

The feeling in China towards the republic good, and this valuable from ^{Trade} a commercial point of view. In 1841 and 1842 the Americans took away a great deal of the trade that was in the hands of the English. Not true as Captain King said that the Chinese generally know nothing about the emigration to America. But they have newspapers, their merchants travel extensively, and scholars from all parts of the province assemble at the provincial cities to attend the literary examinations.

Skin diseases amongst them not as generally represented, nor are they more liable to vermin than other peoples.

They smuggle opium. They do not smuggle for brokers.

They come under labor contracts for a term of years.

Labor contracts.

As a rule they do not dissipate their earnings.

Read the Cubic-Air Law as passed by the California Legislature. This ^{Cubic-air law.} Act (set out on page 477 of the Report of the Joint Committee) declares "every person who owns leases, lets, or hires" to another, a room or apartment within an incorporated city, or county, which contains less than 500 feet of cubic space in the clear for each person or any person or persons found sleeping, or lodging, or who lives or uses for sleeping, or lodging, any such room, to be guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction, to be punished in the former case by a fine of not less than fifty (\$50), nor more than five hundred (\$500), or by imprisonment in the county gaol, or by both such fine and imprisonment; in the latter case by a fine of not less than ten (\$10) nor more than fifty (\$50) dollars, or by both fine and imprisonment. This Act dated April 3rd, 1876, and had been enforced only against Chinese.

The next law was the Foreign Miners' Tax which imposed on foreign miners a tax of \$4 a month, and which sometimes went as high as \$20. It bore date May 17th, 1861. After a number of years this Act was declared unconstitutional. It was never enforced against any class except Chinese, that he heard of.

Foreign miners' tax.

Under an Act passed by the last Legislature prohibiting the use of nets with meshes less than certain specified dimensions, only Chinese had been arrested. On the 23rd of April, 1855, an Act was passed that every Chinese immigrant should pay a tax of \$55, but it was declared invalid. (The people *versus* Downer; VII California Reports, page 169.) An Act (April 26th, 1858) prohibited all persons of the Chinese or Mongolian races from entering the state or landing at any port thereof, unless they should be driven on the coast by storm or unavoidable accident and then they were to be reshipped and returned to the place whence they came. An Act (26th April, 1862) provided that every Mongolian over eighteen years of age should pay a monthly capitation tax of \$2.50, except those engaged in the manufacture of sugar, rice, coffee, and tea. This act pronounced invalid. (Ling-Sing *versus* Washburn; XX California Reports, page 534.) March 31st, 1866, an Act approved declaring all Chinese houses of ill-fame nuisances. By an Act of March 18th, 1863, Chinese and Mongolians were not allowed to be witnesses in an action wherein a white person was party. This afterwards repealed. By an Act (April 3rd, 1876.) the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco were empowered to appropriate a sum not to exceed \$5,000 to be used in defraying the expenses of a delegation to Washington, to solicit such action on the part of the Federal Government as should modify the Burlingame Treaty, so as to prevent the immigration of certain classes of Chinese under its provisions, whose arrival in our midst is detrimental to the moral and material interests of our own people.

Discriminating legislation.
Nets with meshes of a certain size.

A city ordinance approved March 15th, 1876, provided that all laundries