

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.

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

White men prefer able to Chinamen.

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 12,741 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 an num.