

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

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.

Chinese equal to Japanese; the latter more progressive.

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 is politics, men who desire office try by this means to get it.

LESSLER. **MORRIS LESSLER**, who was engaged by Mr. Bee, counsel 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 S 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 S of the Joint Committee's Report, which appendix was very voluminous :—

10-20ths 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 nineteen-twentieths per cent. is done by them. Some Chinese are employed in working on the fields or vinebergs, 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 561,033 gallons of California wines; the receipts being 1,266,736 gallons of wine, and 43,050 gallons of California brandies.

Overseers always whites.

Trade in native wines.

Gerkes's vineyard produces annually 150,000 gallons. California crop for 1875, 8,000,000 gallons of wine and 30,000 gallons of brandy.

Mr. Henry Gerkes's vineyard is producing annually about 150,000 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 Germans employed in Kohler & Co.'s vineyards.

Messrs. Kohler & Frohling 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.

Auger employs more than half Chinese.

Mr. B. E. Auger, of Battery street, agent for the Buena Vista Vineicultural Society, states that they employ at present sixty-five people; more than half are Chinese.

Half Chinese employed.

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.

Pacific Jute

Company employ 450 Chinese.

In Chinatown there are seventy-six vegetable stands and forty-five markets. The Pacific Jute Co. employ at present 450 Chinese at \$1 per day, and twelve whites at from \$3 to \$4 per day.

Mr. E. Grisar, 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