anything else.

Chinese merchants of Honolulu men of high moral respectability.

If class legislation was done away with, and they were treated the same as other foreigners, our schools thrown open to their children, and they would come into our general system of government, I think they would be as good as any other people, but if they keep themselves entirely under the influence of their own system of government and social regulations, I do not think they would be a good element here.

Unless they can be made American citizens, not a good element.

I think some of the discriminations against the Chinese are unjust. As a lawyer, I think some of the legislation against them will not bear inspection.

Some of the legislation against them unjust.

The planters in the Islands pay from \$1 to \$5 a month for Chinese labor, finding everything but clothing. They paid the parties in China whatever they had to pay.

The planters paid \$1 to \$5 a month to the comprador in China.

JOHN R. CORYELL, a resident of the city, formerly consular clerk in Shanghai, also in Canton, sworn and examined :

CORYELL.

This witness unhesitatingly asserts that all the Chinese women with one or two exceptions imported into California are prostitutes, and brought here for the purposes of prostitution, nearly all of them belonging to the best population of Canton, considered in China the very lowest class. A resident in China for any length of time can easily distinguish them from respectable Chinese wives. They are as distinct as black and white. The character of the Chinese wives is that they are chaste; remarkably so. A Chinaman prefers to tell a lie to the truth.

Prostitutes.

Chinese untruthful.

MATTHEW BLAIR, hay and grain dealer, and a resident of San Francisco for fifteen years, sworn and examined :

This witness, from the location of his place of business, being in the neighborhood where several industries are carried on by Chinese labor, has been in a position to observe the effect of that labor upon the white population of the city. Among the industries is the Mission Woolen Mills, mostly carried on by Chinese labor. When the factories first started, there were some hundreds who came from Lynn, Mass., Cincinnati, and other eastern places. They have returned because their places were filled by this class of labor, and because they could not obtain employment. Then, again, there is the candle factory, a spring mattress factory, chemical works, a soap establishment, three or four tanneries, an oakum factory, and a trunk and box factory, the labor in all these trades being done by Chinese. If these Chinamen were not employed their position might be filled by white labor from the east. The effect of their presence is degrading to our laborers.

Chinese kept out of the whites.

Degrading to labor.

Take the money out of the country.

Chinese so easily trained no chance to train steady young whites.

Employers, on being asked why they do not employ white people, say they cannot work the two together. That is one of the great difficulties; the consequence is the Chinese absorb all the labor and send the circulating medium out of the country. There are no persons on the face of the earth under our civilization that can compete with them. The Chinese are so industrious, so quiet, and so easily trained, that our people cannot train our own children. If we take an apprentice, or anything of that kind, they are so much more troublesome that it creates a feeling against our people and we discriminate against them and call them hoodlums, and have no respect for them.

DURKKEE.

JOHN L. DURKKEE, fire marshal, sworn and examined :

Witness read a report from the fire wardens which was submitted to the board of supervisors April 20th, 1876, showing the carelessness of the Chinese in that regard, and recommending that an ordinance be passed prohibiting them from making certain additions to the roofs of the buildings occupied by them.

Liability to fire in consequence of their carelessness.

The liability of the city to conflagration is greater from their carelessness than from any other one cause.

Within the last two or three years there have been several cases of incendiary fires; and fires are of frequent occurrence in the Chinese quarter. As a general thing they are not destructive. Mostly all the property in Chinatown is insured. The merchants insure.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 18th, 1876.

ESTEE.

MORRIS M. ESTEE, practising lawyer and owner of farming property, and an old resident in California, sworn and examined :

Injurious.

Because being so industrious and economical drive out white labor.

The Chinese population here, and those who will come, are injurious to the best interests of the state and the nation. They do not assimilate with our people; in any line of labor that they follow they necessarily drive out intelligent white labor, and they do that for the reason that the Chinese as a class are industrious and economical. Their habits of life

are not exactly barbarous, but that is the nearest we can come to it. They live on what no white man can live upon. - They have no families, no children to educate or to clothe, and their style of living is so different from that of white people that they come in direct competition with the white laboring element of the country. This is so much the case that in this city now, I suppose there are not half a dozen persons who do washing, except Chinese, because they underbid any white person in that line. The same is true of all other pursuits. Chinese muscle is the cheapest muscle in the world to-day, and they have got more of it. It is not an intelligent labor. I look upon the Chinese element here, so far as its effect upon the community is concerned, just as I would look upon the admission of a large slave element here. They have no interest in the community. Every Chinaman comes here with the Chinese wall around him, and they are insensible to all our modes of life. They take no interest in public affairs. They have a regard, I think, for the rights of property, probably as much so as any other people of their intelligence; but they have no notion of the rights of liberty, and very little of life. It was not unusual in this state some years since, when there was a difficulty between two companies, for one to put up posters offering so much for a certain Chinaman's life. If the government is intended as a government for men, and not as a mere money making institution, this is a very dangerous class among us. They possess none of the material that makes good citizens, except that they are industrious and economical. They help the material development of the country, and they help a few men to make money; but the making of money is not the highest duty of a country; it is to have an improved society of good men, and moral, elevated classes of people.

Free from duties and comforts of whites.

No idea of the value of liberty and little of life.

Cannot make good citizens.

The duty of a country.

There are some Chinamen more intelligent than others, but they would not make good citizens, any more than slaves would make good citizens if they were honest. They have not any large intelligence; they have not any literature that amounts to anything; they have a little knowledge of the sciences, and some knowledge of the arts; they have no notion of music or poetry, or very few of the exalted ideas which distinguish between barbarian and civilized men, except honesty. In many matters they have considerable ingenuity. In some respects they are inferior to the negro, and in some respects they are far superior. In mathematics, that is adding and subtracting, and those things, they understand them better; and their capacity for making money is a great deal better. The negroes of course have much finer taste for music and for literary attainments generally. As to their morality, there is no comparison; the negro is vastly more moral than the Chinese here. I have never seen a Chinese woman here who is a moral woman. There may be some. As a race the negroes here are more moral. The Chinese are quite as industrious as either the whites or the negroes. The prejudice against them is free intelligent labor against unintelligent labor.

