

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 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 seasons. 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.

The positions they fill.

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