

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 indispensable.

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, flaxseed 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.

could 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