

see by the statistics that almost as many go back as come here. The immigrant that comes from the east of the Rocky Mountains comes to remain, to become a permanent citizen, and in that respect he is more desirable than the Chinese. I have always considered that a white immigrant, all things else being considered, is far better for us than a Chinese immigrant.

As the white immigrant comes to remain, he is surely the most desirable.

It is possible that 400 ships could bring 1,000,000 Chinamen here in a year.

The railways throughout America and Europe have been built by white labor; but there has never been any part of the world where the wages of white labor were so high as in California. There may have been individual cases where a demand was made on the Central Pacific Railway on the part of white labor, and there may have been white labor that could have been obtained. By the payment of sufficient prices they could have obtained 10,000 white men to do anything. Before the company started to build the Central Pacific they had, probably, only \$100,000 or \$200,000 among them; it is now said that each individual member of the company is enormously rich. It would have been better for the state if part of that enormous wealth had been distributed among the many.

White labor could have been obtained at a sufficient price.

Better that the enormous profits should have been distributed.

Immigrants might have been brought here by Panama for \$75 per capita.

Chinese immigration makes the country richer, and makes the poorer classes more comfortable and richer. If I thought that it had a tendency to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, I should be very much averse to speaking in favor of the immigration of such a people.

Chinese immigration makes the poorer class more comfortable.

Chinese cheap labor comes in competition and rivalry with the boot and shoe trade of Massachusetts, lessening the demand for those articles there, and cutting off their export; and it would fail to increase the demand for labor to the extent that California was a customer. If there were 100,000 white shoe-makers in the whole of the United States the importation of 100,000 Chinese shoe-makers to take that labor would injure the white labor, but it would benefit the 40,000,000 of people who wear shoes. The direct effect would be to drive the white laborers out of employment. The same with regard to the manufacture of woolen goods and cigars. The displaced labor would necessarily have to seek new avenues for employment. All things being equal, I would prefer to see the white race advanced in material prosperity, as well as in morals and civilization.

Competition with white shoe-makers.

So far as a Chinaman displaces a white man who now has work, it is a disadvantage and an inconvenience to the individual man. The query is, whether the many are not benefited more than the one inconvenienced? The advantage to the million of population of the state is more to be considered than the advantage to any one particular class of laborers in the community. The only benefit that could be derived by the people of the state by Chinamen displacing white labor would be in the lessened cost to them of articles they buy. If every avenue of labor should be filled with Chinese it would do a very great injury.

The disadvantage of the displacement of white labor discussed.

The table already referred to respecting arrivals and departures gives in 1854, 16,000 arrivals; in 1855 there was a loss of Chinese in the state; and in 1856 the arrivals were 4,800; in 1857, 5,900; the next year, 3,500; the next, 3,100; the next, 3,000; then the number was 2,000; in 1865, 3,000; in 1866, 2,200; in 1867, 4,200; then in 1868, 1869, and 1870 the arrivals were 11,000, 15,000, and 11,000; then they fell off to 5,000 again. Those were the years just about the time of the completion of the Central Pacific Railway. The largest excess of arrivals over

Arrivals and departures of Chinese.