Chinese defects.

Chinaman and negro compared.

The prejudice is free intelligent labor vs. unintelligent labor.

There have been outrages committed on the Chinese in the state, and there have been fights among themselves where several have been killed -- at Los Angeles, for instance - but I don't know whether any one was punished or not. Indignities and assaults are frequent in this city, and whenever the offenders are caught adequate punishment is administered. I do not think the good people of San Francisco, whether they be working people or foreigners, have ever endorsed brutality to the Chinese, because they are objects of pity more than anything else. We have a bumper element here; but the great mass of laboring people are as intelligent and as industrious, and as enterprising as any like number of people in

the world. There is a feeling among this class that the Chinese take the bread from the mouths of their children.

Public opinion against further immigration.

Public opinion of this state, among thoughtful men, the laboring element also, except a few people who necessarily use Chinese labor, is overwhelmingly against the further immigration of Chinese. I think the public sentiment is in favor of treating those who are here kindly, and in favor of limiting the immigration.

Number under-estimated.

There is one Chinese male adult here to two white male adults. I think the number of the Chinese is underestimated rather than overestimated. When one thousand Chinese come there are one thousand male adults; when one thousand white people come there are probably two hundred or two hundred and fifty male adults.

LAKE.

DELOE LAKE, lawyer, several times judge, six years attorney-general, and a resident of California for twenty-six years, sworn and examined:

Immigration of Chinese should be restricted.

Witness is of opinion that the immigration of the Chinese should be restricted, and the unlimited immigration of them an evil to be deplored and guarded against.

Cannot assimilate.

The Chinese as a race are quite as repugnant to the white, and heterodox to our people as the negroes. They are quite as objectionable as a population as the negroes, for the reason that they cannot properly assimilate and amalgamate with the whites.

Public opinion strong against them.

Among the intelligent and disinterested people of California there can be no doubt but that there is a strong and overwhelming opinion against Chinese immigration.

An inferior race.

If they were allowed all the privileges of citizens, and did not assimilate physically, they would still be an inferior race socially, but not legally. They are now inferior in a legal point of view.

Not truthful.

They are said to be a cleanly people. In all cases they do not receive the equal protection of the laws here. As household servants, they make an engagement and leave very unceremoniously. They are not a truthful people; their word not being reliable.

Outside of those pecuniarily interested in Chinese labor the sentiment is against them.

SCOTT.

IRVING M. SCOTT, foundryman and manufacturer, and a resident in the state for sixteen years, sworn and examined:

How the industries of the state could have been developed without Chinese explained.

This witness's firm employ 520 men and boys, exclusively white. They have their proportion of labor divided into six distinct classes of work - blacksmiths, boiler makers, moulders, machinists, pattern makers, and draughtsmen - all organized. With the boys from the public schools they have had gratifying experience; they have never less than sixty learning their trades, and they think with those boys they can meet the question of cheap labor in any shape, form, or way, and meet it intelligently, and make a good citizen of the boy, teach him a trade, so as to be self dependent, a producer. The common sense of the boy is appealed to: if he is a bad boy he is not wanted; if he is a good boy he wants to stay. It takes four years to learn a branch of the trade. Other trades similarly circumstanced, by adopting the same rule, could have developed the industries of the state without Chinese aid. Among the laboring classes there seems to be a strong feeling that the immigration of the Chinese should be restricted.

EDWARD D. WHEELER, judge, and an old resident of California, sworn and examined:

Witness thinks that public opinion probably favors a restricted immigration in preference to an absolute and total exclusion of Chinese coming to this coast hereafter.

Restricted immigration.

They never will assimilate with our population here; the matter has been decided in the course of a quarter of a century. They still retain their peculiar costume, and follow their original national habits in matters of food and mode of living. They are not politically ambitious. In the district courts the Chinaman is fully protected, both in civil and criminal cases. The negro, before he was given the ballot in this state, showed no disinclination to assimilate with our white people as the Chinese have always shown, although the negro was not a voter. The reason it is desirable to limit Chinese immigration is that a limited number can be easily managed and controlled; whereas a greater influx would become a very troublesome and dangerous element. A small percentage of Chinamen here is desirable. If the naturalization laws were open to them they would all become naturalized. They are not a healthy element in our body politic, and if they were enfranchised it would be the worst of evils.

Cannot assimilate.

A larger number dangerous.

To enfranchise Chinese the worst of evils.

JOHN ROGERS, Rear Admiral in the navy, sworn and examined:

ROGERS.

No country can attain secure prosperity except its prosperity be founded upon a population identical in its interests with those of its rulers.

After a short apprenticeship the Chinese can well and cheaply manufacture all our goods, run all our machines, sow and reap all our fields, supply the places of all our domestic servants. They can supplant, by their cheap labor, the more expensive American or European workman in every branch of industry. The effect of this will be to build up a state of society such as existed in the southern states before the rebellion.

Danger of the Chinese to the state.

In Java, in Singapore, and in Tartary, the Chinese are unquiet, and occasionally they inspire alarm.

They can come to California more cheaply, and, according to their standard, more commodiously, than the American or European immigrants, and when here they can supplant them. A certain number annually might be allowed to come, so that when from these are subtracted those who return there would remain no inordinate increase.

A certain number annually might be allowed to come.

In China the foreign merchant employs only Chinese workmen, under the direction of Chinese or foreign superintendents, paying much higher wages to the laborer than a Chinese employer would give for the same service. The servants in European houses in that country are Chinese, and they are paid nearly twice as much as a Chinaman would pay them. Thus the rights and advantages of emigration with labor from one country to the other are not reciprocal.

In China foreign merchants employ Chinese.

Our blue flannel and woolen stockings are made in California better than they can be made for the same price elsewhere in the United States; and if Chinese labor comes here without restraint, no reason is apparent why the success in these articles might not attend other similar productions, and California thus become the great manufacturing centre of the United States, and ultimately starve the operatives of our eastern cities or drive them to Asiatic wages and conditions of life. Americans thus reduced would be unfit for the elective franchise, and hence would arise domestic political complications.

