

existing between the Six Companies and the Steam Navigation Company, that no Chinaman is to be passed without a certificate that he is free on the books of the companies.

Mr. Pixley having dwelt on the religious character of the Chinese stated that he would show the balance of trade as between China and America was against America.

He admitted that Chinese labor had contributed to the more speedy development of our material resources; their convenience as domestic servants; nor would he represent the Chinese as wanting in many of the essentials of good citizens.

Chinese labor had contributed to the more speedy development of California.

"The burden of our accusation against them is that they come in conflict with our labor interests; that they can never assimilate with us *** that their civilization is demoralizing and degrading to our people; that they degrade and dishonor labor" *** and are "an element both demoralizing and dangerous to the community within which it exists."

The indictment against Chinese.

Mr. CAMERON H. KING, addressed to the joint committee an argument on behalf of the anti-coolie clubs of San Francisco. He briefly went over the same grounds as the two previous speakers.

F. A. BEE, as attorney for the Six Companies, then put the other side of BEE: the question:

Legislation in the state and city had been one-sided. The Chinamen who sold vegetables paid a tax of \$10, while the white man who drove his waggon only paid \$2. The China laundryman who carried the clothes to his patrons paid \$15 (unless he was right in supposing this had been declared illegal) while the white man who drove the laundry waggon only paid \$2.50.

One-sided legislation.

At the time the Burlingame Treaty was negotiated, England controlled ninety per cent. of the commerce of the Orient. The American merchant bought the bulk of his teas in the English market. But all this was being changed. The Pacific Railroad had been built; the Orient and the Occident had been brought nearer; and were they now going to close their ports to trade and commerce with the Orient?

Trade and commerce with the Orient.

The government of the United States had forced the present relations (1876) upon the Chinese Government. Under the treaty the Chinese immigrant came, and the riches of China were opened up to the American merchant marine. Were they willing to forego these advantages, because 150,000 honest toilers had come to California?

He had seen the Chinese immigrants stoned from the time they left their ships until they reached Chinatown. He had seen them leaning over the sides of the waggon with their scalps cut open. No police interfered. In portions of San Francisco no Chinaman dare be seen. The Chinese had no privileges.

Ill-treatment of Chinese.

First the capitation tax of \$20 existed for two years. Next the Chinese were each taxed \$5 a month for mining. The tax of \$5 a month levied on all foreign miners was, as a rule, collected only from the Chinese. They have been taxed for landing \$10 and taxed for shipping to their homes the bones of their dead.

Chinese unequally taxed.

Mr. Bee read an address of the Six Companies to the American public, dated April 5th, 1876.