

Without the Chinese the crops could not be gathered in.

With Chinese cheap labor California can compete with the granaries of the world.

1,000,000 acres of tule lands reclaimed by Chinese.

Five Points in New-York worse than any Chinatown.

American trade with China.

Chinese labor paid as high as white labor in the East.

Up to 1866, \$40,000,000 a year sent east to buy goods.

Those who denounced them employ them.

Do not drink and are law-abiding.

Address of Six Companies to mayor respecting rumor that the Chinese quarter would be attacked by a mob.

Significance of the queue.

The queue ordinance.

The Chinese servant held the balance of power against Bridget and the trades-unions.

Cubic-air law.

A blessing to Chinamen to be sent away unless they were protected.

Chinese labor had added \$289,700,000 to the wealth of California.

Mr. Bee went on: Without the Chinese, sufficient labor could not be had to gather in the crops. It costs fifteen cents for white labor to sack a sack of potatoes. A Chinaman does this, sews them up and puts the sacks in a pile for ten cents. The poor man buys his potatoes five cents a sack cheaper in consequence. By Chinese cheap labor Californians can compete with the granaries of the world. A million acres and more of swamp and tule lands had been reclaimed by Chinamen standing up to their waists in soft tule-marsh, and this land produces seventy-five bushels of wheat to the acre. The white man could not be found to go into that ditch. The white boss has to veil his face for the mosquitos.

The Five Points in New York was more of a cess-pool of disease and filth than six Chinatowns like that in San Francisco. The frugality and thrift of the Chinamen were made points against him.

400,000 tons (American) engaged in Chinese trade. For the first nine months of 1876 there was sent to China from San Francisco other than treasure exports to the value of \$2,211,798.

The Chinese laborer insisted on as much as was paid in the western states to a laborer, good servants, ingenious, necessary to manufacturing enterprise in California. Ten years before 1876, \$40,000,000 was sent East to buy commodities; now (1876) owing to the development of manufactures by Chinese cheap labor only \$20,000,000 sent east. A large number of those who denounce Chinese labor employ Chinese in their houses. No Chinamen come under contract of servile labor. The Chinese are hardy, industrious laborers. They have but few vices and do not drink. They respect American usages and laws.

Mr. Bee then read an appeal from the Chinese published in April, 1876, asking for the protection of the police. In this appeal, as in the address to the American people referred to above, a willingness is expressed to see the treaty repealed or modified.

Mr. Bee also read an address, dated April 5th, 1876, from the Six Companies to the mayor of San Francisco, calling his attention to a report that the Chinese quarter would be attacked by a mob; asking for protection, and saying that failing this, should the attack take place, they had got the power, even if they had the disposition, to prevent their countrymen selling their lives as dearly as possible.

The queue designated a Chinaman as having certain religious and social claims, and to lose it was an eternal disgrace. Mr. Bee denounced the "queue ordinance," which brought a Chinaman arrested for the most trivial offence "under the scissors." The law, Mr. Bee admitted, was general—namely, that the hair be cut two inches from the head. But then the white man had no queue. The law was aimed at the Chinese.

The Chinese servant did the domestic drudgery of 75,000 of the population of San Francisco. He holds the balance of power against Bridget, as he does against trades-unions.

Under the cubic-air ordinance men were arrested, forty at a time, for being in a room which had less than 500 feet of cubic air, and put in a room where they had not 200 feet. In the letter of the 5th of April, 1876, the Chinese declared their willingness to see Chinese immigration stopped. It would be a blessing to have those here sent away, unless they received the protection of the laws. The strong feeling against the Chinese was confined to a small portion of the people.

Mr. BROOKS (on the same side as Mr. Bee) addressed the Committee, and necessarily touched on some points already dealt with. Chinese labor, in building railroads and in reclaiming tule lands, had added