Danger to the United States and eastern labor.



The question was between Asiatic labor and American labor.

The Chinaman is clever and does not get drunk.

Miscegenation.

Without Chinese the state would have grown fast with white labor.

Where the white race mingles with a different color it is a deterioration.

Would not increase the Chinese immigration.

Chinese labor stimulated the growth of the state.

From this point let there be no increase and only white development.

Moral and religious effect destructive and degrading.

Degrades labor.

Public opinion opposed to them.

Influx of Chinese affects laborers adversely.

The United States is interested in this Chinese question; it is the grand question between Asiatic labor and American labor.

A Chinaman is clever, astute, and possesses all the advantages of a good workman. He comes here single, and even if married his expenses would be a very small proportion compared with the expenses of an American citizen. The Chinaman does not get drunk, and he can work on Monday as well as on any other day of the week.

As to miscegenation, Agassiz has written the result of his observations in Brazil. The Spaniards and Portuguese are the most mixed race in Europe, and they are, politically, behind the other races. The intermingling of different ethnological divisions is an injury.

If there had been no Chinese this state would have grown up with a white population exclusively, and would have grown exceptionally fast owing to the great abundance of gold and silver.

As far as the people in China have been trying the experiment with other races, we find that where the white race mingles with a different color it is a deterioration.

No doubt Chinese labor has developed the industry of the state to an enormous extent; but sometimes a man climbs up a ladder to a certain height, and then he finds it convenient to kick it away. Now, while I would not absolutely kick the ladder away, I would not climb any higher. I would not increase the Chinese immigration. I should limit it; it should not be left unlimited. I would not turn away the Chinese; I would protect them and give them security, as much security as the white man, except the vote. I do not think it desirable that a mixed race should be enfranchised.

The growth of California has been stimulated excessively by Chinese labor. If it would arrive to the same condition without Chinese labor it would not be quite so pleasant to the white man, for the white man gets drunk and strikes; but it would be more healthy, and not nearly so far advanced.

If you sent the Chinese away now you would ruin a great many people. Without increasing the number of Chinese from this point, let there be white development.

They come principally from Hong Kong.

**BLAKESLEE.** Rev. SAMUEL V. BLAKESLEE, orthodox Congregational minister, acting editor of *The Pacific*, and a resident in the state since 1849, sworn and examined:

From my travels and residence in this state, I believe the moral and religious effect of the immigration of the Chinese is very destructive and degrading. Their presence here excludes a large white immigration, and is exceedingly demoralizing to the present white population. It renders labor contemptible. The work of Christianizing them does not begin to equal the power of demoralization and unchristianizing influences affecting our population. I travel 7,000 miles and converse personally with about 20,000 persons in the course of a year. The average of public opinion of the people of this state is strongly opposed to them.

Whatever affects the laboring interests of the country affects the whole country; anything that comes in competition with them affects us as a people most seriously. I believe that the influx of the Chinese will affect laborers very adversely. A great deal of the looseness of morals is

owing to the fact that our good laboring classes cannot very well secure homes of their own. A man can hardly marry, if he is poor, and secure for himself a home in this country as a general thing.

In comparison our morals are much inferior to New York; we are very immoral. The number of places for assignation or prostitution are much greater here than in New York; our Sunday carousing, drinking classes are much greater; and our swearing class, our open, boastful, ruffian class is much greater here, and it is increasing; our stay at home class of people much less; and there are more who spend their evenings in rough places. The Chinese element has a strong influence in bringing about this state of things. Our boys, to a great extent, like to wander through the streets where the Chinese are, and the police tell me they find the Chinese women entice boys of eight years of age into their houses for nothing. The police of Sacramento frequently find boys eight years old in bed with Chinese prostitutes.

San Francisco more immoral than New York.

Police find boys of 8 years in bed with Chinese prostitutes.

The Chinese are generally industrious, and as laborers are skillful in everything where there is no requirement of intellect. Directed by intelligence they are good. They come in conflict with every branch of labor. There is nothing that an American can do, where no inventive genius is demanded, but what the Chinese can do it as well. They come in competition in all labor.

Chinese can do anything within the grasp of the imitative intellect

The labor market is not crowded but the particular demand for our present civilization is crowded.

Restriction.

If the Chinese were restricted so that no more should come, and then allow those who are here gradually to go away, there would be more and more call for white labor, and white labor would be reputable.

The large land holders could not cultivate unless they had inferior laborers like negroes of the south, like the Chinamen, and like the "bumming" white men. If the Chinese went out of the country these large tracts of land would be broken up into 150 acre farms, and the land, instead of being impoverished as it is gradually getting now, would be restored much of its richness.

Chinese absent monster farms would give way to small farms

The Chinese are different in religion, different in tastes, different in habits, different in their clanish attachments, different in their race prejudices, and essentially different in their language. In all these things they are kept separate, and always will be distinct. They can never assimilate and become homogeneous. We have got to be homogeneous or else we are ruined. You could not elevate the Chinese by giving them the ballot. They despise our civilization, and are proud of their own.

Can never assimilate.

Whenever the American comes in contact with a lower class he goes down towards the lower class; he may elevate the lower class, but he will lower himself. The most degraded people on the earth are American people who wander among the Southern Pacific Islands among the Indians.

Americans in contact with a lower race descend

Through the gospel we have Americanized about 500 Chinese out of about 239,000 who have come here. If they are not restricted they will continue to increase until they become a vast, distinct, powerful body in our midst. They have converted hordes of Americans and made them abandoned creatures.

Out of 239,000 Chinese 500 have been converted to American civilization, they have made hordes of Americans abandoned creatures.

The proportion of prostitution among the Chinese is immensely greater than among the whites. As a race they are immensely more licentious than the Americans.

More licentious than Americans.

JAMES P. DAMERON, lawyer, and a resident in the state since 1849, sworn and examined :

Ethnology.

Mankind is divided into four different groups. First, the black ; next, the red ; next, the brown, and last, the white. Modern scientists have gone on and divided mankind into twelve classes, or twelve different groups. The first the Papuans ; second, the Hottentots ; third, the Kaffres ; fourth, the negroes ; fifth, Australians ; sixth, Malaysians ; seventh, Mongolians ; eighth, Arctics ; ninth, Americans ; tenth, Dravidians ; eleventh, Nubians ; twelfth, Mediterraneans - named as they ascend. [The witness here read an article on ethnology from the *Popular Science Monthly*, vol. 4.]

Superiority of the Caucasian.

The earliest civilization known to us is that of Egypt, which, perhaps, was borrowed from China ; and from this foundation it is commonly said all modern civilizations are derived.

Confucianism exception.

Theodore Parker, speaking of the Caucasian race, says : "The Caucasian differs from all other races ; he is humane ; he is civilized and progresses. He conquers with the head as well as with the hand. It is intellect after all that conquers, not the strength of a man's arm. The Caucasian has been often master of the other races ; never their slave. He has carried his religion to other races, but never takes theirs. In history all religions are of Caucasian origin. All the great limited forms of monarchies are Caucasian ; republics are Caucasian. All the great sciences are of Caucasian origin ; all inventions are Caucasian ; literature and romance come of the same stock. All the great poets are of Caucasian origin. Moses, Luther, Jesus Christ, Zoroaster, Buddha, Pythagoras, were Caucasian. No race can bring up to memory such celebrated names as the Caucasian race. The Chinese philosopher, Confucius, is an exception to the rule. To the Caucasian race belong the Arabian, Persian, Hebrew and Egyptian ; and all the European nations are descendants of the Caucasian race."

Chinese language the difficulty of learning.

In regard to the Chinese language a recent work gives the number of characters in the language at about 52,325, which does not include all the technical characters, and the difficulty of learning the language prevents the masses from ever learning it. Therefore, they remain ignorant, and it leaves its literature in the hands of a few who devote their lifetime to study. More time is consumed by the Chinese student in the mastering the written language than is given in other countries to the acquirement of a liberal education, and it is said that there are not over 300 scholars in China who can read the classics. The masses are all educated in the rudiments, so that they know a few characters, and can make a few, (but) to them the classics, which comprises a large number of books, they cannot read or understand any more than if they were written in Arabic or Hebrew. A merchant may understand the characters of his trade, but may not be able to read any other books ; and this reason is assigned by some writers why China has not made any progress in the last few thousand years.

Not more than 300 scholars in China who can read the classics.

Why China has not progressed.

The total population of the human races amounts to about 1,350,000,000. About 150,000,000 belong to the woolly haired races, and about 550,000,000 belong to the Mongols, and about the same to the Mediterranean races. These two races are the most highly developed, far surpassing all other human species in numbers of individuals. The relative number of the other ten remaining species fluctuates every year, and that according to the law of development - the survival of the fittest. In the struggle for life, the more highly developed, the more favored and

larger groups of persons possess the positive inclination and the certain tendency to spread, and at the expense of the lower and smaller groups, which must give way.

Thus the Mediterranean or Indo Germanic species have, by means of higher development of their brain, surpassed all other races and species in the struggle for life, and have already spread the net of their dominion over the whole globe. The Mongolian species is the only one that can successfully, in any respect, compete with them. For the first time in the history of the world they have met face to face on the virgin soil of California. These hardy Mongolians, with their peculiar civilization, have met us at the Golden Gate, and have begun the contest for the ascendancy. The large numbers here, and the constant increase arriving daily, and the nearness and accessibility to the hive they swarm from, have alarmed the whites of California and the Pacific coast, and well they may be alarmed. To increase their numbers here would make this country an Asiatic colony. It is beyond question they can compete with the whites in almost all branches of industry. They are willing to work more hours and live on less, live on what a white laborer would starve on, the white man being a flesh eating animal. To throw open the country to their immigration, and foster and encourage it as we do the European, would in a few years mean to be overrun, so that the white man would have to emigrate, or begin a war of races. Learned ethnologists have shown that any race of people whose average heads do not exceed a brain capacity of over eighty five cubic inches are not capable of a free form of government; that there is no instance in their history that they ever have attempted it. The average of Chinese and American negro is about eighty two to eighty three cubic inches of brain capacity, while the Indo Germanic race reaches an average as high as ninety two to ninety six cubic inches of brain capacity, and some going as high as 125 cubic inches.

Indo Germanic stands first.

To increase the number of Chinese will make the country an Asiatic colony.

Any race whose average heads do not exceed 85 cubic inches are not capable of free government.

Not having the brain capacity, they never can attain the high position of being free men and using the ballot wisely and honorably in the selection of the best and purest men to office to rule and govern them, but would look upon it as something put into their hands by which they might make a few dollars at the risk of liberty and human progress; and such a class of voters are dangerous to republics, and their immigration should be looked upon with disfavor by all true lovers of freedom and progress, for it is a hard struggle to preserve a free form of government even with the highest type of the Indo Germanic races. It has heretofore proven a failure, for there are a vast number of them that fall below the average of eighty five cubic inches of brain capacity; and as we have already reduced the average below that of England or Germany, it may endanger the cause of liberty and free government to introduce any more of the inferior races. Science has shown that the brain capacity of any animal is determined by the volume of its brain. The Gorilla has about forty five cubic inches of brain, while the lowest of the negro or human race is not less than about sixty three cubic inches, while the negro of the United States rises to eighty two inches; but this is owing to the mixture with the whites, as there are but few pure African blooded negroes in this country. This raises them to the average of the Chinaman, while the average of the Anglo American rises to ninety cubic inches, the English to ninety six cubic inches. The facial angle of the Gorilla is at an angle of 40°, while the negro rises to 85° and the white race to 95°.

Have not the brain capacity to become citizens

Inferior races.

Anglo American 90 cubic inches, the English 96.

As the Chinese arrived, thousands of years ago, to the height of their

Chinese will suffer extermination rather than adopt western civilization.

Nature has differentiated them by color and odor.

Latin races amalgamated with inferior races; the Anglo-Saxon never.

Confined to the reclamation of tule lands and the like, an advantage.

Drive out the boys and girls.

Low in morals and physically contaminating.

brain capacity, they will, like the Indian, who is a Mongolian, suffer extermination rather than change their mode of life and adopt western civilization. As they are an inferior race to the white man in brain capacity, it perhaps would be as well to let him remain where he is, and encourage trade and friendly relations. As they have a deep love for their own country, let them remain where they are, being of a different type and a different civilization. As no two races can live together on equal terms, and not amalgamate, nature has placed its mark in color and odor.

All naturalists will tell you that every species is protected by nature in its color or its odor, or something of that kind. It is useless for a government to attempt to remove it, for nature has, in its wisdom, made certain distinctions, and placed certain safeguards around the Anglo-Saxon race that it never has amalgamated with the inferior races, but in all their emigrations have carried their families with them, while the Latin races have amalgamated, and we see the effect on the races in the United States and South American states—amalgamation with inferior races. Their offspring generally inherit all the vices of the superior races, and but little of their virtues.

As they are of less brain capacity, falling below the Anglo-Saxon, which averages from ninety to ninety six cubic inches of brain matter, while the Chinaman falls below eighty five cubic inches of brain matter, to preserve the harmony of society it will perhaps be the best to discourage their immigration. If they could be confined to the reclaiming of tule land and its cultivation, and to the growth of rice, silk worms, and the manufacture of silks, they would be an advantage. The admission of the Chinese immigration would not be so dangerous if they were restricted in certain classes of labor; but the moment they set foot on the soil they have a right to enter into any branch of business. They generally select that which pays the best and easiest, thus depriving a certain class of laborers of employment, who are forced to seek a living by prostitution, which debases them and destroys their usefulness as wives and mothers, for the poor white women have to work for a living. Washing, sewing, cooking, and nursing are always open to them, which affords ready employment to the unfortunate who are forced to seek a living as menials and servants. This last resort of the unfortunate and poor is rapidly being monopolized by the Chinamen, and if they could speak the English language readily, would drive out all competition before them. They take the places in the factories, where the labor of the poor boys and girls might be utilized, throwing them on the streets to grow up in idleness, to be hoodlums.

The revolutionary tendency and the unfortunate of all races have a large supply of this kind of labor that have to be provided for as cheap laborers or supported at the public expense, and to fill it up with cheap labor of another race is unnatural and unjust. It at once disorganizes society, engenders an ill feeling between the two different races, for the poor and unfortunate whites will feel that their places are taken from them and given to another race, when they might be able to earn an honest living, however humble; that they are unable to compete with the hardy, economical Chinaman, who has no family to support, no children to educate, and no taxes to pay, no churches to contribute to, and no God to worship, who are cold and selfish, almost destitute of feelings of sympathy or charity, intent on making money, that they may return to their native land; like a swarm of busy ants, coming with nothing, and taking all they can get away with, impoverishing the country and enriching their own; bringing their loathsome diseases and leprosy, which has not heretofore made its appearance in the virgin soil of America.

They are our antipodes in every sense ; they are our opposites in almost everything ; their seat of honor is on the left, while ours is on the right ; they wear white for mourning, we black ; they think it no harm to lie and cheat, we do ; they think it no harm to kill a child or drown a girl-baby as a blind puppy, we do ; they worship the Evil Spirit, for they say they have nothing to fear from the Good Spirit, while we worship the great Good Spirit and detest the Evil One.

Contrasted with the whites.

Like wine and water, we will never mix, and in the great struggle for existence the Chinaman will come to the top every time if left to free and equal competition. The first law of nature is self preservation, and to do this Chinese immigration must be discouraged. In a free country there cannot well exist two different classes or races of people possessing a different brain capacity. The cry of oppression will be raised that these inferior races must have the ballot to protect themselves ; and whenever it is necessary for the dominant power to put the ballot in the hands of Chinese to control the elections of California and the Pacific coast it will be done. It was placed in the hands of the negroes of the south, who are far below the Chinese in intelligence, belonging to one of the lowest types, while the Chinaman stands next to the white man.

Self preservation first law of nature.

If the dominant power found it necessary to give Chinese votes it would be done.

These, united with the negroes of the south, will endanger the elective franchise, and sink it below that average of intelligence and virtue that is necessary to preserve a free form of government.

It was necessary to give the negro the ballot to protect his rights ; so it will be with the Chinaman whenever the time comes and he demands it. As the vexed negro question of the south has and will endanger the liberty and harmony of the government - and it was an evil day to America when they were first introduced, under the plea of necessity, that they were good laborers and made better servants than the Indians - so the vexed Chinese question will in time grow with an increase of numbers, and we may have two vexed questions instead of one. The negro question one hundred years ago was of little or no importance. So it may be with the Chinese question to day. But one hundred years hence they may control the entire Pacific states if left to an unrestricted immigration. They are learning our language, and they find out they can do better by staying here, as many of us did who came in the early days of California. None thought of staying, but necessity forced us to stay, until we got weaned of our prejudices and love of home. So it is with the Chinaman. California did not prosper until we commenced to make homes here and our families. The Chinaman takes all the surplus wealth he earns out of the country ; and he helps to impoverish by taking all away. But it is better to do this than have him stay and become a citizen.

Will have to be given the ballot to protect their rights.

May overrun the Pacific coast.

I am not a Darwinian, but I believe in the doctrine of evolution. [The witness here read a paper pertaining to the Chinese Empire, its area, exports and imports, tonnage of foreign vessels entering her ports, revenue, converts, religion, form of government, marriage, army and navy.]

JAMES PATTERSON, engaged in saw manufacturing, for ten or eleven years, PATTERSON.  
in San Francisco, sworn and examined :

This witness employs from twenty five to thirty white men and boys steadily, and never has any trouble with them ; he speaks very highly of the boys in regard to their reliability and industry.

Has no trouble with his boys.

JOHN ARNOUP, journalist, a resident on the coast for fourteen years, sworn and examined :

Inhumanity of Chinese.

Immigration should be restricted.

Witness cited an instance of the inhumanity of the Chinese in refusing to give a starving man food, after being asked for it five or six times in the day ; he had been among Indians and never knew them to be guilty of that. He has seen white men supplanted by Chinamen at a less rate of wages. It is not desirable to enlarge the immigration, and public opinion favors legislation to this end.

WOODS.

Chinese morally and physically a curse.

Corrupt boys.

White girls corrupted.

DAVID C. WOODS, superintendent of the industrial school, sworn and examined :

The Chinese are a curse to this community, both morally and physically. Physically they introduce venereal disease among the boys. There is hardly a day since I have been at the school that I have not had boys under treatment by the doctors, and they have invariably got the disease from Chinese prostitutes, so the boys say. Probably one twentieth of the boys I receive have it. One boy had to be sent to the county hospital for scientific treatment.

The presence of the Chinese affects the employment of boys. Chinamen hire so much cheaper. The boys are good average boys and would do well if they had a chance.

The boys being inoculated with the disease, it extends to the white girls, also. The hoodlum element is rampant, and will not let the girls alone. On coming to the school they acknowledge they have been with those young men. The thing is introduced here by little Chinese girls. There is a certain disease introduced by them called the China pox, distinguished from other syphilis by that name.

GALLEGO.

Can manufacture as cheap with white labor.

Blister policy of Chinese.

Chinese labor not more reliable than white.

ROMULUS C. GALLEGO, superintendent of a bag factory for eight years, and a resident of the city for fourteen years, sworn and examined :

As far as Chinese labor goes, we can manufacture just as cheap with white as we can with it, if not cheaper. We can get all the hands wanted and more. In the busy season we employ 200 hands—men, boys and girls—and have no difficulty in managing them. Two years ago we were offered all the Chinamen we wanted at fifty cents a day ; at that time we were paying \$1.50 to the girls. I think the object was merely to make an inroad into our business so that they could understand it and then carry it on themselves.

As to the willingness of boys and girls for work, I may mention that on the 3rd of July I called all the boys and girls up, and said : "I am very busy ; I want to work ; are you willing to work ?" I only had two dissenting voices out of the whole of them.

To a certain extent Chinese labor is reliable, but not more so than white labor. If you hire white boys and girls and treat them properly, they become attached to their work and you cannot drive them away. You can keep them just as long as you want them. On the other hand you hire a Chinaman from another man. You go to the boss and hire so many, and he furnishes so many ; and their system is so good that the Chinaman will not leave that place until he has permission from the boss

or from the company that he belongs to. That is the reason a great many are employed; but white boys and girls can be employed here as profitably as Chinese. White labor is better than semi-servile labor.

JOHN W. DWINELLE, lawyer, and a resident in California since 1849, DWINELLE, sworn and examined:

I do not consider it desirable to have the Chinese here. They are not capable of assimilating with us. They do not come here with the intention of growing up with the country, but only to acquire a certain amount of money and return to their own country. They have no desire to acquire our language, or assimilate with our institutions, as they are incapable of doing so. Cheap labor is not desirable in California. We should have cheap capital rather than cheap labor.

Undesirable.  
They cannot  
assimilate.

The land killing system of California is a curse to the country, and it is sustained mainly by Chinese labor. It is better for California that our lands should remain waste than be wasted, for then there would be a possibility of their being occupied by a homogeneous race.

Land-killing  
system of Cali-  
fornia a curse.

The effect of Chinese immigration upon the present white labor is that it degrades it.

I regard the existence of two different populations as a morbid hybridism which is disastrous to both parties.

I would not favor the experiment of giving them the elective franchise to improve their condition. As to there being too many Chinamen here, it would have been better if we had never had any, if we had never come in contact with that race. I do not believe he belongs to us at all. He belongs to the human family, but I believe he belongs to a race that has ripened and is now rotting. I certainly would prohibit any further importation of them.

Better never to  
have had a  
Chinaman.

The agriculture of California grew up simultaneously with the introduction of the Chinese.

Their notion in regard to our institutions is that they are inferior to their own.

Chinese think  
American  
institutions  
inferior to their  
own.

In 1870, I published a pamphlet in London and Paris, in which I stated that Chinese immigration was a pest and a detriment to California.

I do not think that the Chinese form any comparison with the French at all.

CHARLES T. JONES, district attorney of the city and county of Sacramento, and a resident in the state since 1854, sworn and examined: JONES.

The Chinese are a great deal more likely to commit crime than the other races here, and they are a great deal harder to convict. They have no respect for our laws at all. They have courts wherein they try cases that occur between themselves, although such courts are in violation of our law, and they respect the decision of such a court in preference to our own.

Chinese disregard  
the law.

In regard to the Chinese advertising to take life, witness submitted some papers which were taken from a room, after arrest of its occupants, where they had been deliberating on two Chinamen. One paper offered \$2,000 for the life of one Wong San Chee, and \$600 to destroy the name of Wong Yee Nui; if only wound and not kill, only one half. The



other paper was a solemn compact proposed for adoption by the members of the company in regard to the expulsion of the latter.

Their testimony.

The Chinese have no regard for an oath at all. They use our courts for the very reverse of what they are intended. Perjury is committed by white people, but not to the same degree as committed by Chinese.

PETERSON.

CHARLES H. PETERSON, an officer of the Order of Caucasians, sworn and examined :

Public opinion.

This witness presented to the Commission several petitions, signed by residents in Monterey county, against the Chinese, expressing the opinion of the people of that county generally. He also handed in a circular of the Order of Caucasians, the object of the society being to protect labor.

RUSSELL.

JOEL RUSSELL, farmer, sworn and examined :

Public opinion in the San Joaquin Valley.

My opinion and the opinion of the farmers in my neighborhood is that the presence of the Chinese conflicts with the interests of the farmers. It is not true that the white laborer is a bum and a drunkard, and it is decidedly untrue in regard to the small proprietary farmers. Nine tenths of the agriculturists throughout the San Joaquin Valley and my own county are in favor of legislation restricting Chinese immigration.

O'DONNELL.

CHARLES C. O'DONNELL, physician, and a resident in the state for twenty six years, sworn and examined :

Chinese character.

I have lived in the midst of them for over twenty years, and have visited all their gambling houses and bagnios. Their habits are very immoral, low, degrading, and filthy. In regard to filth, the stench in that vicinity is sufficient to produce any disease.

Small-pox.

They were the first that introduced small pox here about five years ago. This last time it originated with them. The steamer *Crocus* brought a cargo of some 830, termed by the captain pirates, with small pox among them. The coolies that come here are of the very lowest type.

Public opinion in California.

None but capitalists, and those who make money out of them by swindling, are in favor of them; seven tenths of the inhabitants of the state of California are opposed to them.

Prostitutes and disease.

Nineteen-twentieths of the Chinese women here are prostitutes. The disease that they have spread among young men is horrible. The virus of the coolie is almost sure death to a white man. There are cases of syphilis among the whites that originated from the Chinese prostitutes which are incurable. The Chinese are not as much affected by the syphilis as the whites.

Leprosy.

There are one hundred and fifty cases of leprosy in Chinatown now.

VALE.

WILLIAM VALE, sworn and examined :

The European immigrant.

In the latter part of 1862 I was commissioned by several residents of California, among them Mr. Hollister, to procure farm laborers, gardeners

cooks, and a general assortment of household and farm servants from Europe. From the eulogistic letters in my possession from some employers of these immigrants, and from the position some of them have attained through their own labor, they are undoubtedly good classes of citizens. Fifty thousand eligible immigrants could be procured from different sections of Europe, both male and female, and would be preferable to those brought from Asia, and would be invaluable.

HENRY DEGROOT, miner, sworn and examined :

The effect of the presence of the Chinese here has been very detrimental to the labor interests, and to the mining industry also. They were hired first in placer-mining, and then in drift-digging to some extent, and finally in hydraulic-mining to very great advantage, except for moving stones and working in the pit ; and as they became educated to the business they greatly displaced white labor, and now we have them employed in every kind of mining as laborers at good wages. This operation is constantly going on and displacing white men. In former days we would not allow them to come in ; but that is a long time ago. For fifteen years they have not been molested any more than whites. There is not a single mining town in California but what has a Chinese quarter planted in the centre of it, as here. The women are very undesirable, and many of the men are gamblers. The presence of these is corrupting the youth of the inland towns at a fearful rate. They are not only coming to California, but the vessels that go from Oregon to China bring back cargoes of Chinese who go silently up the Columbia River and drop into the mining regions adjacent to Oregon, as well as into Idaho and Montana. I never met a laboring man or a miner, who did not employ labor, but what was dead opposed to the Chinese. On the other hand, there is a class in the mines in favor of their presence here - men who are aggregating small claims into large mining estates and employing Chinese to run them, just as farmers and manufacturers do here. The merchants in the mining regions are averse to them generally.

The Chinese pick all the berries to the exclusion of girls, and they are hiring land and raising berries, and pretty soon will monopolize the whole business. The same with the cigar trade. One firm advertised for girls to learn the business ; they did so, and after seeking employment in other firms they were told that they would not be taken on if a handsome sum accompanied them ; Chinese could be employed cheaper. The same with sewing machines. I can take you to a cellar where there are thirty Chinamen running sewing machines, who eat and sleep in that cellar, and whose living does not cost them forty cents a month apiece ; not thirty cents, perhaps, so cheaply do they live. It is utterly impossible for us to compete with them and live.

If there had been no Chinese here the white population would have been much greater than it is at present. I have seen whole car-loads of emigrants going east within the last year, discouraged from remaining here in consequence of the presence of the Chinese. While a few men would not have been so rich, the great mass of the white people would have been a great deal better off in the absence of the Chinese. Morally, we can hardly estimate the injury that they have inflicted upon us by degrading labor, by injury to the juvenile population, more especially in the inland mining towns.

In their absence probably some branches of industry would not have

DEGROOT.

The Chinese as  
miners.

They displace  
white labor.

Effect of China  
towns in western  
cities.

Effect on girl  
labor.

Chinese live too  
cheaply.

Effect on white  
immigration.

Economic effect.

been developed to the same extent that they are; but they would have had a more healthful foundation, and their absence would have had a tendency to the distribution of the large landed claims, which can only be worked by their cheap labor; they would have been sub-divided into homesteads and sold to people who wished to settle. There should be some method of checking any further immigration of this people.

Employed in tanneries.

In most of the large tanneries Chinamen are employed. The manufacture of boots and shoes by Chinese is a disadvantage to white laborers. Wherever Chinese labor comes in competition with our mechanics they are poor, and growing poorer all the while. If Chinese labor was driven from the manufacture of boots and shoes, instead of their being only 250 girls employed in that industry there would be 2,000 or 3,000 of them.

Mining.

In regard to mining, there are 4,000 Chinese in the neighborhood of Oroville, in one community; and they are to be found from one end of California to the other, even in underground mines. White miners would be glad to work the diggings the Chinamen work, but they will not work for the same hire that a Chinaman does. The gold extracted from the country by Chinamen—many millions—goes to China.

JACKSON.

THOMAS W. JACKSON, foreign commission agent, formerly a resident in China, but of San Francisco since 1867, sworn and examined:

Chinese culture.

People are very much mistaken as to the extent of Chinese education. They all understand a few characters, but the written language is so exceedingly intricate and abstruse that it requires a life time to learn it. A carpenter will know the characters for different kinds of wood and labor, and they all know the figures, etc., the bricklayer will know the character for bricks, and the miller will know the character for flour and wheat; but there are very few of them who are able to read a letter upon any general subject, and even those who profess to have a knowledge have spent years in studying it. If the Chinese require a letter to be written they go to a literary man to have it written for them. They cannot write it.

Chinese cleanliness of the reverse.

So far from washing themselves habitually from head to foot, they do not even change their clothes generally for several months, especially in winter. Most of them do not wash themselves thoroughly more than three or four times a year. It is customary for them to sleep in their clothes. Their cleanliness and their education are generally very much over-estimated.

Morals of Chinamen.

Their morals are such that no English or American family in China having children will allow their children to come in contact with them more than is absolutely necessary, their influence being considered not only injurious but positively dangerous. I cannot recall more than about two Chinamen whom I should consider to be strictly and decidedly honest. In business they invariably tell lies. They invariably falsify, and, as much as possible, use false weights and measures among themselves. In the Canton trade it is not so much the case. Where they are honest it does not arise from conviction, but from the adage "honesty in the best policy." They do not expect honesty among themselves.

The compradors.

In China the compradors almost invariably do the whole of the business, do the buying or selling of six or seven establishments, employ four or five house-boys, and seven or eight coolies, and make fortunes besides. They always make money whether the foreign houses do or not, because they

get a commission from the buyer and a commission from the seller, on everything bought.

The Chinese multiply so rapidly that whenever they get a foot hold into any country, they almost take possession of it. Polygamy is common in China. Every woman is married, and every woman produces children. They are very prolific, more so than in other countries; and where they get a foot-hold in a very short number of years they become the greater part of the population. That is the case in Singapore, which was only founded a few years ago by Sir Stamford Raffles; the Chinese had no footing there whatever, and now there are probably three or four Chinamen to one of the other population. If they were allowed the privileges of citizenship here, the result would be that in two or three years they would outnumber the whites three or four to one. They can get money very much easier here than in their own country.

Chinese prolific.  
In Singapore.

Where they are in any very great numbers and feel very strong they are more dangerous to foreigners than otherwise. The worst classes are in the southern part, especially in Swatow and Canton, and all the Chinese who have ever come to California so far have come from the province of Kwang Tung, excepting about sixty who once came from the neighborhood of Shanghai, some years ago, and who have all disappeared. They have no conception of our government or the principles that underlie it; and I have never met a Chinaman who had a right idea of his own.

Nearly all the Chinamen in California from Canton - their character.

LEWIS M. FOULKE, supervisor of internal revenue, formerly miner, and collector of taxes, and a resident in the state for twenty four years, sworn and examined:

FOULKE.

I do not consider Chinese labor desirable; it has the same tendency to degrade free white labor that slave labor in the south had. A larger importation would be very undesirable, for the reason that a population with ideas of government so utterly foreign to those of ours, and the presence of a vast number of that class of people different in color, habits of thought, traditions and religion, is apt to create caste, and probably would lead to civil war. They cannot assimilate to our institutions.

Reasons why a larger Chinese immigration undesirable.

As supervisor of internal revenue I find that over one-half of all the frauds and of all the violations of the law were committed by the Chinese. The population being 30,000 Chinese against some 225,000 or 230,000 whites. The frauds were committed principally in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes without the payment of the taxes; the reuse of stamped boxes; the manufacture and sale of friction matches, without paying the stamp tax on them; also the manufacture of an article called samsony, a sort of Chinese whiskey distilled from rice. A very small number pay the income tax. The non-payment of these taxes added very much to the injury of those who were engaged legitimately, and compelled to pay their taxes.

Chinese as contributors to the revenue.

I have employed Chinese labor in mining but prefer white. I have never had any difficulty in mining with white labor, and in getting good men. My preference for them is from the fact that they usually have their families and settle in the country.

Witness's experience as a miner.

More than three-fourths, I think fully seven-tenths, of the intelligent people of the Pacific coast are opposed to the further immigration of the Chinese, or at least are in favor of restricting the further immigration to a small number. Those who are here it would be undesirable to remove; I think it would be unjust to all parties concerned.

Undesirable to remove those who are here.

The free white laborers generally consider the Chinese as coolies or slaves.

The negro here is far superior to the Chinaman principally from contact with the white race.

The effect of elevating a Chinaman to a voter would be fraught with great dangers.

**CADIZ.**

JOSEPH G. CADIZ, a resident in California from 1849 to 1854, and from 1865 to the present time, and a traveller during the interim in South America, Buenos Ayres, Chili, and Peru, sworn and examined :

## Chinese in Peru.

While in Peru Chinese were imported there under contract at Hong Kong. They went there for a certain consideration, under parties purchasing them and taking them to Peru. On their arrival they were sold by one, or in lots of tens, twenties, fifties, hundreds, and so on. There were several lines of sailing vessels bringing them out continually, the ships being overcrowded; and on many occasions there had been revolutions on board, risings and mutinies among them. They were sold at \$350 to \$400 apiece. When decded to a party, whatever the number might be, they were taken in a mass. This sale or lease was for a term of eight years. These slaves were bound over for that amount of money, and the buyer was to pay each one of them four dollars a month, of their currency, and find him in his clothing and victuals. They were bought and sold as slaves, and recognized by the laws of the country; and they were of the same class that come from Hong Kong to California. In Costa Rica, between 1871 and 1872, the government tried the experiment of a cargo of 800 of them. They were purchased at Hong Kong and taken there and sold. The same system prevails here only under a different guise and form. The coolie-trade is very active now; the same as in Peru.

Sold for certain periods.

Inferior race.

They are ignorant, and stupid, and very dishonest, and, in my opinion, the most inferior race there is existing, the class that is here.

**BASSETT.**

JAMES M. BASSETT, journalist, editor of *Los Angeles Herald*, and a resident in California for twenty-five years, sworn and examined :

Economic effects of Chinese labor.

The Chinese who are here and are coming here tend to make the rich richer and the poor poorer; their labor has been beneficial to a few people and injurious to the masses. Some enterprises have been pushed forward more rapidly than they could have been without the assistance of some such labor as the Chinese. In the common occupations of life their labor has been a disadvantage to the people; and that, I think, is the opinion of the masses. It tends to degrade white labor, the impression prevailing among the laboring classes that the Chinese are brought here as slaves.

Public opinion in favor of restriction.

Public opinion of the state would be in favor of protecting those who are here, and preventing any further immigration. Nine out of ten, outside of the few who are benefited largely by Chinese labor, would entertain that opinion.

Undesirable to give them the franchise.

In regard to the future of the state: politically, if the Chinaman ultimately becomes a voter, and they continue to come, he will hold the balance of power in a very short time; morally, the effect is bad. If the Chinese had a vote in San Francisco it would exceed that of the whites.